

The Montevideo Independent

AND RIVER PLATE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. I.

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

No. 13.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

DR. N. TIDEMAND—MEDICO-CHIRURJO-PARTERO—Especialista para las enfermedades de los ojos, de los oídos y de la garganta y muy especialmente para las enfermedades de las señoras.—Consultas de 10 a. m. a 3 p. m.—Calle 102.

DR. W. LEOPOLD—Professor of the Medical Faculty of the Republic of Uruguay. Consultations from 2 to 3 p. m.—Calle Colon 102.

BOURSE AND HILL—AMERICAN DENTISTS, Specialists.—Sarandí 351.—Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

G. P. MORRISON—SURGEON DENTIST, 127 Rincón, Plaza Matriz.—Consultations from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PRINCE AND CO.—AMERICAN DENTISTS, Calle Cármen No. 163, Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PHIBBS THURBURN—Stock and Exchange Broker.—Corredor de Número.—72, Calle Zabala, 72.

MANUEL MENDOZA GARRIBAY—CORREDOR Y RE MATADOR.—Escritorio: Calle Treinta y Tres, 216.

DE LISSA, CROWE & Co.—General Commission Merchants, 4, Bishopsgate Street Within.—London E. C.

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J. M. MANITO Y C.—29 to 31 Calle Solís.—Fine and table wines, Whisky, old Jamaica Rum, Cognac, Champagne, Port, Rhine wines, Jams, J. T. Mott's preserves, and best English tobacco soups.—Solicitors 50 to 61—Montevideo.

QUE DE VILLARINO—25 Calle 18 de Julio 25.—Universal Bazar.—Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Fine wines, Liquors, Havana Cigars, and Choice and Blackwell's preserves. Escritorio & Co.—25 e. 18 de Julio 25.

LAENS AND SAGORY—Calle 25 de Mayo 204, National Bodega and Grocery.—A large selection of Fine Wines, English and French preserves, Liquors, &c. &c. Importers of the well known mineral water Bouteville.

JUAN WEBER—English foot and shoe maker. Boots and shoes of the best quality ready made, and made to measure. Prices strictly moderate.—183 Calle 25 de Mayo 183.

BASILIO DACOURROS—Exchange Office, Corner of Calle Colon and Padua.—Buys and sells all kinds of Foreign monies, also undertakes purchasing and disposing of houses and lands. All languages spoken.

AMBROSIO RAVECCA—MEYER RESTAURANT AMERICANO, Calle 25 de Agosto Nos. 77, 79 & 81.—Montevideo.—Breakfast and dinner at all hours, prices very moderate. English spoken.

HAVANAH CIGARS—OPPOSITE GARCIA, 125 and 128 Calle Correo.—Always on hand a large and varied selection of Fine Wines, Liquors, Preserves, &c. also at Almacén de Linares—Buzinzo 135.

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COMPANIA NACIONAL LUZ ELECTRICA

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

CAPITAL \$ 2,000,000

Divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each

DIRECTORATE

President	Don Marcelino Díaz y García.
Vice President	Don José María Forest.
Secretary	Don Alonzo Pérez.
Member	Don Manuel Castilla.
	Don Juan Dillon.
	Don José María Guerrero.
	Don Antonio Paulier.

This Company, owner of the contract celebrated with Government and the Administrative Economic Board for the electric lighting of the City, has opened to the public subscription for its shares for the term of one month, from June 6, 1889. The printed Statutes, forms of application, and all particulars may be had on application at the Banco Italiano, Calle Misiones.

The interest of 7 1/2% on the Capital is guaranteed by contract with the National Company of Credit and Public Works.

By order of the Directorate—

The Secretary.

Montevideo, June 7, 1889.

The Montevideo Independent

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Manager: H. B. Greenwood.
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OFFICES: CALLE 25 DE MAYO, 118
MONTEVIDEO

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COMPANIA TELEFONICA DE MONTEVIDEO
No. 294.

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent
Messrs. G. STREET & Co.,
30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

All business communications to the proprietor.
Correspondence intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor.
No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

The Montevideo Independent

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 15, 1889.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN MONTEVIDEO.

When, writing some ten days ago, we urged the advisability of establishing a travelling Exhibition for the better advertisement of this country and its products, we little thought that only two days later we should be the first of the local papers to announce that proposals had been made to Government for opening an International Exhibition in Montevideo, and, later on, that these proposals were supported by persons of great influence, and had already been favourably received.

The prime mover in the present case is Mr. G. C. Levey, C. M. G., an alien who has had great experience in such matters and who was chiefly concerned in promoting the recent very successful Exhibitions held at Adelaide and Melbourne. Mr. Levey comes provided with introductions and endorsements of the highest character, and is, moreover, supported by a very influential capitalist who, wisely, sees in his proposition a means of forwarding the trade of the Republic, and of giving further impetus to the "boom" of which we are already experiencing the first results.

We have been favoured with an interview from Mr. Levey who has kindly supplied us with the following outline of his scheme.

The Exhibition is to be held by the Government of Uruguay, and the assistance and support of its Diplomatic and Consular Agents in all parts is to be employed as far as is consistent with their official position, that is to say, they will arrange the Exhibition to the Foreign Powers to which they are accredited, and give their moral support to the persons engaged in organising the Exhibition.

A cash credit of \$300,000 is to be opened, and all disbursements in Montevideo are to be made out of this fund. All cash in Europe is to be under the control of a Government appointed Committee. No money is to be remitted abroad except on account of building, lighting, insurance, entertainments, medals or diplomas, and such like necessities for the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Levey is to be appointed Executive Commissioner, with control over all the Foreign Department outside South America, and to receive one-half the space money for all countries outside South America. Out of this all expenses he undertakes (by means of a syndicate) to defray all expense for travelling, postage, printing, translation, publicity, and commissions for procuring exhibits, these latter usually amounting to 25 per cent of the specimen money. All his accounts and moneys to pass through the hands of the London Committee, subject to monthly settlements, any balance being retained, subject to the order of the Uruguayan Government.

The building to be erected in or near Montevideo by the Uruguayan Government, who will make all the local arrangements.

Mr. Levey to have entire control of the official Catalogue, which will be published in Spanish, printed at Montevideo and sold for not more than 50 cents.

Further, Mr. Levey gives estimates for a building the same size as the Manchester Exhibition, namely about 30,000 square metres, giving 15,000 square metres available exhibiting space. The cost of building, annexes, engine houses, dynamos, electric lighting, music, fireworks, coronations, decorations, insurance, motive power for machinery, medals and certificates, and all working expenses for four

months are estimated at \$521,000. Against this we find the receipts for admission, refreshment and other concessions, space money, sale of old buildings, etc., and lottery of exhibits put at the lowest estimate of \$572,000, leaving a solid profit to the Government of \$51,000.

These are the more prominent details of the proposition Mr. Levey was to have laid before the President yesterday, but at the time of writing this article we had not yet learnt the result.

Considering the manner in which it has been introduced, we have very little doubt of its being accepted either entire, or with slight modifications, especially since we know that certain capitalists have already volunteered to guarantee a formidable part of the capital required.

We are not sure whether any site for the proposed Exhibition has yet been suggested, two will, however, occur at once. The first and best is that of the old English Cemetery, the other, that of the Prado. All this, however, is a matter for future consideration.

As soon as we learn the result of Mr. Levey's interview with the President, we will communicate the same to our readers, perhaps we may be able to do so in our "Ultima Hora" of today.

"Ultima Hora"

NATIONAL COMPANY

A powerful syndicate has been formed to purchase 10,000 shares of this Company.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Mr. Levey's interview with the President and some of the ministers proved most satisfactory. His scheme was explained to them in all its details, and they have been virtually accepted, so that the Exhibition may now be regarded as an accomplished fact. Of course the formalities and minor details yet remain to be settled.

STATISTICS.

The following figures are taken from the official bulletin of the General Direction of Statistics for the month of April, 1889, just published.

Navigation in the Port of Montevideo.

Arrivals from beyond seas.

71 Steamers, with . . . 124,150 tons.

123 sailing vessels . . . 31,638 "

123 vessels 155,788 tons.

SAVINGS FOR BEYOND SEAS.

80 steamers, with . . . 126,573 tons.

49 sailing vessels . . . 25,563 "

129 vessels 152,136 tons.

ARRIVALS FROM BEYOND SEAS.

125 steamers, with . . . 136,978 tons.

132 sailing vessels . . . 10,585 "

257 vessels 147,563 tons.

SAVINGS FOR BEYOND SEAS.

137 steamers, with . . . 146,374 tons.

157 sailing vessels . . . 9,828 "

294 vessels 156,202 tons.

PASSENGERS AND IMMIGRANTS, ARRIVALS FROM BEYOND SEAS.

Europe 929

Brazil 248

Caribbean 1

Pacific 39

Total 1,217

DEPARTURES FOR BEYOND SEAS.

Europe 682

Brazil 210

Caribbean 7

Pacific 31

Total 930

From the Argentine coast there were 157 arrivals, for the same 500 departures.

During the month total arrived from Brazil to the value of \$199,541, from the Argentine coast, \$84,734, and there left for Europe \$47,025, for Brazil \$25,519.

The Customs House issued 12,001 permits for various causes, and the Customs House receipts, including the Departments amounted to \$899,241.

CORRESPONDENCE

SEAL FISHERY.

To the Editor.

Sir,

Judging from the number of seal skins annually exported to Europe from this country the Seal industry is not an unimportant item in the commerce of Uruguay.

In 1885, 25,885 skins were exported and last year as many as 32,110. When we consider the high price of these skins after being cured and fitted for the market, the value of the industry can be roughly calculated.

As, however, the seal fishery is under contract and in the hands of a few, it is somewhat difficult to obtain a correct estimate of its importance. Although it is clear, from the above figures, that it is on the increase, and probably with capital and resources might develop into a far more important business than many of the more general exports of the country.

I, for one, would be glad to know why it is not more prosecuted, or if any steps or suggestions have been made for its further development.

Yours, etc.

H.

GENERAL NOTES

—Apropos of today's calendar.—St. Vitus was martyred at Lucania, during the Diocesian persecution.

1825, First stone of new London Bridge laid on this day by John Garrett Esq. then Lord Mayor of London. The Duke of York with many noblemen attended, and the ceremony was a very grand one.

Thomas Campbell, the poet, died on this date, 1814.

First anniversary of the death of Frederick, Emperor of Germany.

—Referring to a letter from Mr. Levey, we suggest as one reason why the Seal industry is not more extensively developed, is that, the animals bringing forth their young one at a birth, and only once a year, and tenderly nursing them for at least six weeks, the working season of the fishery is very limited and necessitates a long term of idleness, or at any rate separation from their occupation, of those employed, so that unless carried out on a very extensive scale, seal fishery is an industry which can hardly compete with even some of the minor exports of the Republic. Moreover, like oyster fishery, it must not be overvalued, or there is a great possibility of killing the goose with the golden eggs as has happened on other seal coasts.

—We have received a copy of the new paper, *La Correspondencia Militar*, an afternoon organ devoted to Army and Navy interests. We wish the new venture every success in its particular line.

—Today's telegrams give account of a horrible railway accident in Ireland, one of the most fatal that has occurred in the British Isles for many years.

FRENCH STATISTICS IN 1889 AND 1889.

The Journal of the French Statistical Society has published, in anticipation of the centenary of the French Revolution, some interesting tables which are intended to show the economical, commercial, industrial, and financial progress made by France in the last century. Beginning with the Budget, these tables show that, while the estimated receipts in 1789 were \$27,654,520, they are now \$120,480,000.

The direct taxes have not increased very much, for they are \$17,500,000 this year, as compared to \$16,500,000 a century ago, whereas the indirect taxes, which produced only \$9,000,000 in 1789, are now estimated at \$72,200,000. The only Government monopoly in the Budget of 1789 was the Post Office, which produced \$600,000, whereas now the produce of the different monopolies is \$23,280,000.

It is also worthy of note that, while the cost of collection for a Budget of about \$27,000,000 was \$1,520,000, it is now \$7,120,000 for a Budget of over \$120,000,000.

A century ago, the value of personal property in France was estimated at not more than \$200,000,000. There were no savings banks in 1789, but now the deposits in them exceed \$1,000,000,000, while the total of the national revenues, estimated a century ago at \$12,000,000, now exceeds \$1,200,000,000.

Then again, the general debt of France in 1789 was about \$900,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 were imports and \$700,000,000 exports, the proportion between the imports and the exports being much the same as it was at the end of last century.

The value of land has also increased very much, for while the average price a century ago was 48 per acre, it is now \$27, having touched \$32 some few years ago. In 1789 the average in wheat was 100,000, and the yield 100,000,000 bushels, or 11 bushels an acre; now the average in wheat is about 17,000,000, and the yield 294,500,000 bushels, or 18 bushels an acre. The price of bread has not varied so much as might have been expected, the 1 lb. loaf which cost 91 centimes in 1789 now selling for 85 centimes, having gone up as much as a shilling in 1847, and having fallen as low as sixpence in 1867.

Wages, both in industry and agriculture, have risen enormously, and while the agricultural labourer did not receive more than sixpence a day in 1789, the average wage is now 2s.

The Journal of the Statistical Society adds that, while the pay of subordinate officials has been generally increased, the salaries given to greater dignitaries, both civil and ecclesiastical, have been cut down. Travelling was also much more expensive, as well as slower, for a journey to Marseilles by diligence took 13 days and cost \$5, as against 15 hours and \$4 to Lyons, 3 days and \$5 8s, as against 11 hours and \$1 8s to Bordeaux, 6 days and \$5, as against 9 hours and \$3 to Lyons, 5 days and \$3 10s, as against 9 hours and \$1 10s to Strasbourg, 1 1/2 days and \$1, as against 11 hours and \$5 to Lille, 2 days and \$2, as against 6 hours and about 50s. The postage of a letter from Paris to Versailles cost 25 centimes, from Paris to Lyons 65 centimes, and from Paris to Marseilles 75 centimes. The population of France increased from 27,000,000 in 1801 to 39,000,000 in 1886, the cities of Lyons and Marseilles increasing from 13,000 and 76,000 to 141,000 and 375,000.

—The Editor of the *Nacion* has been notified of a criminal action against that paper, instituted by the police commissaries of the capital.

—Patti made a fresh triumph last night in Gounod's "Roméo and Juliette."

—The Town Council have prohibited pigeon shooting.

—Dr. Manuel Quintana has been approved as representative of the Republic in the International American Congress to be held next year at Washington.

a cubic metre (with rations), including the wheeling of the earth to a distance of 550 metres. We shall be approaching the solid, and then a fresh letting will be made.

Cerritos Largos: Robertson, and Stuart Lopes—I have placed the English miner, Gregory, in charge of the costing on these lodes, which we have costed to a certain extent, and are proceeding further, for the samples I have to hand are far superior to those we had on the surface.

General—I have two men looking out for new lodes, and one brought me samples last week. As soon as I get the plans and reports finished I shall look at them, and act as I deem best. The remuneration of these men is by reward, on the plan suggested originally by Mr. Wilman, and adopted by me on his instructions.

(VIA CALVESTONI)
London, June 12

An excursion train, taking parents, teachers and pupils of the Methodist Sunday school, went off the rails between Armagh and Warren, there being 70 killed, mostly children, and many wounded.

Dublin, June 13.
The accident at Armagh was caused by a collision on a grade, one of the carriages being precipitated over a ditch of seventy feet. The wagon was smashed to pieces, and fragments of the clothing of its occupants were found a hundred yards distant, over twelve corpses were found under the engine, quite burnt. The number of deaths amounts to 72, 64 of whom have been identified. The machinist, stoker, guard, and another employe, have been held responsible for the accident, as yet unprecedented in Ireland. A car-driver that witnessed the accident was so horrified that he fell dead on the spot.

Paris, June 12.
It seems that M. Ferry recognises that his recent intrusion into politics was a mistake, and has retired from the political arena for the present.

Vienna, June 12.
The *Tagblatt* has received news from Belgrade of a conspiracy in the palace to dethrone Alexander and proclaim Kara-georgevich.

Paris, June 12.
The Boulanger Commission will present their report on Saturday, and proceedings will commence in August.

Turin, June 13.
A revolt occurred today, caused by a strike. The cavalry charged the rioters killing some and making many arrests.

Berlin, June 13.
Count Herbert Bismarck has been decorated by the Shah.

Paris, June 13.
The liberated boulangers have been warned that they will be re-arrested if they cause further disorders.

(LATEST)
Madrid, June 11.
Sr. Alonso Martinez, former Minister of Justice in the Sagasta Cabinet, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies of Spain in place of C. Martos.

The reopening of the Cortes has taken place quietly.

Lisbon, June 11.
The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a law annulling the Customs duties in the exportation of Portuguese wines.

Paris, June 11.
Some papers think that the liberation of the recently arrested boulangers is a contradiction of the energetic declarations made in the Chamber by the Minister of the Interior.

Rome, June 11.
King Humbert and Prince Victor Emmanuel had a most enthusiastic reception in Naples.

Paris, June 11.
The coach and omnibus drivers of the city are on strike.

Belfast, June 11.
Heat-trending deaths, confirming former news, are to land respecting the railway accident at Armagh. The victims are nearly all school-children.

Madrid, June 11.
The situation of the present Sagasta Cabinet is solid, and it is thought there will be no further changes.

Paris, June 11.
Government has just presented to the Deputies a proposed bill authorising the liquidators of the Panama Canal Co. to emit the obligations of this Company not previously issued, to the value of 31 million shares.

Lisbon, June 11.
To-day the Brazilian minister presented his credentials to Dom Luis.

Rio de Janeiro, June 11.
On account of a motion of want of confidence passed by the Deputies on the new Ministry of Viscount Ouro-Preto, the State Council is considering the question of a dissolution.

Buenos Aires, June 11.
First ring.
National Bank, cash, 26450.
Do. end of month, 264.
Do. end of July, 26570.
Banco Constructor, 137.
Do. end of month, 13750.
Muelle Católicos, end of month, 163.
The "Apelo" sails.
Second ring.
Gold, 163.
National Bank, end of month, 264.
Do end of July, 265.
Banco Constructor, cash 137.
Banco Constructor, end of month, 159.
Do. end of July, 16150.
Cédulas Hipotecarias—K. 78, M. 7580, N. 7550.

It is telegraphed from La Plata that three of the five members of the Supreme Court of Justice have voted that Castro Rodriguez shall be shot.

Under the title "Municipal Scandals" *El Diario* publishes an editorial stating that 16 millions have been pilfered in the last two years.

News of the Day

MONTEVIDEO

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.—St. Vito and Michael. Ember Day. Frederick III. of Germany died, 1888. Magna Charta sealed, 1215. 165 days past, 198 to the end of the year.

Telegrams.—The following telegrams are waiting at the office of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. Correo 183. (By permission of the Co.)

Giovanni D'Amico—

45 dees. de vara, dos buenas
piezas de material con techo de

AL CONTADO Y AL MEJOR PRECIO
El MIÉRCOLES 19 DE JUNIO, a la una y

¡Bajo bases liberales!
¡Plazos largos!!
 La hermosa quinta que per-
 tenece al señor Narciso del
 Castillo en el Paso del Molino.
 El paraje más pintoresco y

El centro de las más preciosas y valiosas quintas.

Local de indispensable valor porvenir 16,140 varas con una fracción 17 centímetros, con frente 3 calles—Uruguayana, Ferro-Carriel Central del Uruguay ó glesin.

A solo 10 metros de la Estación Yata y de dicho Ferro-Carriel—25 metros del Ferro-Carriel del Norte y tranvía de esta misma Empresa, que pasa por una puerta principal cada 15 minutos.

Limitrofe á todas las hermosas quintas del Paso del Molino próxima al Campo Euskaró. Terreno de indisputables ventajas para especular.

donde la tierra cale y caldra

NEL VESTÍBULO DE LA BOLSA DE COMERCIO
Venderemos al mejor postor.

El edificio consta de 7 espacia-
sitas habitaciones, cocina, le-
trinas, piezas para el servicio y

La casa reúne todo confort deseable para vivir en ella permanentemente.

Los frentes están rodeados en una extensión de más de 200 metros por una elegante verja con base de material de primera calidad.

El porton principal de hierro de construcción moderna, últimamente colocado; costó solo

El tranvía del Norte y su desvío pasan por la puerta cada

El jardín y parque que rodean el edificio constituyen un

Todos los caminos son maca.
lanizados con tesoros y verdades.

Un arroyo de aguada permanente con una isla de incomparable belleza.

Próximo al centro del jardín e encuentran situadas dos fuentes magníficas habilitadas con juegos de aguas corrientes. Agregaremos a esto, dos manantiales de agua potable y una gran glorieta rústica rodeada de frondosos árboles.

Nunca se ha visto vender propiedad en condiciones como la

Para ser propietario solo basta tener voluntad de comprar para triplicar su dinero, antes de haber abonado el total de la tierra adquirida.

¡AL MEJOR POSTOR!
El miércoles 19 de Junio
A LAS 4 DE LA TARDE EN PUNTO
En el vestíbulo de la Bolsa de
Comercio venderemos esta
moneda, al mejor precio, mitad
contado mitad a un año de
plazo, sin interés.

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5 de Mayo No. 118.—Montecido.