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# The Montevideo Times

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### The Montevideo Times

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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, SEPT. 28, 1898.

#### “MORAL INSANITY.”

The following was published in our paper nearly two years ago, but we cannot resist reproducing it now, on account of its extraordinary applicability to the attitude of the “collectivists,” and especially to the publications of ex-major Isasmendi, to which we have recently referred in our columns.—  
We direct the special attention of our readers to the following passage. It is quoted verbatim from Page 230 of the book “The Criminal” by Havelock Ellis; The Contemporary Science Series. The work is to be found in the library of the English Club, so any of our readers may easily verify the quotation. The book, we may explain, is an attempt, and a clever one to establish in English the study of criminal anthropology and of “degeneracy” on the lines in which Professor César Lombroso, Dr. Max Nordau, and other continental writers have distinguished themselves.

The following is the passage.—  
“The condition in question (i. e. moral insanity or moral imbecility) by whatever name it is called, is described by alienists as an incapacity to feel or act in accordance with the moral conditions of social life. Such persons, it is said, are morally blind; the psychic retina has become anaesthetic. The egoistic impulses have become supreme, the moral imbecile is indifferent to the misfortunes of others, and to the opinions of others; with cold logic he calmly goes on his way, satisfying his personal interests and treading under foot the rights of others. If he comes in contact with law, then his indifference changes into hate, revenge, ferocity, and he is persuaded that he is in the right. Although so defective on the moral side, these persons are well able to make use of the abstract conceptions of honour, morality, philanthropy; such words are indeed frequently on their lips, and it is quite impossible to convince them of the unusual character of their acts. They are absolutely and congenitally incapable of social education, systematically hostile to every moralising influence. Being themselves morally blind, it is their firm conviction that all others are in the same condition; they disbelieve in the possibility of virtue, and being often possessed of considerable intellectual ability, maintain anti-social theories with much skill.”  
When Mr. Havelock Ellis wrote the above definition, he was engaged in an abstract scientific study, and there is not the least reason whatever to imagine that he was thinking of any South American politicians, or even that he was remotely acquainted with the character of such. Yet the definition fits many such wonderfully; if for “social life” we read “political life,” it becomes absolute.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY

**MONTEVIDEO**  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898.  
Saints Wenceslaus and Simon Rojas.—Magyar revolt, 1848.—Louis Pasteur died, 1895.—271 days past, '94 to the end of the year.

#### THE PORT SCHEME.

**REJECTION OF TENDERS.**  
A Decree has been issued formally stating the rejection of the tenders presented to the previous administration by Greenwood and Co. and S. Pearson and Son, of London, for the construction of the Port

of Montevideo. The object of the Decree is to prevent any misunderstandings arising on the subject, and the reasons given are that the tenders were called for by the previous administration irregularly and in violation of the Port Law (this was pointed out in the press at the time.) The following is the substance of the Decree.—  
Montevideo, September 24, 1898.

—The Government having, in conformity with the Law of July 14, 1894, submitted to the Council of State the definite studies of the Port Scheme, as prepared by the technical Commission assisted by the engineering specialists L. Kummer and A. Guerrard, thus making regular the legal situation of this most important affair, diverted from its proper course by acts of the previous administration, which had called for and considered certain tenders for the construction of the works before submitting the definite scheme to proper legislative sanction for approval and for arbitration of the resources for carrying out the same; this being the proper course, not for the negotiation of simple direct offers, which is contrary to the letter and spirit of the said Law, but for the calling of tenders in proper occasion, that is to say, when the definite scheme has been returned to the Government in the form and with the essential requisites established and foreseen in the said Law. (Translator's Note. The above sentence is terribly involved in the original, but we have endeavoured to make coherent sense of it.)

Considering: That the offer of S. Pearson and Son of London in referring solely to a part of the works projected by the Commission of Studies, moreover reforming and restricting the same, only incompletely attends to the necessity of constructing a commodious, deep and cheap port of easy access; whilst the Government, contemplating the imperative necessity in its most varied and complex phases, together with that of the sanitation of Montevideo, lays before the Council of State the harmonious plan shown in the definite scheme of the Commission;

That, as regards this offer both of Pearson and of Greenwood and Co., the cost of the work in both greatly exceeds the figure fixed in the official estimate attached to the definite scheme;

That the reception of these offers and their corresponding data is only useful as antecedents for information of the legislator in case the Government had decided to recommend either of them, thus modifying or evading Articles 3 and 4 of the Port Law, which was not the intention of the present Government, as shown in the Message which, in fulfilment of the said Law, it addressed to the Council on June 20, 1898, adjoining to the definite plans two Bills, one for the technical approval and the other for the calling of tenders and supply of the resources necessary for the construction;

For these considerations, the President, etc., accords and decrees:—

Art. 1.—It is hereby declared that the fulfilment given by the Government to Art. 3 of the Law of July 14, 1894, as set forth in the Message of June 20, 1898, thereby necessarily and legally implies the rejection of the tenders for capital and building of the Port of Montevideo, which were presented to the Government by the firms of Sr. Pearson and Son and Greenwood and Co., of London.

Art. 2.—Let this be communicated, etc.

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

In the Council of State, on Monday, Sr. Dufort y Alvarez presented a Bill for the establishment of a Naval Military School, to be provided for within the existing naval estimates. Referred to Committee.

Discussion in detail then commenced of the Bill for the creation of the Treasury Certificates Debt. Sr. Baena expressed his opposition to the Bill, considering that the Government should have maintained the system of the Certificates. Sr. M. C. Martínez defended the Bill, pointing out the difficulties of the situation created by the depreciation of the Certificates and maintaining that the Government had done its best to reconcile the conflicting interests of administrative employees and of Certificate holders. The Bill was then approved in first reading in the form proposed by the Committee of Finance. A motion to suppress the second reading was rejected.

The second discussion in detail of the Budget then commenced, being confined to confirmation of the amendments made in the first discussion. Some progress had been made when the Council was counted out, it being resolved to continue the discussion yesterday.

Some discussion has arisen in our contemporaries as to the precise meaning of the expression “accumulative amortisation,” employed in reference to the Treasury Cer-

tificates Debt and other public Debts. Supposing the debt to be \$5,000,000 and the amortisation 1 1/2 per annum, that is to say \$50,000, it would require an entire century to redeem the debt. When, however, the amortisation is made “accumulative” there is added to the amortising fund the interest accrued each year on the amount previously amortised. Thus, in the above case, the amortisation in the first year would be only \$50,000, but in the second year it would be \$50,000 plus the interest on the \$50,000 previously amortised, or \$56,000, in the third year it would be \$62,000, in the fourth \$68,000, and so on in progressive ratio. The amount of the annual service thus remains the same, while the time of redemption is considerably shortened. In any case the period is considerably shorter than that first mentioned, as the amortisation takes place by tender at the market price, not at par—a system which has its disadvantages, for it offers a temptation to the Governments to depreciate the quotation of the debt in order to redeem it more speedily. This system of “accumulative amortisation” is the one which is applied to nearly all the existing debts of the Republic, and which it is intended to apply to the Treasury Certificates Debt.

A paragraph has been going the round of our contemporaries, and has aroused the patriotic indignation of some of them, to the effect that the U. S. Minister here has offered the Government the protection of the United States to preserve the neutrality of Uruguay, in case of a war between Chile and Argentina. Though we cannot say so authoritatively, we believe there is no truth in the story, which originated in a telegram published in a Buenos Aires paper, and was probably invented by the correspondent. The Decree has been issued recognising Sr. J. Rossé as Belgian Vice-Consul in Paysandu. The depreciation of the minor or silver currency, which has once more reached an inconvenient rate, is occupying the attention of the market; and the Chamber of Commerce, at the instigation of various merchants, has addressed the Minister of Finance on the subject. The text of the petition has not been published, but we understand that it accuses the Bank of the Republic of being the main cause of the evil, having launched a large number of its minor notes, which have only a silver value, on the market when the latter was still suffering from the plethora of silver inflicted on it by the Borda government. It is suggested that the Bank should be asked to withdraw its minor issue temporarily, or until the market has recovered itself. We may point out that the evil is probably transient, owing to the very slack condition of business in recent months calling for a reduced circulation. When business improves, as it is to be hoped it will before very long, money will circulate more rapidly and the inconvenience will be reduced.

#### THE CZAR'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Czar's message we learn created a great sensation yesterday among the diplomatists who were not in the secret. It was a complete surprise to three of the Powers—Great Britain, Italy, and Turkey. Support for it had, it is said, been obtained in advance by two Powers, one, it goes almost without saying, was France, the other Austria. The German Emperor had been personally made acquainted with its purport. He, however, had reserved his opinion.

The Czar's proposal is recognised by diplomatists as the revival of a project of the Emperor Alexander III, which was communicated to the Emperor Frederick some time before his death, but was not then mooted publicly because of the passionate state of public feeling in France on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine.

Russia it is further said had received information that Great Britain was absolutely determined to impose upon China a complete military and naval organization. The demonstration of the British fleet before Taku was also in view of the Czar. Further the anticipated appearance of the United States as a more active participant in international politics in future, and the augmentation of the Japanese power had been considered by several European Powers as not without danger to the future peace of Europe if the existing system were maintained. It was therefore desired by the Czar to safeguard the future and deal with the possible evil by cutting it off at the root. Hence the project of a new Holy Alliance between the Great Powers to moderate the ardour of the rising communities to imitate their seniors; to induce them by example rather than by precept to refrain from developments not consistent with the modern tendencies of international law. Russia desirous to avoid conflict with Great Britain in China appeals to Europe generally, including Great Britain herself, to arrange all differences in a pacific manner.

Should an agreement be arrived at a proposition for simultaneous and general disarmament would follow. If four Powers should be agreed there is a talk of their holding the Conference even without the adherence of the others. In that there might be the elements of further trouble to spoil the bright visions the Czar's message has raised.

#### GERMAN CONSULS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

The question of the Consular service as an aid to foreign trade is at present receiving a good deal of attention in the German press, and German Consuls are being made the objects of criticism of a nature which may fairly be defined as candid. They are not as careful in collecting information as are those of other countries; they do not post themselves, and are unable to post merchants and manufacturers at home; they report past conditions instead of projects for the future. Then, again, the reports, by the time they are published, are too old to be of service. Incidentally, the expedition with which Belgian and United States Consular reports are published is commented on, and the need for similar expedition urged in the publication of German reports.

In the course of more than one article dealing with the matter attention is drawn to the movement now taking place in Belgium to improve its own service. Consuls are urged to keep the Home Government posted as to openings in all foreign markets. Not only are the facts to be furnished, but Consuls are to express opinions as to how to extend trade. This information, it is urged, should be put at the disposal of the Home Government as early as possible. All reports of an important character are to be sent by direct post, rather than by the roundabout ways hitherto in vogue. Diplomatic attachés are to be urged to aid the Consuls in preparing reports, &c.

France, too, it is noted, is more than ever alive to the utility of keeping her Consular service up to date. To aid her export trade, the Republic is to appoint Frenchmen living in other countries as foreign commercial councillors (consuliers au commerce extérieur,) whose function is shall be to give information about the industrial, economic, and commercial districts in which they are located; also to send reports, from time to time, on special branches of trade to the French Department of Commerce. This information is to be published, immediately upon its arrival, in the official papers, or is to be put at the disposal of interested parties, especially of those asking for the facts. The most important questions relate to possibilities of opening markets for French goods, descriptions of articles suited to the country, trade routes, packing, &c. They are also to supply names of reliable parties to act as agents; report as to commercial customs, methods of payment, and efforts of competitors—in short, everything that in any way may interest French trade. These councillors are to supplement the work of the Consuls. German journalists seem convinced that the adoption of some such plan would be of material value, and there is a generally expressed demand in the press that steps should be taken in this direction without delay.

#### AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

The trade relations of the United States with the Philippines have been very much larger than many suppose, if we are to place absolute reliance upon the report of Mr. Oscar F. Williams, American consul at Manila. He says that 22 consulates, representing the commercial countries of the world, are established at Manila, and then goes on to add this surprising statement: “The volume of the export trade coming under my official supervision equals that of my 21 consular colleagues combined.” He then shows in detail how the trade of the Philippines with the United States exceeds that of all other countries combined, and is growing at a rapid rate. As indicating the extent of this trade, he says: “To-day I have authenticated invoices for exports to the United States amounting to \$188,606.” He says the exports to America average \$1,000,000 a month. The report states that 216,000 bales of hemp were exported during the preceding three months. Of these 138,782 went to the United States and 77,000 to Great Britain and other countries. Mr. Williams shows from this that the United States had 64 per cent. of the trade from the Philippines as against 36 per cent. of Great Britain and other countries. He says that last year the increase of shipments to the

United States was 183,000 bales and the decrease of Great Britain 22,000 bales.

He adds: “Of the increase of shipments from the Philippines those to the United States were 54 per cent. greater than to all other countries combined. He also gives details of the large shipments of sugar, tobacco, hides, shells, indigo, and coffee. In the item of sugar, which is second in importance, the shipments to the United States were 65 per cent. of the total to all points.

#### SUNDRIES.

—The marriage of Miss Sarah Hooper and Mr. G. Anderson will be celebrated at Holy Trinity Church at 2.30 p. m. to-day. Owing to the illness of the bride's father, the proceedings will be of a family character and no invitations will be issued.

—A telegram has been received in Buenos Aires from Liverpool stating that the owners of the British steamer “Greylands” and several of their business friends are trying to make a diplomatic question of the case of seven of the crew of that vessel, who were arrested and detained in Buenos Aires. The owners allege that the arrest was illegal, and that the detention of the men since the month of May is an infringement of the law; and they wish the Foreign Office to present to the Argentine Government a formal claim. The matter will also be brought forward in the House of Commons, where a question will be put to the Government on the subject.

—You are either left-eyed or right-eyed, unless you are one person out of every fifteen who has eyes of equal strength. You also belong to the small minority of one out of every ten persons if your left eye is stronger than your right. As a rule, just as people are right-handed, they are right-eyed. This is probably due to the generally greater use of the organs of the right side of the body, as, for example, a sportsman using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye to sight his gun, thereby strengthening it with exercise. Old sea captains, after a long use of the telescope, find their right eye much stronger than the left one. This law is confirmed by the experience of aurists. If a person who has ears of equal hearing has cause to use one ear more than the other for a long period, the ear brought into requisition is found to be much strengthened, and the ear which is not used loses in a corresponding degree.

—We are requested to mention that for the present Rev. and Mrs. Handcock are staying at the house of Mr. P. C. Towers, Calle Maldonado 308.

—A London telegram announces the death of Sir Patrick Willington Talbot, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Lords.

—We quote from the *Daily News*:—The one thing that America has failed to improvise at a moment's notice is a good army administration. The soldiers stepped straight out of civil life to the battlefield, and played their part to perfection. The navy determined the issue of the war. But the military administration at Washington has been a miserable failure from first to last. The camps on American soil are pest houses, worse in many respects than the fever swamps of Cuba. The whole country rings with the scandal of the camp at Montauk. But Montauk, it appears, is only the last straw for public patience, and Tampa and other places have been just as bad. In such matters, to quote a famous saying, there are no more faults to commit. The troops were sent unhealthily clothed to unhealthy sites, and were fed there on bad food and foul water. The consequences have been appalling, and the day of reckoning is at hand. Political jobbery and sheer incompetence have to divide the disgrace between them. The moral seems to point to some sort of permanent administrative provision for war, in time of peace.

—After nearly a year's interval, the Fiscal of Crime (Public Prosecutor) has delivered his report in the case of the notorious forger Cattaneo, guilty of forging Treasury Certificates, bank notes of the Argentine Bank, and other public values. The Fiscal asks for 11 years' imprisonment for Cattaneo, for 9 years' imprisonment for his accomplices Beluni, Bizio and Julio Hernandez who were engaged in uttering the forged documents, and for 4 1/2 months for Margarita

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Bidone, accessory to the crime. He asks for acquittal for A. Sumaschini, A. Manguelo and A. R. Cattaneo, against whom there are no proofs of complicity.

The Criminal Judge Dr. Bastos has issued sentence acquitting Lindolfo Diaz, who killed his mistress Roquilda Davila at Rosario, in August, 1897. The verdict set forth that he found the woman in company with another man and fired a shot from his gun which killed her immediately, that he was of bad antecedents, and that although he pretended that the gun went off accidentally, there were vehement presumptions that he fired it premeditatedly. Yet, in the face of this verdict he is acquitted with the term of imprisonment already suffered, 13 months. As we have said on various occasions, human life is very cheap in this Republic—a remark which we hope will not give rise to another libel suit.

It is confirmed that the French Cabinet has decided on the revision of the Dreyfus case, but the decision was not reached without stormy discussions, and then only through the energy of the premier Mr. Brisson. The new Minister of War, Gen. Chanoiné, remained neutral. Some of the other Ministers are still struggling against the step, especially the Minister of Justice Mr. Sarrien, who is expected to resign in consequence. He has ordered the Public Prosecutor to take rigorous steps against any paper attacking the army. The decision seems to have been well received on the whole, though some of the anti-Dreyfus papers are rabid over it and predicate that it will lead to civil war. Some of them also deny the confession by Esterhazy of the bordereau and allege that he has received a bribe of 100,000 francs from the Dreyfus syndicate. M. Clemenceau, editor of L'Aurore has stated the situation well, as follows: "France is now divided into two camps, one believing that the interests of the country depend on the concealment of facts by means of falsehoods, and the other holding too high an opinion of the honor of the country to know that patriotism is not incompatible with the aspirations of truth and justice." The ex-boulangist deputy Mr. Deroulède is making violent speeches, inciting the people to lynch Dreyfus should he return to France (as it was his fault that he has been unjustly treated) and trying to revive the League of Patriots suppressed in Boulanger's time. Mr. Octave Mirbeau has paid 30,000 francs to save Mr. Zola's goods from being seized in payment of his recent fine and law costs.

The presidential election in Paraguay, which took place quietly last Sunday, has resulted, as was fully anticipated, in favor of the present Minister of War Sr. Emilio Acebal. The portfolio of War seems a certain step to the Presidency in many South American Republics, as it frequently has been here, though it hardly affords the best preparation for the higher post.

It is stated that the editorship of the Razón, vacant by the recent death of Dr. C. M. Ramirez, has been definitely accepted by Dr. Martin C. Martinez, who will commence on October 1st. Dr. Martinez is an experienced journalist, worthy to follow his lamented predecessor, and though his style is hardly so brilliant his views on economical and political questions are very sound. He preceded Dr. Acevedo in the editorship of the Siglo. At present he is an active and useful member of the Council of State. He is a constitutionalist in politics, and a warm supporter of the present Government.

Yesterday's telegrams have a great deal to say about affairs in Fashoda and the situation in China, but of such a confused and contradictory character that we hesitate to report any of them awaiting clearer news.

LONDON NOTES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30. A Correspondent with the Nile army telegraphs that they are now at Wad El Obeid, twenty-eight miles from Omdurman. This post was hastily abandoned by the Derivishes before the arrival of the Sirdar's troops. A severe dust storm is raging, which may delay the advance for a day. Correspondents in the various capitals show how the Czar's message to the Powers on disarmament has been received. Whilst some speak of it in a hopeful spirit, others think that it will not lead to any practical result. In France the feeling is that Alsace-Lorraine must be restored before anything can be done.

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And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York Bucknall Bros. 23 Leadenhall St., London.

Owing to the prevalence of rain and mist at Plymouth, the Prince of Wales was unable to leave the Royal yacht Osborne yesterday in order to spend the day with the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and the entire programme arranged for the day had to be abandoned. Unless the weather improves, the Osborne will not leave Plymouth for Cowes to-day, as previously settled.

At Bristol, yesterday, the Trades Union Congress assembled in the Colston Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. Wilkie, and was welcomed by the Mayor on behalf of the City. A resolution was passed deprecating the conviction of Ald. D. Morgan in connection with the South Wales coal dispute; and Mr. J. O'Grady, of the Bristol Trades Council, was unanimously elected President of the Congress.

Under the presidency of Sir Edward Russell, the proceedings in connection with the annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists were commenced at Nottingham yesterday, in the Exchange Hall, where the delegates, numbering about 350, were received by the Mayor. The business meetings commence to-day.

There was some fear expressed yesterday that unless heavy rain occurred the East London Water Company would have to reduce its already restricted service from six to three hours per day. Last night's change in the weather would, however, it was hoped, dispose of the necessity for any such action. In some districts the rain has interfered with harvesting operations.

A Correspondent in the South Wales colliery district sends an article in which he says that, though the offer of the masters now under consideration is fiercely denounced by many of the men on strike he believes the majority will recognise the irresistible force of circumstances. The men hold their local meetings to-day to instruct their delegates, who will confer together in Cardiff to-morrow.

Playing at Catford yesterday, Middlesex, against Kent, made 213, of which 104 were contributed by H. B. Hayman; their opponents afterwards scoring 26 for one wicket, when rain stopped the game. Bad weather was also responsible for a considerably curtailed game at Brighton, during which, however, Sussex, with Essex to contend against, managed to put together 135 for four wickets. In the Gentlemen v. Players' match at Scarborough, the professionals made 126 in their first innings, and the Gentlemen 48 for two wickets.

Marcus Hedges Lewis, an elderly man, described as a clergyman, was yesterday committed for trial from the Mansion House on a charge of forging and uttering a cheque on a firm of Lombard-street bankers. According to Mr. Bosanquet, who prosecuted for the London Bankers' Association, the accused had led a very remarkable life, having been, amongst other things, a miller, a lay reader, and a betting man.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Sept. 27, 1898.

Business today was very slack again. Prices were uncertain, but fairly favorable and closed without fall. Sales as follows.

Extraordinary 1897 Loan, \$2,000 at 53.30 cash.

Interior Debt, \$4000 at 44.50.

Mortgage Bank, 130 shares at 13.40 and 13.50, end of October 18.60.

Consolidated Debt, \$169,200 at 42 to 42.20, closing 42.90 cash and

end of October. London quotation 42 5/8.

EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for Bank and Commercial exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, Germany, N. York, Italy, Spain, Brazil, and B. Aires 1/2 prem.

Business Notes.

The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$22057 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$2695 on account of the 5% Loan service.

Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 252.50 and closed at 252.70. Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 7 15/16 to 8 7/8 1/2 to 8 d. per milreis.

London, 27. Wheat firm at 25s. 3d. Linseed 34s. Maize 15s. 3d. Antwerp. Wheat 15 25 francs, linseed 21.875, maize 8.675.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 27, 1898. Gold, cash, 252.70. Do. end of month, 252.50.

Cedulas E Nacionales, cash, 99.50. Cedulas 8%, Provinciales, 17.90. Terrenos Puerto B. Aires, cash, 22.

Muelles La Plata, oro, cash, 3. Mercado de Frutos, La Plata, cash, 2.50. Banco Agrícola Comercial, cash, 17.00.

Cia. G. Pobladora, cash, 13.50. Muelle Catalinas, cash, 7.30. Do. end of month, 7.50.

Do. end of October, 7.50. Consolidada de Santa Fé, 1898, cash, 51.

Do. 1893, cash, 50. Certificados Banco de la Provincia, cash, 45. The «Eolo» sails.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Sept. 27, 1898.

—Str. Triton from Salto, 82 pass. —Str. Venus from B. Aires, 94 pass.

—Str. A. F. Braga from Asuncion, 6 pass. —Str. Comercio from Salto, 11 pass.

—Str. Neko from Valparaiso, 2 pass. —Str. Asuncion from Hamburg.

—Str. Handel from Liverpool, for B. Aires. —Str. Assiduitá from Genoa.

—Str. Cordilleras for Havre. —Str. Entre Rios for B. Aires. —Str. Rocca for New Orleans Bar.

—Str. Venus for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. EOLO will leave TO DAY for Buenos Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.15 p.m.

—The str. TRITON and COMERCIO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above.

OTHER DATES

—The str. MARK will leave Sept. 29 for Las Palmas, Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp and Bremen. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a.m.

—The str. PERNAMBUCO will leave Sept. 30 for Rotterdam and Hamburg. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4.30 p.m.

—The E.M.S. CLYDE will leave Oct. 1 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Corbourn and Southampton. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 1 p.m.

Note.—In addition to the hours mentioned above, letters for all these steamers will be received, without extra charge, in the Adunas Kiack until the P. O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.

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.

AMUSEMENTS

Solis Theatre RETURN VISIT OF THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN ACTRESS Sra. Teresa Mariani AND FULL COMPANY. Thursday, September 29.

O BERE O AFFOGARE «IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI.» San Felipe Theatre

SR. J. J. PODESTA'S COMPANY OF CIRIOLLA DRAMAS. Wednesday, September 28. «CALANDRIA» «Ensalada Criolla»

ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED, two large bedrooms and one sitting room, unfurnished, all with windows to the street, for two bachelors, with or without board. Apply, Casilla de Correo 404. Oct. 14.

TO LET, one or two furnished rooms with balcony to the street, for single gentlemen, in the house of a Swiss family. Apply Calle Ciudadela No. 99. Set. 29.

TO LET, A nicely furnished room for single gentlemen. Apply Avenida La Paz 65a. Set. 29.

OFFICE TO LET, unfurnished. Large, airy, well-lighted, good entrance, central situation, moderate rent. Apply Calle Trenta y Tres 61.

TO LET.—The commodious and well-furnished house Calle 18 de Julio No. 741. An English, American or German family preferred. For particulars apply to Barraca Salazarino Belparda, Calle Cerro Largo No. 18.

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.

WILSON BROS.

GENERAL CAMP AGENTS. Cereals and produce on consignment. — Purchases and Sales of Camp and Stock in general. — Mortgages, Renting and Valuation of Same.—Materials and Provisions Purchased for Estancias. — Telegraphic Address: «MOUNT.»

CERRITO 148 --- MONTEVIDEO.

SOME GOOD ADVERTISING SPACES TO LET

APPLY EARLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

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

FOR EUROPE Orellana Captain: J. Richards. 7th October, 1898, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Oropesa (TWIN SCREW) Captain: H. W. Hayes 21st October, 1898 for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Liguria Captain: A. J. Cooper 4th November, 1898, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC Liguria Captain: A. J. Cooper 1st October, 1898, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso. Orcana Captain: F. E. Kite 10th October, 1898, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso. Orissa (TWIN SCREW) Captain: A. Hamilton 20th October, 1898, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF COAL DEPOTS AT MONTEVIDEO, LA PLATA, BUENOS AIRES, Santos, San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco & St. Vincent, C. 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. 1125 Calle San Lorenzo, Rosario.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The splendid steamer «MARK» Will sail on the 29th September, 1898, for SOUTHAMPTON. Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME. Through tickets issued for New York via Southampton.

THE Buchanan Blend Scotch Whisky

HOUSE OF LORDS. Refreshment Department, June 24, 1896 To Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Merchants, London, E. C. Gentlemen: I am glad you have brought the matter before me, that a Scotch Whisky is being sold in the Colonies entitled «House of Lords» Scotch Whisky. This may be to a certain extent misleading to the general public. You are the only Firm who supplies this Department with Scotch Whisky in bottle, and I know nothing of any other Whisky sold on the market as «House of Lords.» You are at liberty to make use of this fact if you deem it desirable. I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully, WILLIAM AGGAS, Manager Refreshment Dept.

GRAN CERVECERIA

LA PAZ Y LIBERTAD. Beer Saloon and Bowling Alley. — Garden and Summer Houses. — Private Saloon for Families. — With Three Entrances. Plaza Libertad 6 & 7, Avenida La Paz 208 & 212, Calle Colonia 211. Branch of the «Criterion» Restaurant, Well-known to Captains, Calle Colon 75 & 75a.

«GARTMORE» CEYLON TEA

Direct from the estates of Mr. H. G. Anderson, of the Gartmore Ceylon Tea Company, Ltd. SOLE AGENT: J. J. HORE Misiones 130, Montevideo.







Large Assortment of Winter Goods and Novelties for Ladies and Gentlemen. Dress Materials of every description and in the newest Season Patterns.

Golf Clubs (Park's) --- Golf Balls (Silvertown) Mazawattee Tea. --- Maypole Soap.

AMY & HENDERSON "INGLESA"

Galle GAMARAS 162

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 Annual English Directory and Argentine Commercial Guide

for 1898. Published by John Grant & Sons, Buenos Aires. Contains a list of the English and American Residents, Institutions and Commercial Houses, Translation of the Argentine Customs Tariffs, and a large quantity of commercial, maritime, general and social information.

Invaluable to all having relations with the Argentine Republic. Copies on sale at the 'Libro Inglés' of G. Schwengel, Calle Treinta y Tres 61. --- Price \$ 1.20 gold each.

"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

W. D. & H. D. WILL'S BRISTOL TOBACCOES.

PRINCIPAL BRANDS.—Three Castles.—Gold Flake.—Best Bird's Eye, Traveller.—Navy Cut, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY DANCKELMANN & SCHRADER MISIONES 136 --- MONTEVIDEO.

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

En combinacion con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay. Itinerario a regir desde el 15 de abril de 1898 hasta nuevo aviso.

Table with columns for SALIDAS (Departures) and REGRESOS (Returns) listing routes and times between Montevideo and various stations like La Sierra, Piedras de Afilar, etc.

Por Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse a la agencia de Montevideo Calle Zabala No. 72, las Estaciones 0 a la Administracion. Empalme Olmos, Marzo 23 de 1898.

'AL LIBRO INGLES'

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 SCHWENGEL

VERDADERO ELIXIR DEL D<sup>o</sup> GUILLIE. TONICO, ANTI-FLEMMATICO Y ANTI-BILIOSO. PREPARADO POR PAUL GAGE, FARMACUTICO. Includes detailed text about the medicine's benefits and instructions.

MISS VANDYKE.

(A SHORT STORY)

(Continued)

I asked her how it was that she did not study and copy pictures in Florence or Rome rather than Paris. 'Well, you see,' she said, 'they say Paris is the best place in which to study—and as I have only a short time to stay, and must make my living by it when I go home—I must study at the best place. I have to learn to paint the figure before the spring.'

I was appalled. To think that this innocent lady should be looking forward, at her age, to making a living from the elementary knowledge and power of Art she possessed, was nothing less than appalling. The bright and happy simplicity with which she made these explanations revealed an ignorance of the greatness, the difficulty of Art, which was simply phenomenal. It was evident, at a glance, that she had not the artistic temperament, with its unciously developed faculty for being miserable. Her efforts were calmly sustained and unflagging, her spirit reposed at an even level of peace. Her admiration was a mild sense of enjoyment, which never arose to pain. Her interest in humanity was benevolent, but in nowise psychological, for her perceptions were not acute, and that, too, had preserved her youthfulness.

She was a very pleasant companion, her respect for liberty and silence left one perfectly unconstrained.

One day she took me up to her room. It was on the sixth floor of a third-rate hotel in a retired street off the Faubourg St. Honoré. The window of her small pathetic chamber looked out upon chimneys and a weather-stained, whitewashed wall.

The copies she had made of the masterpieces of Art adorned the walls; they were the most pathetic things of all, next to her unconscious self; after a first glance the eye instinctively avoided them. A pile of Italian grammars and dictionaries stood on the table beside her writing materials, and a large Bible with an elastic band round it.

'I work at these in the evening,' she said. 'They are the companions of my solitary hours.'

During the winter, the thought of Miss Vandyke in that little, cheerless chamber, poring over her books by candlelight, wrapped in a shawl for warmth, was often the example in the rose-leaves of luxury and well-being by which I was surrounded; but, after all, she was happy, her solitude was not necessarily loneliness—that deep sense of obnoxious companionship or society.

Sometimes we made little excursions together. Once we went out to the Cathedral at St. Denis, the oldest church in France, in which the dust of ages of Kings and Queens was gathered until the whirlwind of the Revolution came profanely to disturb and disperse it. Now the marble effigies over empty sarcophagi, and the wonder and awe do not, after all, belong much to our age.

From the antiquity of the church, I had expected low, dim aisles of crumbling stone, age-fretted and darkened. Not at all; it is erect, tall, stately, full of space and light. No mystery of shadow, like a spirit of tradition, hovers round that still, resonant company of Kings and Queens, knightly warriors, and royal nuns, in fresh white marble, with hands folded and pointed upward. They are glorified with rainbow colours when the sun shines through the high windows above the triforium, exquisitely delicate colours, which turn the white aisles and pillars to mother-of-pearl—but the rich barbaric colouring of their times, and the ancient glass are gone; our times and our glass alike are paler. The church is full of the cold, white light of to-day; it is unused for service or for prayer, and the illustrious dust—who knows where it may be blown and scattered!

One can only hope that the spirits of these picturesquely named celebrities of history repose as unconcerned of change as their quaintly beautiful effigies.

'Did it ever strike you, my dear,' said the little lady in her bright, sudden way, 'that you were meant to be a queen in your day and generation?'

I laughed, and made a flippant reply. English reserve is shy of such high-flown comparisons; but more than once since then, a sudden flash of memory at a critical moment has brought back her bright glance and the words, 'Did it ever strike you, my dear, that you were meant to be a queen in your day and generation?'

I believe it was quite a long time before Miss Vandyke knew my name. It did not seem at all essential to her to know it. She used to introduce me to stray Americans she knew, as 'My English friend,' and perhaps, as we rarely met again, the formula was sufficiently precise; but there was an odd lack of finish about these introductions without names. She called me, however, in private by tender names to which their almost absurd inappropriateness seemed to give additional value. There was nothing I felt less like than a 'pussey,' but the caressing tones in which I was addressed were delightful; and when she called me 'My little one' or 'My pretty,' it used to strike me how much prettier and more juvenile in spirit she was than I. She used to pat my head, and her eyes were full of beautiful kindness as they looked into mine.

She was quite ready, at the same time, to administer rebuke when she thought it would be salutary—that was but another phase of her general usefulness. Once she gave me quite a long and severe lecture upon the care in dress, which should be an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, and insisted that I should buy myself some 'new things'—which I did; but although Miss Vandyke was true to her theories, and perfectly neat, she bought no 'new things.'

(To be continued.)

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.)

LA MEJOR AGUA PURGATIVA NATURAL DEL MUNDO. Hunyadi János. Un remedio precioso para combatir las perniciosas consecuencias de imprudencias en las comidas.

AVISO: CADA BOTELLA DE LA VERADERA AGUA LLEVA EN LA ETIQUETA LA FIRMA DE "ANDRAS SAITCHNER" DESOBLIGARSE DE LAS FALSIFICACIONES!

262--CALLE 18 DE JULIO--262

DR. MACARTNEY THE AMERICAN DENTIST

Ex-Director and Professor of the Dental Course at the University of Chile

GRADUATE IN ODONTOLOGY: PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF ORAL SURGERY. GRADUATE IN MEDICINE: THE MEDICO CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

On the 15th of June, 1897, Dr. Macartney opened his office for the exercise of the profession in all its branches. The extraordinary success which has attended his efforts is ample proof that his scientific and intelligent application of the most advanced principles of Odontology has been universally recognized.

His introduction of General Antiseptics applied to Dental Pathological conditions, the use of proper Sterilization and careful Prophylaxis, was awarded instant recognition by the leading Physicians and Surgeons of this city by whom Dr. Macartney is widely consulted and recommended.

Dr. Macartney is the ONLY American Dentist in Montevideo who has complied with the requirements of the University of Montevideo, the Faculty of Medicine and the Council of Hygiene. Every person consulting Dr. Macartney will receive the PERSONAL attention of an Apt, Careful and Efficient

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

The Salvation Army.

Donations of food, clothes and money will be thankfully received for work among the poor. Persons needing workmen by the hour, day or permanently, should send to the above address, when every effort will be made to supply promptly. Cheques can be sent direct to the London and R. P. Bank, made payable to Mayor Pearce or Ensign Bonwell, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to Ensign A. D. Bonwell, Orillas del Plata 118.

British Hospital

MONTEVIDEO. The healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids. Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day. General Ward 1.00 do. Female Ward. Conditions as above. Special Cases, Special Terms. Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated. Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m. Urgencies at all hours. Hours for Out-door Patients 11 to 12 a.m. Visiting days, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Feastdays from 3 to 5 p.m. Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited. Subscribers of 12 dollars per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid, orders for same to be obtained from the Secretary or Treasurer, William Thomson, M. A., M. B., O. M., Resident Medical Officer. For further particulars apply to E. O. Crocker, Hon. Sec. Calle 25 de Agosto 107. W. Murray Wilson, Hon. Treasurer. Zabala 104.

Prices Current

Table of EXPORTS (May 5) and EXPORTATION DUTIES (From October 4, 1898). Lists prices for various goods like wool, hides, skins, etc.

POLVOS DE TOCADOR. D' CAZENAVE. For the hair and scalp. 47, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment. Available remedy for Skin Eruptions, Chafed Skin, Sore Heads, Lips or Eyes, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Insect Bites, Indolent Ulcers, Piles, Bruises, Stings, Ear Ache, Rheumatic or Neuralgic Pains, Colds on Chest will usually be much benefited by the Local application of this Ointment. It is nearly white, not sticky or unpleasant in odour.

"BAZAR DOMESTICO"

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.

EXTRACTOS de ZENO & Co. PARA EL PAÑUELO. PROBARLOS ES ADOPTARLOS. 16, Rathbone Place, London, y todos los buques establecidos.

English Steam Printing Offices

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

OFFICE REQUISITES AND STATIONERY. Stephen's Inks and Office Gum. Copying and Colored Inks. Pens, pencils and holders. Writing, note and blotting paper, and envelope. Letter Files. Account books. Memorandum, index and pocket books. Albums and Scrap books. Stamp blocks. Call and inspect the Stock. GUILLERMO SCHWENGEL. CALLE TREINTA Y TRES N.º 61 MONTEVIDEO.

PROMPTITUDE, PERFECTION, PAINLESS. DOCTOR MACARTNEY THE AMERICAN DENTIST 262--CALLE 18 DE JULIO--262 MONTEVIDEO

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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