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## The Montevideo Times

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W. H. DENTON.

**Notice to Subscribers.**  
Camp and Foreign Subscribers are respectfully informed that all subscriptions for the period ending December 31, 1897, are now due, and they will greatly oblige by paying the same at their earliest convenience at this office or through our recognized agents.

On account of our early hour of going to press it is especially requested that any notices or advertisements intended for publication on the following day be delivered at our offices not later than 4.30 p. m.

## The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, DEC. 29, 1897.

### THE POLITICAL CHAOS.

Time passes on and so far from bringing us any nearer to a solution of the political chaos, only appears to make it more chaotic than ever.

If it were possible for us to disengage ourselves from the inextricable tangle of events and contentions as we might watch the development of an ingenious drama, the intricacies of whose plot are not unraveled until the very fall of the curtain, when the dénouement leaves the most astute spectator surprised and pleased or disappointed according to his predilections. We might also, perhaps, draw many a useful moral from the development of events and of character to be witnessed in this political tragedy, showing, for instance, how certain effects infallibly follow certain causes, and how certain defects of character or of principle produce certain calamities, and so forth.

Unfortunately it is not humanly possible for us, or for any one with interests indicated here, to perform such an act of abstraction. Whether we like it or not, we have to be something more than spectators or critics, and though we may shrink being active factors, we cannot avoid being sufferers. We are like passengers on board a ship passing through very stormy waters, and, whether we assist or not in her navigation, we feel the effects of the tempest and are shaken, more or less profoundly, by the clash of the conflicting elements.

As soon as the commotion caused by Sr Borda's death had subsided and it was seen that the new Government was adopting a reactionary and popular course, it was declared on every side that the solution of the presidential question could not be left until March next, but that it was necessary to decide at once whether the new era of peace and reaction was to be confirmed or whether the Republic was once more to return to the former regime, with all its inevitable disasters. But the "collective" majority in the Chambers—the systematic enemies of everything decent, honest and popular in politics—said no. According to the bad tradition of their clique, the people had no right to interfere in the election of a president, they must be kept in the dark until the last moment, and it was quite sufficient for a wish to be expressed by them, for the "collectivity" immediately to crush it. The part of the "collectivity" was to govern the Republic as they pleased in their own interests—and the part of the people was to suffer, be silent and pay taxes. For the latter to attempt to dictate to the former, or even to express a wish, was something not to be tolerated for a moment.

And it must be confessed that, despite the people, the press, the Ministers, and the Executive, the "collectivity" are having their own way. They said the presidential problem should not be solved, and it is not solved. Four months have passed without bringing the solution—no one can take the Genseroso candidate seriously or regard it as a solution—and for aught we can see today, this matter will go on until February 14 and March 1st. If they have deferred the solution so long, in the teeth of public feeling, they may continue to do so for

the six or eight weeks remaining. They are playing a waiting game and so far they have won every trick—but not tricks with honors.

It is certainly extraordinary, and shows a radical hitch somewhere, that a small group of men should be thus able persistently to defy the will of the country. The Chambers were appointed by a dead man and represent an utterly condemned policy yet they seem to dominate the situation. This should be incredible if it were not painfully true, and it only shows how entirely the springs of government have become unhinged and corrupted by the past regime. These men have no constitutional claim to the power they are abusing, their elections were illegal, their diplomas are impure, they have not the remotest moral or political right to act as they are doing—yet there they are and there they threaten to remain, and moreover threaten to plunge the country into a fresh period of political slavery, of dishonest government, of discredit, of ruin and of civil war. In fact, if we are to believe what is said, civil war is inevitable in March next if not sooner. The "collectivity" say—not that we believe them—that there will be civil war if the Chambers are dissolved and they are de-throned—and it is very certain there will be civil war if they are not dethroned. There will thus be civil war in either case. Certainly, the difficulty might be avoided if they would resign, but that is the last thing they thing of doing. Their position and their legislative salaries are of more importance to them than the ruin of their country or the blood of their fellow-countrymen. Besides, to resign would be to make a concession to public opinion, and that is contrary to what they are pleased to call their principles.

Perhaps the most monstrous part of the whole business is the constant invocation made of Constitution, law and principles made by this faction which represents the sum and essence of all unconstitutionality, illegality and immorality. More hideous hypocrisy was never perpetrated. For years and years, Constitution, law and principles have been forgotten and neglected except as convenient formulae. They never served to save the Republic from one outrage or iniquity, one dishonestly or one immorality under Santos or Julio Herrera or Idiarte Borda. Now they are being employed, not to save the Republic, but to destroy it; they are made the insurmountable obstacles to reform, to reaction and to the execution of the people's will. Sr. Borda, being an unpopular and dishonest President (therefore one after the "collectivity's" own heart) could commit what enormity he liked; the Chambers abdicated all their prerogatives in his favor. Sr. Cuestas, trying to act popularly and honestly according to his lights (and therefore giving deadly offence to the "collectivity") may not dismiss an unsatisfactory subordinate without being told that he is acting illegally or violating the Constitution. The Chambers now reclaim the authority and the prerogatives which they neglected to employ when they ought to have employed them; and reclaim them to put them to the worst use imaginable, to prevent all reaction and to defeat the public hopes. Are any terms too severe to condemn such hypocrisy as this? Men who, having such exceedingly little claim to any power whatever, make such a use of it, certainly should not be suffered to retain it longer.

However, the iniquities of the Chambers are old ground, there is little left to be said on that theme. Their condemnation has been pronounced long ago, and the question is to put the sentence into effect. Sr. Cuestas might and should have done this long ago, but he still hesitates, showing a respect for conventional legality that we cannot but regard as over-scrupulous in a situation like the present. This is the point which is the source of all the chaos and all the trouble, and this is the point the solution of which the country still awaits with the impatience of one awaiting a sentence that is to be of life or death. How much longer it will have to wait is quite beyond our power to say.

## NEWS OF THE DAY

**MONTEVIDEO**  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1897.  
Saint Thomas of Canterbury.—W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.—383 days past, 2 to the end of the year.

**POLITICAL NOTES.**  
Despite the great tension of the political situation, there is wonderfully little definite news.

On Monday evening Sr. Cuestas conferred with the members of the Permanent Commission, and we understand that it was then agreed to let the question of

the deportations stand over until the end of the week, Friday or Saturday, when Sr. Cuestas would give a definite answer. Whether he will then revoke the Decree of deportation or will defy the Commission and all its works, is still a matter of entire uncertainty.

Similar uncertainty prevails as to the ministerial question, though probably this will be decided sooner. All that can be said at present is that the rumored resignations have not yet been presented, nor has that of the Prefect Sr. Dominguez. The new Minister of War General G. Castro disappointed again yesterday and his arrival is now announced for this morning, by train.

Meanwhile, the Permanent Commission is unwavering in its determination to obstruct Sr. Cuestas in every possible way. It has just issued a Report on a recent Decree of the Executive ordaining the renting of the Registry of Embargoes and Interdictions, a measure of minor economy taken in favor of the Caridad Hospital, to which the funds are assigned. The Commission recognises the good intentions of the Executive but declares that it is infringing the law, and therefore the Decrees must be revoked. All this is supremely ridiculous and contemptible. If the Commission had shown the same zeal during the times of Herrera and Borda, we would have applauded it warmly, but now it is merely invoking the law to persecute the Government and to obstruct economy and reform.

Yesterday's *Siglo*, after expatiating on the futility of the "cuestistas" trying to obtain a parliamentary majority or to bring forward a transaction candidi, again insists that the only course left them is resignation of their parliamentary seats. «The presidential candidature of Sr. Cuestas having failed and the "collectivity" being triumphant the parliamentary minority would realise a truly patriotic campaign if they summoned the General Assembly and there sustained the absolute necessity of a collective resignation of senators and deputies, so as to allow other men to come forward to solve the presidential problem, free from compromises and in harmony with the exigencies of the country. If the twenty-eight members of the minority do this and promote the defence of the people on these terms, they might add to the effect of their harangues the concurrence of public opinion, which would thus be more efficaciously employed than in the meeting of Nov. 28. The gentlemen who take their seats in the Congress are not representatives of the people, for their diplomas were fabricated in the Government House. They might purify these diplomas by proclaiming a candidate who was a guarantee of peace, administrative honor and institutional truth, but so far from doing this their conduct aggravates the divorce created by their diplomas, and their resignation is necessary as a saving solution. If the minority are really well inspired and propose to make common cause with the people, let them initiate this campaign, and they will have the satisfaction of seeing the people support them as they have supported Sr. Cuestas.»

The *Nacional* of yesterday has the following significant reminder.—«With its arms crossed, like the expectant gladiator in the picture, tranquil and strong the "blanco" party watches the manoeuvre (meaning the presidential struggle) without impatience, but in its very attitude of tolerance and of respect towards the powers with which it pacted peace, it seems to ask in a precise and firm manner: «When will the clauses of the compact of September be fulfilled one by one? When will be initiated the electoral reform which is the prime clause and without the efficacy of which there is no hope of free government.» That is the question, and there it still remains.»

**Races.**  
The following are the full programmes for the forthcoming race meetings, the most important of the season.—

**Sunday, January 2.**  
Premio Guerrillero—1000 metres. Revoltoso 57 kilos, Capitan 57, Nangapiré 54, Mariscal 54, Primero 54, Croupier 54. Alla voy 54, Taitit 52, Guerrillera 52, Mussette 52.

**Premio Camaró**—1200 metres. Lautaro 61, Liebre 49, Torcaz 54, La Cañonera 52, Piloto 53. Zahori 51, Doña Sol 51, Azteca 50. Dictador 52. Arrolina 43, Sapho 40.

**Gran Premio Internacional**—3000 metres. Montevideo 59 1/2, Alacran 58 1/2, Vesubio 58 1/2, Gauchito 52. Peregrino 59 1/2, Sarandi 59 1/2, Vivas 58 1/2. Londres 58 1/2, Artios 58 1/2, Caciue 52, Chaná 52, Jónica 56 1/2. Pitanga 56 1/2, Guazanambi 52, 25 de Agosto 52, Guanaco 52, Liebre 50, Guerrillita 52, Discreto 52.

**Premio Rereric**—1400 metres. Lautaro 58, Mary 58, Fatinitza 55 1/2, Portugal 52 1/2, Abrojo 52 1/2, Lanza Seca 50 1/2.

**Premio Sebastopol**—1300 metres. Criolla 57, Gracia 56, Casta 54, Capiguala 54, Spartacus 51, Rebecca 49, Nangapiré 48. Bettina 47, Guerrillera 45.

**Premio Imperio**—2000 metres. Leblor 60, Olimpico 50. Olimar 52, Caramarú 49, Regalada 47, Juno 44.

**Thursday, January 6.**  
**Premio Artios**—1000 metres. Zahori 60 kilos, Alea 56, Casta 55, Gentella 55, Arrolina 54, Mussette 52, Rebecca 49, Esclavo 54, Silvia 51, Primero 51, Nangapiré 48, Croupier 46, Hecatombe 45.

**Premio Pitanga**—1300 metres. Fatinitza 61, Lautaro 59, Abrojo 56, Red Cap 53, Olimpico 53, Caramarú 53, Torcaz 52, La Cañonera 50, Sapho 48.

**Premio Buenos Aires**—2500 metres. Montevideo 59 1/2, Vesubio 58 1/2, Leblor 58 1/2, Jónica 56 1/2, Gauchito 52, Discreto 52, Lanza Seca 50.

**Premio Caciue**—1200 metres. Piloto 60 kilos, Dictator 59, Gracia 58, Revoltoso 57, Azteca 57, Doña Sol 57, Liebre 56, Regalada 54, Junot 54, Spartacus 53, Sapho 47.

**Premio Oringo**—1400 metres. Abrojo 57 kilos, Lanza Seca 55, Portugal 55, Torcaz 53, Criolla 53, Costa 50, Capiguala 50, Spartacus 47, Rebecca 45, Nangapiré 44, Bettina 47, Guerrillera 41.

**Premio Alacran**—1750 metres. Fatinitza 60 kilos, 25 de Agosto 52, La Cañonera 52, Zahori 52, Paimpero 52, Mar. 51, Nangapiré 42.

**Premio Clausura**—2000 metres. Londres 60 kilos, Neron 35 Jona than 55, Chaná 55, Piloto 55, Caramarú 55, Regalada 55, Guerrillita 55, Revoltoso 55, Jónica, 51, Olimar 60, Tina 64, Leticia 55.

**Holidays in 1898.**  
The following is a list of the general and public holidays in the coming year 1898.—  
Jan. 1. Saturday. Circumcision.  
Jan. 6. Thursday. Epiphany.  
Feb. 3. Thursday. National.  
Feb. 21 and 22. Monday and Tuesday. Carnival.  
March 25. Friday. Annunciation.  
April 7 and 8. Holy Thursday and Good Friday.  
May 19. Thursday. Ascension.  
May 25. Wednesday. National.  
June 9. Thursday. Corpus Christi.  
June 29. Wednesday. SS. Peter and Paul.  
July 18. Monday. National.  
Aug. 15. Monday. Assumption.  
Aug. 25. Thursday. National.  
Nov 1. Tuesday. All Saints.  
Dec 8. Thursday. Conception.  
The holidays of May 1 (SS. Phillip and James) and Dec. 26 (Christmas also New Year's Day, 1899 are lost through falling on a Sunday.

**The Case of Captain Dreyfus.**  
The controversy which is now raging in the French press as to the justice of the conviction of ex-Captain Dreyfus suggests two observations. One is that a secret inquiry is a worse evil than any mischief that can result from a public trial. The most contradictory statements are being made as to the evidence on which the prisoner was convicted, and on the question whether evidence was submitted to the Court behind his back and that of his counsel. If the trial had taken place in the light of day, much of what is now said on one side or the other, perhaps on both sides, would have been kept out of the discussion. In this country, when the nauseous details of some unsavoury case have been reported at length, the opinion has sometimes been expressed that judges should have the power to try cases *in camera* or exercise some control over the reports published in the newspapers. Those who hold this opinion will find food for reflection in the sequel to the Dreyfus case. The other observation is that in forbidding comments on a case while it is *sub judice* our legal system shows itself much superior to that of our French neighbours. When the Dreyfus trial was pending, the organs of the Anti-Semitic party in France did their utmost to excite prejudice against the accused, and many people think that his judges, however honourable and desirous to be just they may have been were perhaps biased against him by the invectives of his enemies. Now, again, when a new judicial inquiry is probable, every circumstance, whether relevant or not, that may tell against the prisoner, against other suspected persons or against anyone interested in the affair, is published and passionately discussed.—*Law Journal.*

bar, J. M. Ellery, M. Moor, W. L. Poole, D. Scott, W. P. Slater and E. M. Stanham (captain) On Saturday Mrs. O'Donoghue will preside at the tea table—To-morrow, Thursday, there will be practice, which all players are particularly requested to attend. Dinner on the ground.

—A most brutal and inexcusable murder was committed yesterday morning, about 10.30, in the office of the notary, Sr. Pelayo de Pena, Rincón 88. The criminal was a client of his named Pedro Barragan, aged 36, Uruguayan, owner of a small estancia in Durazno. Barragan asked Sr. Pelayo to despatch some business pending but Sr. Pelayo was unable to attend, urging more pressing occupation. Barragan then asked for an advance of money, which was also refused. He then took out a revolver and fired two shots at Sr. Pelayo, neither of which took effect. Sr. Pelayo ducked down behind the writing table, his chair falling over him. His clerk Sr. Nereo Carabajal sprang forward, and received a third bullet in his heart, expiring instantly. The murder was promptly arrested, and attempted to deny his crime, although there were witnesses in the room. His victim Carabajal is an Uruguayan, aged 32, relative of Dr. Ciganda, with whom he lived, and bore an estimable character.—This abominable crime, the victim of which is a man who had no part in the quarrel, is another example of the reckless use of the revolver. It is to be hoped that once the Tribunals will take a stern view of the matter and inflict on the assassin the punishment he deserves. Men who use revolvers in this bloodthirsty fashion are pests to society and should be stamped out like the wild beasts to which they are allied.

—Major Rusch, in «The Fortnightly Review», repeats his protest against long speeches in Parliament. We quite agree with him; but why does not somebody start a crusade against long speeches on the platform? The audiences who hear them may like them; but we are sure that the much larger audiences which read them do not. Of course there must be exceptions to every rule; but as a rule no speech should go a minute over the hour. An hour's speech, reported verbatim, means three columns in the newspapers. Anything longer than that is seldom printed and seldom read. If a man—no matter how great, wise, and eminent—he may be—speaks beyond his three columns the result is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, that his speech is compressed by the reporter or severely edited. By limiting his scale the speaker can often avoid this treatment. But a confirmed reputation for inordinate length has before now been the means of permanently degrading public men from the full honours of «verbatim» to the lower rank of «column summary.»—*Daily News.*

—We have received from Messrs. Macmillan Co. their usual trinity of Magazines for December. «Macmillan's» has two interesting tales. «The Promotion of John Johnson» and «A Cuban Filibuster» also a very amusing article on «The Humours of the Composing Room.» The serial «A Philosopher's Romance» is continued. «The Century» gives a Christmas number with a List of Contents far too long to quote, but full of good things for both English and American readers. «St. Nicholas» is also a Christmas number and amongst other attractions contains Rudyard Kipling's First «Just So» story. The illustrations in the *Century* and *St. Nicholas* are excellent.

—Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. send us their *Badminton Magazine* for December, but it is not a very interesting number. «Racehorses in 1897» will interest those who care for racing summaries, and «A Poaching Affray» by the Countess of Malmesbury is a fairly interesting story. «Rapier's» notes are always readable, but the remaining articles may best be described as «mild.»

—We read in a London paper:—The lengths to which railway companies will now go to secure advertisement would surprise bygone general managers and other old railway officials could they but know. The last generation of railway men could never have imagined that carriages, even down to the humble third, would be converted into the likeness of picture galleries with photographs of the scenery along the various lines, nor could they have foreseen the latest development of this idea—the magic lantern slide and lecturer supplied gratis for the entertainment of suburban audiences by benevolent directors. Yet the Great Eastern Company—a company, by the way, which earns its revenue more hard than any other railway in England—has gone the length of offering to lend magic-lantern slides of picturesque views along the line, together with the services of lecturers to



dilate upon them, to any local bodies that care to apply for them. The offer is at once generous and a clever way of making known the beauties of the Broads and other tourist districts through which the Great Eastern Railway runs.

According to the *Siglo* of yesterday afternoon, a mariner named Butler, belonging to H.M.S. "Basilisk," was seriously maltreated by the police and had his head cut open with their cutlasses, whilst being arrested for some trivial offence. Their brutality, it says, caused loud protests from the spectators. This was at the corner of Calles 25 de Mayo and Maciel. We have not had time to verify the story, but are inclined to believe it, as on Christmas Day we were witnesses of a similar scene in the same locality, in which the police certainly did not behave too well.

LONDON NOTES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30. Yesterday the Emperor Francis Joseph received the President and Vice Presidents of the Reichsrath in audience, and also Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, with whom he conferred at length on the political crisis. Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, who has been entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet, has entered into negotiations with various party leaders, but with what success is not yet stated. Yesterday about seventy persons, arrested during the disorders in the streets on Saturday and Sunday, were released.

A Berlin Correspondent says that although the Navy Bill is likely to secure a majority in the Reichstag, it contains proposals which must provoke the opposition of the Liberals. They maintain that an attempt is being made in the clause fixing the amount of the Naval expenditure for the next seven years to restrict the right of the Reichstag to control the Estimates for each year, and to establish a Septennate. The Government in support of its policy refers to the working of the British Naval Defence Act.

The French Chamber yesterday passed a Bill to allow women to act as witnesses to births, marriages, and deaths, and to wills and other legal documents. A Paris Correspondent speaks of the passage of the measure as a victory for the cause of Women's Rights.

There is now, a Washington Correspondent says, but poor prospect of any reform of the present Currency Law. Leading Republican senators say frankly that they expect nothing in that direction, and that in view of the present composition of the Senate, no currency legislation of any value is possible.

A summary is telegraphed by a New York Correspondent of the latest news received from Klondyke from the months of fugitives thence who have arrived at Seattle, or from letters from correspondents of the newspapers. All accounts confirm to the full the statements already published to the effect that much suffering is now inevitable at Dawson City, and that for all those who are not amply provisioned for the winter the only safety is in flight.

Mr. Lyulph Stanley, in the course of an interview yesterday, stated that he regarded the recent School Board election more as a vote of censure on the Moderates than a vote of confidence in the Progressives. He was hopeful that this repeated intimation of the opinion of the people of London—that they do not want their public schools to be the arena for theological discussions—would be taken as final, and that they had heard the last of any attempt to reopen the religious controversy, or to disturb the Bible teaching which had been conducted so successfully and so satisfactorily for all these years. As to the future with no strong or hostile minority which was likely to embarrass them, they would be able to so simplify and more practically arrange their work that it must lead both to economy and efficiency.

In the presence of a large gathering of spectators the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the new Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway was performed yesterday afternoon at Clipping Sodbury by the Duchess of Beaufort.

There was a considerable attendance of spectators at the second annual meet of the Motor Car Club, which took place yesterday. After breakfast, forty different vehicles, most of them of British make, joined in the procession from the Hotel Metropole, through the West End streets, to Sheen House, Richmond, where lunch was served. The wind was bitterly cold, but it had done much to dry up the roads, and the forty minutes' run out was made under more favourable conditions than was the journey to Brighton last year. In the evening, the annual dinner of the Club was held at the Hotel Metropole.

Yesterday the adjourned meeting of employers and operatives in the cotton trade took place at Manches-

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ter, when the men's delegates announced that the arbitration proposal was made and the gathering dispersed. A further ballot will be taken to ascertain whether the operatives will accept the reduction, but this is not considered probable.

Despatches from various parts of the country show that the great gale which sprang up on Sunday night continued throughout the greater part of yesterday, and did enormous damage both inland and on the coast. At Woolwich Arsenal great injury was done to Government property. About Margate and Broadstairs the full force of the storm was experienced, portions of the sea front being carried away, and the piers suffering severely. Numerous shipwrecks occurred and many lives were lost, the area of the cyclone extending from Scotland on the one hand to the Cornish coast on the other. Cross Channel mail steamers had a bad passage, and in some cases were prevented altogether from leaving port.

The match between Mr Stoddart's team and Thirteen of Queensland and New South Wales was drawn. The home team, at the close of play yesterday, had scored 316 for eight wickets.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir Walter Phillimore, to be one of the justices of the High Court in succession to the late Baron Pollock.

A remarkable story concerning two promissory notes was told in the Queen's Bench Division yesterday before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. Mr Samuel Lewis, a bill discounter of Cork street, sued Mr H. Spender Clay, a young man of means and a subaltern in the Life Guards, to recover the sum of over 11,000, on account of promissory notes, of which it was alleged he had become co-signatory with Lord William Cavendish, son of the Marquis of Abergavenny. The defence was that Lord William had obtained Mr Clay's signatures by a trick. The case had not concluded when the Court rose.

Sir John Bridge sat in the Extraordinary Court a Bow-street yesterday for the purpose of further dealing with the allegation brought against Colonel F. R. Howell, Prince of Wales's-torrence, Kensington; Mr T. Cory, of Reading; and Mr H. E. Collins, of Glyn, Neath, South Wales, who were charged on remand, with fraudulently applying to their own use and benefit the sum of 39,000, the property of the National Bank of Wales (Limited). The principal witness was Mr F. R. Crawshaw, a former director, who was examined and cross-examined as to transactions in connection with the acquisition of Pugh, Jones, and Co.'s Bank. The inquiry was again adjourned.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE. Montevideo, Dec. 28, 1897. Business was very dull to day except for a movement in Consolidateds after hours. Prices nestle, though closing at former figures. Sales as follows.—Extraordinary 1897 Loan, \$30,000 at 56 60, and 56 50. Mortgage Bank, no sales. Treasury Certificates, \$2000 Sept. at 78 80; \$3000 July at 80 50, 80 10, and 80 30; \$1000 May at 99; \$3390 March at 95. Consolidated Debt, \$288,700 at prices fluctuating between 40 80 and 40 40, closing fairly firm at 40 60 cash and end of month, for end of January 41 10. No London quotation.

Table with columns: Bank Commercial, London, Paris, Antwerp, Germany, N. York, Italy, Spain, Brazil, B. Aires. Includes exchange rates and business notes.

Oriental & Platense Telegraph Co. Calle 25 de Mayo, Corner of Zabala, opposite English Bank Direct Communication with Brazil and all parts of the Argentine Republic.

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

Norton Line of Steamers. Agents NORSTON and SON, New York. Manager BUCKNALL NEPHEWS, London.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES and MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK. The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo MANITOBA, for New York, January 1, 1898.

PRINCE LINE. Regular line of steamers between London, Antwerp, New York, Brazil and the River Plate.

MEXICAN PRINCE, Left New York Dec. 1. MELIANA, Left London, Dec. 6. JUPITER Will sail on or about January 12 for Rio Janeiro.

AMUSEMENTS San Felipe Theatre. ITALIAN OPERETTA AND VARIETY COMPANY OF G. CAVALLI.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Refreshment Department, May 14th, 1898. Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Merchants, London, E. O.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Refreshment Department, 18th Dec. 1898. Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., 20 Bucklersbury, E. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS. TO LET, large and commodious house, 8 rooms, pantry, kitchen, bath and servants rooms, gas and water fittings.

TO LET, several furnished rooms with windows to the street, for single gentlemen, in a private house, Apply Calle Colon 107.

SOLE IMPORTER Elpólito Garcia. 128—CERRITO—128 MONTEVIDEO

British Episcopal Church. NOTICE is hereby given that the 2ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the British Consulate General on Wednesday, December 29, at 4.30 p.m.—Walter Baring, H. M. Minister.

SANDWICHES. GRAND NOVELTY. Sandwich Dick, in addition to his inexhaustible supply of toothsome sandwiches is prepared to supply (to order) CHRISTMAS PLUM PUFFINS of a most superior kind.

AVISO. Se avisa al público que desde el día 2 de Noviembre próximo empezará a regir en las líneas de esta Empresa el Itinerario de Verano.

SOME GOOD ADVERTISING SPACES TO LET APPLY EARLY AT THIS OFFICE.

I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars. This Society is held at Reconquista 43 every Thursday night at 8 p.m. For information apply at the above address.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co. PORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso.

Oropesa (TWIN SCREW) Captain: H. W. Hayes 31st December, 1897, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Saint Vincent, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Liguria Captain: A. J. Cooper 14th January, 1898, for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Oreana Captain: F. E. Kite 28th January, 1898, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

The s.s. «Orellana» and «Oreana» will not take second class passengers. Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess. The Steamers are all illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT in the Cabins.

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD. STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF COAL DEPOTS. MONTEVIDEO, LA PLATA, BUENOS AIRES, Santos, San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro.

7. DRAPERS GARDENS, LONDON E. C. Stocks always kept of only very best descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal. Tug boats at all the Depot Ports and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. The steamer "MARK" will sail on the 20th January, 1898. SOUTHAMPTON. Passengers for Southampton will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME.

Mensagerias Fluviales DEL PLATA. Carrera del Plata y Uruguay. Desde esta fecha y hasta nuevo aviso los vapores de esta Empresa tendrán el siguiente itinerario.

Kaikoura Captain: F. Forbes Will sail on or about 14th Jan, 1898, For Tenerife, Plymouth and London. Great Redoubt in First Class Fare to PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

SATURNO Beer and Lunch Saloon. Wines, Spirits, Beers and Cigars of the best quality. Sandwiche, Lunch and Cocktails. Billiards. Free Concerts every Thursday and Sunday at 8.30 p.m.



MAUA DRY DOCK

Receives vessels at reasonable rates. There are workshops at the dock...

The Montevideo Gas Co., Ltd. Calle 25 de Mayo No. 338.

Thos. F. Lane, General Manager.

SOLE AGENTS for Suter Hartmann & Rahtjen's Composition Co's Celebrated COMPOSITION PAINTS for bottoms of Steel and Iron Ships.

Cibils & Jackson Dock.

MONTEVIDEO.

Receives vessels of all draughts. This Establishment is also provided with foundry and workshops...

Water Fittings

Great Reduction in Prices.

Baths—Many different kinds, with or without fittings.

Wash-stands—Of all descriptions, a new stock received at much lower prices.

M. V. Waterworks Co. Store, 66 Plaza Zabala and 126 Sarandí

Notable Reduction in Prices. Repairs, fixing pipes and fittings attended to on the shortest notice...

Evangelical School FOR GIRLS. CALLE SAN JOSE 257, MONTEVIDEO.

This School offers a complete course of instruction in English, Spanish and Kindergarten.

British Hospital MONTEVIDEO

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

British Bank of South America, Limited.

ESTABLISHED, 1863. Montevideo, Calle Zabala 94

Capital subscribed. \$1,000,000. Do. paid up. \$500,000. Reserve Fund. \$300,000.

RATES OF INTEREST (Until further notice) On Deposits 7 days' notice 1%...

W. Kerr Connell, Manager.



CUIDADO CON LAS IMITACIONES. UNICOS AGENTES. CARLISLE, SMITH Y CIA. MONTEVIDEO.



GAS

IS NOW REDUCED IN PRICE to \$3.50 per 1,000 cubic feet or \$0.123 per cubic metre.

For Illuminating Purposes FURTHER ECONOMY and INCREASED EFFICIENCY can be obtained by using INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS AND PEEBLES' GOVERNOR BURNERS

ASK FOR THE NEW AND ORIGINAL PAMPHLET ON GAS COOKING, ETC. FULL OF USEFUL HINTS AND RECIPES GRATIS ON DEMAND, at the Only Deposit of Gas Apparatus of every Description of the MONTEVIDEO GAS COMPANY, LIMITED

The Public is invited to inspect the varied Stock of Apparatus, for a trial of which every facility is offered.

London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

London, Princes street, E. C., Paris, 16 Rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Paysandu, Rosario de Santa Fé, Mendoza, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Para.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having Deposits Bills discounted...

BILLS OF EXCHANGE Issued and Purchased on the following places LONDON

And the principal towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND PARIS, AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF FRANCE, AND OF

RALES OF INTEREST From 1st January and until further notice the following rates will rule—Allowed: On Deposits in account current 1% per annum...

The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited.

London: 15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.—Buenos Aires: 78, Reconquista, 78 Montevideo, Calle Zabala 82

Capital subscribed. \$450,000. Do. Paid up. \$350,000. Reserve Fund. \$5,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. For 2 months fixed. 3% per annum.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Ltd.

Capital subscribed. \$1,500,000. Do. paid up. \$750,000. Reserve Fund. \$600,000.

Holzappel's Compositions Co. Ltd.

(International Patents.) Anti-Corrosive Composition for the Hulls of Iron and Steel vessels.

English Steam Printing Offices

Blank Books ruled and bound to order. This printing establishment has a complete assortment of new types, cuts, borders, etc., etc.

"AL LIBRO INGLES"

FÁBRICA DE LIBROS EN BLANCO ENCUADERNACION CALLE TREINTA TRES N.º 61 MONTEVIDEO

VERDADERO ELIXIR DEL D.º GUILLIÉ TÓNICO, ANTI-FLEMÁTICO Y ANTI-BILIOSO PREPARADO POR PAUL GAGE, FARMACÉUTICO

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE THE SPLENDID STEAMER "MAGDALENA"

Will sail on Jan. 8, 1898, for RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, LISBON, VIGO, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON.

F. L. Humphreys & Company

Importing Agents.—Linces, 108 Calle Piedras. SOLE AGENTS for the well-known agricultural and industrial machines Richard Hornsby and Sons,

PHENIX ASSURANCE Co. DE LONDRES

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS ESTABLECIDA EN 1782 (Compañía de Seguros contra incendios) INDIGNITY Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

FLUIDO LITTLE

ESPECÍFICO SIN RIVAL PARA CURAR LA SARNA EN LAS OVEJAS Premiado con Medalla de Oro en Christchurch (NUEVA ZELANDIA)

AGENTES EN TODOS LOS PUEBLOS DE LA CAMPAÑA.

COMPañIA TELEGRÁFICA WESTERN AND BRAZILIAN

NOTABLE REBAJA DE TARIFAS Tenemos el placer de anunciar al Comercio y al público en general que desde la fecha quedan rebajadas las tarifas, para los países siguientes

MONTEVIDEO, AGOSTO 1.º DE 1897. JUAN OLDHAM, GERENTE.

Advertisement for JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, featuring an image of a fountain pen.



NEW AMERICAN RESTAURANT. D. Crovara, proprietor. Breakfasts and dinners a la carte or in pension. English cooking. Moderate prices. Close to the port. Calle 25 de Agosto 77, 79 and 81, corner of Colon.

ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING PERSONS should subscribe to and advertise in THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES, the recognized organ of their interests in this Republic, the acknowledged representative of the community, and the only independent English paper ever published here.

Take DEWAR'S Whiskey with your meals, it is more healthy than wine and cheaper, and don't you forget it.

ANDRES LLOBET. Civil Engineer, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Florida 120

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

En combinacion con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay. Itinerario a salir desde el 2 de Noviembre de 1897 hasta nuevo aviso.

Table with columns for destinations (Montevideo, Piedades, etc.) and fares. Includes 'REGRESOS' section for return fares.

Por Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse a la agencia de Montevideo, Calle Zabala, No. 72, las Estaciones o a la Administracion. Empalme Olmos, Octubre 15 de 1897.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Speciality in English-style goods, ready made or made to order. A supply of English leather recently received. Moderate prices.

M. FATTORUSO. 25 Mayo 191.

"THE CENTRAL"

Tailoring and Outfitting Establishment.

All clothes made in this house are genuine English style, and it may be depended upon for first class articles. Suits made to the satisfaction of clients in 12 hours. Prices moderate. Fine assortment of English Patterns in all cloths.

Half a square from the Central Railway Station. 27-Calle Rio Negro-27

AMERICAN DENTISTS

161, Calle Ituzaingó, 161-- (Plaza Matriz.)

Specialists in high-school Dentistry.

Sole manufacturers of the exquisite Dentrifices

"Agua de la Reina"

AND

"Princess" Pearl Powder

Unrivalled for the Preservation of the teeth.

CONSULTING ROOMS

GUILLERMO E. HILL, C. D. E.

161, Calle ITUZAINGÓ, 161-- (Plaza Matriz)

"AL LIBRO INGLÉS"

English Steam Printing and Bookbinding Works.

Every description of Account Books, Ledgers, Journals, etc. ready-made, or ruled and bound to order in any style. Letter Copying Books. Albums for stamp collections, signatures, etc. Blank and Scrap books in various forms. Receipt books and forms. Pay and Work sheets, loose or bound. Drafts and Bills of Exchange in English, French or Spanish. Invoices, manifestos and Bills of Lading. Professional, business, visiting, wedding, birthday and Christmas Cards. Portfolios, Bill Cases, etc., etc.

All kinds of printing, ruling and bookbinding work executed on the premises at moderate prices. Novels, music, magazines, journals, etc. neatly bound at exceptionally cheap rates.

GUILLERMO SCHWENDEL

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

The acknowledged representative of English interests in the Republic. The only independent and reliable English paper ever published here.

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FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post, or at the office from 11 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m. daily. For terms, etc. Apply to THE MANAGER.

THE TOMB AMONG THE PINES.

(A SHORT STORY)

(Continued)

It was not until I stood in the rock-chamber with the carved and painted walls that I felt there was some difference. Perhaps you do not know the strange sensation, when it comes over you suddenly that you are not alone, though you can see or hear nothing. That was what I felt as I stood in front of the screen of bronze, and when I went behind it, incredible and impossible as it was, I only felt a dull sort of wonder at what I saw. The girl lay on the slab of black marble just as when first I saw her, the little white hands crossed on her breast; but then she was dead, and now she was only asleep. A faint rosy flush tinged her cheeks, her lips were just parted, and her breast heaved gently in quiet, untroubled breathing. She was the loveliest woman I ever saw, but her beauty failed to move me, for even as I looked at her, I thought of Lindsey's poor, worn face, and felt that the warm blood in her lips and cheeks was his. I hated her for her very beauty, yet the fascination of it held me. I half stretched out my hand to grip the delicate throat and crush out the unreal, stolen life; and then her red lips seemed to smile with a tremulous tenderness, and a mad desire came over me to bend down and kiss them on. But again Lindsey's face came between, and I turned away and went slowly out of the recess, and up the stairs into the daylight. As I passed the carved Medusa head, I noticed vaguely a long fissure in the rock wall where I could recollect it had been smooth and unbroken before. The pine-woods were quite still in the noonday heat, so still that all the world seemed asleep, and I almost started when a dry twig cracked under my feet. It was late in the afternoon when I got back to the inn, and went up to Lindsey's room. The old priest met me with hand lifted.

"Hush, my son," he said; "he is sleeping again. He has said strange things in his dreams but when he woke he was too weak to talk much. The doctor has been here while you were away, and has seen him."

"What does he say?" I whispered. "He says there is no disease," the old man answered, "no fever, as far as he can see; yet he is dying slowly, losing his hold of life. My son, you must tell me if what I have guessed is the truth. Sometimes I am tempted to wonder why the good God allows such things to be."

"Then I told him the whole story, and he listened gravely without any sign of surprise. I did not even keep back the thoughts that had crossed my mind as I looked at her that morning. "Thank Heaven, my son, that thy prayers for you were answered, and that the temptation of Satan was of no avail. Yet I can see only one way—and it is a hard one—to save your friend's life. As soon as I saw that picture—he stopped, and solemnly made the sign of the cross—"I knew the reason of your friend's state, but I could not tell whether it might not be too late to save him; it has been so before now. Many years ago, when I was a boy in this village, I had a sister whom I dearly loved; may the Holy Mother rest her soul! She had a lover from the dead; we did not know in time to save her, and she wasted away and died. I cannot say, my son, why these things are allowed by the good God, but I will tell you what our fathers have handed down to us."

"Many ages ago, ages before the Christ came on earth, there came into these mountains a strange people from the East. The men were small, and dark, and cruel, with heavy fat faces and evil eyes; but the women were like that picture. Most of the race passed on into the plains of Italy, and settled there until Rome grew great, and crushed them out; but some remained here. They are all gone centuries ago; the wild tribes of the North swept down and destroyed their cities and their civilization; and it is good for the world that it was so, for they were sold to the Evil One, and worshipped him, sacrificing their captives on his altars in unspeakable ornaments. They were a people of sorcerers and wizards, with strange power over men and devils. No trace of them is left, except here and there a stone with letters which no one can read, and sometimes—very seldom—their tombs are discovered underground, out in the solid rock, as you have seen, and it is only by some such accident that they are found. Yet their spirits still visit the earth at certain seasons, and have power to tempt men and women to their death, and by the blood of their victims to gain another span of life. Always there is the fatal kiss on the throat, the ruin of body and soul alike. I have known more than one case in my long life, but I never speak of them to strangers, who would but think me a dotting old priest."

"And now I will tell you what must be done, for it grows late, and all must be finished by sunset. There is only one way. If your friend is to live, the accursed thing must die. The work is yours; no man here dare so much as go near the place, and it is not a fitting deed for a priest. As though sets, who will wake; and it is only then that you can do her harm. Take this knife, and as the eyes of the evil thing open, plunge it in her throat, in the spot where her own kisses are given."

"Father," I cried, "I cannot! It is horrible—it is murder!" "It is no murder," he answered calmly; "where there is no real life, life cannot be taken away."

"I could not answer, for I was horrified at the idea; I could not stab a girl as she woke from sleep. He went on, as if he read my thoughts: "Then you will let your friend die—ay, to the eternal ruin of his soul—because you are under the spell of a devil's beauty. I have misread your heart. Go, and leave me to pray for his soul."

"Give me the knife, I said hoarsely: 'I will go.' "He looked searchingly in my face, and said: "There is no time to spare. Go quickly, the sun is getting low. Heaven keep you, my son!"

(To be concluded in our next.)

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

American Dentist.



Laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

163—Calle Camaras—163

(Esquina Buenos Aires.)

English Drapery Store

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

CALLENDER AND Co.

142—Calle Sarandí—142

(CORNER OF ZABALA)

MONTEVIDEO

BAR ROOM

Wirtschaft zum Luftdichten

FIRST-CLASS

Drinks and Refreshments.—Piano

SPANISH, GERMAN and ENGLISH SPOKEN.

PAUL MEISEL.

CALLE YACARE No. 28.

(ONE SQUARE FROM THE PORT.)

VICTORIA HALL FUND

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

Table listing names and donation amounts for the Victoria Hall Fund. Includes names like Richard Haynes, John Shaw, W. D. Evans, etc.

Donations received by the Trustees of the Victoria Hall Fund

Table listing names and donation amounts for the Victoria Hall Fund trustees. Includes names like Edward Thornton, H. Lamond, etc.

In addition to the above, there are about EIGHTY regular monthly Subscribers to the Fund, which now amounts to about \$2,000.

Further Donations and Subscriptions in aid of the Fund are respectfully solicited, and may be sent to any of the following gentlemen who from the COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES.

Table listing names of trustees and their roles. Includes Edward Thornton (Chairman), E. M. Byrne, Frank Henderson, etc.

(Hon. TREASURER, London & River Plate Bank Ltd.) (Hon. SECRETARY, Calle 25 de Mayo No. 333)

Oriental Armoury.



Importing House for All Classes of Firearms, Cartridges, etc. for Sportmen. Swords and Fencing Foils, Masks, etc.—Lamps—Cutlery.—Chistoffe Plate Ware.—Repairs and alterations executed.

Verninck and Desteves.

139—CALLE ITUZAINGÓ.—129

The Salvation Army.

Territorial Head Quarters Major F. W. Pearce, Casilla de Correo 493 Buenos Aires.

Officer for Montevideo Capt. Bolland. Calle Gen. Liniers 200a. Donations of food, clothes and money thankfully received for work among the poor. Persons desiring workmen by the hour, day or permanently should apply to Capt. Bolland. Cheques can be sent direct to the London and R. P. Bank, made payable to Mayor Pearce or to Capt. Bolland, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to the Officer in Montevideo.

Prices Current

EXPORTS

Table listing various export goods and their prices. Includes items like barley, flour, wool, etc.

EXPORTATION DUTIES

From October 4, 1896.

Table listing export duties for various goods. Includes items like wool, sheepskins, hair, etc.

"BAZAR DOMÉSTICO"

Unequaled assortment of English Glass-ware, china, crystal-ware, porcelain, lamps, kitchen requisites, best cutlery, metal-ware, and a large selection of fancy objects suitable for presents.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 281, MONTEVIDEO.

Grand Hotel Universal

JUAN ERASUN.

CORNER OF CALLES ITUZAINGÓ AND PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO

Very Central and convenient for families and travellers. Tariff per day, 1st floor, \$1.50 gold or \$4 Argentine;—2nd floor \$1.20 gold.—Families by arrangement.

ROOMS LET WITHOUT PENSION.

Meals sent to house.—English service.—Telephone La Uruguay.

AL LIBRO INGLÉS

TIPOGRAFIA

Encuadernación Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61

