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VOL. XXV.

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1902.

No. 3758.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

- D.** GARCIA LAGOS. Doctor and Surgeon. Has removed his consulting rooms to No. 177, Calle Florida. Consultations daily from 1 to 3 p. m. English spoken.
- A.** LFRID B. HILL, L. D. S., AMERICAN DENTIST, Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Calle Camaras No. 163. Montevideo. — Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
- D.** R. MACARTNEY, THE AMERICAN DENTIST, No. 162a, CALLE RINCON, CORNER OF CAMARAS.
- J.** C. R. MULLINS. — Certified Broker and Public Auctioneer. Sales by Auction of Real Estate, House Property, Furniture, Merchandise, Averages, Cargos, etc., etc. Residence, Calle San José No. 333, from 3 to 5 p. m.
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MONTEVIDEO.

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EDITOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR

W. H. DEXTER

NOTICES.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that all permanent or monthly advertisements will be charged for until due notice is given of their withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid advertisements inserted for a specified period. The collector 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 especially requested that any notices or advertisements intended for publication on the following day be delivered at our offices not later than 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, JANUARY 17, 1902.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1902.

Saints Sulpicius and Anthony. — Sir Wm. McCormac born, 1836. — Abu Klea, 1865. — 47 days past, 348 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators added to the record by no-governing once more on Wednesday.

The important question of *tasajo* is said to be commanding the serious attention of the Government, and a Cabinet Council for its special consideration was to have been held yesterday, though we are not yet in a position to state the result. Yesterday's *Siglo*, again commenting on the topic, says that the new law imposed by the Brazilian Government is plainly in favor of the Rio Grande product, to the great prejudice of that of Uruguay, and also seems to favor the meat trade between Brazil and the United States. The suggestion has been made of initiating reprisals by imposing a heavy export duty on the cattle sent over the frontier to the *Carreras* saladeros in the south of Rio Grande, which have already taken 20,000 head of cattle from the Dept. of Cero Largo this season. This step would greatly restrict the slaughtering of the Rio Grande saladeros, but at the same time it would seriously prejudice the stock raisers in the north of the Republic who there find a convenient market for their cattle. For some little time past there has been talk of establishing a compensatory tariff between this country and Brazil, and possibly this may offer a way out of the difficulty.

The *Telegrafo Marítimo* of Wednesday evening, discussing the same question, seems to think that the conclusions arrived at here are somewhat hasty. It explains the situation as follows:—The Brazilian Congress has omitted to exclude *tasajo* from the articles affected by the new additional taxes, and until Congress meets in March to solve the doubt, importers are obliged to deposit the amount of the additional tax. For the present therefore, the tax is not yet definite, and the *Telegrafo* seems to doubt whether it will be confirmed, remembering that *tasajo* is still more or less a food product of first necessity for the working classes in Brazil and there is nothing, so far as it is aware, to replace it. The only way out of the difficulty, in the opinion of our business contemporary, is to celebrate a commercial treaty with Brazil, as reprisals would only end by hurting ourselves.

We may here add that news comes from Paysandu that the three important saladeros Casas Blancas, Guariviyú and Nuevo Paysandu have suspended slaughtering until further notice, doubtless on account of the difficulties that have arisen in disposing of their *tasajo*.

The 15th amortisation of the Brazilian Loan was effected by the Office of Public Credit on Wednesday. Five tenders were accepted for a nominal total of \$33,500, employing \$25,478 cash, the rates varying from 75.50 to 76.90 %, and \$104 is carried forward to next service.

Some of our contemporaries of yesterday again made an attempt to revive revolutionary alarms, though their assertions or hints were of the very vaguest. No one took any notice, and the attempt was a complete failure.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR ON THE SHIPPING TRADE

London, Dec. 16.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., was the principal guest at the seventh annual dinner of the Liverpool Shipbrokers' Benevolent Society, which was held in the Exchange News room on Saturday night.

In reply to the toast of "The Board of Trade," proposed by Sir Alfred L. Jones.

Mr. G. Balfour, in responding, said it had been suggested that the members of Parliament for Liverpool should keep their eye on the Board of Trade. Sir Alfred Jones was not yet a member of Parliament, but if ever he was elected he would receive a most cordial welcome in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Like Sir Alfred Jones, he wished to avoid matters of controversy. He could not admit that the Board of Trade at any period of its existence could be justly regarded as a bogey. The president and the department as a whole were anxious to work as cordially and harmoniously as possible with the shipowners. (Hear, hear.) In this respect he would refer to the question of despatches and failure to join. The Board of Trade had recently adopted a system of continuous discharge certificates to deal as far as possible with that evil. He was pleased to say that so far as they could judge from figures in their possession that system had very largely answered expectations. Only within the last few days the Board of Trade had issued a circular to consuls requesting them to notify, with as little delay as possible, and where necessary by telegraph, the return of seamen deserters in order that they might be dealt with when they arrived in this country, in those cases where it seemed expedient action should be taken. This was an instance of a case in which the Board of Trade could do something to assist the mercantile marine and remove evils which at present affected the service, in co-operation with ship owners and officers. He confessed he belonged to the school which thought that it was not in the power of the State to do very much for industry, like the shipping, save by allowing enterprise and energy the freest play and affording the necessary protection of the merchant service in time of war.

That had been the policy of the country in the past and it was the policy at the present time. Since the accession of the late Queen Victoria, the progress of the shipping industry had been marvellous, even in an age of progress. The number of vessels on the register of the British Empire had increased from 26,000 in 1836 to 35,000 in 1900, and in steamships from one in 40 to one in three. There had also been an enormous increase in the tonnage of steamships, in which Liverpool had played a prominent part. (Cheers.) With all this enormous advance there had been, with the substitution of steam for sailing ships, a very great diminution in the loss of life at sea. Dealing with the question of foreign competition, he said the transference of British vessels to foreign flags had naturally occasioned a great deal of comment within the last few years. During the past year there had been no transferred vessels of the gross tonnage of not less than 600,000, but during the same year there had been added to the British register 1,200,000 tons gross, the significant fact being that 93 per cent. of the latter was new tonnage almost entirely constructed in the United Kingdom. At the same time, of the vessels transferred 33 per cent. were vessels constructed before 1865, and no less than 55 per cent. were vessels constructed before 1890. That was a very material fact in the true significance of this transference of ships to foreign flags. He was bound to admit that they could not in this country regard with anything like indifference the efforts which were being made by foreign Governments to secure a large share than they at present possessed of the carrying trade of the world. The shipping trade of this country appeared to him to stand in something like a unique position amongst the industries of the country. More than any other industry it was essential to, and intimately connected with, the life of the nation. Other industries might decay and perish—it was otherwise with the shipping industry. If they lost their mercantile marine it would mean nothing less than the destruction of the British Empire itself. That Empire was essentially an Empire of the sea; it rested upon two great supports, the Navy in the first instance and the mercantile marine in the second. (Hear, hear.) Each of these supports was necessary to the other. Heavy would be the responsibility of any Government in this country which by fault of omission or commission placed in jeopardy the mercantile marine. While he felt that most strongly and said there was cause for alertness and vigilance, he did not as yet discern anything like alarm or panic. The very effort which foreign nations were making by artificial means to stimulate the shipping industry formed the measure of the actual superiority enjoyed by this country and of the natural advantages which it possessed. Therefore, while he recognized that foreign competition was a matter which they must take into consideration in the future more

than had been necessary in the past, he still looked without misgivings to what that future might bring forth in the confidence that, if they were true to their old traditions of energy and enterprise and that resolute purpose which had built up for this country the dominion of the sea, they would be able to defend and maintain the position which they so gloriously held.

Library.

"*Marietta; A Maid of Venice.*" By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan's Colonial Library, No. 429. We quote the following notice of this book from a leading London journal:—

Mr. Marion Crawford has very little colour in his literary paint-box. He gives an accurate idea of form, and when he is painting in low tones, as in the case of "the lonely parish," he gets a great effect of atmosphere. For his pictures of modern Rome and America a splendor of word painting is unnecessary, but we feel the want of it when he tells us of medieval Venice. It is very accurate, very careful; but it is all in black-and-white, with no effect even of the startling contrasts which can be secured by work in such limited material. We want high lights, deep shadows, strong colour, magnificence, luxury, all that was characteristic of the gorgeous Republic. None of this we get. We ask for fine broad strokes, and the artist responds with careful stippling. Nevertheless he has the qualities of his defects, and while he fails, perhaps, in giving us a splendid impression of the glories of Venice, he gives us a very delicate little picture of the laboratory of the great glass worker Angelo Boroviero, at Murano; of the garden where his fair daughter Marietta spent so many happy hours; of the large furnace with the glass-blowers at work with Zorzi, the Ishmael of the Gulf, surpassing them all in skill and invention.

For the sake of its novel *milieu* the story would alone be interesting. Mr. Crawford adds to its attractiveness by the skill with which he tells it. It is founded on an old legend of Murano which says how George the Dalmatian, or Zorzi, as he was more commonly called, having been taken as a servant by Angelo Boroviero, the master of the Guild of Glass blowers, to perform the menial offices of the laboratory, not only learned the technical details of the art and acquired a marvellous skill in shaping the glass, but actually dared to love his master's daughter. Marietta returned his passion, but the course of their true love ran very crookedly for a while. Marietta was betrothed to a Venetian nobleman, the Guild having the unique privilege that patricians might intermarry with its daughters without losing caste. And Zorzi was a wall with no prospects, for the Guild was closely kept, and not only was it forbidden to teach any but a Venetian subject the art, but no foreigner was allowed to set up a furnace. The future looked black, but Marietta was a very determined young lady—the medieval equivalent for the new woman—and Zorzi's claims were backed by great influence, not the least powerful on the beauty-loving oligarchy being his consummate skill in the art he loved. So that a notable exception was made in his favour, and, after a succession of interesting adventures, he and Marietta finally married and settled down at Murano to live happy ever after.

Jingoism in Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 17.

I have often expressed my views with regard to the mischievous activity of the Pan-Germans, who are almost solely responsible for the ostracism which has arisen during the last few years between Germany and England. The following, from the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, shows that their doings are beginning to call forth protest in other quarters. The Cologne paper says:—

"In view of the parasitical hypocrisy with which the Pan-Germans complain of the oppression of Germans in foreign countries, it is no wonder that hatred of our fellow-countrymen is generally increasing. Anybody who carefully reads the foreign Press must confess with consternation that never, either before or after the last great war, has such unceasing and open rage been manifested against the German Empire and Germans themselves as now. There was a time when it was almost the French Press alone which expressed this hatred. In Austria and Italy, in England and Russia, we were for the most part treated very favourably in the comments of the newspapers. But to-day this has almost everywhere changed for the worse. The Russian Press pours out the vials of its wrath. In England an alliance with the hereditary enemy of Germany is courted, and a Democratic paper recently stated that feeling there was again as anti-German as in the year 1895, after the Emperor's telegram to Oom Paul. In the Italian Press an unfavourable opinion of Germany preponderates, and one seldom finds an article friendly to this country. In Austria the majority of the papers are very unfriendly towards us, especially since the Wreschen trial. The Polish and Hungarian Press has changed its attitude,

and criticises German policy in the most bitter manner. Even in America it is the German who is the enemy, and no foreign country is attacked in the Press so continually. And with such bitterness, as Germany. One can scarcely reproach German Imperial policy with having challenged foreign States—it has, indeed, an entirely peaceful character. The Emperor has not been wanting in showing proofs of friendship to the different States and Governments. Whence comes then, the general bitterness against us? We do not think we are wrong if we seek its chief cause in the insolent behaviour of our Pan-Germans, whose importance is greatly overrated abroad. The Pan-Germans have created a regular system of political rowdism. They are always shaking their fists under the noses of foreigners, uttering fearful threats against foreign Governments if they do not treat Germans as citizens with equal rights, and demanding in the same breath the outlawry of non-German subjects of Prussia in the German Empire, as if Germans were the only masters in the world, and all other nations no more than coolies. This political code culminates in the principle 'we demand from you what we shall never grant to you.' Can one therefore be astonished if general indignation is shown at such impudence?"

Shall We Ever Fly?

Sir Hiram Maxim, writing in *Black and White*, discusses the possibility of man's ever acquiring the art of flying, and pronounces emphatically in favour of the feasibility of the project. He considers that M. Santos-Dumont has solved a problem in demonstrating the falsity of the theory that it is dangerous to use a p. troléon motor driven by explosions where it would be in proximity to an enormous amount of highly inflammable gas. Discussing the various kinds of airship employed, he pronounces against the balloon, and says, "I am therefore strongly of the opinion that we must look to machines heavier than the air, which, in reality, fly after the manner of birds. Nature has innumerable flying-machines which are all heavier than the air, but Nature has no balloons. Therefore, if we wish to succeed we shall have to follow in the footsteps of Nature, as we have already done in many other branches of science."

M. Santos-Dumont, an interview with whom also appears in our contemporary, controverts Sir Hiram Maxim's last theory as to our looking to Nature for a copy. He says:—
"I cannot see why we should expect to do so. In what have we been able to copy Nature? I never knew of an artificial man outside fiction. I have heard of no locomotive that goes upon legs. If you take a ship for comparison we are not struck by the fact that the vessel riding on the top of the water is like a dead fish? The submarine? Well, where is the resemblance, except in the fact that the submarine, like the fish, travels beneath the water? No, I do not believe that we must look to Nature for our model. We are going to fly, in a manner of speaking, but it will be not by the aid of wings. Motors and screws will have to do the work."

M. Santos-Dumont, whose new airship now being built at Monte Carlo is to be fitted with two motors, each of forty-five horse-power, predicts that it will be possible to have these machines fitted with motors of enormous power and for the airships each to carry a number of persons.

THE WAR.

The telegrams continue to be short and scraggy, and to-day there is nothing that can be regarded as official news.

From Capetown it is stated that a Boer convoy has been surprised near Standerton. The Boer force guarding the convoy escaped without losing a single man, but they left over 1000 cattle in power of the British column.

Capetown messages received in London assert that, in spite of the certainty expressed by Lord Kitchener, there are doubts as to the exact whereabouts of De Wet. He is supposed to be north of the Lindley district (Orange).

According to reports emanating from Boer circles in Brussels, Gen. Buller is concentrating troops on the Swaziland frontier, and proposes to initiate some active operations that he has been preparing for some time past.

A London message echoes a rumor current there to the effect that Mr. Kruger is working actively for the restoration of peace in S. Africa, to which end he has been conferring with various persons of high standing in European politics. (Who are they?) — A Utrecht message says that Kruger has been conferring with the Boer delegate Wolmarans, and although nothing whatever is known of what they said to each other, it is believed they treated of overtures of peace which Kruger is said to have opened—or to desire to open.

Another London message states when King Edward was reviewing a regiment of Guards about to leave for the Cape, on Wednesday, his Majesty

harangued them, expressing his strong conviction that the war would soon be over.

An afternoon telegram from Pretoria asserts positively that De Wet is encamped to the north of Lindley, with an important nucleus of forces estimated at 2000 men.

SUNDRIES.

—MAILS.—The P.S.N. Co's "Oropesa," bringing London dates to Dec. 28, left Rio Janeiro on Wednesday afternoon, and should arrive here tomorrow afternoon or early Sunday morning.

—WEDDING.—The marriage will be celebrated on the 30th instant of Miss Carlota Hoard, daughter of the veteran resident and well-known importing merchant Mr. W. C. Hoard, to Mr. Allen Da Val, of the engineers' office of the Central Uruguay Railway. We hasten to present our good wishes.

—RACES.—The next meeting at Maronías will be on the 26th, and not Sunday next as at first announced. A programme of six events has been arranged, entries for which close tomorrow evening.

—CALENDAR.—We have to acknowledge receipt of a neat and useful monthly wall calendar from the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, for which Mr. Leonard Cooper is agent here.

—NEW BRITISH FLAG.—A London telegram states that King Edward has approved the idea of creating a new Imperial Flag, a design for which is being prepared by an eminent artist.

—WEATHER.—During Wednesday night a fierce gale arose which was followed by a welcome fall of rain that lasted until the early morning. During the day yesterday no more rain fell though the sky remained overcast and at times threatened clearing somewhat towards the late afternoon. The temperature was much fresher and more moderate, and we think that the heat spell may be regarded as broken—until next time. We cannot yet say how far the rain was general in the Republic, but storms have been reported from Salto, one of the parts where rain was most needed.

—CRIME.—A brutal affair is reported as having taken place in the Union on Monday evening. A Spanish girl named Angela Peña was on her way to visit a relative of whose direction she was not sure, when three men, under pretence of showing her the road, decoyed her to a lonely spot, where they tied and gagged her, outraged her, and robbed her of \$10 which had just been paid her as wages from a house where she had been employed as servant. The names of the three scoundrels are Nemesio Rodriguez, Juan P. Riera and Juan Cabrera, and we are glad to see that all three have been arrested.

—RUSSIA.—The Russian Imperial Government has issued an order forbidding the employment of any but Russian subjects, in whatever capacity on board of merchant vessels under the Russian flag.

—THE LIBERAL PARTY.—A London telegram says that at a crowded meeting of the Liberal Association held in St. James' Hall on Wednesday, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman secured a decisive victory over Lord Rosebery laying down as maxim that if the latter wished to return to the party, he must accept its policy without reserves.

—TRAM FARES.—According to our contemporaries the unhappy proposal to raise the large majority of tram fares under pretext of introducing a uniform fare of 5 cents, may be regarded as abandoned, owing to the general condemnation of the idea. We are glad to hear it. The Companies should now consider the idea of introducing a lower fare for short journeys, which we have constantly advocated. It will have to come some day, and it only remains to see which will be the Company with sufficient enterprise to take the lead.

—THE "ANTARCTIC."—The Swedish exploring ship "Antarctic" arrived at Port Stanley on the 31st ult. and left the next day for Estados Island.

—WHAT A SURPRISE!—The Minister of Government of Buenos Aires has told the Chief of Police to adopt measures to take the Mar del Plata roulette by surprise. We suppose the publication of the fact is part of the arrangements for a surprise.

—DRAGON.—Jean de Reszke is said to be introducing a new and somewhat dangerous toy into his appearance in the French version of "Siegfried," to be produced at the Paris Opera. It is a stage dragon propelled by steam, and much more life-like in its action than any stage dragon hitherto used. It will jump and leap all over the stage, and will give Siegfried a very bad time.

—THOSE UNBROKEN.—"What on earth are you bringing all those umbrellas in here for?" asked Mrs. Van Haagen, as Mr. Van Haagen pulled into the bedroom with an armful of the articles named. "Why, the dinner party is to-night!" "Yes. And you are afraid the guests will steal them, are you?" "Not at all. I am afraid they will recognise them!"

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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 other, it has been stolen and should not be purchased.

LONDON NOTES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The King has telegraphed to Captain Scott, of the Discovery, wishing the expedition God-speed, success, and a safe return.

Earl Roberts paid an official visit as Commander-in-Chief to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst yesterday. In the course of his address to the cadets he remarked that it was fifty-five years since first he stood on Sandhurst parade-ground, and of all the cadets of 1847 he was the only one now on the active service list.

Sir Robert Reid, M.P., addressed a largely attended meeting at Wolverton Institute last night, and had a splendid reception. Alluding to Lord Rosebery's speech, he said many passages in it had pleased him very much. He thought the speech a powerful and sincere one, and the proposals for settlement wise. There must be equal amnesty for the Boers and the Colonial rebels.

Mr. Lloyd-George visited Birmingham last night with the object of addressing a meeting of Liberals in the Town Hall. Within and without the building a riotous opposition had assembled, and Mr. Lloyd-George could with difficulty make himself heard by the reporters. He dwelt on the happy effects Lord Rosebery's speech would have towards establishing Liberal unity. In the hall itself an attempt to rush the platform was frustrated by the police. Outside, however, the mob got the upper hand. Stones were persistently thrown, and the windows of the Town Hall were wrecked. Eventually the police drew their batons and charged the crowd.

Speaking at a meeting at Irwinstown, County Fermanagh, yesterday, Mr. T. W. Russell referred in pessimistic terms to the outlook in Ireland. History was declared likely to repeat itself. The prosecution of members of Parliament would be followed by an energetic outbreak of agrarian warfare, and after many persons had been sent to prison legislation would be proposed. The tenants would be in the end win.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation decided yesterday, by a large majority, to confer the honorary freedom of the city upon Mr. J. Redmond, M.P.

Presiding over a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday to consider the question of electrical progress and legislation, Lord Avebury commented on the effects of great commercial undertakings being carried on by the Government and by municipalities, holding that in the main they were antagonistic to individual enterprise.

Friends and supporters of the Actors' Benevolent Fund met at dinner last night at the Hotel Metropole. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £1,000 were announced.

Mr. Arthur Chappell's farewell concert was given yesterday at the Albert Hall. It was largely attended.

On behalf of Mr. John Kessit an application was made in the King's Bench Division yesterday, to commit Mr. H. Labouchere for contempt of Court. The complaint made was that Mr. Labouchere had commented in the columns of "Truth" upon legal proceedings pending in an action for alleged libel by Mr. Kessit against the "Evening News." The motion was dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Justice Bigham, sitting at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, commenced the trial of the prisoners in the Horsa case. The Solicitor-General (Sir E. Carson) led for the prosecution.

At Bow street Police Court yesterday Dr. Krause was formally brought before Sir A. de Batnea for

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

GOSPEL TRUTH

"If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."—I. Timothy, Ch. V, Verse 8.

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committal to the Central Criminal Court upon the charge of inciting to murder. Accused was again admitted to bail.

Sitting at Castlebar yesterday, two resident magistrates concluded the hearing of the charges of intimidation and illegal assembly brought against Mr. Connor O'Kelly, M.P., and four others. Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment; the other defendants to lesser terms. An application to have the prisoners treated as first-class misdemeanants was refused.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Jan. 16, 1902.

Business to-day was lively and diversified, but except in Bank shares amounts were not heavy. Prices remained practically stationary, but weak rather than firm. Sales as follows:—

Extraordinary Loan, 2nd Series, \$50,000 at 72 end of Feb.
Treasury Certificate Debt, \$90,000 at 71.50 end of month, 71.20 to 70.00 end of Feb.
Deferred Debt, \$20,000 at 18, Cia. Inmobiliaria, 70 shares at 2.90.
Mortgage Bank Bonds, \$3228 at 97.50.

Mortgage Bank, 4220 shares at 16.70 cash, 16.70 and 16.80 closing 16.70 end of month, 17 to 16.80 end of Feb.
Consolidated Debt, \$177,000 at 51 tmw, 51.80 to 51.10 end of month, 50.50 and 50.40 end of Feb. London quotation 51 7/8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Commercial.
London 90d/s. 51 7/8-15/16 52 1/16-1/8
Paris 90d/s. 5.41 5.46-405
Antwerp 90d/s. 5.41 5.47-48
Germany 90d/s. 4.39-40 4.44
N. York 0.98-975 —
Italy 5.44 —
Spain 7.10-15 —
Brazil 20.00 20.250
B. Aires, par. 1 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$14843 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$1814 on account of the 5% Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 234.30, and closed at 234.50.
—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 12 1/8 to 1 1/16 to 3/32 d per milreis.
—Antwerp, 16. Wool, class B. 4.225 francs for Feb, 4.325 for May.
—Wool dull. Sales in station some 86,200 kilos at \$2.20 to 2.70. In deposit, 68,000 kilos at \$2.20 to 3.00, cross 1.70.

—Wheat busy and in good demand except for inferior classes. Sales some 3240 bags at \$2.40 to 2.55 without bag, 2.60 with; 6500 2.35 to 2.45 without. Maize dull, at former prices.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 16, 1902.
Gold, cash, 234.70.
Do. end of month, 234.50.
Fondos Publicos 1892, cash, 72.50.
Monedas y Depositos de La Plata, (oro), cash, 3.40.
Do. end of month, 3.45.
Nuevo Banco Italiano, tmw, 93.
Banco del Comercio, cash, 90.
The "Venus" and "Colombia" sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Jan. 16, 1902.

—Str. Satorua from B. Aires, 131 pass.
—Str. Las Mercedes from Asuncion, 25 pass.
—Str. Santos from B. Aires.
—Str. Brazilian from B. Aires, for Dunkirk.
—Str. Pfalz from B. Aires.
—Str. Ewlo from B. Aires.
—Str. Las Mercedes for Asuncion.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 5.45 p.m.

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

—The str. PFALZ will leave TO-DAY for Madeira, Vigo, Southampton Antwerp and Bremen. Correspondence at G.P.O. till —

OTHER DATES

—The str. MEDOC will leave Jan. 18 for Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 10 a.m.
—The R.M.S. CLYDE will leave Jan. 18 for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 12.30 p.m.

—The str. ANTONINA will leave Jan. 19 for Tenerife, Barcelona and Genoa. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 5.30 p.m.

—The str. OROPESA will leave Jan. 19 for Port Stanley, Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 7.30 a.m.

—The str. ALGERIE will leave Jan. 19 for Tenerife and Marseilles. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 9 a.m.
Note.—In addition to the hours mentioned above, letters for all these steamers will be received, without extra charge, in the Aduanas Kiosk until the P.O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.

Steamers to arrive

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
17	Normandy	English	Liverpool
17	Helios	English	Batavia
17	Saxon Prince	English	London
17	Chili	French	Bordeaux
18	Pernambuco	German	Cherbourg
18	Roratus	English	Liverpool
19	Oropesa	English	Liverpool
19	Campinas	French	Haar
20	Wolfsburg	Holland	Bremen
20	Amstelredam	German	Dunkirk
20	Britannia	French	Marseilles

Steamers to leave.

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
17	Pontos	German	Dunkirk
17	Medoc	French	Batavia
17	Saxony	English	Liverpool
17	Pfalz	German	Bremen
18	Glyde	English	Southampton
18	Algerie	French	Marseilles
18	Antonina	German	Barcelona
19	Oropesa	English	Valparaiso
20	Calisto	Holland	New-York
21	Pampa	French	Haar
21	Liguria	English	Liverpool
21	Rona	English	New-York
25	Amazonas	Brazilian	Bahia
25	Pernambuco	German	Rotterdam
28	D. di Galiera	Italian	Genoa
31	Provence	French	Marseilles
31	Campinas	French	Dunkirk
31	Magdalena	English	Southampton

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BADMINTON MAGAZINE." Thirty monthly numbers from Jan. 1901 to Dec. 1901. (a few missing). Price for the lot \$2. Apply at this office.

WANTED, for the camp, mother with daughter, or elderly woman, as general servant. Must know something of plain cooking and speak English. Apply any morning between 8 and 10 a.m., Hotel Oriental, Room 16.

WANTED, a bed room and a sitting room, in a private family, with board; by a North American Naval Officer and his wife. Suburbs preferred. References required. Address "A." Mr. Bottini, Calle Roma 95.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by experienced man, as sardener or quintero used to care of horses. Life can cook and do household work. Good references from English families. Address in Spanish "A. Z." this office.

TO LET, large room with two windows to street. Suitable for office or living room. Close to Banks, Bolas, etc. Unfurnished. Terms moderate. Apply Calle Misiones 114, alto.

SITUATION WANTED.—Young man seeks situation in commercial house or elsewhere. Experienced collector, excellent penman and draughtsman. References given. Address "J. E." this office.

TO LET, furnished rooms, facing street, for single gentlemen or married couple. Board, with or without lodgings. Apply, Calle Cerro 158, alto.



BUCHANAN'S 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, Confeiterias, Almacenes, and by the

Sole Importer in this Republic

HIPOLITO GARCIA

128, Calle Cerro, Montevideo.

NOTE—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

AGENT FOR

PRINCE LINE

Regular line of Steamers between Antwerp, New York, Brasil and River Plate;—And

ZUID AMERIKA LIJN

Regular Line of Steamers between Amsterdam, Dunkirk and River Plate.

Calle Solis 65—Montevideo.

CALLE RECONQUISTA 242-250—BUENOS AIRES
CALLE SAN MARTIN 599, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE—CALLE SOLER 131, BAIA BLANCA.

Telegraphic Address, "Christoph."

"Norton" Line of Steamers

AGENTS: NORTON AND SON, NEW YORK. MANAGER: BUCKNALL NEPHEWS, LONDON.

FROM ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo, CALLISTO January 25.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents: WILLIAMS & Co., MISIONES 58.

And at Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York Bucknall Nephews, 22 Crutched Fiars, London, E. C.

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

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

St. Andrew's Society of Uruguay. (SECOND CONVOCATION.)

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of members of this Society will be held at 5.30 p.m., on Thursday, January 23, in the British Bank of South America, Calle Zabala.

By Order.

British Episcopal Church.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the British Consulate General, on Tuesday, January 21st, 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.

Walter Boring, H.B.M. Minister. Montevideo, January 14, 1901.

To Insurance Companies and Agents.

The account books required by the Government for Insurance Companies under the new Law, as well as all other description of account books, plain and ruled, or ruled to order, are now on sale at the "Libro Inglés" of G. Schwengel, Calle 89 No. 61.

ONLY TO BE HAD AT CRANWELL'S.

ENGLISH CHEMIST.

Collard & Bowers celebrated Butter-Scotch.—Best Indian and Ceylon Tea, recommended to good drinkers, 80 cents the lb.—Cadbury's Chocolates.—Sparklets for making Soda-water.—Pure Fruit Syrups & Cordials for summer drinks.—Large Stock of Drugs and English and American Patent Medicines.—Ladies' Sanitary Towels.—Fine assortment of Pears' and Atkinson's Goods.

Professional Department attended especially by Mr. O. Cranwell.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 215—MONTEVIDEO

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT IS STILL THE CHEAPEST & BEST ILLUMINANT

Enc-mous & still increasing Sales.

ANOTHER REDUCTION
in the price of the Apparatus & Mantles

New assortment of Globes and
SPECIAL "JENA" CHIMNIES

MONTEVIDEO GAS Co. LIMITED

25 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342

J. MUDD & CO.

COAL IMPORTERS

Steamship and General Commission Agents.

Depots at Buenos Aires,

La Plata (Grand Dock), Rosario and Montevideo

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MANN, GEORGE DEPOTS, LD.

London and Cardiff.

Contractors for supplies of Coal at all Ports.

NEW RIVER SMOKELESS STEAM COAL

Shipped by the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Co., New York and Newport News, Va. Port of Shipment, Newport News, Va.

A large stock of Best Cardiff Steam and House Coal always on hand. N.B.—Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only and taking their supplies from J. Mudd and Co. are free of Entry and Wharf dues Steam Tugs at all Ports.

Calle Piedras, esquina Guaraní, Montevideo.
Reconquista 264, Buenos Aires.—Grand Dock, La Plata.
Rosario: calle San Martín 593.



Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Liverpool, The River Plate & Valparaíso
With a monthly call at Port Stanley.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Liguria

Captain: A. J. McWatt

24th January, 1902,

for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice and Liverpool.

Orissa

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: A. J. Cooper

8th February, 1902,

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Oropesa

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: H. W. Hayes

18th January, 1902,

For Port Stanley (F.I.), Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

Oravia

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: G. Massey R. N. R.

2nd February, 1902,

For Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

The s.s. "Orellana" will not take second class passengers

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steamers of "The Pacific Steam Navigation Co." will call monthly at Port Stanley (Falkland Islands) for the conveyance of correspondence, passengers and cargo.

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

The Steamers are illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT in the Cabins.

Table wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes.

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates

For fares, freights and other details, apply to the AGENTS.—

WILSON SONS & Co., LIMITED

Misiones 117 Reconquista 50 San Lorenzo 112
MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES ROSARIO
SANTOS, SAO PAULO, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO & ST. VINCENT, C. V.

GENUINE FAIRBANKS' SCALES LARGE ASSORTMENT

For Family, Farmers',
Grocers', Ware-house, Army
and Navy use, etc.

ALL SIZES TO BE HAD

