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MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1898.

No. 2599.

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The Montevideo Times

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NOTICES.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that all "permanent" or monthly advertisements will be charged for until due notice is given of their withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid advertisements inserted for a specified period. The advertiser is well qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of permanent advertisements.

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 office not later than 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, JAN. 30, 1898.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1898.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.—Saint Marina.—Charles I beheaded, 1649.—80 days past, 335 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Almost the only item of news—and this has little direct relation to the crisis—is that the Executive has sent a second Message to the Chambers urging the sanction of Electoral Reform, to which the good faith of the Government is pledged as the primordial base of the peace compact. The reproach is well called for and supplies its own comment.

That wretched body the Permanent Commission has suddenly discovered that the dismissal of some obscure Custom House clerk, effected as long ago as 1893 during the Herrera misadministration, was not in legal form, and has warned the Executive accordingly. If the Permanent Commission calls on the present Government to correct all the irregularities committed during the Herrera period, it will leave it little time to attend to anything else. It is strange that it should have taken four years and a half to discover this irregularity, and we doubt if it would have discovered it now except as a means of annoying the Government. It is a comfort to remember that the reign of this Permanent Commission comes to an end in a fortnight, for it has done nothing but make itself contemptible and obstructive.

There is nothing new to report about the political crisis. There seems to be a general opinion that a few days now will see a decisive development, but, as we said yesterday, we will not venture to predict anything.

Considerable attention has been attracted by a long letter in yesterday's *Razon* from Deputy Bernardez, one of the parliamentary minority supporting Sr. Cuestas. In this letter he states that it is an error to suppose that Sr. Cuestas is bent on acquiring the presidency for himself at all costs and by any means. On the contrary, he is willing to waive his candidature in favor of a candidature of transaction if one is brought forward who will satisfy the aspirations of the people, be a guarantee for a continuation of reactionary government, and at the same time overcome the present resistance of the parliamentary majority. This statement is based on a conversation between Sr. Bernardez and the Minister of Government Mr. MacEachen, part of which he repeats. Sr. Bernardez addresses his letter especially to the leaders of the parliamentary groups, Gen. M. Tajes, Dr. Julio Herrera, Sr. F. Bauzá, Dr. Miguel Herrera and Dr. C. de Castro, and he urges them seriously to consider the advisability of coming to some accord, to reunite the "colorado" party and to save the country from a catastrophe.

The chief importance of the letter is that it shows the "cuestistas" to be open to a transaction. Sr. Bernardez overlooks the oft-stated fact that, although the present opposition of the "collectivity" to Sr. Cuestas has assumed an essentially personal form, simply because they are incapable of taking higher ground, equal resistance may be expected to any candidate promising popular and reactionary government. This point has

been argued almost *ad nauseam*. In any case the proposal of a transaction candidate avoids the great question at issue, which is that the people, not the "collectivity" have the sole right to control the destinies of the Republic. The mandate of the people on the Presidential question has been given, and the "collectivity" have neither the moral nor the political right to defy it. If they cannot obey it voluntarily, which is their duty, they should be made to do so by force or, better still, turned out of the positions they have no right to occupy. From this point of view, any transaction with the "collectivity" means an abandonment of the people's rights.

Some amusement has been caused by the publication of two decidedly contradictory interviews with the Minister of War General Castro. One of "collectivist" origin, represents him as opposed to any decisive steps not precisely within legal forms, the other, which he has since confirmed as the more correct, represents him as prepared to support Sr. Cuestas through all contingencies.

A Decree has been issued prolonging until February 5 the term for inscription in the National Guard. The number inscribed up to the present is nearly 20,000.

The discredit delay of the Chambers to sanction Electoral Reform has not escaped the notice of the "blancos" and they have appointed a special Committee to enquire into and report upon the matter. This consists of Drs. A. Vasquez Acevedo, M. Herindague, M. Pereira Nuñez, J. Casaravilla, R. Rodriguez, M. Herrero y Espinosa and J. T. Piaggio.

Yesterday's *Siglo* qualifies the present situation of the country as one of "latent war," shown equally in the economical depression, despite a superb harvest, and in the exceptional political tension. If the presidential problem is not satisfactorily solved next March, civil war is bound to reappear, either on the side of the "blancos," or on that of the independent "colorados" or more probably of both. War is the worst of solutions, and no one ignores its terrible evils, but nevertheless it is the general impression throughout the Republic that it is preferable to a "collectivist" government initiated in opposition to the popular will. "The collectivity" are exploiting this feeling to their own advantage, and even pretend that civil war would be the result, not of their triumph, but of any attack on the fraudulent mechanism that keeps them in power.

To listen to them, one might believe that the ambition of the people was concentrated in preserving the "legal conventionality" to which they owe their position, but the real truth is that it is their triumph which will provoke the revolution and their defeat which will effectually confirm peace. And it is the possibility of the former, seen through the transparent mask of the Gommensoro candidature, that keeps the country in a situation of latent war.

After some hesitation the Government has decided to accept the resignation of Sr. Bernabé Mendoza as Prefect of Salto, and has offered the post to Sr. Aurelio Noboa, a well-known estanciero of the Department.

Major Joaquín Ferreira y Acevedo has been named Official of the Bay in place of Lieut. E. Muró recently dismissed, and several changes have been made in the subordinate Officers of the Port.

URUGUAY IN 1897.

(We reproduce the following reprinted from the *South American Journal*, omitting a some passages containing statistical or other matter already familiar to our readers.)

The past year has been one of disastrous experience for the Republic of Uruguay. Almost the only bright spot in her record for 1897 has been an unbroken observance of her contracts for the interest and amortisation services of the Consolidated Debt, and other obligations affecting her credit abroad. This has been done under circumstances of difficulty, as well commercial as political, which merit appreciation, and which we frankly recognize. In this way about one-third of the revenue of the country was absorbed, and the strain upon its resources is no doubt considerable. The customs receipts constitute what may be described as the revenue "backbone" of Uruguay, and during the past year there has been a serious comparative decrease, and, by the close of the year, a difference against it of about \$1,700,000, as contrasted with 1896 will, in all probability, be revealed. The reason for this is not far to seek. The causes of it, in this instance, are upon the surface, and evident to the most superficial of observers. They were, in a word, the existence of a corrupt, arbitrary, and unscrupulous administration under which financial and commercial confidence practically disappeared, creating political and social condi-

tions which invited and culminated in an outbreak of revolution. The outlook for 1897 was not, indeed, of a very promising character, and the most pessimistic forecasts to its future have come only a little short of realization, for, as we have already stated, Uruguay has kept good faith with her foreign creditors.

At the beginning of the year the ill-fated President Idiarte Borda was at the head of affairs, and everything went to show that he was obstinately bent on exercising a practical dictatorship, and on pursuing a policy in reckless and flagrant conflict with public opinion. The representative institutions were degraded into a status of pitiable subservience to his will by the return to Congress of partizans and parasites, who virtually entered into a conspiracy with him to accomplish the ruin of their country, and to strip the nation of its most precious constitutional rights.

The permanency of such a state of things was, of course, impossible. Deprived of constitutional means of relief—with the political safety valve sealed down—the political boiler burst. What everybody foresaw must happen, in fact, occurred, and the power of the autocrat—disguised under the outward trappings of democratic semblance—was at last challenged by a revolutionary movement. A "Blanco" insurrection broke out, with which even the "Colorados," the opposing party, was found to sympathise, and the success of which was almost universally desired by the people. Almost anything is preferable to civil war. The evils it entails upon the community are incalculable. Nothing short of necessity can justify such breach of the common peace, but we are bound to confess that the rule of President Idiarte Borda, supported by such men as Dr. Julio Herrera, Dr. Brian, with others of a similar type, had become intolerable, and the only alternative that remained was either to remove him from his seat, or submit to a total sacrifice of national liberty and honour.

President Borda offered a vigorous resistance to the revolution, but towards the end of August there could, we think, be little doubt as to its eventual success. However, though on every side urged to make reasonable concessions, he was unflinchingly obstinate and refused to do anything whatever to heal the bleeding wounds of the State. So matters stood on the 25th of August, when a melancholy period was given to his life by assassination, and his name was added to the red roll of murdered Presidents in South America. The crime was committed as the victim was leaving the Cathedral, in Montevideo, where he had been present on the occasion of a *Te Deum* of thanksgiving in celebration of the *fiat* of National Independence. The assassin was a young man of good family, named Arredondo, and the weapon employed by him was a revolver. The President died almost immediately, and the criminal was arrested on the spot.

We have spoken very severely of the misgovernment of Idiarte Borda, but bad as was his public conduct, we do not suggest this as capable of being pleaded by any possibility in extenuation of so dastardly an act, and indeed the motives which inspired the sanguinary deed would appear to have been of a personal nature. It was in no way connected with the Anarchist conspiracy against society. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. We would have considered the interests of a nation, there is imposed upon us a higher obligation still—that of a fearless and impartial disclosure of the truth.

Naturally, the tragic assassination of the late President produced a feeling of shock and indignation throughout Uruguay, but none the less it was generally recognised that his death was not in itself calamitous. It opened the door for a new policy and a more constitutional régime. As provided for by the Constitution, Sr. Cuestas, President of the Senate, assumed the Chief Magistracy of the Republic provisionally, until election of a successor, and, as he was known to be a man of high integrity, even his temporary accession to power was welcomed with enthusiasm. The public appreciation of him has not been misplaced. His immediate care was to restore peace to a distracted land, and his efforts in this direction were successful. The revolution was brought to a termination without concessions incompatible with the national interests, and a more elevated spirit dominated the administration of the country. Sr. Cuestas manifested from the beginning a determination to conduct the affairs of government honestly, and to cut down the public expenditure to legitimate limits. Superfluous and sinecure offices were firmly repressed, and a rigorous inquiry was made into the accounts of the various departments. This had the effect of strengthening commerce and fin-

ance, and at one moment it looked as if the Republic were about to make a new and prosperous development. But, in Uruguay, an honest policy has many enemies. Jobbery and corruption there is a hydra-headed monster, and too many were interested in their maintenance to make a return to more moral conditions an easy task. Sr. Cuestas has found this to be so, notwithstanding that he has public opinion emphatically on his side, and is supported by the native and foreign press. With one exception, the journals of the capital have held up his hands, and in the interior his efforts have met with unqualified approval. From the Legislative bodies, however, he has encountered an unpatriotic resistance. The late President had packed both Chambers with his creatures, having no real claim to represent the national mind, and it soon became evident that they had no sympathy with a system of government which, if successful, must close the avenues to illicit gains at the expense of the people.

With Dr. Julio Herrera, Dr. Brian, and others of sinister reputation, to lead them, they have used their official and representative position to thwart the national will, and to embarrass Sr. Cuestas by every means in their power. To this end they have not scrupled to adopt methods of the most equivocal description, and their great object is to render Sr. Cuestas' candidature for the Presidency abortive. We need not dwell upon the changing phases of a conflict in which the nation is arrayed on the one side, and their so-called representatives on the other. Time alone can reveal the result; but we note that some of our contemporaries in Montevideo are expressing doubts as to the issue. They complain that Sr. Cuestas is showing indications of weakness, which may prove disastrous.

A great popular demonstration was recently made at Montevideo, in which all classes possessing a serious stake in the country participated, the mercantile body being numerous and influentially represented, in favour of the Cuestas candidature, but the occasion was not allowed to pass by his enemies without a violent attempt on their part to produce disorder and to mar its efficiency. For this purpose armed ruffians were undoubtedly summoned by, it was more than suspected, the *Herrerista* "gang"—for they are not respectable politicians. Under Avis. 79 and 81 of the Constitution, which respectively impose upon the Executive the duty of securing order, and empower it to adopt measures to protect the public safety in serious cases of internal commotion, Sr. Cuestas launched a decree for the banishment of Dr. Julio Herrera, Dr. Aguirre, and Dr. Angel Brian. The proceeding brought him into direct conflict with the Permanent Commission, which, when Congress is not in session, exists to assist and advise the President. It was contended that the issuing of such a decree, without prior reference to the Permanent Commission, was an act of usurpation, and in flagrant violation of the Constitution. We think it must be conceded that, strictly considered, the Executive was in constitutional tort in enforcing an edict of banishment without some sort of previous recourse to the Permanent Commission, which would have placed a serious onus upon that body. Its refusal to assist the Executive, in view of what had occurred, would have further condemned it in the eyes of the nation. As matters stood, however, its members were, for the nonce, enabled to pose as guardians of the formal prescriptions of the Constitution, and, in the end, the decree has been annulled. This is a fall for the Acting-President, and has been proclaimed as a triumph for the "collectivists."

In these incidents, however, there is an element of comedy. When Dr. Herrera was Minister of Government under General Tajes, he himself banished General Santos, and the Legislature said not a word by way of protest. Its members were his humble servitors, and acquiesced without demur. But when with better reason, Sr. Cuestas follows a similar course, the Legislature, which is hostile to him, at once intervenes with a farcical pretence of regard for the Constitution. We say "farcical" because this same Legislature, at the mere pleasure of Idiarte Borda and his *Herrerista* *caudillos*, never hesitated to override the Constitution and to sacrifice the liberties and rights of the people to serve the more than questionable designs of their dictator.

The *Herrerista* faction, with the hope, if possible, of splitting the vote of the nation against Sr. Cuestas in March next, have put forward the candidature of Dr. Gommensoro—a good old man, with a decent reputation for respectability, and whose motives are said to be most excellent. We have only one fault to find with him, namely, that he is so advanced in years as to

be quite inept, and so age worn as to be wanting in the physical and mental forces necessary for an adequate performance of the anxious duties of a Uruguayan Presidency. If elected, he would be, in the hands of Dr. Herrera, as clay in the hands of the potter. We trust the Uruguayan people will not be deceived by so transparent an expedient. Meantime, the conclusion is watched for with interest in Europe, for in a couple of months die will be cast, and we will know whether Uruguay has or has not been rescued finally from a régime of plunder and corruption.

Holy Trinity Church.

Jan. 30.—4th Sunday after Epiphany. 8.15 a. m.—Holy Communion. 9.45 a. m.—Sunday School. 11 a. m.—Matins, 311 to 313.—*Te Deum*, Goss.—*Benedictus*, Garrett.—Hymns, 105, 285, 287.—*Kyrie Eleison*, 8 p. m.—Evangelium and sermon.—*Psalm*, 814, 316, 316, 325.—*Magnificat*, Smart.—*Nine Ditties*, Foster.—Hymns, 107, 254, 103, 31.

Offerings.—Sunday school.

Methodist Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264
Morning Service 11 a. m.
Sunday School 12.30 p. m.
Evening Service 7 p. m.
Choir Practice, Thursdays at 8 p. m.

Salvation Army.

Spanish meetings are now held at Calle General Linares 300a every evening except Tuesday at 8 p. m. and every Sunday at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Capt. Bernaldi.

SUNDRIES

—We recommend the transcription we make today from the *South American Journal* to the personal of the "collectivity," and indeed to all interested in the political problem here. The article is very plain-spoken and leaves no doubt as to the opinion held in London on the matter. We note that it speaks of the *Herrerista* "gang"—for they are not respectable politicians. This is almost identical with the phrase we used a few days ago, before the article had reached us. The phrase is worth repeating.

—«Mataura» and not «Matauria» is the correct name of the New Zealand steamer whose wreck was recorded yesterday. A telegram has been received, through Lloyd's Agent, from the Salvage Association of London, asking if Lussich & Co. would undertake the salvage of the vessel, but we understand that they will not do so, the vessel, according to the report of the Captain and Officers, being lost beyond all hope.

—Preparations are actively on foot for the Regatta and Aquatic Sports which the Montevideo Rowing Club will hold at Pocitos next Thursday (holiday.) Mr. Collador, who is President of the Club, is taking great interest in the affair and offering every facility for its successful accomplishment. Don Antonio Lussich has also made a liberal offer of the valuable assistance of his tugs and other boats. We hope to publish details of the programme in our next.

—Through the intervention of the German Consul, satisfactory arrangement has been made by the claim presented to the Government by Messrs. Kioshoner and Keyser, whose exhibition of wild beasts in the Exhibition grounds was interrupted through the late Government taking the grounds for military purposes. The claimants asked for \$5000 for damages and losses, but have consented to receive half the sum in bonds of the Extraordinary Loan.

—About daybreak yesterday there was a violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain. This however, had the contrary of a cooling effect, and all yesterday the temperature was very hot, 85 Fahrt. and over in the shade, whilst the saturated condition of the atmosphere made it resemble a Turkish bath. This was relieved by heavy showers between 3.30 and 5 p. m. after which the temperature became more tolerable. To-day promises to be fine, but still hot for the wind has not changed.

—A cricket match will be played at the Blanqueada ground this afternoon, commencing at 2 p. m. between the M. V. C. C. and C. U. R. C. C. The former will be represented by Messrs. Adam, Adams, Alexander, Bowles, E. B. Cooper, Dunbar, Ellery, Macadam, D. Scott, Slater and Stanham (captain.)

—London telegrams say that Jabez Spencer Balfour has just been put on his trial for fraudulent bankruptcy, and that he looks very ill and worn. We do not understand this in the least, as our very strong impression was that he had been tried and condemned long ago.

—Says the *B. A. Herald*.—We have received several labels which were found among the debris of the powder-factory at Villa Devoto, where the explosion took place on Wednesday last. These go to show that this national industry did not disdain to print its labels in English and no doubt its goods were sold as of English manufacture. The label is blue and the letters, in white, are as fol-

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lows: «Bear F. F. Gunpowder of superior quality, combining penetrative power and regular action.» Sportsmen, therefore, who wish to buy powder of English manufacture should see they get the genuine article. National industries do not seem much in want of protection, for it is very evident they can look after their own interests.

—As we expected «Un Voyage en Suisse» given at the Solis Theatre on Friday evening, was a great improvement on «Robert Macaire» and kept the audience thoroughly amused and excited by the bustle of its pantomimic action and its clever scenic effects. The blowing up of the train in the 2nd Act, and the chase in the 3rd Act are very well managed. This lively piece, which is well worth seeing, will be given both afternoon and evening today, with reduced prices for children in the afternoon. We believe this brings the visit of the Company to a close.

—The mysterious affair at the Pantanos remains unsolved, and some of our contemporaries are indulging in a lively quarrel among themselves as to whether the death of Negri was due to suicide or murder. We hope they will not come to blows over it.

—The restless Kaiser is threatening to visit the Pope at Rome, and Jerusalem.

—A telegram announces the tremendous news of the arrival at Havana of Mr. Mazzantini, a person who we believe has earned some reputation and dollars by fighting bulls. In the view of this transcendently important announcement, all other matters fade into insignificance. It was to tell us things like this that submarine cables and telegraphic services were instituted.

—We learn from China that four German marines of the forces in occupation of Kiaochow, have been murdered by the Chinese. A patrol of three were going their rounds, when they found the body of one of their comrades, with the head completely severed. They were about to remove him when they were set upon by a crowd of over 100 excited Chinese, who killed them after a valiant resistance in which 12 of their assailants lost their lives.—The affair has caused great excitement in Kiaochow, but the worst of it is that it will give Germany fresh pretext for exorbitant exactions from China and occupation of Chinese territory thus creating more international complications.

—Conan Doyle tells a story of a friend of his who had often been told that there is a skeleton in the cupboard of every household, no matter how respectable that household may be, and he determined to put this opinion to a practical test. Selecting for the subject of his experiment a venerable archdeacon of the Church, against whom the most censorious critic had never breathed a word, he went to the nearest Post Office and dispatched this telegram to the reverend gentleman: «All is discovered! Fly at once!» The archdeacon disappeared and has never been heard of since.

—London telegrams again confirm the end of the great engineering strike, adding that the victory rests almost entirely with the employers, the advantages gained by the men being few and visionary.

—Turkey is again sending troops to the Bulgarian and Roumelian frontiers, where matters are once more looking uneasy.

—The telegrams are deluging us with contradictory nonsense about the visit of the U. S. S. «Maine» to Cuba. Some make it out little short of a *casus belli*, whilst others pretend that relations between Spain and the U. S. were never more cordial and even hint that Spain is about to accept intervention in the Cuban question.

LONDON NOTES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31. It is proposed, says a telegram from Peking, that the Russian loan to China should be a Four per Cent. Loan, issued at 93, and to the amount of a hundred million taels. Russian demands as security in default of the land tax, the monopoly of railways and mines in North China, together with an open port. The reported seizure of Hainan by the French in denial from Paris, and the statement that her Majesty's Government had requisitioned the Empress Line steamers is equally baseless.

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N. B.—Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only with J. Mudd and Co. are free of Entry and Wharf dues.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Ambassadors have refused as inopportune the formal application of the Porte for permission to send 4,500 fresh troops to Crete. Four of the six Great Powers have already confirmed this decision on the part of their representatives.

Osobri, the Dervish post on the Atbara, forty miles west of Kassala, has been captured by the native levies lately taken over by Colonel Parsons from the Italians. The Dervishes offered most determined resistance. More British officers are being sent out to Egypt.

The Session of the Austrian Reichsrath was yesterday closed by the Emperor. This measure will remove many difficulties from the path of the Government. The question of the Presidency of the Reichsrath, upon which it has been impossible to reconcile the opposing parties, will be solved by the usual fresh election at the opening of the new Session.

At the third and last sitting of the Indian National Congress, yesterday, a resolution was adopted in favour of collecting, and sending to the Lord Mayor of London, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be spent in the erection of a memorial expressing the gratitude of the people of India for the help rendered by the British nation during the great famine. Among other resolutions was one protesting against the proposed changes in the penal code, and another in favour of the trial or release of the Natu brothers.

The next Congress is to be held at Madras. Yesterday the third Panama trial came to an end in Paris, the accused being all acquitted. The verdict was received in court with enthusiastic applause.

The funeral of the late Mr. C. Harrison, M.P., took place yesterday. Prior to removal to Brookwood for cremation, the body was taken to the church of St Saviour, Walton-place, Port-street, where service was conducted. There was a large congregation. Those present included Sir E. Clarke, colleague of the deceased in the representation of Plymouth, and the Chairman and other members of the London County Council.

Mr. Charles Wyndham, speaking at a farewell supper given to Mr. Charles Cartwright last night, wished that actor «God speed» on his voyage to Australia. Mr. Wyndham, in the course of his speech, referred in indignant terms to a «most foul, false, and treacherous slander» upon the inner life of the profession which had been recently hurled by one who had enjoyed their comradeship.

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

Business Notes. —The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$26190 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$3193 on account of the 5% Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 256.50 and closed at 255.90. —Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 67/8 to 13/16 d. per milreis. Jerked beef 900 to 980 reis per kilo; stock, 2,800,000 kilos.

—Wheat firm, but closed rather weaker. Some small lots for export sold at \$3.05 with bag. For consumption 2000 bags at \$2.95 superior, 2 65 to 2 85 medium and inferior, without bag.

Table titled 'Saladero Killings' with columns: Jan. 29, Total to date. Lists names and amounts.

Same period 1897. 161287. Prices, Buenos 14 1/2. Novillos, 12 to 17 3/4. Vacas, 8 1/2 to 11.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 29, 1898. Gold, cash, 256. Do. end of month, 256. Cédulas 8%, Provinciales, 19.30. Do. P., cash, 19.30. Empréstito Municipal, 1897, cash, 78.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS. Montevideo, Jan 26, 1898. —Str. Venus from B. Aires, 104 pass. —Str. Rodney from B. Aires. —Str. Chili from La Plata, for Bordeaux. —Str. Moravia from B. Aires, for Genoa. —Str. Bellucia from New York. —Str. Silvia from Genoa. —Str. Venus for B. Aires. —Strs. Helios and Tridante for Salto.

MAIL STEAMERS LEAVING TO-DAY None. OTHER DATES

—The str. EOLO will leave Jan. 31 for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5 p. m. maritime branch 5.30 p.m. —The str. COMERCIO will leave Jan. 31 for Colonia, B. Aires and Salto, the str. PARIS for B. Aires and Salto, and the str. URANO for B. Aires, Rosario and Ansoncio. Hours as above. —The str. WASHINGTON will leave Feb. 2 for Barcelona and Genoa. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 11 a. m. maritime branch 12 m.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1900. The Next Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at 15TH NOVEMBER 1900

and all who assure under the Profit Scheme during the current year will be entitled to claim for Bonus on that occasion.

The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SIX MILLIONS STERLING

B. LORENZO HILL 161, CALLE ITUZAINGO. SOLE AGENT FOR THE URUGUAY REPUBLIC.

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.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES.

Telegrams for Europe and North America by three distinct routes —

Via Gaveston, by the Central & S. American Telegraph Co. Via Recife, by the S. American Telegraph Co., and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co. Via Antilles, by Le Société Française des Câbles Submarins.

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

«Norton» Line of Steamers

Agents NORTON 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 MERIDA, for New York Feb. 28

These steamers have good accommodation for limited number of First Class Passengers. For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents— WILLIAMS & CO., Misiones 58. And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York Bucknall Bros. 23 Lea Lehalh St., London.

PRINCE LINE.

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

Sailings of Steamers. GEORGIAN PRINCE, Left New York, Dec. 30.

MEXICAN PRINCE Will sail on or about January 25 for Antwerp.

Splendid accommodation for 1st class passengers. — Fare 1st class to Santos or Rio, \$30. For further particulars apply to Prince Line Agency. Buenos Aires, Reconquista 36—Rosario, Bajada 187—Montevideo, Cerrito 52

THE Buchanan Blend Scotch Whisky

HOUSE OF LORDS. Refreshment Department, May 14th, 1896. To Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Merchants, London, E. C.

Gentlemen I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high-class quality of the Scotch Whisky that you supply to this Department, and which gives the greatest satisfaction.

Herewith please find official order for quantity at present required, and which is good enough to forward at your early convenience. I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully, WILLIAM AGGAS, Manager.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Refreshment Department, 19th Dec. 1896. Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., 20 Bucklebury, E. C.

Gentlemen I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chairman of the Refreshment Committee, The Hon. Sydney Herbert, M. P., has instructed me to appoint you to supply Scotch Whisky to this Department until further notice.

Enclosed please find official order for quantity at present required. I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully, W. CRICHTON SAUNDERS, Manager.

SOLE IMPORTER Eipólito Garcia 128—CERRITO—128 MONTEVIDEO

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.

AMUSEMENTS

Solis Theatre THE CELEBRATED HANLON - LEES - OMERS FROM PARIS AND LONDON. LAST DAY. Sunday, Jan. 30. At 2.30 and at 8.45. «Un Voyage en Suisse». Moderate Prices.—At 8.45 p. m.

San Felipe Theatre Carnival, Season 1898. MASKED BALLS. Saturday & Sunday, January 29 and 30. To commence at 11 p. m. Entrance, 50 cents, ladies free.

Saturno Beer Saloon. Plaza Oleguena. Open-air Free Concerts, every Sunday and Thursday at 8.30 p. m.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HARMONIUM for sale, cheap, by «Alexandre» of Paris, good condition. Apply W. H. Owen, Calle 25 de Agosto 107; Thursday or Friday.

TO LET, one or two furnished rooms, for single gentlemen, in the house of an English family. Board if required. Apply by letter, «M.M.» this office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for married couple or single gentlemen, with board if required. Apply 216 Calle Maldonado. pm.

TO LET, APARTMENTS, furnished, for single gentlemen, in house of an English family, with or without board. Highly recommended. Apply, Plaza Zabala 39a.

3,000 BICYCLES. Great Factory Clearing Sale. Apply to the undersigned at 111, Calle de la Victoria, Montevideo.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co. FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso. New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE Orissa (TWIN SCREW) Captain: A. Hamilton 11th February, 1898 for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC Oravia (TWIN SCREW) Captain: G. Massey R.N.R., 6th February, 1898, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Iberia Captain: R. Fletcher 25th February, 1898, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Orellana Captain: J. Richards 19th February, 1898, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Oropesa (TWIN SCREW) Captain: H. W. Hayes, 6th March, 1898, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. «Orellana» and «Orcana» 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.

Table-wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes. Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates.

For fares, freights and other details, apply to the AGENTS,— WILSON SONS & CO., LIMITED— MONTEVIDEO, Calle 25 de Mayo 214, corner of Zabala. BUENOS AIRES, Reconquista 323. SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C. V.

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF COAL DEPOTS

AT MONTEVIDEO, LA PLATA, BUENOS AIRES, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent & V. ALSO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS AT CARDIFF AND BARRY.

HEAD OFFICE 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.

WORKSHOPS at St. VINCENT, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO, with efficient modern Plant, where repairs of all descriptions are undertaken.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited, are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices etc., should be sent to their address at

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 214, MONTEVIDEO. 323, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The steamer «WITTEKIND» will sail on the 17th February, 1898. SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME. Through tickets issued for New York via Southampton.

J. R. Schwartz, Agent Solis 49.

Mensagerías Fluviales DEL PLATA

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

El vapor paquete nacional PARIS Saldrá todos los Lunes.

El vapor paquete nacional LABRADOR Saldrá todos los Viérnes.

El vapor paquete nacional TRITON Saldrá todos los Miércoles.

El vapor paquete nacional HELIOS Saldrá todos los Sábados.

Dichos vapores harán escala en B Aires, Palmira, Dolores F. Bentos, Mercedes, Uruguay, Paysandú, Villa Colonia, Guayiví, Concordia y Salto.

NOTA: El vapor LABRADOR toca además en la Colonia y Nuevo Berlin.

Agencia, Piedras 173. Montevideo.

SATURNO

Beer and Lunch Saloon. Deutsche Bier Ausschank.

Wines, Spirits, Beers and Cigars of the best quality. Sandwiches, Lunch and Cocktails. Billiards.

Free Concerts every Thursday and Sunday at 8.30 p. m.

ENGLISH SPOKEN. HERMANN ABEL. 4 & 5—Plaza Cagancha—4 & 5, AND CALLE QUERQUAY 216.

Alberto F. Müller.

Solis 59 to 65, Corner of Cerrito

IMPORTER of Natural Mineral Waters, Herzer Sauerbrunnen Granhof.—Guinness's Extra Stout; Bass's Pale Ale; Ginger Ale, «Bulldog» Brand.—Pilsen Beer mark «Gambinus».—München Stout, «Klosterbran».—Wines, Rhine, Moselle, Bordeaux, Champagne, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Cognac, Hennessy and Co's. Hardy and Co's. Frenob.—American Whiskey, «Old Saratoga», the best Whiskey in the market and Field «Bourbon».—Old Scotch Whiskey «The Proven».—Fine Old Highland, Glen Scot, Glen Spey, Glenlivet.—Irish Whiskey «The Viceroy» and John Johnson and Co's «J. J.—Dr. Siger's» Angostura Bitters.—Gilbey's Orange Bitters and Peppermint.—Holland Gin «Prince of Orange».—Cocoa and Chocolate from A. Driessen, Rotterdam.—Upson's Havanna Cigars.

Purveyor to Norddeutsche Lloyd.

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 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.

Water Fittings

Great Reduction in Prices.

Baths—Many different kinds, with or without fittings.—Shower-baths.—Needle-baths.—Greatly reduced. Wash-stands—Of all descriptions, a new stock received at much lower prices.

M. V. Waterworks Co.

Store, 86 Plaza Zabala and 426 Sarandi

Notable Reduction in Prices.

Repairs, fixing pipes and fittings attended to on the shortest notice, by a staff of experienced plumbers, on moderate terms.

Evangelical School FOR GIRLS.

CALLE SAN JOSE 267, MONTEVIDEO.

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

The new school year opens the first Monday in March. For catalogue and further particulars, apply at the School, between 9 and 10 a.m.

The Committee.

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay AVISO

CAMBIO DE ITINERARIO

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.

Por itinerarios impresos ocurrirá a las estaciones.

Montevideo, 11 de Octubre de 1897.

La Administración.

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay

Se avisa al público que desde el 15 de Enero próximo, quedarán suprimidos los trenes rápidos de combinación con el Ferro-Carril Midland que salen del Central a las 5.50 p.m. los días lunes y viernes y del Salto a las 5.30 p.m. los días martes y sábados.

Montevideo, Diciembre 24 de 1897.

La Administración.

SANDWICHES.

GRAND NOVELTY.

«Sandwich Dick» in addition to his inexhaustible supply of toothsome sandwiches is prepared to supply (to order) CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDINGS of a most superior kind. Also, raising-stoning machines, a great saving of time to all cooks and house-keepers. Orders may be sent to Dick Cantwell No. 78, Calle 2a, Uruguayana.

British Bank of South America, Limited.

ESTABLISHED, 1863

Montevideo, Calle Zabala 94

Capital subscribed. 1,000,000 Do. paid up. 500,000 Reserve Fund. 800,000

Head Office 2a Moorgate Street, London.

BRANCHES.

Argentine Republic

BUENOS AIRES, Head Office, Reconquista, corner of Piedad. Agency, Rivadavia 2437. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—SANTOS.—SAN PAULO.—BAHIA.—PARA.

Current accounts opened. Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods. Commercial bills discounted. Letters of credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers and drafts at sight, and up to 90 days' sight given, on its Head Office and Branches.

and on London Joint-Stock Bank, (Lind.), London.

Messrs. Heine and Co., Paris.

John Berenberg Gossler and Co., Hamburg.

also on Italy, Spain, Belgium, North America,

RATES OF INTEREST, (Until further notice)

Table with 3 columns: On Deposits, Notice period, and Interest rate. Includes rows for 7 days, 30 days, 60 days, and 3 months fixed.

W. Kerr Connell, Manager.



UNICOS AGENTES CARLISLE, SMITH Y CIA MONTEVIDEO.



INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT

CHEAPEST AND BEST

OF

ILLUMINANTS

PRICES OF THE LAMPS FURTHER REDUCED

COMPANIA DEL GAS

Calle 25 de Mayo 334, 338 & 342

Advertisement for 'EL ELIXIR DIGESTIVO de TROUETTE-PERRET a la PAPAÑA (Pepsina vegetal)' with detailed text about its benefits for digestion.

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.

Authorized Capital. 2,000,000 Subscribed Capital. 1,500,000 Paid-up Capital. 900,000 Reserve Fund. 1,000,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons etc. for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

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

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

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

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

Princes Street, London E. C.

OR OF THE Paris Branch, 16 Rue Halévy.

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

GERMANY SPAIN BELGIUM ITALY

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

POSTAL DRAFTS issued on all towns in Italy.

RATES OF INTEREST

From 1st January and until further notice the following rates will rule:—

Allowed:— On Deposits in account current nil.

Deposits @ 30 days notice 1% per annum

Fixed Deposits for 3 months 2% >

Do. @ 6 months 3% >

Discounts, Conventional 10% >

Interest charged on overdraft 10% >

C. NUTTALL, Manager.

January 1, 1897.

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial Firms and private individuals. DEPOSITS RECEIVED at sight and for fixed periods.

BILLS discounted, negotiated, and collected.

STOCKS AND SHARES received on deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends.

PROCEEDS OF COUPONS and Dividends remitted to parties interested in Europe.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold for account of third parties.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and TELEGRAPHIC PAYMENTS issued on London, Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp and the principal towns in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Spain. Banking business of very description transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

For 2 months fixed. 3 1/2% >

3 months fixed. 4% >

6 months fixed. 4 1/2% >

Other periods by arrangement.

Montevideo, H. E. MURRELL, Acting Manager.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Ld.

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

Head Office 8 Tokenhouse Yard, E. C.

Branch in Montevideo, Calle Zabala 85.

Branches, Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, Campinas, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas, Lisbon, Oporto, New York, Buenos Aires and Rosario de Santa Fé.

Agents in Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp and Genoa. Correspondents throughout Italy.

Letters of Credit, telegraphic transfers and drafts on the principal towns throughout Europe and Brazil.

Deposits received and every description of Banking business transacted.

Holzappel's Compositions Co. Ld.

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

Sole agents in Montevideo D. Ratti & Co. (Successors of Oreste Borelli & Co.) 111—Calle 25 de Agosto—113, Montevideo.

Importers of Naval Articles,—Paints,—Oils,—Cotton and Canvas Sail Cloths,—Buckets,—Zinc,—Rubber, bronze, copper and iron Tubing, etc.,

VERDADERO ELIXIR DEL D^{OR} GUILLIÉ

TÓNICO, ANTI-FLEMÁTICO Y ANTI-BILIOSO PREPARADO POR PAUL GAGE, FARMACÉUTICO Unico propietario, Calle de Grenelle-Saint-Germain, 9, en París.

La acción del Elixir Guillié es enteramente benéfica. Como purgativo, no debilita como los otros purgativos de esta especie; posee fortifica y refuerza al mismo tiempo; agrada y corrige todas las secreciones; da fuerza a los diversos órganos; no exige una dieta severa, al contrario, se permite tomar una buena comida a la hora cuando se desea de este remedio; puede ser administrado con total libertad en las más tiernas edades como en las más adelantadas; no causa ningún daño a cualquier edad.

En la dieta de una cocina pesada desde de un poco de agua azucarada, sea antes o después de la comida, estimula el apetito, vivifica las funciones digestivas, resplandecen el estómago (debido), el estómago y las heces cargadas con las sales habituales.

Es sobre todo útil e la clase obrera, a la cual el ahorro gastos considerables de enfermedades y tiempo perdido, pose con el ELIXIR GUILLIÉ las curas son rápidas.

Este Elixir se vende en todas las principales boticas de las Américas y particularmente en Montevideo: A. DEMARCHEL H. Y C.;—V. GARAYOQUEHA;—G. IMBERT;—JOSE MARIA SUERO.

Tónico, Reconstituyente, Regenerador

VINHO DE MARSA

de Doutor MOUCÉLOT, de Faculdade de Paris

Approved pela Academia de Medicina

Este precioso producto é recomendado pelas autoridades medicas mais celebres, as pessoas atacadas de debilidade, proveniente da natureza do clima, excessos, doencas, ou casos que necessitam a reconstituição e regeneração do organismo enfraquecido.

O VINHO de MARSA do Doutor MOUCÉLOT, actua a circulação, excita e restabelece as funções digestivas, recupera as forças e dá vigor e a saúde.

Com grande successo, recommenda-se o VINHO de MARSA, no raquitismo, Anemia, chlorosis, Cachexia, Fluxo branco, Fraqueza e debilidades provenientes de doencas devidas a pobreza do sangue, é com certeza o tónico, reconstituinte e regenerador por excelência e mais poderoso e de uma efficacia sem contesço.

Consultar a nota acompanhando cada garrafa J. BATAUD MORINEAU & C^{IA}, Droguistas 60, Boulevard de Strasbourg, PARIS

E EM TODAS AS PHARMACIAS

Temper cuidado com as falsificações.

ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET COMPANY REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

THE SPLENDID STEAMER "THAMES"

Will sail on Feb. 5, 1893, for RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, LISBON, VIGO, CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers, mails, specie and cargo. Great reduction in passenger tariffs.

All the steamers of this favourite line are fitted with refrigerators and Electric Light and have every modern improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers.

Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes, RETURN TICKETS Issued at reduced rates. Special abatements made in favour of families and companies.

PREPAID PASSAGES Parties wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange of the passages with the Agent on reasonable terms.

NEW YORK Through tickets issued for passages from Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York via Southampton in combination with the well known steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM SHIP CO. & THE AMERICAN LINE.

For Freight or Passage apply to F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co. Agents, Calle de las Piedras 108.

F. L. Humphreys & Company

Importing Agents.—Offices, 108 Calle Piedras.

SOLE AGENTS for the well-known agricultural and industrial machines Richard Hornsby and Sons,

Motors, Reaping, Binding, Threshing, Mowing, Sowing, Shelling, Sorting and other Machines. Ploughs and every description of Agricultural implements. MACHINERY DEPOSIT,—852 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Fencing and binding wire.—Galvanized iron and zinc for roofing.—Sheet metal.—Wire netting.—Sulphur.—Sulphate of Copper and Iron.—Machine oil oil kinds.—Paints and Varnishes.—Raw and boiled linseed oil.—Hardware of all kinds and other building and ironmongery requisites.

Portland Cement, «Carnes» brand, Belgian Cement, «Aguila» brand. MERCHANDISE DEPOSIT,—312 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO.

SLIPWAY.—GENERAL SHIPWRIGHTS.—All classes of Repair to the Machinery, boilers and hulls of iron or wooden vessels.—VILLA DEL CERRO.

PRODUCER DEPOSIT, «BARRACA INGLESA» CALLE JUNGAL 5 to

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS PHOENIX ASSURANCE Co. DE LONDRES

ESTABLECIDA EN 1783

(Compañia de Seguros contra incendios) INDEMNITY Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ld.

(Compañia de Seguros Maritimos y Fluviales).

Los agentes tienen plenos poderes para arreglar reclamos sin referencia a las Compañias en Londres. Agentes:—F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co. 108—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—108.

FLUIDO LITTLE

ESPECIFICO SIN RIVAL PARA CURAR LA SARNA EN LAS OVEJAS

Premiado con Medalla de Oro en Christchurch (NUEVA ZELANDIA)

LIBRE DE VENENO Se mezcla instantáneamente CON AGUA FRIA

Se dan muestras GRATIS a los que desean experimentar.

Unico agente introductor Juan J. Hore Misiones 130, Montevideo.

AGENTES EN TODOS LOS PUEBLOS DE LA CAMPAÑA.

COMPANIA TELEGRAFICA 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

Table with 2 columns: Country and Rate. Includes entries for BELGICA, CANARIAS (ISLAS), FRANCIA, ALEMANIA, GRAN BRETAÑA, HOLANDA, ITALIA, MADERA (ISLAS), PORTUGAL, ESPAÑA, SUIZA, ESTADOS-UNIDOS.

Por rebaja en otras Tarifas é informes, diríjase a las Oñinas calle Corvito núm. 183.

MONTVIDEO, AGOSTO 1.º DE 1897.

JUAN OLDHAM, GERENTE.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878; 1889. Numbers with exquisitely Fine Points, for ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and DRAUGHTSMEN—170, 291, 303, 431, 850, 1000.

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

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

Table with columns for SALIDAS (Departures) and REGRESOS (Returns) listing train routes and times.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888

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A RUSSIAN SPY.

(A SHORT STORY)

(Continued)

"I cannot be too careful, Ethel," he would say. "There can be no risk in my having Doré with me, but still I had rather they did not know."

As he grew paler and thinner, and the lines round his mouth and eyes deepened, I felt that something must be done, and done at once, and wrote to my sister in England, asking her if she could put us up for three weeks or so, that Ivan might have complete change and rest.

How well I remember the day I sent off my letter! Doré had been playing beside me while I wrote, but I had said nothing to him or my husband on the subject for I feared that my sister might not be able to take us in for so long a time.

At lunch that day Ivan looked curiously at me, and after a long silence asked me why I looked so happy, and before I could answer Doré said: "I think mother is glad because she hopes her sister will have us to stay with her."

Then I told Ivan all about it, and could see how relieved he was at the idea of leaving business worries behind him for a while.

The thing that puzzled me most, and really gave me some very uncomfortable thoughts, was how could Doré have known that I had written the letter? I could find no clue to the mystery, for I had not mentioned it to him, I knew, and was equally sure he could not have seen what I was writing.

I was completely at my wits' end for an explanation of the matter, and when I questioned the child as to whom he had heard it from, he kept silence and would not say. It seems a little matter, but perhaps, had I followed it up closer then, I had been spared much bitter grief and misery in days to come.

That evening as I went upstairs as usual to say "good-night" to Doré, I met him on the landing, and he crept into my arms saying that he wanted to ask me something. "Mother," he said, "is it wicked to tell something that you have promised not to tell?" Then before I could answer: "If you knew what I wrote in a letter to anyone would it be wicked for you to tell?" And I, foolish woman that I was, thinking he was sorry because he had told Ivan my secret, kissed him and told him not to trouble; then, when he would have said more I bade him sleep, and would hear nothing further from him that night.

Oh, when I think of it all now I wonder how I could have been so blind and unreasonable! A little encouragement, a few patient questions, and the terrible after consequences might have been averted!

I heard from my sister in due time, and she wrote begging us to come and make a long stay. "More likely three months than three weeks," she said, and I, well content, shut up the house and sent the servants away for a long holiday.

The Count made no objection to Doré leaving Russia, and strangely enough the little fellow seemed greatly relieved at the prospect of being away from his uncle.

"Aren't you sorry to leave Uncle Alexis?" I asked him the morning we started; and Doré whispered, as though afraid the very walls would hear us: "I believe he frightens me, mother! I am so afraid to go and see him now!"

I was sorry, feeling that unconsciously I might have influenced the child in his dislike of the man whom I detested, and tried to convince him that it was only fancy, and that he would be glad enough to see the Count when he got back again, but he only shook his curls and pressed his lips firmly together, as though he wanted to speak but dared not.

How clearly it all comes back to me now! The starting off, the tiresome journey and the happy three months in dear old Devonshire, where Doré learnt to play merrily with my sister's children.

Well, we came back to Moscow at the end of our visit, all the better for the change. Ivan looked quite a different man, and Doré's cheeks were rosy enough to satisfy even me.

What a bustle there was to be sure! And in the midst of all the excitement a message came from the Count, asking that his nephew might be sent that afternoon to see him.

The child clung to me as I told him his uncle's message, and I saw his lips quiver, though he choked back his tears manfully. "What is it, Doré? tell mother," I begged him; but all he said was that he didn't know, something frightened him when he heard his uncle's voice! And I, thinking it only a child's whim, sent him off, hoping he would manage to conceal the aversion he so evidently felt.

Seven o'clock came and went, and Doré had not come home. I began to get uneasy, and was about to send and ask Ivan what I should do, when a letter was brought to me.

A glance told me it was from the Count, and I tore it open, and read with dismay that he was leaving home for several weeks, and should take Feodor with him. He wished me to send back a box of such clothes as the child would need, by bearer; and added that he should not permit his nephew to come back and say "good-bye," as it would only unsettle him for nothing.

I flew to the study door and knocked loudly until Ivan came out, and

hurriedly I told him all about it. He was annoyed, I could see, but he laughed outwardly at my fears, asking me if it were not the most natural thing in the world for an uncle to wish to have his nephew sometimes with him.

"Sometimes yes," I answered, "but I feel that I never shall see him again," and then I broke down completely, and cried like a baby.

(To be continued.)

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

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CALLE TREINTA TRES N.º 61

MONTEVIDEO



AL LIBRO INGLÉS TIPOGRAFIA advertisement with large illustration of a printing press and text: y Encuadernación Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61

Prices Current

EXPORTS

(Jan. 17.)

Table of export prices for various goods including barley, flour, extra mark O, medium, second class, hair, horse, cow, sheep, and various oils and skins.