

The Montevideo Times

ESTABLISHED 1888.

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The original and
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VOL. XXXII.

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

No. 4645.

DR. H. GARCIA LAGOS. Medical Doctor. Surgeon to the British Hospital. Consulting rooms, Calle Florida 177, from 1 to 8 p. m.

ALFRÉD B. HILL, L. D. S., AMERICAN DENTIST, Calle Cámaras No. 163, Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. MACARTNEY, THE AMERICAN DENTIST, No. 162A CALLE RINCON, CORNER OF CÁMARAS.

GUILHERMO E. HILL.—The American Specialist in Crown and Bridge Work, Dental Parlours, Ituzaingo 161, Plaza Matriz.

JOHAN S. BURNETT.—American Dentist. Has now reopened his office at Calle Sarandí 303 (Plaza Matriz)

DR. T. E. GALLAUGHER NEW CANADIAN DENTIST Calle Rincón 206. Telephone Uruguay 1527.

J. FITZPATRICK. We are now making the newest and most artistic style of photograph. Warm-toned pictures on Kalona and Carbona papers, mounted on portfolio mounts.—**Rincón 176.**

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JOHAN ADAMS, Architect and Contractor Public Valuer. Calle 25 de Mayo 190. Telephone Uruguay 218.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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PUT YOUR HOUSE IN A SANITARY CONDITION
Modern Water Fittings of every description.
Plumber-Work of all kinds expeditiously carried out. Both Telephones.
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MADE WITH GREAT PERFECTION AND MUCH ECONOMY IN THE WORKSHOP OF
FELIPE L. MONTEVERDE.—Calle 25 de Mayo 199, between MISIONES and ZABALA.—INSPECTION INVITED.

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£12,666,666.

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£3,900,000.

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The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies in the above company on favorable terms.
Prompt and Equitable Settlement of Losses. Losses paid without reference to Head Office.

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69, CALLE ZABALA, 69.

Important Queries and Replies
What is the first duty of a man of family?
To secure the integrity of home and make a sure provision for those dependent upon him.

IN WHAT WAY CAN THIS BE DONE?
In no other way can this be so securely and effectually done, and the home be preserved in all its sweetness and beauty, as by acquiring a Policy in **"The Standard Life."**
Countless families and homes are wrecked and made desolate yearly and thousands of children thrown into the great tide of poverty and vagrancy all through the careless improvisation and culpable neglect of the bread-winner.
Remember in time, that a policy in **"The Standard Life"** is a positive safe-guard against the frowns of fortune, a sure protection for old age, the best and safest investment, a precious, in fact the only, infallible provision for the loved ones under your sacred care.

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Unicos agentes en la Republica O. del Uruguay: **WILSON Hnos.**
CALLE MISIONES 132,
Quienes están plenamente autorizados para arreglar y abonar con liberalidad todo siniestro justificando, sin referencia a la Dirección en Londres.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

OFFICES—CALLE TREINTA Y TRES 49
POSTAL ADDRESS—CASILLA 208
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MONTEVIDEO.

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EDITOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR
W. H. DUNSTON.

NOTICES.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that all advertisements or notices of any kind 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 not qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of permanent advertisements.

On account of our early hour of going to press it is specially 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, JANUARY 22, 1905.

THE ELECTIONS.

Until the event is over and the results known and analysed, it would be rash to say how far it will be possible to regard the parliamentary elections of to-day as an accurate expression of the political feeling of the Republic. That they will not be entirely accurate is quite certain, there are several circumstances to militate against that; but at the same time there are indications that they will approximate it more nearly than their predecessors. The best proof of this is to be found in the energetic manner in which all the political factions have thrown themselves into the struggle. This shows that they all have some hopes of carrying their candidates, or at least of making a good fight at the poll, and from this point of view it is a distinct advance on the sullen indifference or sulky abstention which has generally marked the elections of the last twenty or thirty years. The electoral machinery is still imperfectly organised; fraud and perversion of the suffrage, under cover of ill-conceived laws or in open violation of the law, is still a long way from being eliminated; the undue exercise of "official" influence is still a discreditable fact—but, in spite of all these drawbacks, there will be something at last resembling a real electoral struggle, and the independent or non-official electors have certain hopes of success in some districts and real hopes of it in others. All this signifies a certain amount of real advance in electoral matters. Under Governments still within recent memory Uruguay has touched almost the lowest imaginable point in electoral viciousness, so much so that malpractices seemed almost to be ingrained, and the recovery necessarily has to be slow and painful. Even the countries which are most advanced in electoral customs have not yet reached perfection, and only attained their present stage by slow degrees, so allowances must be made for Uruguay.

"Officialism," as we have said, unfortunately is still rampant, and in this respect Sr. Batlle's Government is no more free from reproach than the majority of its predecessors—the form in which official pressure and intervention is being exercised may vary a little, and may be a little less unblushingly open, but the unpleasant fact is still there. Sr. Batlle, faithful to the "traditions" of most of his "colored" predecessors in the presidential chair, seems unable to divest himself of the false idea that it is one of the prerogatives of the President to control, as far as possible and without excess of scruples as to methods, what should be the vote of the people; and, similarly, that the business of the Government is, not to direct public affairs with a view to national and general interests, so much as to secure and if possible, perpetuate the predominance of the party or faction supporting the views of the President for the time being. A more unhealthy and unreplicable idea can hardly be imagined, apart from its fallacy, for history shows very clearly that no President has been able to sustain his influence and his special policy beyond his limited term of office. This vain idea has been a source of great political mischief in the past—to its expression through perversion of the suffrage the Republic owes a succession of corrupt, inefficient and mischievous Chambers—and it still threatens for the present and the future. Like many other unhealthy "traditions" of the past, the better sense of the Republic is rebelling against it with steadily growing force, and it is possible to look forward to the day when it will be a thing of the past. Opposition to "officialism" in the elections does not necessarily mean antagonism to the Government itself—a fact which the official faction seems unable to understand—it is merely

ly the healthy and justified determination of the people to exercise their rights as voters, and to refuse to be dictated to by the Government as to whom shall or shall not be elected as their parliamentary representatives. The "officialism" which seeks to suffocate or pervert this right is a direct attack on the sovereignty conferred on the people by the Constitution and a violation of republican institutions. When a Government, like that of Sr. Batlle, pretends to be an ardent "defender of institutions" resorts to "officialism" in the elections, it makes a mockery of its own programme.

Turning to our contemporaries of yesterday, we find the official organ the *Diario* rejoicing over what it considers an already assured triumph for the official candidates, while the *Tribuna* pretends to be equally certain of the triumph of the independent or opposition candidates. We do not think that great value can be attached to the opinion of either paper in the matter, but the mere fact that such a diverse expression of opinion is possible, is another proof that the elections will not be entirely a farce.

The result will naturally be awaited with eagerness by all who are interested in the immediate political future of the Republic, and whatever that result, there will be a certain feeling of relief when the elections are over and done with, for it will—or should—mean a period of relative rest from serious political agitation, such as the Republic sadly needs after the turbulent events of the last two years. When the result is known, we shall be able to make further comments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.—*The Holy Family and Our Lady of Bethlehem. Saints Vincent and Anastasius.*—Accession of King Edward, 1901.—22 days past, 344 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators no-quoramed once more on Friday. The Permanent Commission sat for a few minutes, nothing of interest transpiring, as is generally the case with this body.

Attention is now concentrated on the elections of to-day. As we have already said, no serious disorder is anticipated, either in the capital or elsewhere, though there may be some excitement and possibly a few exhibitions of rowdiness. The results should be more or less known tomorrow morning. Our contemporaries are largely occupied with minor details referring to the event, but there is little in them to interest our readers. Among these are various changes of the last moment in the different lists of candidates. In some districts there is still some uncertainty as to who the candidates are, this apparently being one of the last things to be decided upon.

A letter of congratulation, signed by a long and representative list of merchants and business men, both Uruguayan and foreigners, has been forwarded to Dr. Pablo de Maria to mark approval of his proclamation as candidate to the senate for Rio Negro.

Another batch is announced of resignations of persons holding salaried Government appointments, in order to be qualified for election. This includes Sr. M. B. Otero, Sr. A. F. Canessa, Dr. A. Cabal, Dr. A. H. Perez Olave, Dr. E. Barbarous and Sr. V. B. Sordani. If not elected we expect they will find little difficulty in returning to their posts, as the vacancies will not be filled immediately, so they are on the safe side.

The very positive assertions made on Friday as to the proposed "transformation" of the Bank of the Republic were contradicted yesterday, and now appear to be quite unfounded. The *Siglo* cites the authority of the Minister of Finance, Sr. Serrato for saying that the Government has never entertained the proposal and is firmly decided not to alter the present organisation of the Bank. The *Tempo* cites Sr. Coelho as saying that no negotiation to the alleged effect has existed. The contradiction thus comes from both sides to the transaction. It is not impossible that the tale was started with a view to influencing the Stock Exchange, where a speculative spirit has prevailed in recent days.

The Executive has signed and promulgated the Law prolonging for six years the concession of the French Mining Company of Uruguay.

The Decree has been issued from the Ministry of Foment ordering the expropriation of the "Parque Viejo" (site of the old arsenal in Calle 18 de Julio) and adjacent lands required for the site of the new University buildings. The University Council is further authorised to offer prizes of \$2000 and \$1000 for the best plans for the new buildings.

The Legislative Committee of the Senate has issued a lengthy Report on the Bills relative to Diplomatic and Consular Reform from the other Chamber. Some rather important amendments are recommended, making reductions in the scale of costs, and limiting the power of the Executive as to the creation of new posts and the appointment or removal of officials. The lower Chamber wanted to give the Executive practically carte blanche in this respect, which is not merely dangerous, but positively unconstitutional.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

As long as the world lasts there will probably always be two distinct schools of thought as to what is the wisest training for the young. One school is for imposing strict discipline and trying to cultivate self-control by habitual submission to the control of others. The opposite school aims at freedom, encouraging a child to do what is right from inner conviction, and from the earliest years to learn wisdom through experience without external support. I notice to-day a slight tendency amongst my young married friends to return to the managing of children by discipline alone. They say that it is a harmful part of the modern child-worship to argue with children long before they are of an age to reason. I think, on the contrary, that the system of bringing up children to slavish obedience, even at the earliest age, is wrong and checks the development of a child's mind. Besides, any change, such as suddenly becoming open and explanatory to a child who has never been so treated before, is very difficult to achieve, and the mother who behaves as a tyrant to her one-year-old child is not likely to give rein to its individuality ten years later. Why is it asserted that children under ten, or any particular age, cannot understand? It seems to me that a certain power of reasoning comes to a child before it can talk. I do not wish to imply that children are to be trained to disobedience by constantly giving orders which are as constantly disobeyed without notice. Obviously there must be a certain amount of arbitrary interference to keep a small child from harm. But at all ages it is well to remember, as the best masters now admit even in schools, that "driving children may get them past a particular difficulty, but that leading them teaches them to get past the next difficulty by themselves." And that seems to me the primary object of all education. There is nothing new in all this, but how few act up to it even amongst those who believe in it theoretically, and many still think that you can drill a child's mind as you can develop a recruit's muscles. A mother's desire should be to put her child on a platform of friendship and equality. This principle, if carried out in a home, sometimes arouses the criticism of outsiders. But when that is the case, ten to one there has been some defect in the training which again produces inequality, though in the reverse way to what is usual, and the children try to tyrannise over their mother. This may frequently arise from the fact that the father, who probably would not for a moment stand selfishness or impertinence towards himself, is not sufficiently careful to require of his children the same deference towards their mother. . . . It is not uncommon for the first trial between mother and daughter to be about what the girl may read and what she may not. I take a very liberal view on this subject, for as a rule what the elders would think harmful the girls do not understand, and interpret only in a way that suits their knowledge and experience. For instance, the doubtful passages in a Bionde novel or poem of Byron's; these need not be explained any more than a mother thinks of going out her way to explain certain passages in the lessons read in church. To my mind, the underlying principles about reading should be: don't force girls to read what they don't care about; don't prevent them from reading when they don't inquire; and do explain, truthfully, when their curiosity is aroused and they do inquire. The same thing applies to life. Once a child is curious about any of the so-called mysteries of life, that curiosity should be met and satisfied step by step as it comes, but not aroused prematurely, and children vary very much in these matters. With those precociously interested, there should be no putting off with untruths. The one thing to ensure is that a child gets its wanted information from a high-minded and intelligent source, not from a foolish or misleading one.—Mrs. Earle, in the *National Review*.

THE BOOM IN AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 22.
It is estimated that the bonuses distributed here by banks, stockbrokers, and other financial firms and businesses this year will represent the sum of two million dollars, which will be double the amount given last year. Many firms are giving employees promotion instead of cash sums.
In Chicago over three million dollars are being distributed this Christmas, the employees receiving amounts representing from ten to 100 per cent of their annual wages.
In one establishment employing 3000 people a bonus of five dollars in gold (£1) was given to each employee. In several banks each person, from the office-boy to the president, has received 10 dollars (£2) in gold.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

We quote the following telegrams from our Buenos Aires contemporaries:—
London, Jan. 19th.—The Russian battleships sunk at Port Arthur have been examined, with the following results:—The *Sevastopol*, *Retvizan* and *Pobeda* are damaged past recovery, the last two by the Japanese shell-fire. The *Pereviyet* has not suffered damage of any importance, and the *Pollava* is only slightly injured. The *Pallada* and the *Bayan* are badly damaged, but, with the two former, can be raised and repaired.
Nagasaki, Jan. 19th.—The Russian officers at Nagasaki betray a feeling of intense irritation and resentment against Viceroy Alexieff. They unanimously accuse him of having falsely represented to the Russian Government that he had made Port Arthur impregnable, and of cowardice in quitting the fortress by the last train that left it. They assert that he has given evidences of his cowardice all through the campaign, having been careful never to risk his life on any occasion.
The North Sea Incident.—
Paris, Jan. 19th.—The main points to be determined by the Commission of Investigation are:—
1.—Did the Russian ships proceed in squadron formation or separately, showing the regulation light?
2.—Did the fishing fleet approach them in such a manner as to impede the navigation of the Russian squadron and did the presence of these vessels constitute a danger to the Russians?
3.—Were there strange torpedo boats or suspected vessels amongst the fishing fleet?
4.—Were the torpedo boats or suspected vessels Japanese or neutral?
5.—Was there really an attack made?
6.—Did the Russians act in legitimate self-defence, and was their anxiety for the safety of the fleet a sufficient excuse for having opened fire?
The Commission was informed that the torpedo boat *Patrie* built in the Palmer yards, had been missing since the date of the incident.
The Russian delegates have demanded that the spot where the incident occurred should be dugged, in order to ascertain whether it was a torpedo boat that was sunk by the Russian fire.

"Two-Eyed" Shooting.

London, Dec. 23.
The War Office intend, during next year's military training season, to adopt, or at least try, a system whereby men when shooting will take aim with both eyes.

The War Office have for a long time been urged to adopt the practice, but Lord Wootton had the idea when, a few years ago, General Tucker put before him an invention by Mr. Gilbert Russell, of Slough.

The principle concerned is simple. If you aim with a rifle at a distant object, so long as your gaze is concentrated on the object and both eyes are open you see two images of the barrel. It is through the sight-image seen by the right eye that you aim, and you are told to close the left eye so as to avoid confused vision. But if you keep the left eye open, and by chance cover the object with the muzzle of the rifle as seen by the left eye, you will fire high and far to the left. Curiously enough, this is just what happens in action at short range, when the firing has to be done in a great hurry. Commanding officers have been much puzzled by finding that, while comparatively deliberate distant firing is done well, as soon as the troops are flurried by having to fire at a foe close to them much of the firing goes high.

Mr. Russell's invention to obviate this is a little shield on the barrel, folding

down flat when not in use, which intercepts the line between the left eye and the muzzle-sight, and thus makes it impossible to aim by mistake with the left eye. Both eyes can then be kept open, giving a much clearer definition of the object aimed at while avoiding any risk of locking through the sight with the wrong eye.

A Century Ago

The Coronation of Buonaparte.

From the *London Times*, of December 21, 1804:—

After the ridiculous mummery which stands recorded in that respectable vehicle of public instruction, the *Moniteur*, concerning the coronation of Buonaparte, we may now be indulged in a few serious reflections on that event.

It would require the pen of the incomparable Burke, to depict this extraordinary circumstance with all the indignation which properly attaches to it; and yet, perhaps, the more soberly it is represented, the more forcible will be the effect. It is now some centuries since Europe has beheld the humiliating spectacle of an upstart Usurper, solemnly consecrated to the highest of human dignities by the sacred ceremonies of religion. It is long, indeed, since it has been equally convulsed; and, perhaps, it has never been equally dishonoured by the downfall and demolition of all those institutions which time and prescription had rendered venerable in the eyes of mankind.

But the day that fixed an Imperial crown on the head of Buonaparte, that black and inauspicious day, we pronounce, sealed the fate of every established and legitimate Monarchy on the Continent of Europe. Except in this happy island, this land of freedom, where the title of the Sovereign is the charter of liberty to his subjects, and where Monarchy and Freedom are inseparably united and bound together, and mutually support each other, except in this favoured spot, we do not see how it is possible, after such an event, for any Sovereign to sleep quietly in his bed. What fatal encouragement does such a precedent hold forth to rebels of every description, to the ambition of every daring and flagitious mind, which hesitates not to wade through blood to the possession of a throne?

THE BOOM IN AMERICA.

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NOTICE

THE OFFICES OF

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

Calle Treinta y Tres No. 49 (ALTOS)

BETWEEN CERRITO AND PIEDRAS

OFFICES HOURS:

9 TO 11 A.M., 1 TO 6 P.M.

Attempt at St. Petersburg.

London, Jan. 19th.—Great sensation was caused this morning by the news from St. Petersburg of an attempt to assassinate the Tsar. His Majesty was at one of the Palace windows, assisting at the annual ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva, when suddenly a revolver was fired and a bullet was heard to whistle past. A panic ensued amongst his Majesty's retinue who thought the shot was a signal for a general revolution. Order being restored, a search was made and the bullet was found embedded in the wall of the room. The missile had passed through a window, destroyed an electric light and wounded a police agent. His Majesty was uninjured. Count Penkendorff, Russian Ambassador to England, states that the shot was fired by an agitator on the opposite bank of the Neva merely to create a disturbance amongst the crowd present at the ceremony.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19th.—The ball fired during the ceremony of blessing the Neva is of similar form to a chapel. Another bullet fired at the time killed a policeman outside the palace.

British Hospital.

Hospital Report for the month of December, 1904:—

Patients remaining in the Hospital, 30th Nov., 16.—Admitted during December, 15.—Outdoor patients, 5.—Total, 36.

Discharged during December, 16:—Died, 0.—Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 15.—Total, 31.

Thanks are extended to Messrs. W. Baring, Dr. Young, A. H. Davis, and a Friend from Paysandu, for illustrated papers; Mrs. F. Hudson for flowers; Mr. H. McIntosh and Mr. M. Bottini for a turkey each; Mr. T. Clark for flowers and lemons.

Holy Trinity Church.

Jan. 22.—III Sunday after Epiphany: 9.30 a. m.—Sunday School. 10.30 a. m.—Matins. Hymns, 478, 290, 106.

8 p. m.—Evensong. Hymns, 542, 446, 477.

Offertory:—Poor Fund.

Rev. H. A. Allpass, Chaplain.

Calle Durazno 303.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres 264.

Sunday.—10.40 a. m. Sunday School —11.20 a. m. Public Worship and Sermon.

Thursday.—Mid-week Prayer service under the auspices of the Epworth League, 8 p. m.—Chair practice, 8.45 p. m.

Rev. S. P. Craver, Pastor, Residence, Cuareim 216.

Salvation Army.

Spanish Meetings are held at Calle Nueva York 14, Aguada, every evening except Tuesday at 8.30 p. m. Sundays, at 8 p. m.—Children's Meetings, Sundays at 2 p. m.—Head quarters, Florida 54.

Capt. Walker in charge.

SUNDRIES.

—WEATHER.—Yesterday was very hot, with a variable sky. Aspect for to-day uncertain.

—HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—In the absence of the Consular Chaplain the Rev. H. A. Allpass, the services to-day will again be taken by the Rev. Dr. Fenn, of Buenos Aires.

—PASSENGERS.—Arrival by the R. M. S. "Danube," from Southampton, etc., Jan. 21:—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lane, 6 children and servant, U. S. Consul Mr. J. E. Hopley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leared, Mr. V. Ferrer, Mr. F. Walter, Mr. A. Mascarenhas, and 14 third class.

—OUTDOORS.—Our readers are reminded of the interesting match between the Cricket and Golf Clubs, to be played to-day. There are no races, nor are we aware of any other outdoor fixture of importance, beyond the usual attractions at the bathing establishments.

—CASINO.—There will be the usual afternoon performance for families to-day. The present programme has several attractive numbers.

—POLITEAMA THEATRE.—The programme for this evening includes "El Vendedor de Pajaros," "El Mozo Cruco," "Bebemios" and "El Aire."

—NEVER TOO LATE.—Among the judicial marriage announcements yesterday was one of a widow of 68 with a bride of relatively juvenile 38. The next was between a swain of 26 and sweet sixteen.

—THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.—A Washington telegram states that the Venezuelan President Gen. Castro has "indefinitely suspended" the negotiations for solution of the questions with the United States. The latter now has the next move.

—AMERICAN WARSHIP.—The U. S. cruiser "Nero," also from the West Coast on her way north, arrived in this port yesterday, and will remain a few days.

THE GAS COMPANY

invites inspection of its New Season's Goods, especially the latest patterns of Apparatus, Gas Stoves, Bath Heaters, etc. etc.

Latest Novelty
Inverted Incandescence Gas Lamps

Prices of all Incandescent Goods, of the Best Quality only, considerably Reduced, including Mantles of the celebrated mark

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Montevideo Gas Co. Ltd.

Calle 25 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342

—MISPLACED.—By accident a paragraph of our "Political Notes" in yesterday's issue was placed at the head of the column out of its proper place. We think our readers were able to perceive where it should have occurred.

—DEATH.—From the *B. A. Standard*:—The friends of Dr. W. Hiron and old members of the English Literary Society will hear with regret that he died on Thursday in the Mercedes Hospital, of which he had been an inmate for several years, in consequence of the entire loss of his memory. The immediate cause of death was an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Hiron came to this country under contract to serve as a surgeon in the Argentine army during the Paraguayan war, but he contracted malarial fever in Paraguay and had to return to Buenos Aires previous to the termination of the war. Afterwards he practised with considerable success as a physician in this city, until the misfortune happened to him which caused so sad a termination of his professional career. During the terrible epidemic of yellow fever in 1871, he was the physician of the "Comision Popular" (in succession to Dr. Korn who was struck down by the disease) and did his duty nobly in that capacity. He will be remembered for the active part which he took in the affairs and debates of the English Literary Society, of which he was at one time the President. He was unmarried and has no relatives in this country. We believe that he was a native of Taunton in Somersetshire. He was in the 63rd year of his age.

—QUERER GEOGRAPHY.—From a Buenos Aires contemporary:—Another wonderful address has come into our possession. This specimen of geography is "Montevideo, Uruguay, British Guiana," and it emanates from a Society with headquarters in London, the branches of which are spread over the four quarters of the globe.

SUBSCRIBER'S COPY.

NOTICE.—All copies of this paper issued for distribution to subscribers are stamped with the words "SUBSCRIBER'S COPY" in red ink, at the head of the front page. Copies thus stamped are not for sale, and if any copy thus stamped is offered for sale in the streets by newsboys or others, it has been stolen and should not be purchased.

LONDON NOTES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

A number of deaths are reported from various places in London and the provinces as the result of the fog which enveloped almost the whole country yesterday, in addition to minor accidents and serious delays to shipping and railway traffic. Notwithstanding the fog very busy scenes were witnessed yesterday at the London markets. It was noted that the supply of holly and mistletoe seemed abundant.

Westminster City Council yesterday resolved to open the St. Martin's Lane Library on Sunday evenings for three months, as an experiment.

An abstract of the "Criminal Statistics for England and Wales, 1903," shows that last year there was a slight increase in crime. Forty-one persons were sentenced to death, the largest total in one year since these returns have been kept. The Public Prosecutor presented in 450 cases.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment was passed at Marylebone yesterday upon Daniel Driscoll, for dog stealing. Money he had received in reward was forfeited.

At an inquest yesterday at Stepney regarding the death of Bernard Matthews, a seaman, who had met with an accident under mysterious circumstances, police evidence was given that when he was conveyed to the station he was drunk. The man had been practically a teetotaler for years, and the jury, while unable to determine the cause of the injuries, found that he was not drunk.

An article on the national revenue shows that at the present moment the receipts are about five millions below the official estimate; while, on the side of expenditure, there is nothing so far in the financial year to make good the deficit.

PRINCE LINE

Regular line of Steamers between Antwerp, New York, Brazil and River Plate; The steamers of this line have excellent accommodation for a limited number of 1st and 3rd class passengers. For further particulars apply to the General Agent,

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Regular Line of Steamers between Amsterdam, Dunkirk and River Plate

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& Globe Insurance Company

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS \$51,000,000

Sole Agents in the Republic of Uruguay

MACLEAN AND STAPLEDON

CALLE PIEDRAS 123, MONTEVIDEO

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Jan. 21, 1905.

Business today was active and heavy. Prices were once more on the boom, there being a rise all round. They closed very firm.

Treasury Certificates Debt, \$101,000 at 93.50 and 94 Mon, 94 end of month, 92.50 to 94 end of Feb.

Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$25,000 at 92.50 Mon, 92 and 92.50 end of month.

Interior Debt, \$3500 at 73.50 Mon. Brazilian Loan, \$5000 at 93 Mon. Amortizable Debt, \$108,000 at 39.70 to 40.50 closing 40.40 Mon, 40 and 40.40 end of month, 40.40 to 41 closing 40.80 end of Feb.

Cedulas A, \$3600 at 68.90 cash, 68.60 Mon.

Italian Bank, 40 shares at 102 Mon.

Mortgage Bank, 3325 shares at 23.90 cash, 24 to 25.20 Mon, 24.50 to 25.20 end of month, 24.50 to 25.40 end of Feb.

Consolidated Debt, \$457,780 at 67.30 cash, Mon, end of month, 67 to 67.20 end of Feb. No London quotation.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Commercial

London gold/s. 51 13/16-7/8 51 15/16 52

Paris gold/s. 5 41/4 5 44 445

Antwerp gold/s. 5 425 5 4546

Germany gold/s. 4 405 41 4 443

N. York 0 98

Italy 5 38 385

Spain 7 05 08

Brasil 17 400 17 650

B. Aires, 1/4 dis. 3/8 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$ 11305 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$ 1301 on account of the 5 % Loan service.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 13 7/8 to 29/32 d per milreis.

—Wheat rather weaker, owing to increasing arrivals. Sales 1456 bags and 140 fanegas at \$2.575 to 2.775, fideio 2.60, with bag. Maize very firm at, for consumption, \$1.60 to 1.95, currentino 2.05 to 2.10, with bag.

—The "Danube" yesterday brought in sovereigns £100,000 to London Bank, £50,000 to Commercial Bank, and £20,000 to British Bank.

—A London telegram says that the subscription to the new Chilean loan of £1,550,000 stg. is already closed.

—The new Committee of the Commercial Produce Centre has been constituted as follows:—L. Mathé, president; A. Seoane, vice; A. Ruffo, treasurer; N. Durán y Vidal, secretary; J. A. Grell, J. Astoz and N. Lucarte.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Banco de Cobranzas, etc., on Wednesday, the report for the period terminated Dec. 31 was approved, and a dividend declared of 5 1/2 per cent. The retiring Directors were all re-elected.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.

Cedulas H, Nacionales, cash, 103.30.

Cedulas S, Provinciales, cash, 26.70.

Do. end of month, 27.

Do. end of Feb., 27.10.

Empréstito Popular 1898, cash, 101.60.

Fondos Públicos, 1892, 100.50.

Empréstito Municipal, 1897, 99.

Consolidada de Santa Fé, 1893, cash, 87.80.

Certificados, cash, 56.30.

Consolidada 6 o/o, cash, 90.60.

Muelles, cash, 12.60.

Do. end of Feb. 12.90.

Catalinas, cash, 3.80.

Stiphen, end of month, 15.50.

Puerto San Nicolás, cash, 51.70.

Do. end of Feb., 52.70.

Mercado Central, cash, 129.50.

Banco de Italia, cash, 102.50.

The "Venus," "Hollis" and "Colombia" sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Jan. 21, 1905.

—Str. Belo from B. Aires, 106 pass.

—Str. Sturton from San Nicolas, for Madeira.

—Str. Numidia from B. Aires, for Hamburg.

—Str. Danube from Southampton, 26 pass, for B. Aires.

—Str. Desk from Genoa.

—U.S.S. "Nero" from Valparaiso.

—Str. Nicaria from Guayaquil, for Hamburg.

—Str. Dowlaia from Rosario.

—Str. Highland Corrie from B. Aires, for Capetown.

—Str. Chaucer for Liverpool.

—Str. Argentino from Genoa, for B. Aires (20th).

—Str. Paris for Salto.

—Str. Isola for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY.

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.45 p. m.

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

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

Steamers to arrive

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
22	H. Lassie	English	Swansea
22	Freiburg	German	Bremen
22	Harrovin	English	Newport
22	Mont Blanc	French	Marseilles
22	Zodia	English	Amberes
22	A. Conbert	French	Havre
22	E. Esplanade	Italian	Genoa
22	A. Paucichon	French	Havre
23	Sardagna	Italian	Genoa
23	P. de Satriu	Spanish	Genoa
24	Santa Fé	German	Hamburg
24	Khorazan	English	Amberes

Steamers to leave.

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
22	Knauford	English	Boston
22	Re Umberto	Italian	Genoa
22	A. Jaurigub	French	Havre
22	Colocia	French	Havre
22	Cap. Ortega	German	Hamburg
22	D. di Galliera	Italian	Genoa
23	Danuba	English	Southampton
24	Orita	English	Valparaiso
31	Freiburg	German	Bremen

AMUSEMENTS

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GRAN COMPAÑIA

DE ZARZUELA ESPAÑOLA

Dirigida por el popular primer actor

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MAESTRO DIRECTOR Y COTENCERADOR

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Domingo 22 de Enero

ESPECTACULO POR SECCIONES

El VENDEDOR DE PATATAS.—El

MOZO CRUO.—BOHEMIOS.—El AIRE.

Precios populares.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA.

Grand International Company of Variety Artists.—Constant Change of Programme.

Performance nightly at 9 p. m., and on Sundays and holidays at 8 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

BUCHANAN

Special Scotch

WHISKY

As supplied to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Permanent Stock in and out of Bond. This Whisky is the best imported in South America, and the most largely accepted and generally consumed throughout the world. On sale in all the Hotels, Cafés, Confectioneries, Almacenes, and by the. Sole Importer in this Republic: HIPOLITO GARCIA 128, CALLE CERRITO, MONTEVIDEO NOTE—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

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URUGUAY, 50

Orders may be sent by both telephones.

Price, \$ 1 the bottle

Small sample bottles, 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUTH WANTED, for General Office work, speaking English and Spanish, well educated. References necessary. Apply Calle Misiones 132. Feb. 3.

TO LET, one or two furnished rooms for single gentlemen or married couple, in house of English family. Apply Calle Maldonado 211 altos. Jan. 29.

TO-LET, furnished room for single gentleman or married couple, in family house, with or without board. Very central. Address "X. Y.", this office. Jan. 27.

TO-LET, a splendid sitting bedroom, furnished, corner room with balconies to street. Also another room with balcony. Apply Calle Cerrito 295. Jan. 27.

TO LET.—In house of quiet English family, large furnished bedroom suitable for one or two persons. Bath-room with shower and every other accommodation. Trams in all directions, and within walking distance of Parque Urbano and Playa Ramirez. With or without board. Apply 131 Calle Guand. Feb. 14.

British Episcopal Church.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the British Consulate General on Monday, January 23, at 4.30 p. m., for the election of Trustees, the presentation of accounts, and the consideration of matters of general interest to the Church. (signed) Walter Baring. Montevideo, Jan. 17, 1905.

Dr. E. M. Estrázulas

Diseases of Children

CALLE ANDES 55.

Dunville's

Old Irish Whisky.

Royal Ginger Liqueur

Dawson's

"Perfection Scotch"

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For information apply at the above address.



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

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Sunday, January 22, 1905.

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Spring and Summer Goods

Just received, and now on sale, the finest and most varied stock in the Republic.
Special lines in Ladies' Hats and Dress Materials of the latest textures, colors and patterns. Inspection invited. Unusually large assortment of summer suitings for men and youths.

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

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Unpaid Shares. £ 2,280,000 £ 4,701,863
Amounts Insured in 1903. £ 477,838,000

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TAILOR-MADE DRESS, which will be at once stylish and unique, while it will be impossible to copy or imitate the design, thus making it an

EXCLUSIVELY SELECT COSTUME

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ENGLISH SILVER
GOODS,

AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF NOVELTIES

FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR
PRESENTS.

CARLOS GROVE.

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Professional and Business Cards four lines. per month \$ 2.00 gold
"What is to be done" (4 lines) 1.50
Deaths, Births and Marriages, each insertion. 1.00
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Casa especial en Tarjetas de visita, de fantasía, comerciales y participaciones de enlace
Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61, entre Cerrito y Piedras.
MONTEVIDEO
G. SCHWENGL

SHORT STORY

The Parrot over the Way.

"Thief! Thief! Thief!"

The little wizened man in the dingy clothes, with the parchment coloured face, and carrying the worn umbrella under his arm, stopped abruptly in Charter's Passage as he heard those words.

Jacob Pounce, the moneylender, was on his way to his office. Charter's Passage was a near cut, and its occupants were by no means of the most wealthy or cultivated class, but Pounce had never been insulted there before.

He groped in his coat front with one of his black mittened hands, and bringing out his spectacles placed them on his nose, and looked around. There were many people about, and some of them seemed to smile at his indignant face.

"Beg pardon, sir," said a policeman standing near. "It's the parrot. He's bin like that all the morning. He's fair broke loose, sir."

Mr. Pounce looked in the direction in which the constable pointed. There, hanging outside the door of a hairdresser's shop, was a big cage, in which sat a big parrot with a red tail. From its perch it seemed to be eying Mr. Pounce severely, and to be not at all favourably impressed by his appearance.

"Thief! Thief! Thief!" it cried once more.

"Bless me!" exclaimed Mr. Pounce, and walked quietly on.

Mr. Pounce reached his office in one of the worst tempers John Sort, his clerk, could remember.

The next day, as he passed through Charter's Passage, the parrot had added the word "Rascal" to its vocabulary. Mr. Pounce wheeled round, and striding to the entrance of the hairdresser's shop opened the door and looked inside.

"Hullo, you, sir!" he cried, and the hairdresser came forward. "What do you mean, sir, by hanging out a bird like that, a vile-tongued, scurrilous thing in feathers—a thing—?"

"Beg pardon, sir," exclaimed the man.

"Beg pardon, indeed!" snapped Mr. Pounce. "I should think you did! Do you know it's a crime—it's a slander—or—or something—?"

"You see, Mr. Pounce, sir, it's like this," explained the man. "The bird behaves like anythink when she's at the window."

"What do you mean, sir?" asked Pounce.

"See that window up there?" said the hairdresser, pointing up to a small window, a little open, on the other side of the passage. "Well, Sue lives in there. When she's at the window the parrot don't say nothink but what's as polite as possible. When she's away, somehow, he drifts back to all as was bad he learnt. He's pickin' up all he'd forgot, word by word. I'll tell you about it, Mr. Pounce."

With great impatience, Mr. Pounce listened.

"I'd bought him of a sailor who'd taught it to speak, and hung him out as an advertisement, you see," said the hairdresser, "and I'd near got my windows broke through people he called names at. They didn't seem to see the joke, like. Well, all on a sudden he takes a fancy to the little nipper of a gal opposite. She'd wave a finger at him and say, 'Now, Poll, no rude words!' And he'd behave like a Christian the whole day. She used to sit at the window and keep him in order, bless you, and with her pretty face and golden hair she looked just like an angel—"

"Yes, yes!" exclaimed Mr. Pounce impatiently. "My good man, get on with your nonsense, and get it over."

"Well," said the hairdresser, angrily. "She's starvin', 'yin', Old Cent per Cent; and she ain't able to get to the window to keep him straight, and she lies in bed there, with her window open, to listen to poor old Poll; and I'm glad to think it cheers her poor heart, and—"

"Look here, Mr. Barber," exclaimed Pounce, "you'll either kill that bird, put it away, or teach it to behave itself, or I'll—"

"You'll what?" asked the barber. "You'll what?" And the barber looked so threatening that Mr. Pounce hastily withdrew.

The next day the parrot had added to its vocabulary of insulting words. The following day it was still worse.

Mr. Pounce once more entered the barber's shop.

"Ahem! My good man!" he exclaimed; "about that clever bird of yours. Really, I've got to see the joke. He's splendid. Now I'll give you a sovereign for him."

"Ten pounds is 'is price, an' 'is dirt cheap, too," said the barber, stolidly; and in spite of all Mr. Pounce's argument he would not abate a half-penny.

At the end of a week, during which the parrot had remembered many more words to hurl at Mr. Pounce, the moneylender agreed to the barber's terms.

(To be continued.)

ALFRED B. HILL, L. D. S.

(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

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ENGLISH SPOKEN

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MONTEVIDEO

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The American Dentist

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ORANGE BITTERS — ANGOSTURA BITTERS

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Terms of Admission:

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Indoor Patients. 9 to 12 a. m. daily
Outdoor do. 11 to 12 a. m. daily
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Subscribers of ps. 12 per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid, orders for admission to be obtained from the Secretary.

For further particulars apply to:—

A. B. Drayton, Hon. Sec., Ituzaingó 161; or A. J. Cruikshank, Hon. Treas., Calle Misiones 117.

Prices Current

EXPORTS

(Jan 7)

BARLEY—per 100 kilos.	
For brewing.	\$ 1.50
Inferior.	
BIRDSEED—	
Per 10 kilos.	\$ 0.33 to 0.34
BRAN—	
100 kilos with bag.	\$ 1.55 to 1.60
Flour—per 10 kilos.	
Extra mark O.	0.88 to 0.40
First class, sifted.	
Medium.	
Second class.	
HAIR—per 10 kilos.	
Horse, superior.	4.00 to 4.10
medium.	3.80 to 3.85
Mare's tails.	5.75 to 6.00
Cow washed.	4.20 to 4.25
dirty.	3.70 to 3.80
HIDES—	
From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos.	3.60 to 3.65
Culls.	3.165 to 3.205
Kips.	3.85 to 3.45
"culls".	
Horse hides.	
inferior.	
camp dried.	3.00 to 3.15
LINSEED—per 100 kilos.	2.90 to 3.05
MAIZE—per 100 kilos.	
In grain yellow.	1.70 to 1.75
In spikes.	1.85 to 1.95
Cuscuta.	1.85 to 1.95
O-TRICH FEATHERS—	
Per kilo.	2.60 to 3.40
SHEEPSKINS—	
Meat, 3/4 full, per 10 k.	
1/3 to 3/4.	
Crolo skins.	
Shorn skins, per kilo.	
Shorn skins, culls per kilo.	
Lamb skins, sound, per kilo.	
Lamb skins, culls per kilo.	
WHEAT—per 100 kilos	
Superior Col. nia.	2.70 to 2.80
Carmelo and	
Palma.	
Superior, Lombardo.	
Rosario.	
Medium.	
Fideos.	2.55 to 2.65
Wool—per 10 kilos.	
Special.	4.20 to 4.40
Very Good.	3.90 to 4.00
Good lots.	3.75 to 3.80
Good 2nds.	3.60 to 3.70
Medium.	3.30 to 3.40
Lambs wool, clean.	2.40 to 2.60
with seed.	1.70 to 1.80

EXPORTATION DUTIES

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Wool in general per 100 kilos.	\$ 1.620
Sheep-kins, per 100 kilos.	1.050
Hair, per 100 kilos.	2.100
Grease, tallow and animal oils, per 100 kilos.	0.615
Hools, per 1000 kilos.	2.30
A hoes and bones, per 1000 kilos.	0.680
Salted ox hides, each.	0.310
Dried ditto, each.	0.60
Salted horse hides, each.	0.140
Dried ditto, each.	0.071
Dried cat and donatito skins, per 100 kilos.	1.250
Horns, per 1000.	3.300
Jacked beef, per 100 kilos.	0.505

In addition to the above, there is the 1% additional duty.

Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay

TRENES NOCTURNOS

Se avisa al público que ésta Empresa

ha resuelto correr nuevamente desde el sábado 3 de Diciembre próximo los trenes nocturnos, de acuerdo con el horario de 1.º de Enero de 1904 que está en vigencia.

Montevideo, 22 Noviembre 1904.