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VOL. VI.

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

No. 862.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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CARLOS D. DURAN—Corredor y Rematador Público.—Escritorio, Calle Rincon N.º 10, esquina Zabala. 270 pm.
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The Montevideo Times
MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 14, 1892.

ONE WORD

Limits of space prevent us writing the editorial we had wished on the critical situation of the day. We allow ourselves, however, a few words to say that we express entire approval of the firm attitude of local capitalists in refusing to co-operate in any bank in which Government has the power of interference in even the least degree. If Government were not blind and deaf it would see in this the salutary lesson that it must answer for its past conduct, and that until that conduct inspires confidence it will not receive confidence. How little that confidence is deserved is proved again, to-day, by the fact that the Minister of Finance is summoned to the Senate to explain an illegitimate issue of National Bank Notes, and by the fact that although some ten weeks have elapsed since the passing of the Bank Laws, Government has not yet appointed the liquidators of the National Bank, its first selection being so obviously inappropriate that even the Senate could not sanction them. As to the pretended outcry about the national dignity and sovereignty being threatened, that is all mere nonsense. The national dignity has nothing to do with the management of a Bank. It must be remembered that this outcry comes from a Senate many members of which have been Government nominees in the directorate of the ex-National Bank, and several of whom are notorious participants in the scandals connected therewith, only shielded from prosecution by Government interference. It must also be remembered that in banking matters as in commerce and industry, both Government and Chambers are entirely unrepresentative and are quite out of touch with the progressive interests of the country, in which, outside political matters, foreign interests predominate. The struggle, at present, is practically one between Government and finance, and the former has to learn the lesson, at any cost, that it is not "trusted" and must withdraw its interference and leave banking matters alone.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.
Saint Basil Magnus. Sir Harry Vane died, 1662. 166 days past, 200 to the end of the year.
Parliament.
In the Chamber of Senators, on Saturday, the Bill concerning Constitutional Reform, from the other Chamber, was referred to the Committee of Legislation. Some other minor business was attended to.

Sr. Amaro Carve then rose and said that attention had been called by the press to a fact which certainly implied a violation of the law and raised fears that there was to be a reproduction of the criminal acts which caused the ruin of the National Bank and the inevitable accompanying losses. It was affirmed that the employees of this Bank in liquidation had been paid their salaries in notes of the same Bank which were no longer in legal circulation and which the Bank is obliged to call in being absolutely prohibited from again issuing them. This surprising and censurable act not only implied a violation of the law but also an abuse against the employees, who were obliged to receive at 83 o/o of their face value notes at present quoted on the Bolsa at 52 1/2 o/o and it also implied a loss for the liquidation of the Bank which delivered \$123 for \$100 in notes which it was obliged to convert at their face value. To save the responsibility of the Chamber it was at least necessary that the Executive should be asked to explain. Besides this, it was public and notorious that Art. 82 of the Constitution, which obliges the E. P. to pass annually to the Chambers the Budget of general expenses of the

Nation. The Budget to come in force on July 1 should have been remitted before April 1, but this had not been done. Three years without a Budget, in a country like this, saddled with engagements in which the national honor and credit were pledged, is something unheard of, and which at least shows neglect or carelessness on part of the Executive. In this case also he thought that the responsibility of silence lay with the Chamber, and to save that he moved that the Minister of Finance be asked to attend the Chamber on Monday to explain the two matters alluded to. Sr. Idiarte Borda approved the first part of the motion, not the second. He thought there had been special causes to interfere with the sending of the Budget.

Sr. Stewart said that if the employees had been paid in minor notes there was no objection to be raised, as they had legal currency in the public offices. Sr. Carve repeated that his information on this point was certain. He maintained that under no circumstances could payment be made in these notes, for they had no legal circulation and represented no money. The Executive had already committed a grave fault in not naming the Liquidating Committee, it was necessary to know if it had committed another. Both facts required explanations, and the Chamber was within its duty and right in asking them. He objected to his motion being divided into two parts. He then enlarged upon the neglect of the Executive in neither presenting a Budget nor informing the Chambers why it had not done so. To go for three years with a budget was unprecedented. Even the most censured of our Governments had complied with the law in this respect.

Sr. M. Corvantes expressed the conviction that the ordinary session of the Chamber would be prolonged for a month, when the Budget might be discussed. Sr. Carve replied that this was not certain, he believed a majority of the other Chamber were opposed to it. How was it possible to arrange the finances of the country, for which we were asking the assistance of foreign capital, when we neither knew what we were spending nor how much we were entitled to spend?

After some further discussion the motion for interpellation was put to the vote and carried almost unanimously. The Bill according a pension to the granddaughters of Sr. Vicente Maciel, "the father of the poor" was then passed in general and in detail, the second reading being suppressed. Sr. Aguirre then reminded the Chamber that the ordinary sessions would expire in a few days, and that the Budget and the annual laws of taxes had not been discussed nor even presented, whilst other matters of highest interest were also pending. He proposed a Bill proroguing the ordinary session to July 15, in conformity with Art. 40 of the Constitution.

After a short debate this was referred to Committee for immediate report, and the sitting then terminated. The Chamber of Representatives was also convoked on Saturday, but, as usual, there was no quorum. Some minor matters were referred to Committee, and no other business was transacted.

FINANCIAL AND MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Since Saturday the financial negotiations respecting the new Bank have arrived at a situation which has brought about a severe financial and ministerial crisis. Accounts differ as to some of the minor details, but the following is a summary of the leading events, taken from the more reliable sources.

On Saturday evening it was definitely made known that the capitalists connected with and composing the Directorate of the Commercial Bank refused to co-operate in the proposed new National Bank for which Mr. Nötzlin is negotiating, without the elimination of that clause in the Law empowering Government to name the President of the Bank. Government, it is said, gave way so far as to allow that the first President should be named in accord with the Directorate of the Commercial Bank, but this was rejected as being only a temporary solution of the difficulty. Further than this Government would not yield, alleging moreover that the Chambers would not consent to any modification in the Law. Matters having reached this stage, Sr. Bauzá, Minister of Government, withdrew his intervention, and Dr. O. M. Ramirez, Minister of Finance, wrote out the resignation of his portfolio, on the grounds that he had exhausted all his resources to bring about the establishment of a Bank, which he considered an essential part of his financial plan. The President of the Republic, however, asked him to suspend his resignation for two or three days, during which Mr. Nötzlin would communicate telegraphically with his associates in London and learn their attitude.

In view of this serious turn, the President issued invitations to the members of the Chamber of Senators to confer with him in the Government House on Sunday afternoon. The Ministers of State also attended. Although the proceedings were informal and strictly private, some of the results have transpired. The President set before those present the reasons of the collapse of the banking negotiations, saying that to secure the cooperation of local capital for the proposed new bank, and that every effort had been made to secure this, but without avail, as the local capitalists exacted terms which Government was not disposed to yield. He desired to know the opinion of the Senators on the situation. Several of the Senators, so we are informed, spoke with some violence of what they called the "exaggerated pretensions" of local capitalists, stigmatising them as "mean and selfish" and considering their terms as "an attack on the sovereignty and dignity of the Government." They were almost unanimous in refusing to modify the Law in the sense required. During the conference a disagreeable incident arose with Senator Dr. Angel Floro Costa, who began a sharp attack on the general policy and conduct of the Government, but was summarily checked by the President who said they were not there to discuss that and asked him to keep to the question. On account of this, Dr. Costa left the room in high dudgeon.

In the evening a conference was held between the President, some of the Ministers, Mr. Nötzlin, and Messrs. Ingouville, Hoffmann and Seré, the last three representing the Commercial Bank. As these, however, were firm in their attitude, no advance was made in the situation. Yesterday nothing of importance had transpired up to the time of writing. Mr. Nötzlin was supposed to be awaiting further telegrams from London, but little hope is based on these, as it is understood that the cooperation of local capital is considered a *sine qua non*. This, however, we cannot guarantee. It is also seriously doubted that the London syndicate is really strong enough to start the bank without such assistance.

With regard to the resignation of Dr. Ramirez nothing definite is known. It has even been said that he does not intend to present it, or that at the most he will retire for a month or two, the portfolio meanwhile remaining vacant. Public opinion is general against his retirement, and there have even been rumours of a meeting of commerce to ask him to remain. Dr. Ellauri is said to have signified his intention of refusing the portfolio if offered him, which is very sensible, for his appointment would not be well received. Sr. Bauzá, at present Minister of Government, has been spoken of as a probable candidate. His appointment would be a calamity. It is said that in case Dr. Ramirez resigns, Dr. Manuel Herrero y Espinosa would resign the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. This would be of little importance. The attitude of the other Ministers is not known.

The two *papelista* organs, the *Razon* and *Diá* have issued violent publications proclaiming the downfall of gold and the consequent establishment of a paper regime, also vilifying the local capitalists for their firm attitude. These publications have disgusted the market, the general sympathy being entirely the other way, but have had their effect in adding to the uncomfortable feeling of the situation.

These matters remain at the time of writing, and it is quite impossible to foresee the upshot. Owing to the absurdly exaggerated importance attached to the banking negotiations, the situation has become exceedingly critical and has given rise to many sinister rumours. The rumour generally current is that Government will declare a moratorium for 15 days, suspending all judicial proceedings, though with what object we fail to see. It is also said that a group of deputies will present a bill for the issue of \$10,000,000 "guaranteed" but inconvertible paper. Altogether, matters never were more uncomfortable and aspect.

Latest.

Since the above was written we learn that in the Chamber of Senators yesterday, Dr. Ramirez gave out that the negotiations for the new Bank had completely collapsed, and that he had definitely presented his indeclinable resignation of the portfolio of Finance. Every means, however, will be employed to persuade him to remain. The hint of a new moratorium being declared produced the worst of effects in the market, as was to be expected. The Bolsa was in a complete state of panic yesterday afternoon. It is said that two of the directors of the Commercial Bank have resigned. There is some talk of a private subscription of local capitalists towards the new Bank, but Government still remains the obstacle.

The *papelistas* are more vigorous than ever in their propaganda. The market entertains the gravest apprehensions as to the upshot. The Argentine President. The election of the President took

place on Sunday. As expected Dr. Roque Saenz Peña had a large majority, receiving 204 votes of the electors, against 5 given to General Mitre, to Dr. Irigoyen and 1 to General Roca. For Vice-president Dr. F. Urburu gained 206 votes, the other 5 being given to Sr. Mendoza. Caridad Lottery.

The following are the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing—
4391, \$20,000.
2053, \$1000.
10,995, \$334, \$500 each.
2217, \$285, \$240, \$200 each.
3756, \$250, \$4376, \$971, 10709, 5319, \$924, \$100 each.

SUNDRIES.

—In view of the events of the last two days, it is most probable that both the Chambers will prolong their ordinary sessions for a month. We hear, however, that the President is adverse to convoking them for extraordinary sessions at the end of that period, as is generally done, and is disposed towards carrying on his Government only with the assistance of the Permanent Committee.

—We think we may claim our article of Sunday as fairly prophetic. We said that the situation is as much depressed and the outlook even more uncertain than ever. These lines were written and printed before the news of the evening bulletins was known, but the whole article exactly hit the mark, and is to-day even truer than when it was penned. Government is hopeless and helpless, and the market should cut it adrift and fall back on its own resources.

—"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" has reached Buenos Aires, so we suppose we will shortly be infected with it here, for it is as catching as the influenza and nearly as unpleasant.

—We exiles from England always have one consolation,—we escape the epidemics of music hall songs, such as "Two Lovely Black Eyes," and the one mentioned above, which break out every season. At the same time we are exposed to those of local origin or popularity, like the airs from the "Gran Via" which have been so incessantly drummed into our ears for some four or five years now, and like that abominable "Pericon Nacional" of which we had such a dose last year, and which is the most offensive and irritating composition ever produced.

—Major Barrios, commander in chief of the Salvation Army in this quarter of the globe, informs us that quite a number of poor, workless folk have come from Montevideo to ask him to remain. Dr. Ellauri is said to have signified his intention of refusing the portfolio if offered him, which is very sensible, for his appointment would not be well received. Sr. Bauzá, at present Minister of Government, has been spoken of as a probable candidate. His appointment would be a calamity. It is said that in case Dr. Ramirez resigns, Dr. Manuel Herrero y Espinosa would resign the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. This would be of little importance. The attitude of the other Ministers is not known.

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—We have received a copy of a rather expensively printed pamphlet issued by the Direction General of Posts and Telegraphs, containing the documents relative to the annexation to the Post Office of the National Telegraphs. These details are of very little public interest, and the money spent in producing this pamphlet would have been better employed in improving the wretched postal service.

—With sincere regret we hear of the death of two popular commanders of the Lampart and Holt line. Captain Pratt, R. N. R., and Captain Austin. Both died of yellow fever, one at Rio, the other at sea. This may serve as another warning to shipmasters and passengers to avoid Brazilian ports until they are put in a more sanitary condition.

tion does not bind this country in any way to accept any resolution for re-introducing silver into our currency. —Financial News.

—The Gran Prix de Paris run on Sunday at Longchamps was won by Ruel. No foreign horse started. —According to a London telegram the dissolution of Parliament is fixed for the 25th instant, and the elections will take place in the three following weeks, the result being known before the end of July.

—At the Politeama Theatre this evening will be repeated Leococ's "Heart and Hand," and at the Círculo "El Juramento."

—Sunday's races were poorly attended and of little interest. The winners were—*Premio Perseverancia* Roverie, *Premio Invierno*, Vanguar dia and Colibri, dead heat, *Premio Revancha*, Express, *Premio Bonavista*, Gitana, *Premio Terminacion*, Colibri. —The death occurred on Saturday night of the Sra. Florencia Lafaur de Melian, mother of Dr. Deputy Dr. Melian Lafaur, and a matron highly respected in native circles. She was Argentine by birth, and was 78 years old.

A shocking murder was committed at midnight on Sunday in the "Café-Concierto" at the corner of the Plaza Independencia. Two men had been quarrelling in an undertone, attracting little attention, where one of them suddenly rose and stabbed the other, inflicting a fearful wound in the groin, from which he died in half an hour. The victim was a young Oriental named José Crispin, and the assassin one Gregorio Platano. The two were constant associates.

"FRAUDULENT URUGUAY."

(FROM THE "INVENTOR'S REVIEW" FOR MAY)

(Conclusion.)
Even these various modes of pressure would not have sufficed to throw all the bonds into the hands of the rearrangers of the Uruguayan debt but for the dread, which always lays hold of the public when such transactions are set on foot, that they will be left without a market for their securities if they do not fall in with the plan proposed. So at last this motive overcame every other, and the bonds were sent in with a rush. The "unification and conversion" was a complete triumph for its organisers, and especially for the non-descript financial adventurers who stood behind them. Nothing was left out of it except the Montevideo City loan, which was defaulted upon as a matter of course last year. That loan has been "reorganised" on a separate basis. *Woe* its fate will be it is scarcely worth while at present to inquire. There are a few honest men even in Montevideo, and if they ever come to the top the loan may be paid. This "if" asks much.

But now that the "unification" of the national debt has succeeded, that the debt has been multiplied, its interest cut down to 3 1/2 per cent, and everything apparently arranged, it does not seem to us that the clever financiers who engineered this coup are very much nearer their object than they were before. For one thing, they have not made enough provision to carry Uruguay on by. Twenty-one millions of debt, or one-third of that amount, is difficult to traffic off to the public, even if you sell at 30 per cent, of its nominal value. It will take time to peddle at 40 per cent, and time cannot be spared. Uruguay will default again before the thing can be done. Had the financiers been able to swell the debt out, say by another two or three millions nominal so as to provide funds to enable the Uruguayan politicians to go on paying the interest for perhaps eighteen months or two years, the business might have been successfully carried to a conclusion. This aspect of the matter has been rather overlooked, and the omission promises to spoil everything. The paltry half a million or so of bonds set aside to pay for the costs of the conversion, and the various little *douceurs* which have to be handed to friends in London and elsewhere, has all been swallowed up without giving the "Government" of the Republic as much as a single sixpence to go on with. Uruguayan politicians, therefore, have no motive to incite them to pay up for any length of time on this debt. The thing has been done from one point of view on too big a scale for the size of the country, and from another it has not been big enough. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that in their desire to be able to wrap up the unmarketable Baring asset with other Uruguayan securities for which there was a sort of market, the financiers have overreached themselves. This is the more likely to be the true view of the position, not only because means have not been provided whereby the new bondholders can find their own interest for a few months, but because the railway guarantee are not satisfactorily placed in this debt shuffle. It was understood at the time they were asked to come into the arrangement and accept 3 1/2 per cent interest instead of the 7 per cent promised to them by Uruguay, but not paid; that they

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(PLAZA INDEPENDENCIA)

279 pm.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878; 1889. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Numbers for Ladies' Pens, Montevideo: 279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

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Cheap

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Printing of all descriptions, Bill-heads, Circulars, Ruling by machinery, Visiting and Funeral Cards, Programmes, Menus, Posters of any size, Memorandums, Plain or colored, Manifests, Charter-parties, Price-Lists, etc., etc., etc.,



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PRICES VERY MODERATE

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Was in the world some time before any other was anywhere heard of, and no other has now an Equal Claim to the Public Confidence.

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It is an excellent dietetic food and beverage, highly nutritious, palatable and invigorating.

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La única invención del TAPON PERFECCIONADO completa en una adherencia perfecta con la botella que cubre el cuello de la misma. Dado que este líquido es muy delicado y se evapora al salir, el uso de este tapon evita el escape de la esencia y asegura su perfecta conservación.

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EXTRACTO VEGETAL ED. PINAUD

ROSA DE SHIRAZ, YLANG-YLANG, FRANGIPANE, JASMIN, FLOIN COUPÉ, etc.

The Romance of a Tea-Garden.

(A SHORT STORY.)

(Continued)

He knocked the ashes out of his pipe, and put it away into its case slowly and deliberately, as though to gain time to recover himself, and then continued in his usual tone: "I need not tell you the name of the town I lived in, for some of the circumstances of the case may strike you as familiar, and you will remember where they occurred; and even if they do not, when you have heard my story, you will not wonder at my reserve. My father was a banker there, and universally respected—his name always headed every subscription list with a large sum, and no one in trouble was ever known to appeal for help to him in vain. I always had a liberal allowance, and was looked upon by my schoolfellows, and later on by my fellow-students at Guy's Hospital, as a lucky beggar. My wish to adopt medicine as my profession was never questioned, and as my heart was thoroughly in my work I passed all my preliminary exams most successfully. In the meantime I had met what has indeed proved my fate. I cannot tell you much about her, old man, except that from the first day I saw her I knew she was the one woman in the world to me, as she will be—in spite of all—to my life's end.

"And she, did she care for you in return? I asked as he paused for a moment; but he went on without seeming to notice my question: "She became my one absorbing passion; I used to spend my whole nights in study, to make up for the time I devoted to her; and I was fool enough to believe that she returned in a measure my mad love for her. There seemed no obstacle in the way of our happiness, and her father's only stipulation was that we were to wait until got my degree of M.D., and I was quite content to remain in my father's paradise for a year or two if necessary. Heaven! when I think of those shadowless days, when I believed her all my own, I feel as if I could not live out my life without her! Sometimes I dream that I am back in England; that all the past is only a hideous nightmare; and that I am walking with her in the dear old garden at home, as we used to, in that happy spring-time. I can hear the thrill in her sweet voice; I can feel her hand in mine. The scent of the lilac is all around us; the room seems full of it when I awake to consciousness."

He broke off with a groan, flinging one arm across his eyes as though to shut out the remembrance, and for a few minutes there was a silence which I could not break; but Wynne did so himself, having evidently made up his mind to get through his story. He rose to his feet, as he continued:

"Then came the crash! My father's bank stopped payment, and an investigation brought to light such an appalling systematic course of fraud, that my father, unable to face the shame and degradation, took the coward's refuge, and shot himself dead in his own counting-house. I must not be harsh to his memory, for he was a most indulgent father to me; but to enable him to be so he had robbed others, and he should have bravely faced the trouble and disgrace which he had brought on himself and others by his wrongdoing; it was the only reparation he could make, but he chose rather to die a coward's dishonourable death. Almost at the same time as all this happened, my godfather died, leaving me a legacy of five thousand pounds. This, for a moment, I was tempted to look upon as a means of raising us from the almost poverty to which we were reduced, and enabling me to get my degree; but further deliberation, and my mother's counsel, showed me how my duty lay. She had a very small yearly income, and I kept five hundred pounds out of my legacy to put by for my future emergency; the rest I deposited with my old family lawyer, who was also to receive the money derived from the sale of the greater part of our furniture, and insured that he divide it to the best of his ability, and pay off some of the most needy of my father's creditors. In doing this, I never dreamed that my action in this matter would meet with anything but the approval of the girl I loved, whose code of honour I believed to be immeasurably above my own. She had been staying with friends in Scotland when all this happened, and her letters contained no comment beyond condolences with our trouble; and though I knew that our marriage must necessarily be deferred, I never doubted her constancy, and as soon as I could possibly do so, I started for Scotland. I did so in comparatively good spirits, the result of an offer from the principal doctor in the town to take me as an assistant at a liberal salary, by which means I should be enabled to continue in the profession I loved, and work for my degree as I intended; but my castles in the air were soon brought tumbling down by the reception I met with at the hand of the woman I had loved and honoured more than my own life. Cunningham, she laughed in my face when I asked her if she would wait for me a little longer; I can see her now in her soft white dress, with the face of an angel, save for that mocking smile on her red lips. 'Are you mad,' she asked, 'to expect me to wait on, perhaps for years, with only an existence of genteel poverty to look forward to after all? The prospect was not sufficiently tempting. Then she reproached me for

having parted with the legacy left me instead of reserving it for my own advancement when I had got my degree. Finally she advised me to search for a wife with more exalted ideas of what was strictly honourable than she possessed, who would support my Quixotic notions about my father's debts. I was too proud to plead with her, and I just turned and left her standing there, with the scornful smile still on her face, and the echo of her cruel words ringing in my brain, and yet I could not leave off loving her, not even when the news of her engagement to a wealthy stock broker reached me as a rebuff of her worthlessness. I gave up all idea of a profession, and resolved to find some means of leaving England, and, as though fate favoured my wishes, got the offer of this berth in India through the interest of the lawyer who had managed all my business for me, which I eagerly accepted. I saw her marriage in the papers a few days before I sailed, and I think by this last stroke she killed all the better part of my nature: she destroyed my faith in women; she has been the means of driving me from England; and so nearly breaking my mother's heart. And yet—Haven't I forgiven me!—although she is another man's wife, I love her as madly as ever I did. It is my fate, from which there is no escape. Her face haunts me night and day, breaking down all my powers of self-control, and if dishonour could give her back to me, I do not think my strength could withstand the temptation. No! flinging up his arms with a sudden passionate gesture to the calm, star-spangled sky, 'I feel sometimes that I would rather all hope of happiness in heaven to be able to call her mine. My darling—my darling!'

(To be continued.)

Twyford & Co.

Calle 25 de Mayo, Esquina Treinta y Tres

Have received a complete assortment of the following winter goods:

Undershirts—Hosiery.

Shaw's, Dress Stuffs and other Woolen Goods.

SHIRTS, TIES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

Boas, Collarettes, etc., in fine Australian and American Furs.

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Mackintosh Coats.

Large Assortment of Gloves at Job Prices.—Embroidered Gloves from Paris.

Come and see, no necessity to buy.

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Exhibition of Embroidered

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Artificial Teeth, with or without plates, also fillings of all kinds.

Pivot Teeth, gold crowns, and everything pertaining to either operative or mechanical Dentistry.

Laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

First-class work at reasonable prices.

163—Calle Camaras—163

(Esquina Buenos Aires.)

Practical Watchmaker.

Teofilo Ramelot

Repairs of every kind in clocks, watches, musical boxes, etc. All orders executed with promptitude and at moderate prices.

614—Calle 18 de Julio—604

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Shirts, trousers, coats, boots and shoes, and other articles of clothing are always required for the assistance of distressed English-speaking people.

Bundles of clothing will be fetched if the address be notified to the Chaplain, Calle Sarandi, 229, or The English Club.

Repairs of every kind in clocks, watches, musical boxes, etc. All orders executed with promptitude and at moderate prices.

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This house receives permanently all the latest requisites, such as shapes, feathers, ribbons, velvet, tulle, laces, and every other material necessary for making Hats and Bonnets. Parisian workrooms for the manufacture of straw, felt and fancy Hats. All kinds of Hats and Bonnets made to order. Repairs and alterations undertaken. Feathers and materials cleaned and dyed. J. S. GONTHARET (HATTER) and CO. 100A—CALLE SAN JOSÉ—100B. MONTEVIDEO. 1437 Jun. 16.

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MONTEVIDEO

The healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids. Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day. 2nd do do do 1.50 do General Ward 1.00 do Female Ward. Conditions as above. Special Cases. Special Terms. Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated. Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m. Urgencies at all hours. Hours for Out-door Patients 11 to 12 a.m. Visiting days, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Feastdays from 8 to 5 p.m. Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited. Subscribers of 12 dollars per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid, and for same to be obtained from the Secretary or Treasurer. Hugh Jamieson, Resident Medical Officer. For further particulars apply to James Lowers, Hon. Sec. Calle 25 de Agosto 107. Alfred Harley, Hon. Treasurer 55 Calle St. S.

SOCIEDAD

Cooperativa Telefonica Nacional

AL PUBLICO

Se avisa al publico que estando ya en construccion las 500 nuevas lineas en la Aguada, Arroyo Seco, Bella Vista, Parí del Molino, Victoria, Nuevo Paris, Cerro, Tablada, Reducto, Cordon, Union, Maroñas, etc., etc., la Sociedad está en condiciones de atender inmediatamente todos los pedidos de lineas y aparatos, que se le hagan para dichos puntos. Los pedidos deberan dirigirse a la Gerencia, Plaza Independencia num. 89.

TARIFA

Para la ciudad no excediendo de una distancia de 20 cuadras de la Oficina Central, a los accionistas con arreglo al art. 21 de los estatutos \$ 4 mensuales. A los no accionistas \$ 4.50 mensuales. Desde la oficina Central al puente de Arroyo Seco \$ 4.50 mensuales. Id del Paso del Molino y Reducto \$ 5 id. Id Victoria y Nuevo Paris 5.50. Id Tablada y Cerro \$ 6. Id Colon \$ 7. Id Tres Cruces \$ 4.50. Id Union, Buceo y Pocitos \$ 5. Id Maroñas e Ituzingui \$ 6. Nota—Se pone en conocimiento de los señores suscritores en general los derechos que le acuerda el art. 21 de los Estatutos que a continuación se transcriben: Art. 21.—Cada accionista tendrá derecho al uso personal de un aparato telefónico, con rebaja del tanto por ciento que el Directorio fije sobre el precio general del servicio, por cada cinco acciones integradas.

TARIFA DE LINEAS DIRECTAS

Lineas directas y en combinacion con la Oficina Central con comutador no excediendo de 10 cuadras al accionista por mes 8 pesos. Id id no accionista por mes 9 pesos. Y no pasando de 20 cuadras, al accionista por mes 9 pesos. Id id no accionista por mes 10 pesos. Lineas directas y necesitando dos aparatos no excediendo de 10 cuadras al accionista por mes 5 pesos. Id id no accionista por mes 6 pesos. Lineas directas necesitando dos aparatos no excediendo de 20 cuadras al accionista por mes 6 pesos. Id id no accionista por mes 7 pesos. Por mayores distancias convencionales.

Santiago Caricario, Gerente-Administrador.

Buenos Aires

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Calle Universidad and Herrera.

Pupils of both sexes

Boards, Half-Board, and Day Pupils

NOTICE—Reduction of Fees for 1891.—The Rector begs to intimate that the fees of this School will from the beginning of Session 1891 be reduced to a paper basis and made chargeable monthly as follows:—

Board, from 50 \$mm per month. Half Board from \$30 do. General fees from 10 to 20 \$ do. Day scholars from 10 to 20 \$ do. Extras from 5 to 10 \$ do.

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