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61—CALLE TREINTA Y TRES—61
MONTEVIDEO.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.
"INDENT"—Montevideo.

Postal Address—Casilla 206.

The Montevideo Times

ESTABLISHED 1888.

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

LONDON AGENTS

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VOL. XIX.

No. 2807.

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The Montevideo Times

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On account of our early hour of going to press it is especially requested that any notices or advertisements intended for publication in the following day be delivered at our office not later than 4.30 p.m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

Saint Luke the Evangelist, Saint Tryphon, 281 days past, 74 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The ideas of March have come, and gone—that is to say, the 15th has passed without the threatened "collectivist" explosion that was to convulse the Republic having taken place. Once more the alarms that had been aroused have proved unfounded, as we quite expected they would when we mentioned them, and tranquillity is returning—until the next occasion. As to the alleged conspiracy discovered at the end of last week, in which the young man Charla was concerned, nothing fresh has transpired, and it is evident that it was an unimportant matter, notwithstanding the fantastic tales woven around it. The rumors of further arrests have not been verified. There was a rumor of arrest of a certain Com. Berro, but it proved false, the officer in question having been confined to his house with illness for some weeks past. The arrest of Major Castro on Friday last is attributed to his having taken several trips to Buenos Aires—presumably to visit his "collectivist" friends there—without the necessary permission from the Staff Office. There was a wonderful story current on Saturday night of a document having been found on the floor of the Chamber revealing a "blanco" conspiracy, but it turned out to be nothing more formidable than an old draft scheme for forming the "Treasury" of the "blanco" party, fallen from the pocket of one of the Councillors, and to which no revolutionary significance could possibly be attached. Dr. Romeno, on behalf of the "blanco" Committee, called on the President and gave a perfectly satisfactory explanation of the matter. The whole affair may now be regarded as blown over.

Both the *Razon* of Sunday and the *Siglo* of yesterday devote themselves to a study of the political situation as respects the prevailing alarms of last week. Writing in the *Razon*, Dr. M. C. Martinez takes a reassuring view, saying that they are in a great measure natural to the situation. It was hardly to be supposed that a body like the "collectivists" could be suddenly dethroned from a power which they had enjoyed so long and which they regarded as a kind of inherent right, without their making more or less efforts at restoration and subversion, and since they have nothing to hope from legitimate means, they naturally recur first to violence and then to intrigue and conspiracy. This is an inevitable evil of the situation, as of all situations of reconstruction, and may be regarded as one of the by-products of the political revolution. Moreover, the economical character of the present government is in itself sufficient to provoke resistance and discontent in a country long accustomed to a voracity and extravagance—its very virtues create enemies. The same line of reasoning may be applied to the "colorado" party, which is making an effort to reconstruct itself on a higher and purer basis after a long period of corruption and political immorality. Uneasiness and alarm may therefore

continue for some little time yet, we may hear more of attempts at conspiracy and "collectivist" restoration, possibly even witness another effort to see them carried into effect, but it is well not to take them too seriously, for the base of the new situation is too solid to be easily moved.—The *Siglo* has nothing better to advance than its old theme of a change in the Ministry. It has been harping on this for a long time past, but we have not yet seen it able to suggest men who would fill the ministerial posts better than their present occupants, or to whom objections could not equally be raised on one ground or another.

Our contemporaries are greatly occupied with candidates for the approaching elections, and every day sees new names brought forward. It will be time enough to repeat these when they assume a more definite character than is the case at present. It is however, a pleasant change for the better to see the various electoral districts agitating themselves in the matter and endeavouring to bring forward men who are genuinely representative of their views. One or two of our contemporaries have tried to insinuate that official influences are still at work in the old bad fashion, and that the future Chambers will still bear the mark of the pernicious "directive influence." We do not think there is any serious evidence of this, and in any case, judging from the names already mentioned, the future Chambers will be constituted of a very different class of men to the Chambers of the Herrera and Borda period.

The *Tribuna* has started an absurd tale to the effect that Sr. Cuestas, of his own royal will, had resolved to adhere to the old Budget and to set aside the new Budget recently sanctioned and promulgated. What has happened is that the payment of salaries for September, now in progress, is being made in conformity with the old Budget, and this could not well be otherwise as the new Budget was not promulgated until October 4.

Wedding in Buenos Aires.

St. Andrew's Scotch Church was filled to excess on Friday night on the occasion of the marriage of Dr. Carlos Bollini and Miss Adelaida Shaw, daughter of Mr. John Shaw, the well known merchant. The strains of Gounod's Wedding March gave notice of the approach of the beautiful bride, who entered the church accompanied by her father and attended by the Misses Estela M. Bell, Ethel M. Bell, Flora M. Shaw and Maria L. Canessa as bridesmaids. Sr. Collet officiating as best man. The bride was most tastefully attired in a rich brocade satin robe trimmed with Brussels lace and wore a handsome Brussels lace veil, the gift of Mrs. Thomas Bell, her aunt. The bridesmaids were dressed, two in light blue and two in cream wearing hats profusely trimmed with feathers. After the ceremony, conducted in Spanish by the Revd. J. W. Fleming, B. D., the bridal couple departed to the strains of Mendelssohn's march No. 48, proceeding at once to the house of the father of the bride, where a splendid reception was held; the happy pair then departing for their own residence, where it is to be hoped they will spend many years of uninterrupted happiness. The floral decorations of the church were most profuse and carried out with exquisite taste by Mrs. Woodgate. Prof. Piazzini presided at the organ.—*B. A. Standard.*

New Steamer.

Richmond Castle—On Sept. 14 the steamer Richmond Castle, of Liverpool, left Hull, fully laden with 5600 tons of cargo, for the River Plate. Before proceeding on her voyage the vessel was put through an exhaustive progressive trial, to test her steaming powers under both forced draught and natural draught. The trial proved very successful, a speed of 11 knots being well maintained, and the machinery throughout worked in a most satisfactory manner. The steamer Richmond Castle has been built by Messrs. William Pickersgill and Sons, of Southampton, and engaged by Messrs. Geo. Clark (Limited), of Southwick, to the order of Messrs. Jas. Chambers and Co., of Liverpool, and is the fourth vessel built for this firm by these builders. She is a vessel of the spardeck type, built to Lloyd's highest class and fitted with all the latest improvement applied to the up-to-date cargo steamer, and having electric light fitted throughout. The dimensions are:—Length, 300 feet; breadth, 46 feet 9 inches; depth, 33 feet 6 inches; and her triple expansion engines have cylinders 23 1/2 by 40 by 66 inches with 45 inch stroke, supplied with steam by two large boilers of 180 lb working pressure, and fitted with forced draught. The party on board in-

cluded Mr. Walter Chambers, representing the engineers; Mr. Fred Pickersgill, the representative of the builders, and Mr. E. H. Bushell, of Liverpool, consulting engineer.

Children who have Ruled the World.

To the sombre philosopher, the Cuban War stands for a struggle between a young and an old civilization; it is the old fight of the Saxon against the Celt. Reduce this to the personal equation, and it appears as the attempt of a democracy to snatch his coming power from a King in a Eton jacket; for behind that imposing old Constitution stands a little boy in knickerbockers—Alfonso XIII (unluckiest of numbers). If his Majesty were twenty-one instead of twelve, the war would lose much of its essential pathos, which appeals to the chivalrous instincts of most people. As a "war" proper it would scarcely interest the tacticians; Spain is always the land of the Infante. To-day it is the kingdom of an infant, just as it was sixty-five years ago, when the King's grandmother, Isabella II., ascended the throne at the age of three, assuming the actual government when she was thirteen. Curiously enough, at that time both parts of the Iberian peninsula were ruled by little girls, and both were in touch with the American continent, inasmuch as Brazil was in the keeping of a little boy, poor Pedro II., then aged eight. The road these three children had to travel was as hard as Alfonso the Thirteenth's. Isabella's path was specially thorny. Her mother, Maria Christina, shocked the grandees of Spain by contracting (in 1833) a morganatic marriage a few months after the death of her husband. She plotted and planned to marry Isabella who ultimately wedded her cousin, Francisco de Assisi. Maria ultimately had to go to France (in 1854), and Isabella was expelled to the same country in 1868, abdicating two years later in favour of her son; Alfonso XII., the father of the present boy-king. Maria of Portugal also found life a worry. Her father, Dom Pedro IV., abdicated in her favour in 1826, when she was seven, keeping Brazil for himself and his son Pedro. Maria, who was born in 1819, should have married her father's brother, Dom Miguel. But she didn't. She espoused first the Prince of Leuchtenburg and then Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, cousin of our own Prince Consort, and the grandfather of the present King of Portugal. As a matter of fact, Miguel managed to hold the throne for six years (1828-34), but Maria was ultimately restored in the latter year (in which, by the way, her father died) and reigned until her death in 1853. Her brother Pedro, whom she replaced in Portugal, and in whose favour her father resigned the crown of Brazil, was a charming man, but he was an anachronism, for the Brazilians drove him out in 1889, and he died of a broken heart two years later. If you are superstitious these memories of Iberia and America of sixty odd years ago are scarcely auspicious for the King in the Eton jacket.—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

Earthquake Waves.

In earthquakes originating under the sea, the wave of water propagated outwards, and sweeping far inland with relentless force is, to the regions lying near the shore, perhaps the most destructive of all the after effects of a shock. It is generally known as the "tidal wave," but in truth it has nothing whatever to do with tides, and is really a wave of displacement. When the shock occurs the sea is, as it were, sucked back from the shore, and then returns in a wall of water which rushes inland, sweeping before it men and cattle, trees and houses, to be followed at intervals by smaller waves. The velocity with which it travels depends, first, on the force of the propelling shock, and secondly, on the depth of the sea, the wave being propagated much more quickly through deep than through shallow water. An earthquake wave surged across the North Pacific from Japan to California at the rate of more than six miles a minute, and from the time at which the sea wave from the Lisbon earthquake was noticed at the mouth of the Thames, its speed must have been a little over two miles a minute, though, on the other hand, it crossed the Atlantic to Barbadoes at a speed more than twice as swift. In Lisbon probably more people were destroyed by the "tidal wave" than from any other cause; while along the Pacific coast of South America, the coming wave is always more dreaded than the more immediate results of the shocks. In Peru especially has the wave been dreadfully destructive. On October 28, 1746, Callao was so completely destroyed by one which followed the great earthquake of that date, that to quote a contemporary Spanish

account of the catastrophe, vast heaps of sand and gravel occupied the spot where it formerly stood, and, instead of a busy port, only a "spacious strand" extending along the coast remained. Towers and town—though the latter was on an elevation—fell before the prodigious force of the wave, which, after reaching a height of 80 feet, swept on towards Lima, carrying before it the ships in port and stranding them on dry ground far beyond the harbour. Only two great gates, and here and there some fragments of walls, remained to attest the extent of the calamity. In this flood were drowned all the inhabitants of the place, numbering upwards of 5,000, except some two hundred who managed to cling to pieces of floating wreck. Happily, the wave abated its force before it reached the capital, seven miles distant.—*Our Earth and its Story.*

Dress in Hot Weather.

There are a sufficient number of men even in cities with enough strength of mind to show practicality by example that a flannel or woollen shirt may look as neat and clean as a linen, and it would be a good thing for the public health if they had more imitators. Another point worthy of attention is that tailors have the absurd custom of lining waistcoats and certain parts of trousers with cotton material. One of the miseries of the stout man who goes for his holidays on the moors or the mountains is the chafing at what the tailors call "the larks" of the trousers. This is due to the insane and dirty custom of sewing a piece of cotton stuff into the inside of the trousers at this point. This soon gets moist or wet with perspiration, forms a kind of poultice to the skin, and quickly produces intertrigo. There is absolutely no excuse for this sartorial eccentricity. Fine woollen material can be obtained for the purpose, and the tailors will put it in if told to do so, though it is necessary to give strict orders that no cotton shall be used in any part of the garment, otherwise it will be introduced somewhere in a flannel shirt and a woollen suit a man may with ordinary prudence defy any weather, hot or cold, likely to be met with in these islands, provided that in warm weather he eats in moderation of a diet mainly vegetarian, and quenches his thirst with beverages which are not alcoholic. If the attempt to reform men's dress is arduous, in the case of women it is desperate. In cold weather most of the well-to-do class now wear woollen combinations, which make the danger of their over garments less imminent. But with the approach of hot weather they discard these safe articles of clothing, and take to a cotton shift, cotton coverings for the thighs, and a stiff, impervious corset. Anything more artfully unhygienic could not be imagined. Women now lead more natural lives, why should they not wear more rational clothes? Unfortunately rational dress has come to mean bloomer costume, which has gone out of fashion even with the most "advanced."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUNDRIES.

—The miserable weather on Sunday, wet, cold and gusty, prohibited the races and all other outdoor diversion. Yesterday was no better in the morning, a "dirty pampero" blowing and the temperature being simply wintry, but it cleared up after 3 p.m. It is four weeks since the Almanack announced the arrival of spring, but we have seen precious little spring weather as yet. The mosquitoes are beginning to appear, however, if that is any consolation.

—The passengers left by the R. M. S. "Niles" on Saturday were Mr. O. Fear, Miss V. I. Philpots, Mr. J. G. Leite, Mr. P. Mahe, and 9 third class. The P. S. N. "Co's" "Orca" arrived yesterday but could not be visited until late in the afternoon owing to the gale. Up to the time of writing the mails had not reached us.

—We remind our readers that tickets for the performance of "Charley's Aunt" are on sale to the general public to-day at Hutchinson's. One of the attractions of this performance will be the first appearance on the amateur stage of a native young lady, the daughter of Colonel Urubay. Miss Urubay and her sister—whose mother was a Miss Gowland—are well known in English circles, and have been the belles of more than one "Cinderella" season.

—Dr. Juan José Herrera, the President of the "blanco" party, is seriously ill.—General L. E. Perez has had another relapse, and his friends fear that the end cannot be far off. He is now subject to prolonged fainting fits.

—Orecomos nuestras felicitaciones a nuestro siempre amistoso colega *El Nacional* por haber cumplido el primer año de su tercera

época. Hacemos nuestros votos por su larga vida y creciente prosperidad.

—The National Exhibition at the Retiro, Buenos Aires, was opened on Sunday, but, judging from the tone of the telegrams, does not seem to have been an unqualified success. The attendance was not large, and President Roca's inaugural speech—Oh, blasphemy!—is said to have been short and "full of common-places."

—The police have discovered an extensive forgery of two cent tobacco stamps, and are said to be on the track of the forger. The tobaccoist in whose possession they were found has been arrested. For the present no names are mentioned.

—The French Company which made its debut at the Cileña Theatre on Saturday has made a fairly good impression. Without containing any artists of note it presents an acceptable ensemble, and the pieces on its programme are very amusing. The next performance will be on Thursday, when will be played "Madame Mongodin."

—Sr. Buron's Spanish dramatic Company will make its debut at the Solis Theatre next Thursday with the drama "La Loca de la Casa."

—The *B. A. Standard*, either in ignorance or in prejudice, prints the following remarks, which look very much as if they were inspired by some interested party. "A proper care before the horse business" is the decree of the Montevideo Government prohibiting a fishing concern, Messrs. Galcerán and Co. from pursuing a perfectly legitimate and useful occupation, in supplying the markets with fresh fish, on the absurd grounds that the company interferes with the fishing boats. As well say that railways should be abolished for the benefit of the bullock cart, or that electric lighting should not be allowed to give a chance. The pretension is so ridiculous that we wonder how it can possibly be embodied in a decree, and we certainly think that the sooner such an absurd decree, turning back the hands of the clock, be repealed and cremated, the better. Things are not very normal in the Mount that the Government can be so put about for something to set straight."

—The above is an entirely unfair and misleading statement of the case. The Government has not prohibited Messrs. Galcerán from pursuing a "legitimate occupation" nor from "supplying the market with fresh fish." What it has done is to prohibit, temporarily and pending further enquiry and definite action, the use of steam trawls, which were ruining the spawning and eggs of the fish and by driving them away from their breeding grounds. This is nothing unusual or out of the way, for steam trawling, like the use of dynamite, is forbidden in most fishing centres on account of its disastrous effects, and therefore can hardly be regarded as legitimate. The Government has a perfect right to take steps to regulate and protect the fishing industry, and it has not attempted to prevent Messrs. Galcerán from fishing by recognised means or from sending their fish to market. We trust that the *Standard* will have sufficient sense of justice to print this correction.

—We have received the first number of *Helvetia*, a little weekly paper, edited by Mr. C. Raffi, and dedicated to the interests of the Swiss residents in this Republic. It is a polyglot publication; the number before us contains articles in Spanish, French, Italian and German. It will appear every Thursday. We have great pleasure in wishing it every success.

—The following glorious specimen of "gusto," from a contemporary, over Sr. Mancinelli's "Oleopatra" overture played at the recent Beethoven Concert, is too delicious not to deserve wider publicity;—"Mancinelli has certainly endowed his work with a richness of colouring most suggestive of Oriental splendour. At times we seem to see the stately barge of the luxurious African beauty floating lazily onward, bearing the lascivious queen and her dusky attendants; she, the central figure, reclining on richly colored cushions; hung round with silken draperies or cloth of gold, pregnant with aromatic odours. As we listen to those suggestive harp passages we can almost fancy we see the big

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—The store-keepers of the interior, not satisfied with their campaign against the itinerant hawkers, are now about to take up arms against the travellers representing importing houses, who, they assert, interfere with their business! This is really becoming ridiculous. These store-keepers seem to have an absurd idea that no one has a right to supply the public with goods except themselves, and that every other branch of business must be taxed out of existence for their benefit. The Government should give these gentry a sharp reply and teach them that there is no monopoly, but that one branch of business is just as legitimate and as just as much right to live as another.

—On January the seventeenth, 1895, the well-known shipbuilder, J. D'Aquilar Samuda, launched from his works at Poplar an armoured cruiser for the Brazilian Government, which was named the "Aquidaban." The success of this vessel's performances in regard to speed, manoeuvring powers, and perfection of offensive and defensive capabilities caused great interest to be accorded to her not only in England, but throughout the world. About this time the chief constructor of the United States Navy was on a visit to this country, buying up for his Government all the best and latest information he could possibly obtain of modern man-of-war construction. He obtained plans of the "Aquidaban," and from these plans, slightly enlarged, the "Maine" was built. The "Aquidaban" was torpedoed by the Paraguayans, and the "Maine" now lies at the bottom of Havana harbour the victim of a mysterious explosion.

—We quote from the *B. A. Standard*.—"Again we are reminded of the sad murder of our lamented friend Mr. Wanklyn and of the snail's pace of Justice, by the receipt of Dr. José M. Ramos Mejía's report on the mental condition of the murderer, Gabriel Etcheberry. It is a most luminous and erudite paper, in which the reason is so close, so able, so conclusive, that not a shadow of a doubt is left on the reader's mind as to the truth of Dr. Ramos Mejía's two conclusions, viz, that Etcheberry was in the full use of his mental faculties when he committed the murder and is so still. We recommend the still sorrowing friends of the victim to read this very able paper."

—The Hon. William St. John Fromantle Brodick, financial secretary of the British War Department has been made parliamentary under-secretary of the Foreign Office, vice Mr. Curzon, the new viceroy of India.

—On Friday morning last, we read in the *B. A. Herald*, the Montevideo boat brought five sailors of the transport "Pampa" who have had a rough time. They had been visiting the battleship "Pueyrredon" in San Borombon Bay, and on their return about 50 yards from the "Pampa" were caught by a sudden squall. The crew of that vessel threw a life-buoy to them but they could not reach it and being unable to row, drifted by the poop of the "Garibaldi," from which ship a 200 metre cable was thrown but without success. This was on the 11th inst. At midnight on the 12th, after being tossed by the waves a great deal, they were driven ashore at Panola light-house, where the Uruguayans gave them hospitality and sent them back. They complain of not having received any help from the Argentine consul at Montevideo.

—In Scandinavia the average age of man's life is 50 years, in Britain 42 years and 8 months, Belgium 44 and 11 months, Switzerland 44 and 4 months, France 43 and 6 months, Austria 39 and 8 months, Germany and Italy 39 years, Spain 32 and 4 months. It should be observed that Sweden, Norway, Great Britain and Belgium are the countries of Europe which consume most alcohol, a fact which total abstinence should carefully make a note of.

—One of the actors in the already famous charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman was Captain James Fair, son of Mr. James Fair, for many years a resident in Montevideo. When in the thickest of the fight Captain Fair's sword snapped over Dervish steel,

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he threw the hilt in his opponent's face, and escaped what might have otherwise have been a very different result.
—For some time past the Oriental Tramway Company has been negotiating with the Municipality for the unification of the concessions of its various lines. The Municipality has at last decided to consent to the unification for a term of 25 years, for the sum of \$120,000 payable in monthly instalments of \$400. It remains to be seen whether the Company will accept the terms, which are rather exorbitant.
—The steamer "Mohican," whose wreck off Land's End we reported in our last, belonged to the American Transport Line. According to one account there were 180 persons on board, of whom only 45 were saved. Another account gives 11 passengers saved and 33 missing, and 36 crew saved and 51 missing. The captain and all the officers were lost.

—There has been a terrible tidal wave, caused by an earthquake, at Messina. The wave rose to the height of 80 metres (!) destroying all the buildings facing the sea, and many vessels.

—According to Spanish advices, the peace negotiations in Paris are proceeding far from harmoniously, and each point is being made a source of struggle between the commissioners. Spain is now claiming indemnity for the artillery left in the fortifications at Cuba, a claim which it is not surprising to hear the U. S. Commissioners will not entertain. Spain also continues to haggle about the term for evacuation, being evidently loth to quit the islands she has held so long, but this has been settled by a polite ultimatum to the effect that the evacuation must be completed by December 6th.

—The discovery of the anarchist plot in Cairo against the Kaiser has been confirmed, and has caused great sensation in Germany. On this account the precautions are being redoubled in all the places he is about to visit, so much so that the people will be hardly allowed a glimpse of his royal person except from a distance.

—Mr. O. J. Strauss, the new U. S. Minister to Constantinople, has presented his credentials to the Sultan.
—The latest about the Emperor of China is that his health is "officially" reported as satisfactory. What it may be really is quite another thing.

COMMERCIAL
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Montevideo, Oct. 17, 1898.
Business "to-day was reduced to next to nothing. Prices, however, firm enough. Sales as follows:—
Cedulas A, \$2000 at 40.
Mortgage Bank, 100 shares at 13.70 and 13.60.
Banco Transatlantico, 1100 shares at 60 and 70 cents.
Consolidated Debt, \$18,800 at 42.30 end of month. No London quotation.
EXCHANGE.
Bank. Commercial.
London 90d/s. 51 3/8 51 1/8 51 5/8 51 1/2
Paris 90d/s. 5 3/8 5 3/8 5 3/8 5 3/8
Antwerp 90d/s. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Germany 90d/s. 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
N. York 90d/s. 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2
Italy 8 7/8 8 7/8 8 7/8 8 7/8
Spain 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brazil 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
B. Aires 1 1/2 prem. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
Business Notes.
—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$24312 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$2971 on account of the 5% Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 251.70 and closed at 251.80.
—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 8 1/2 3/4 to 11/16 to 5/8 to 9/16 to 21/32 d. per milreis.
—London, 17s. Wheat risen to 27s. 3d. Linseed 34s. Maize rye terms 17s. 3d. —Antwerp. Wheat for Jan. and Feb. at 16 2/4 francs, linseed 23.50, maize 9.375, rye terms 9.375.
—The Report of the Banco Comercial for the half year ended September 30th, presented and approved at the meeting of shareholders held last Saturday, shows a net profit of \$69,574, for the half year equivalent to 4.365% on the paid-up capital, whilst \$22,293 stands to the credit of unexpired interests and discounts. The Directors recommended a dividend of 4% or \$16 per share for the half-year, carrying forward \$5812 to new account. The reserve fund has been raised to \$452,462.
Buenos Aires, Oct. 17, 1898.
Gold, cash, 251.80.
Do. end of month, 251.60.
Cedulas G Nacionales, end of month, 96.
Cedulas 8%, Provinciales, 17.80.
Do. end of Nov., 18.
Cedulas L Provinciales, 17.90.
Emprestio Municipal, 1897, cash, 80.
Fondos Públicos 1892, tmw, 76.
Obligac. Banco Constructor, cash, 5.
Consolidada de Santa Fé, 1893, cash, 53.50.
Canalizadora Riachuelo, cash, 9.
The "Venus," "Triton" and "Comercio" sail.

MARITIME
ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.
Montevideo, Oct. 16, 1898.
—Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 106 pass.
—Str. Montevideo from Salto, 37 pass.
—Str. Bahia from Hamburg, 52 pass.
—Str. Alacritá from B. Aires, for Genoa.
—Str. Brittany from Rosario, for Liverpool.
Oct. 17.
—Str. Manilla from B. Aires.
—Str. Handel from B. Aires.
—Str. Manito from New York.
—Str. Luxor from Guatemala.
—Str. Orona from Liverpool, 38 pass., for Valparaíso, 10 pass.
—Cruiser Basilisk for Port Stanley.
—Sta. Bahia from B. Aires.
—Str. Eolo for B. Aires.
—Str. Montevideo for Salto.

AMUSEMENTS
The Entertainment Society
SEASON 1898.
AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
SAN FELIPE THEATRE
ON
Thursday, October 20,
when will be presented the celebrated Farical Comedy, in three Acts, by Brandon Thomas,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."
During the intervals music will be furnished by an amateur orchestra organised by Mr. G. R. Schwartz.
To commence at 8.30 p. m. Doors open at 8 p. m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes without entrada . . . \$ 4.00
Sillones with entrada . . . 1.00
Tertulias Balcon with entrada . . . 0.80
General Entrada . . . 0.50
Casaca and Paraiso . . . 0.80
Tickets will be on sale to Members of the Entertainment Society only, on Saturday and Monday, October 16 and 17, on application at 25 de Mayo 338, where a plan of the theatre may be seen. On Tuesday and Wednesday, boxes and reserved seats will be on sale to the general public at Hutchinson's Botica, corner of Ituzaingo and 25 de Mayo, and on Thursday, the remaining seats will be on sale at the box-office of the Theatre.
The Committee will deem it a favor if intending patrons will purchase their tickets before the night of the performance.
Solis Theatre
SPANISH DRAMATIC COMPANY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SR. LEOPOLDO BURON.
Debut, Thursday, October 20.
"La Loca de la Casa."

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1900.
The Next Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at
15TH NOVEMBER 1900
and all who assure under the Profit Scheme during the current year will be entitled to claim for Bonus on that occasion.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SIX MILLIONS STERLING
B. LORENZO HILL
161, CALLE ITUZAINGO.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
URUGUAY REPUBLIC.

Take DEWAR'S Whiskey with your meals, it is more healthy than wine and cheaper, and don't you forget it.

Steamers to arrive.			
OCT.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
18	Heinburg	German	Bremen
18	Sicily	English	Liverpool
19	Orion	Italian	Genoa
19	Ammon	German	Falklands
20	Colombia	French	Haïre
20	Horace	English	Liverpool
21	Oropesa	English	Valparaíso
22	Manitoba	English	New-York
22	G. di Torino	Italian	Genoa
22	Magdalena	English	Southampton
23	Calabro	Italian	Genoa
24	Bearn	French	Marseilles
25	Zich	Austro	Genoa
25	Ebro	English	Southampton
26	E. Prince	English	New-York
27	D. di Genova	Italian	Genoa
27	J. W. Taylor	English	Antwerp

Steamers to leave.			
OCT.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
18	Malbourne	English	Antwerp
18	Bon	German	Antwerp
19	Savola	Italian	Genoa
19	France	French	Marseilles
19	Ammon	German	London
20	Pampa	French	Haïre
20	Handel	English	Santos
20	Acambas	English	Santos
21	Oropesa	English	Liverpool
21	Asuncion	German	Vigo
22	Portugal	French	Bordeaux
25	Wellard	English	Liverpool
25	Belkink	German	Southampton
26	Etona	English	New-York
26	Orion	English	Valparaíso
29	Gergovia	French	Marseilles
29	Magdalena	English	Southampton
31	Bearn	French	Marseilles

ADVERTISEMENTS
NURSE.—Advertiser offers her services to look after sick person or children. Address "Nurse" this office. Oct. 30.
OFFICE TO LET, unfurnished. Large, airy, well-lighted, good entrance, central situation, moderate rent. Apply Calle Treinta y Tres 61.
TO LET.—The commodious and well-furnished house Calle 15 de Julio No. 741. An English, American or German family preferred. For particulars apply to Barraca Saturnino Balparda, Calle Cerro Largo No. 18.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for married couple or single gentlemen, with board if required. Apply 216 Calle Maldonado.
TO LET, APARTMENTS, furnished, for single gentlemen, in house of an English family, with or without board. Highly recommended. Apply, Plaza Zabala 39a.

THE Buchanan Blend Scotch Whisky
HOUSE OF LORDS.
Refreshment Department, June 24, 1896
To Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Merchants, London, E. C.
Gentlemen:
I am glad you have brought the matter before me, that a Scotch Whisky is being sold in the Colonies entitled "House of Lords" Scotch Whisky.
This may be to a certain extent misleading to the general public.
You are the only Firm who supplies this Department with Scotch Whisky in bottle, and I know nothing of any other Whisky sold on the market as "House of Lords."
You are at liberty to make use of this fact if you deem it desirable.
I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM AGGAS, Manager Refreshment Dept.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
Refreshment Department, January 26th, 1898.
To Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., Scotch Whisky Distillers, London, E. C.
Gentlemen:
Here with please find order for a Cask of your fine old Scotch Whisky, and also for "Special Buchanan" in bottles as usual.
I have pleasure in giving you this order for bulk Whisky, as your Special quality has given such satisfaction in this Department, and I shall hope to continue ordering same.
I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM AGGAS, Manager Refreshment Dept.
SOLE IMPORTER
HIPOLITO GARCIA
128—CERRITO—128
MONTEVIDEO

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaíso.
New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)
FOR EUROPE
Oropesa
(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: H. W. Hayes
21st October, 1898
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.
Liguria
Captain: A. J. Cooper
4th November, 1898,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.
Orcana
Captain: F. E. Kite
18th November, 1898,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.
The s.s. «Orellana» and «Orcana» will not take second class passengers
Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
The Steamers are all illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT in the Cabins.
Table-wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes.
Returns Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates.
For fares, freights and other details, apply to the AGENTS,—
WILSON, SONS & CO., LIMITED.
25 de Mayo 214 Reconquista 923 San Lorenzo 1125
MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES ROSARIO
SANTOS, SAO PAULO, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO & ST. VINCENT, C. V.

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD.
STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF
COAL DEPOTS
AT
MONTEVIDEO, LA PLATA, BUENOS AIRES,
Santos, San Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent C. V.
ALSO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS AT
CARDIFF AND BARRY.
HEAD OFFICE
7, DRAPERS GARDENS, LONDON E. C.
Stocks always kept of only very best descriptions of
South Wales Steam Coal.
Tug boats at all the Depot Ports and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.
WORKSHOPS at ST. VINCENT, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO, with efficient modern Plant, where repairs of all descriptions are undertaken.
WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited, are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices etc., should be sent to their address at
CALLE 25 DE MAYO 214, MONTEVIDEO.
323, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.
1123 Calle San Lorenzo, Rosario.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
The splendid steamer
"WITTEKIND"
Will sail on the 27th October, 1898, for
SOUTHAMPTON.
Passengers for Southampton will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME.
Through tickets issued for New York via Southampton.
J. R. Schwartz, Agent.
Solis 49.
Navegacion al Este
Empresa: LUSSICH
EL VAPOR NACIONAL
TABARE
Este vapor hará un viaje semanal para Maldonado y La Paloma. Saldrá el miércoles 6 de Abril.
Recebe carga, pasajeros y encomiendas.
Por mas informes verse con su Agente.
Enrique Vidal.
Calle Piedras 165 y 167.

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

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

