

The Montevideo Times

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VOL. XXXII.

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1905.

No. 4649.

D R. H. GARCIA LAGOS. Medical Doctor. Surgeon to the British Hospital. Consulting rooms, Calle Florida 177, from 1 to 3 p. m.

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

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

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THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

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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 office not later than 4.30 p. m.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES
MONTEVIDEO, JANUARY 27, 1905.

THE ELECTIONS.

In commenting on the recent elections, it seems to us that our contemporaries have occupied themselves much more with the outward forms and appearances than with the inner reality or essence.

With a few exceptions, the elections passed off tranquilly, there was no attempt at violence or open intimidation on either side, the forms established by law were more or less carefully observed, and there was no obvious or outward obstruction to the exercise of the suffrage by the free and independent elector.

From this point of view, it is declared that the elections were a great improvement on their predecessors, and perhaps the best and most correct the country has yet known. Hence many expressions of satisfaction and even congratulation.

So far as the point of view goes, this is correct enough, and we have no intention of disagreeing. But the point of view is obviously a superficial one, and there remains something deeper and more important behind.

Before final judgement can be passed on the elections, there are two very important questions to be answered. These are: Have the elections resulted in an approximately accurate and just representation of the political feeling of the country? and, Have they given the country Chambers which may be depended upon to promote public interests and to defend public rights and liberties?

To both these questions, the answer must be (in our opinion) a very decided negative. From these points of view the elections show no improvement on their predecessors, and they still leave completely unobserved the spirit of the Constitutional precept which establishes the republican-representative form of government.

It is estimated that in the new Chambers the Government or "official" candidates will hold 13 out of 19 seats in the Senate, and 57 out of 75 seats in the lower Chamber, or a total of 73 seats out of 94, leaving only 21 to all the other shades, factions or parties of political feeling. Thus the official party absorbs more than three-fourths of the parliamentary representation, and the minority or opposition is left with less than one-fourth.

This statement alone is sufficient to denounce the result of the elections as false and vicious. It cannot be pretended for an instant that the strength of the "official" party, as compared to the rest of the country, is as seven to two—or as three to one. The "official" party, as is well known, is merely a faction, an oligarchy, which has been enabled to gain the day in the elections by the use and abuse of the advantages conferred on it by the possession of power, just as it was able—though barely—to keep the upper hand in the partisan war by the same means. On its own bare merits, it may be doubted if it can claim a majority as compared with the contrary party, and there can be no doubt that it cannot claim a majority—and certainly not such an overwhelming majority—as compared with all the rest of the country. In addition to this, the sharp and absolute division of the Chambers into "officialists" and nationalists, to the exclusion of all other shades of opinion, is another misrepresentation of the voice of the country.

In so far, therefore, as the elections have given the official party this enormous majority, they have falsified the political representation of the country, and have given the Government a share of representation to which it has no moral or constitutional right. Whether this has been done by violation of the law, or under cover of vicious laws cunningly devised to legalize fraud and pervert the truth of the suffrage, does not much matter—the result in either case is the same, namely that the new Chambers will be no more representative in the spirit of the Constitution than were the Chambers of the times of Santos, Tajes, Herrera and Borda. They represent, not the will of the people, but the will of the "official" party, of the President and

his faction, who have succeeded not merely in perverting the suffrage but in imposing their own candidates instead of those freely chosen by the people. The sovereignty of the nation, as established in Article 4 of the Constitution is still a myth, and "institutional" government in the real sense of the phrase is as far away as ever.

This answers the first of our two questions.

With regard to the second, the answer might be less unsatisfactory if the "official" candidates for whom has been secured so enormous a share of the representation, had been selected with a view to public interests, from among men of public prestige and recognised talent and aptitude for parliamentary work. The predominance of "officials" influence in the elections, would have been pardonable if it had been exercised in a broad and patriotic spirit. Unfortunately the case is quite the reverse. A poorer list of "official" candidates was rarely offered the Republic.

There are among them men who have already done the country the worst service possible by fomenting partisan hatreds and intolerance and supporting a policy of intransigence and civil war, and there are among them mediocrities and obscurities who may be depended upon to support any proposition from the Government which has assisted them to a well-salaried seat, and that is about all. Of men who have rendered past services to the country as distinguished from party, of men who will promote national interests before those of party, faction and passion, of men who will resist violation of the Constitution in spirit or letter, and of men who will defend public rights and liberties and not allow them to be sacrificed to presidential or partisan conveniences (as was so painfully the case last year) there are very few, if any at all. Some such men may be found in the opposition list, but among the official candidates they are mostly conspicuous by their absence.

Chambers with an enormous majority so composed offer but poor promise for the future, and this answers our second question.

It is pretended that the elections were "free." We fail to recognise it. The independent voter was allowed to cast his vote, it is true, but every precaution was taken to minimise the effect of his vote—in some cases completely to annul it—and to prevent it triumphing against officialism. Even the proportions of representation—a matter which the voters alone have the right to determine—were arbitrarily determined beforehand by a most iniquitous law. Even the "colorado" party was allowed no real freedom of election, for there was official opposition to all candidates who were not approved by a central Committee notoriously controlled by the President and his cliques. Even as regards the majority, the elections failed to represent the free will of the party, and merely represented the will of the "official" faction. It might be said, with very little exaggeration, that the elections were conducted in the President's back-parlour or private office, far more than at the voting tables, for it was there that the result was practically mapped out. The voice of the "colorado" party was usurped just as much as the voice of the people.

When looking below the surface into the matters mentioned above, the merits of the elections appear very superficial indeed, and under their surface, they were as rotten as the lowest. The elections will have to give a very different result as regards both proportion and composition before they can be accepted as fulfilling constitutional precepts or corresponding to free and republican institutions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1905.

Saints John Chrysostom and Dacius.—German Emperor born, 1859.—27 days past, 339 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Though the elections are over the Chambers still show a disinclination to resume business and to despatch at least some of the important business in arrears. On Wednesday it was the turn of the Senate, but these were the usual quorum.

Decrees have been issued from the Ministry of Foment naming Dr. José Scoseria honorary member of the Council of Secondary and Superior Education, and Dr. Alfredo Navarro to succeed Dr. Scoseria as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the period 1905-7.

Some five or six weeks ago an Act was promulgated which, among other things, created a stamp tax of 1 1/2 per mil on all values inscribed in the General Registry of Sales, but so far the stamp necessary to make the tax effective has not made its appearance. As the work of the Registry cannot be brought to a standstill while the stamps are being prepared, the Government has been consulted, and has decided that the amount of the tax must be deposited in special account in the Bank of the Republic, and be duly noted on the deed of registration or sale. The matter is an example of the want of foresight and business-like methods with which these things are done.

Our contemporaries continue to chaff the absurd Bill relative to misuse of military titles, though there are two or three that also treat it seriously, recognising in it a petty desire to give offence to the nationalist party, in fact a continuation of the policy of pinpricks which was so marked in 1903. The *Tempero* treats it severely, and especially the tendency to place the press under supervision and control of the police, which is contrary to the most elementary notions of the liberty of the press. This, however, is not the first time that Sr. Batlle has shown an inclination to adopt Russian methods—there were plenty of them in force during last year.

Some young men of the Club "Vida Nueva," possessed of more partisan zeal than discretion, have started the unhappy idea of organising a public manifestation to celebrate what they are pleased to call the great electoral victory of the "colorado" party. The idea is strongly deprecated by our more moderate and sensible contemporaries. It is certainly strange that while all the world is crying out for a truce from unwholesome and unprofitable partisan contentions, hatreds and intolerances, Sr. Batlle and his followers seem determined to keep them alive. The same thing was observable in 1903, when, after the superficial peace of March, the official party and organs were holding an everlasting post-mortem (we remember the famous "Travesero" enquiry) which took six months to investigate the events of three days, until it became a general laughing-stock, were perpetually picking at the sore, and were quite unable to let bygones be bygones. If the same policy is to be pursued now, the country will have neither peace nor easiness until Sr. Batlle leaves the presidency.

Neither of the official organs vouchsafes any reply to Dr. Herrera's charges of preparation for violence on the part of the Government in case the elections proved unfavorable. Perhaps they find silence the safest reply, though they are generally ready enough to enter into a controversy.

A TOYLAND WITHOUT A CHRISTMAS.

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin, writing from Tokio to *Leslie's Weekly*, has much of interest to say of Japanese toys, and of the little people who have no Christmas at all, and no Santa Claus.

"Japan is the original toyland, I really think that Santa Claus must have a branch establishment in Tokio, for such toy-shops were never seen in any other place unless perhaps in the good saint's own kingdom, in Fatherly Snowland. And the shops in Tokio are not like shops at all. They are more like booths in a great fair, with the fronts wide open, so one can see everything in them, even to the tiny horns strung in jingling bright festoons from the bamboo ceilings. And the toys are different, too. Of course, I suppose, they are most of all to be found somewhere in America now, because they will surely have been bought and carried across the ocean for the benefit of little Americans. And I wonder how many of these little Americans would stop to wonder where they came from, and how such wonderfully beautiful and strange things happened to be in the world. To begin with, there are no beautifully-dressed, golden-haired dolls like ours in Japanese toy-shops, and that seems very odd to one who has been used to seeing them every Christmas by bewildering hundreds. Not one single solitary French doll does one see; but there are the Japanese dolls in all stages of grown-upness, from a wee babe, with its tiny head shaved—all but a little round spot on top—to little girls of six and eight, with their hair 'done up' as elaborately as if they were real young ladies. That's the way of little girls in this strange land. As soon as their hair is long enough to do anything with at all, they begin to have it oiled and slicked up into the most intricate sorts of grown-up knots—so intricate, indeed, that the *musumes* can't go to bed at night and sleep, like little human beings, but must rest their necks on narrow blocks of wood and let their remarkable little heads hang over so as not to muss them up. Isn't that dreadful? But it takes a professional hairdresser to make these wonderful sleek *chignons*, and he is not supposed to come around more than about once a week. I have already written a whole letter just about the hair of little girls and big girls in Japan, so now we must get back to the toy-shop. Besides the row upon rows of Japanese dollies there are wonderful arrays of the oddest kinds of horns and drums, such as no little Christian boy ever blew or beat upon—drums shaped like goblins' heads, with imps and dragons painted all over them, and long, graceful horns, with strange, piercing, sweet notes—horns such as the angel Gabriel might blow in the spaces between the worlds to waken sleepy little stars at eventide.

And then there are mechanical toys that go about as if they were alive—tin turtles walking around on the earthen floor, mice scampering under corners and around on the shelves, huge, gorgeously-coloured paper butterflies and dragon-flies buzzing around in the air, and many other things that I can't possibly tell about; because they are complete mysteries to me. There are no toy carriages in Japan, because in Japan there are no real carriages. But there are toy *junkies*, which are little two-wheeled carts pulled by little brown men under great big mushroom shaped hats instead of by horses. And there are toy *cagos*, which are the oddest kind of grown-up cradles, that two men carry, suspended from long bamboo poles, upon their shoulders, and in which grown-up folks have to sit,

curled up Turk fashion, until their feet go to sleep and they are forced to demand the privilege of getting down and walking. These are the 'carriages' of Japan, and, as toys, would probably puzzle the average little boy or girl at home. Now, with so many toys, isn't it wonderful how these little brown people can do without a Christmas? But, of course, they have other festivals, and the first one after New Year's Day, and one of the most important in all the year, is the *Hon Matsuri*, or Feast of Dolls. And what a marvellous feast it is! It comes on the third day of the third month, and it belongs exclusively to little girls. The outward and visible signs of this Feast of Dolls are—simply dolls. Dolls of every description and size, from the weeny wee ones that only the tiniest fingers can sew for, up to the great big baby dolls that every little girl in the land carries strapped up on her back just as her mother carried her when she was an infant.

The Monroe Doctrine.

New York, Dec. 25.

Mr. Root's speech, which was an interpretation of the President's new Monroe doctrine, is itself interpreted by the *New York Tribune*, which denies the newness of it and gives its own version of the President's meaning as follows:—

"That American States in the South are to be protected in their independent sovereignty as long as they conduct themselves right; that if any of them grossly misbehave, they must be corrected; and that if ever correction is to be administered it must be by or with the consent of the United States."

There are reasons why the *Tribune* is supposed now to speak with peculiar authority. It is, therefore, reassuring to be told that the current talk about the prospective necessity of interference with our southern neighbours is grossly exaggerated. The great majority of them, adds the *Tribune*, are in no danger of being called to account, but a few do give offence, some pretty often. These are invited to mend their ways, inasmuch as it is impossible for an orderly State to maintain permanently friendly relations with a disorderly State.

This is a philosophical generalization on which Venezuela, for instance, would do well to reflect. Cumulative news from Caracas, arriving almost daily, implies that State as oscillating between a purely personal despotism and pure anarchy. There is, in fact, a prospect that Mr. Roosevelt will soon have to decide whether General Castro shall be coerced into "decency" by the United States or, before, by England and Germany.

Alcohol Considered as a Food.

The *Lancet* says:—"One and a half fluid ounces of pure alcohol is the utmost quantity that can be completely utilised as food in the human body per diem, according to experimental observation. A quantity ingested additional to that amount therefore may escape oxidation, incomplete products of combustion, so to speak, may be formed, and toxic effects ensue.... Taking brandy and whisky to contain 50 per cent. by volume of alcohol, three fluid ounces or six tablespoonfuls of these spirits would contain the maximum allowable daily dose. This would be the equivalent of about two glasses of brandy or whisky and water per diem, each containing three tablespoonfuls of spirit and a half pint of water, to exceed which would be to risk a toxic result. Port and sherry, with their average of 20 per cent. of alcohol, would contain the permissible amount of alcohol in seven ounces or a little over two wineglassfuls, assuming each to contain about three fluid ounces. The limited quantity of white wines, claret, or champagne, with 10 per cent. of alcohol, would be fifteen fluid ounces, while one and a half fluid ounces of alcohol represent about thirty fluid ounces or a pint and a half of table beer. The question is, however, complicated in the case of wines and beer, because these contain nutritive matters in addition. Apart from the fact that to avoid injury to health the amount of alcohol consumed per diem should be limited strictly to one and a half fluid ounces, it cannot be regarded for practical purposes as a food in the sense of a true reparative. It is at best a producer of heat and energy, and then frequently at the expense of healthy cellular activity, while its cost from the point of view of actual food value has been calculated to be eight times removed than that of bread."

A Submarine Fight.

Twelve Hours Under Water.

Paris, Dec. 27.

A diabolical little craft, christened the Korrigan, a submarine fighter, has just performed a notable feat at Bizerte, the Tunisian harbour and arsenal which the French have well named the Gibraltar of the inner Mediterranean.

The Korrigan has been manoeuvring about, from six in the morning to six in the evening, down in the depths of the sea, with perfect safety, comfort, and success.

Up till now, no submarine torpedo-shooter had stood the strain of more than a very few hours below the surface.

French experts say that half a dozen of these little boats could clear an enemy's entire fleet out of the narrow seas between Bizertia and Sicily.

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.

The Korrigan is about 135 feet in length and about eleven feet in width. Under water she can go at a rate of about eleven miles an hour. She is equipped with four contrivances for launching torpedoes.

Clearly two or three Korrigans could speedily burst up the hulls of a fleet of battleships and send them to the bottom. An English battleship costs a million and a half.

Events in Russia.

We quote the following telegrams from our Buenos Aires contemporaries:—

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24th.—The centre of the city and the roads leading thereto present the appearance of a place undergoing a siege. Troops are picketed and bivouacked in every direction. Traffic over the bridges and across the frozen Neva is suspended; but in the centre of the city the tramways and other vehicles are playing freely. Most of the commercial houses are closed.

The Minister of the Interior, Prince Muraviev, ordered yesterday that the streets leading from the workmen's wards to the centre should be closed, in order to avoid a repetition of Sunday's tragedies. The strikers, however, had forestalled the Minister, having themselves thrown up strong barricades and posted guards to watch them.

The total number of killed and wounded are stated to be as follows:—In Putiloff, 300 killed and 500 wounded; in Moscow street, 1000 killed and 1,500 wounded; at the Neva Gate 500 killed and 700 wounded; in the Vessili ward, 200 killed and 500 wounded; in other places 200 killed and 500 wounded. Total 2,200 killed and 3,700 wounded.

London, Jan. 24th.—A proclamation has been issued in Helsinki, Finland, calling on the country to arm and shake off the Moscow yoke. The people are responding to the call, and have attacked and looted an arms factory.

Further sanguinary encounters are reported from St. Petersburg. The Russian troops have been replaced by Cossacks who are noted for their ferocity and for their hatred of the Muscovites. The workmen attempted last night to dynamite several of the State buildings, but were prevented by the troops from getting sufficiently near to effect their purpose. At one of the railway stations they have destroyed several locomotives and wagons. The telegraph line has been cut, and the railway line between St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe Selo has been torn up for a distance of seven kilometres. On several branches and lines the train service has been suspended. The foreign residents are fleeing from the capital in a state of panic. Many people are laying up stores of provisions as for a long siege. Provisions are already getting scarce and a famine is feared.

In Moscow the movement is extending. The men in the electric and gas works have struck and the city is in darkness.

The Tsar, Tsarina and family are reported to have gone to Libau and on board the yacht "Standart" ready to leave for Denmark in case of danger. The Dvovager-Empress is said to have left, taking with her the Crown jewels and part of the treasure belonging to the Imperial family.

London, Jan. 24th.—A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Tsar has finally consented to receive at the Tsarskoe Palace a deputation of twelve representatives of the different trades on strike. The announcement has created a favourable impression amongst the people.

St. Petersburg, 24th.—The notorious General Trepoff, ex-Chief of Police of Moscow, has been appointed Governor of St. Petersburg.

London, 24th.—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Kieff, saying that the great naval deposits of Sebastopol have been destroyed in consequence of a revolutionary movement begun by the men of the Black Sea fleet.

SUNDRIES.

WEATHER.—Yesterday was fine and delightfully fresh, with a light wind from panopier quarter.

MAILS.—The P. S. N. Co's "Oris," bringing mails to the 7th instant, is expected tomorrow (Saturday) morning, and will sail for the West Coast the same day.

ROYAL PATIENT.—A Berlin telegram states that the second son of the Kaiser is severely ill with inflammation of the lungs.

THE SANTA LUCIA TRAGEDY.—We were premature in saying that the body of the Srta. Melendez de Oribe had been found at the same time as that of her husband. It was not found until Wednesday afternoon, some two or three miles lower down the river. The funeral took place in the capital yesterday morning, there again being a large and sympathetic attendance.

POLITEAMA THEATRE.—The programme for this evening includes "La

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Inclusura, «Los Nervios», «El Pobre Valbuena» (novelty), and «Cambios Naturales».

CASINO.—The latest arrival is Mlle. Chaligay, French singer. A hit has been made by the Spanish singer Anita Serra, and the Weiblich German sextet of singers and dancers.

MUSICAL.—The well-known musicians Sr. E. Fabini (violinist) and Sr. V. de Pablo (pianist) left by the «Cap Ortega» yesterday with the object of pursuing their musical studies in Brussels and Berlin respectively.

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.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28. Testifying to the results of the Welsh revival a correspondent at Pontypriid records a decrease of drunkenness, and he reports an expression of opinion that the effects will project themselves on a vastly greater scale than has yet been experienced into the next two or three years.

The Licence Committee of the London United Temperance Council have decided that there is nothing in the new Licensing Act that should cause any departure from the Council's attitude.

Lord Charles Borel has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station.

In an interview, Lieutenant Bellairs, discussing the reported abandonment of the Fort Naval base scheme, said that thereby Rosyth has been saved from becoming a monument of Government futility like Wei-hai-Wei.

In the death of Mr. Henry Lee, which occurred yesterday Manchester has lost a notable figure. Mr. Lee was a well-known Liberal, and was associated with the work of Cobden and Bright.

Mr. Edward Payne, Recorder of High Wycombe, and well known in literary circles, was found drowned in the Grand Junction Canal near his home at Wendover.

There are stated to have been 40 burglaries committed in Balham and Clapham during the past few months. A private detective was remanded at the South-Western Court yesterday in connection with several of them. The police said they found in the man's possession articles stolen from 13 houses.

Alfred Craven, a clerk, describing himself as a cousin of the Earl of Craven, was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment at Southwark yesterday for what the magistrate described as a black-guardly assault in a railway carriage. Notice of appeal was given.

Woolwich Arsenal won the return English League match with Notts Forest at Nottingham yesterday by 3 goals to none. Everton defeated Derby County at Derby; whilst the meeting of Sheffield Wednesday and Sunderland in the Midland town resulted in a draw.

Some of the All-opp shareholders are taking action to secure another change in the control of the brewery.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Jan. 26, 1905. Business to-day was moderate. Prices opened rather weak, but strengthened during the day and closed recovering. Sales as follows:—

Treasury Certificate Debt, \$25,100 at 94.20 and 94.60 tmw., 94.50 and 94.70 end of month, 94.20 end of Feb.

Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$1000 at 93.20 tmw., 2nd Series, \$15,000 at 91.80 and 91.30 end of month.—Ditto, Issue 1901, \$36,000 at 91.50 tmw., 91 end of month, 91.50 end of Feb.

Authorized Debt, \$26,000 at 41.20 cash, 41 end of month, 41.40 end of Feb.

Mortgage Bank, 1690 shares at 25.10 to 25.40 closing 25.30 tmw., 25.30 end of month, 25.50 closing 25.60 end of Feb.

Consolidated Debt, \$186,500 at 66.90 to 67.20 tmw., 67.20 end of month, 66.70 to 66.90 end of Feb. London quotation, 67 3/16.

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Sole Agents in the Republic of Uruguay

MACLEAN AND STAPLEDON

CALLE PIEDRAS 123, MONTEVIDEO

EXCHANGE.

Bank Commercial	
London god/s.	51 13/16-7/8 51 15/16 52
Paris god/s.	5 41/415 5 44 445
Antwerp god/s.	5 445 5 45 455
Germany god/s.	4 405-41 4 43
N. York	0 98
Italy	5 38 385
Spain	7 02-06
Brasil	17 250 17 500
B. Aires, 1/4 3/8 dis.	1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$ 6867 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$ 839 on account of the 5 % Loan service.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 14d per milreis. Jerked beef, 680 to 860 reis per kilo. Stock, 2,950,000 kilos. Market very weak.

—Antwerp, 26. Wool, class B, 5.175 francs for Feb. and for May.

—Wheat weak and less busy, millers showing little interest. Sales 2580 bags at \$2.50 to 2.75, with bag. Maize less firm. Sales for consumption at, amarillo and morocho \$2.30 to 2.35, cuarentino 2.40 to 2.50 with bag.

—Sr. J. B. Sarrente has been named Inspector of the branches of the Bank of the Republic. He has satisfactorily filled the post on a previous occasion.

—An important fraction of camp belonging to the MacEachen estate, consisting of 9450 squares at Flores (Dep. of Rio Negro) has been acquired jointly for \$181,000 gold (nearly £40,000) by Taranco and Co., and Sr. J. Artola de Salto.

Saladero Killings.

Jan. 26.	
Total to date	
R. Vellozo	330 15692
P. Denis & Co.	8585
Anaya & Irigoyen	8
Punta de Yeguas	
F. Freguero	
P. San Martin & hijos	2271
Rosario Tabares	815 22736
Duclos & Moulié	238 7495
E. Legrand	4
Clouzet & Co.	8487
R. Deambrosio & Co.	10 1903
Piñeyra Hnos.	430 8943
M. Etchebarne & Co.	5204
PASO DE LOS TOROS	
Jaume Hnos. & Co.	2589
Total	1823 89967
Same date 1904	186114
1903	90281

La Frigorifica Uruguaya . 306 1607

Prices, Buoyes \$ 15.—to 23.75

Novillos " 15.50 to 25.—

Vacas " 14.—to 17.—

Buenos Aires, Jan. 26.

Cedulas H. Nacionales, cash, 103.40.

Cedulas S. Provinciales, cash, 27.60.

Do. end of Feb., 27.80.

Teatro Colon, cash, 97.

Empréstido Popular 1898, cash, 101.80.

Consolidada 6 o/o, cash, 90.50.

La Sud Americana, cash, 45.50.

San Juan de Oro, cash, 10.

The «Venus», «Paris» and «Colombia» sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Jan. 26, 1905.

—Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 196 pass.

—Str. Montevideo from Glasgow.

—Str. Cap Ortega from B. Aires, for Hamburg, 4 pass.

—Str. Highland Glen from La Plata, for London.

—Str. Linda Elisita from B. Aires.

—Str. Saxony from Liverpool, for B. Aires.

—Str. Glendevon from La Plata.

—Str. Rodney from Bahia Blanca.

—Str. Michel Angelo from B. Aires.

—Str. Montevideo from Hamburg.

—Str. Lovaine from Antwerp (25th.)

—Str. Helgoland from B. Aires, for Bremen.

—Str. Paraguay for Salto.

—Str. Eolo 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.

—The Brazilian str. SANTOS will leave TO-DAY for Rio Grande and intermediates to Rio Janeiro. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 p. m. on the 26th.

OTHER DATES.

—The Italian str. DUCCA DI GALIERA will leave Jan. 28 for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Tenerife, Barcelona and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 7.30 a. m.

—The R. M. S. DANUBE will leave Jan. 28 for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Tenerife, Lisbon, Vigo Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a. m.

—The P.S.N. Co's ORITA will leave Jan. 28 for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4 p. m.

—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
27	H. Lassie	English	Swansea
27	A. Fairclough	French	Havre
27	Khorazan	English	Amberes
27	Steinberger	German	Bremen
27	Magellan	French	Bordeaux
28	Bellevue	English	Antwerp
28	Montevideo	German	Hamburg
29	Cap Rosa	German	Hamburg
29	Orita	English	Liverpool
30	D. di Génova	Italian	Genoa

AMUSEMENTS

Politeama Theatre

GRAN COMPAÑIA DE ZARZUELA ESPAÑOLA
Dirigida por el popular primer actor
Federico Carrasco

MAESTRO DIRECTOR Y COTNERADOR
EDUARDO GARCIA

Viernes 27 de Enero
ESPECTACULO POR SECCIONES

LA INCLUSURA.—LOS NERVIOS.—EL POBRE VALBUENA.—CAMBIOS NATURALES.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK KEEPER, with good references, competent in the languages of English and Spanish, having general experience in import goods, and some of produce of this country, offers his services. Apply by letter to «A. Z.» Calle Sarandí 184. Feb. 9.

OFFICE BOY, speaking English and Spanish, seeks a situation. Good references. Apply by letter to «B. Y.» Calle Sarandí 184. Feb. 9.

WANTED, Governors for the interior, knowing English and piano. Salary \$20 and washing. Apply until the end of the month at Calle Santa Lucia 39. Feb. 9.

ROOMS TO LET, for single gentlemen, with or without board. English attendance. All the rooms have balcony to street. Calle Brecha 6, corner of Camarinas. Feb. 26.

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

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.

BUCHANAN WHISKY

Special Scotch

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.

“THE MANCHESTER”

ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Representative for the Uruguay Republic

EUGENIO O'BRIEN

Calle Zabala 68 Montevideo

FOOT-BALL

AN EXQUISITE SPARKLING NECTAR,

PREPARED BY CUSENIER'S

ESPECIALLY FOR FAMILIES

On sale wholesale and retail

URUGUAY, 50

Orders may be sent by both telephones.

Price, \$ 1 the bottle

Small sample bottles, 10 cents.

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 Guana. Feb. 14.

VICTORIA HALL SOCIETY.

FIRST NOTICE.

The Members of the Victoria Hall Society are hereby notified that in accordance with Art. 27 of the Statutes, the 6th Annual Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the British Consulate General in this city, on Tuesday, January 31, 1905, at 4.30 p. m.

Walter Baring, President.
T. F. Lane, Hon. Sec.

Dr. E. M. Estrázulas

Diseases of Children

CALLE ANDES 55.

Dunville's

Old Irish Whisky.

AND

Royal Ginger Liqueur

Dawson's
“Perfection Scotch”

SOLE AGENT

J. A. EASTON,
CALLE JUNCAL 115.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY
FINEST QUALITY

CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

CHAIN BRACELETS

Buttons and Links of all classes

On Sale by

J. A. EASTON,
CALLE JUNCAL 115.

BANCO ESPAÑOL

DEL

RIO DE LA PLATA

Calle 25 de Mayo Bsq. Zabala.

CAPITAL SUSCRITO \$20,000,000

Habiendo adquirido el Activo y Pasivo del Banco de España y Rio de la Plata, operación que ha sido aprobada por la Asamblea Extraordinaria de Accionistas de dicha sociedad, celebrada en esta capital el día diez y ocho del corriente, cumplimos con el deber que establecen las leyes vigentes, de poner en conocimiento del público y del comercio que el banco adquirido continuará en el local en que tiene establecidas sus oficinas, calle 25 de Mayo esquina Zabala, con todas las operaciones bancarias a que se dedica y seguirá atendiendo en debida forma a la clientela del extinguido banco.

Los depositantes actuales del Banco de España y Rio de la Plata que no deseen continuar con sus depósitos pueden ocurrir en cualquier momento al local del Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, para recibir sus créditos.

Montevideo, 21 de Enero de 1905
p. p. Banco Español del Rio de la Plata.
Augusto J. Coelho, gerente general.

Feb. 7.



Buchanan Sheep Dip

RADICAL

CURE FOR SCAB IN SHEEP.

Destroys

Garrapata in Cattle.

Agents in every Camp town.

Sole Representatives in Uruguay

WILSON Bros.

GENERAL CAMP AGENTS

Cereals and produce on consign ment.—Purchases and Sales of Camp and Stock-in general.—Mortgages. Renting and Valuation of Same.—Materials and Provisions Purchased for Estancias.—Telegraphic Address “MOUNT.”

MISIONES 132—MONTEVIDEO

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

TO LET. Good rooms, with board, in the house of an English family, central situation. Apply N.º 100, Calle Buenos Aires.

The Ideal Policy

OF

“The Standard Life”

Makes

Home bright and cheerful.

WHY?

Because it assures a CERTAIN and UNFAILING provision for OLD AGE; it is the SAFEST

INVESTMENT, and provides a PRECIOUS, the only INFALLIBLE protection for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.

WHILE IN HEALTH

