

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

DR. N. TIDEMAND.—Having left for Europe, the consulting rooms are closed until his return.—Cámaras 159. 11-1-p.m.

DR. L. A. FLEURY.—Consultations from 2 to 3 p.m. Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 109.

DR. J. EDUARDO IRVINE.—En Medicina y Cirujía de las Facultades de Dublin y Edinburgo. Laureado en la Facultad de Dublin. Especialista en las enfermedades de los niños.—Horas de consulta: de 12 a 2 de la tarde.—Calle Mercedes n.º 32.—Teléfono «La Uruguay» n.º 10,5 11-1-p.m.

J. O'DONOGHUE.—M. R. C. V. S. Official Veterinary Surgeon to the Jockey Club.—Calle Colón No. 143. 11-1-p.m.

BOURSE AND HILL.—AMERICAN DENTISTS, Specialists.—Sarandí 351.—Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. 11-1-p.m.

G. P. MORRISON.—SURGEON DENTIST, 127 Rincon, Plaza Matriz.—Consultations from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. 11-1-p.m.

PRINCE and HILL.—AMERICAN DENTISTS, Calle Cármaras No. 163, Montevideo.—Consultations 3 a.m. to 5 p.m. 11-1-p.m.

PARCUS Y KEXEL.—ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.—Calle Buenos Aires n.º 13—Montevideo. 11-1-p.m.

PHIBBS THURBURN.—Stock and Exchange Broker.—Corredor de Número.—72, Calle Zabala, 72. 11-1-p.m.

ARTHUR G. BOND. gives private lessons in English and Spanish. No. 174, Calle Maldonado. 11-9 a.m. 9 Feb.

DE LISSA, CROWE & Co.—General Commission Merchants, 4, Bishopsgate Street Within.—London E. C. 11-1-p.m.

ERNESTO STUNZ.—Uruguay 56—Montevideo—Import and Export Commission Merchant. Special House for ordering from the United States. Machinery, Carriages and all kinds of American Articles. 11-1-p.m.

W. L. POOLE. B. A. Cambridge, gives private lessons in English and Spanish. Apply, Calle Camarinas, 200. 12.40-30pte.

H. B. WILLE.—SHIP CHANDLER AND BUTCHER, vessels entered and cleared, calle Misiones Nos. 19 to 27 and Rampla No. 127. 11-1-p.m.

CHARLES DULCE.—Sole proprietor—SHIP CHANDLER—BUTCHER AND GENERAL STORE DEALER—124-Pedras—126-Montevideo. 11-27-p.m.

JAMES SMART.—Pedras 556, Buenos Aires. English Tailor, Hosiery, Hatter and Outfitter. London Hats, Collar, Ties and Underclothing. 25-7, Pie 11-1-p.m.

FELIX BOTTINI.—Wines, Fine Liquors & Havana Cigars. Calle Rampla, No. 87, Corner of Zabala.—Montevideo. 11-1-p.m.

LAENS AND SAGORY.—Calle 25 de Mayo 201a. National Bodega and Grocers. A large selection of Fine Wines, English and French preserves, Liquors, &c. Sole Importers of the well known mineral water Bonfont. 11-1-p.m.

HAVANAH CIGARS.—HIPOLITO GARCIA, 126 and 128 calle Cerrito opposite the London Bank. Always on hand a large and varied selection of Fine Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc. also at Almacén de Londres—Uruguay 135. 11-1-p.m.

DEMAZEL Hines.—Aux grands vins de Bordeaux. Calle Cerrito 141.—Importers of fine wines, cognac and Champagne. Specialty in table wines.—Port, Sherry, Bordeaux and Bourgogne—Liquors of the finest class. 11-1-p.m.

GRAND RESTAURANT and Café of the Cathedral—Pedro Rulletti.—311 Sarandí Street, Plaza Constitución.—Opposite the English Club and next door to the Uruguay Club. Open day and night. Meals served at all hours. English spoken. 11-p.m.

ROSS'S ROYAL GINGER ALE.—The original brand imported by Barclay, Campbell and Co.—121 Misiones. 11-1-p.m.

HAT AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—JULIO LATREILLE, Importer of Paris goods. A general assortment of men's English and French underclothing. 11-1-p.m.

RESTAURANT AMERICANO.—First class pension, good wines, excellent cooking. English spoken. Ituzo and Rodríguez. 89 CALLE ZABALA, close to all the Banks and the Bolsa. 11-1-p.m.

FRANCISCO J. OREJUELA.—95 Calle Zabala.—Always on hand a large selection of fine Ports, Sherrys, Claret, Burgundies, Whiskies, Hollands, etc. Prices and samples furnished to families, ships, messes, hotels and restaurants. 11-1-p.m.

SEVENDEN.—En esta imprenta se venden diarios de varios formatos para envolver a un peso la arroba.

MOLESWORTH'S ENGINEERING TABLES AND 100 other excellent books useful to Engineers always in stock at L. Jacobsen y Ca., English booksellers—155, calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo.

STUDY SPANISH!—We have always in stock a large variety of Grammars, Phrase-books, Dictionaries, Correspondence Books, etc., for the study of the Spanish, French, German and Italian languages.—L. Jacobsen y Ca.—155 Calle 25 de Mayo.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIEWS of Montevideo and of the Country.—Finest workmanship and largest variety. L. Jacobsen y Ca.—155 Calle 25 de Mayo.

10,000 NOVELS.—In cheap editions—arrived. L. Jacobsen y Ca.—English booksellers.—155 Calle 25 de Mayo.

The River Plate Times

MONTEVIDEO, FEBRUARY 16, 1890.

The National Hotel.

For reprint of the commencement of this article, see page 1.

The Hotel Company being determined not to place all their eggs into one basket, have carefully supplied every room in the building with both gas and electric light, an arrangement which is an immense advantage especially in a billiard room. These splendid saloons are also well lighted naturally, their lofty windows looking out upon the entrance, vestibule, and elegant waiting rooms of the Bathing Establishment. We look ahead and peering into the not very distant future, imagine we see the unoccupied Argentine gallant, as between the pauses of his game, he slowly chalks his cue while peering through one of these venetian shaded windows, he catches a glimpse of the dark Oriental beauty, who, possible, unconscious of observation, leans from the balcony of the ladies' saloon in front, coquettishly tosses her flowing black hair from plump but graceful shoulders—that it may the sooner dry after her pleasant afternoon bath, and flashes her brilliant oval eyes in the direction of the windows opposite, while she waits for material, whose ponderous dignity naturally demands a more prolonged sacrifice to the requirements of the toilette. The billiard rooms measure 25 x 15 metres, each. At the farther end of one of these rooms and partitioned off from it, is the department for the service of refreshments to the hard worked players.

Passing from the billiard saloons we enter the finest room in Montevideo, the splendid dining hall, which extends almost the whole length of the building along the west side, with its windows opening on the sea. A truly magnificent hall. The ceiling is one mass of stucco work most delicately fashioned in the most effective manner, representing bunches of flowers, fruit, birds, musical instruments and all the ornamental addenda which are supposed to accompany the Muses. This magnificent saloon is 48 metres long by 12 wide and contains space to seat an immense number of guests most comfortably and all in view of the open sea, where the crowds of steamers and other vessels can be watched as they enter and leave the harbour, losing themselves gradually in the dim distance as they launch out upon the grand old ocean. At the south end of the hall is the orchestra room partitioned off from the dining hall by a curtain and enlaid on either side with immense mirrors stretching from floor to ceiling in whose reflecting surface the grand saloon crowded with its many guests, will appear to extend itself indefinitely.

In the orchestra room, pianos will be placed on a raised dais where the orchestra will also stand, and discourse the sweets of Beethoven, Schumann, Wagner, and Verdi interspersed with Offenbach, Lecocq and, may be, Sullivan, between the courses. In one corner is the lift which comes direct from the kitchen fire below, laden with the dishes for the table d'hôte.

An apartment at the other end of the hall has a similar lift and room for the waiters to accommodate the service.

Passing through the orchestra room, we enter the second dining hall fronting on Calle Cerrito. The orchestral room, before referred to being placed in the angle formed by the junction of the south and west sides, opens alike to both dining saloons. This second dining saloon, though smaller than the other, being 28 x 12½ metres, is just as elegantly finished.

Beyond this second dining saloon, is the south main entrance on calle Cerrito, similar to that on calle Piedras and like it with its corresponding porter's apartment along side. This entrance opens into the southern grand patio. Under the patios are the wells served from 4 cisterns. Each well holds 300 pipes of sweet water.

Beyond the southern entrance, and still fronting calle Cerrito, is the Library and Reading Room, a most excellent innovation, which no River Plate hotel can yet boast.

This tastefully decorated room is like all the other halls, light and airy, measuring 28 x 12½ metres, with 5 windows to the street. The Library leads into the Smoking Room where reclining on the comfortable circular seat ranged around the central pillar, the devotees of the fragrant weed will delight to while away their leisure moments, with the help of some slight assistance from Bacchus. Situated in the angle of the south and east sides, there is a varied view from the 5 broad windows of this snug room, which will certainly prove a grand addition to the other many attractions of the National Hotel.

Fronting the Calle Patagones and directly after the Smoking Room, come the private rooms of the Manager and his family, and the servants' entrance, where all the food supplies for the hotel will be brought in, where, butler boys and bakers, vegetable men and washerwomen, come and go, without interfering with the decorum of the main entrances.

Near this side door is the grand hydraulic lift for passengers and luggage, worked by a magnificent hydraulic engine of great power, security and ease being procured by the very latest improvements. The servants' lavatories, and other convenient offices, are also along this side. Then follow the administration offices, and a room fitted up as a hairdresser's and barber's, in two departments, for ladies and gentlemen, a convenience our "high life" will not be slow to appreciate.

Under the marble archways of the grand central staircase are, as we have already said, the Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone offices. This latter will be connected with the central telephone stations in town, and as each suite of apartments will be in telephonic communication therewith, the frequenters of the hotel will not only be able to converse telephonically, from their own private rooms, with any other inmate of the hotel, but with the central town offices and consequently with any part of the city.

Near the side entrance in Calle Patagones, is the staircase which leads below to the most important department of the hotel, the kitchens and cellars. These cellars continue right round the building and are lofty, light and airy, and above all wonderfully dry. Not a damp stain can be detected from one end to the other of the lengthy series of cellars, the floors of which, are asphalted.

Here one is struck by the immense solidity of the foundations. The half walls which jut out here and there, creating separations which are completed by iron trellis work, dividing the deposits of one class of wine from those of another, are a metre thick.

On the west side, are the kitchens proper, beneath the grand dining saloon.

Here there are two magnificent iron kitchen ranges with every accommodation; the one to be used for cooking breakfast and the other for dinner. These ranges are fully 5 metres long, containing, ovens, warm water deposits and all the usual addenda. We were pleased to note they are the result of native industry being constructed here by Julio Travella of 69 Maldonado, as the name on the ranges indicated. These ranges are accommodated with a special arrangement that will effectually prevent the kitchen ever becoming filled with the inconvenient dust and smoke of the fires. The smoke passes through pipes under the floor and is carried away by an immense funnel at the farther end of the room, which ascends right to the roof of the building.

Along the front wall of the kitchen are ranged three long troughs or washing stands and sinks, furnished with taps, turning on hot and cold water, for the cleaning of the plates, dishes and other articles of the service.

In the cellar, or rather on the lower floor,—for the first floor, being some distance above the level of the street, the lower department does not properly fall under the category of cellars,—a tambo or dairy will be established with all conveniences for the proper supply of decent milk and fresh butter and cream to the establishment.

The whole of the rooms in the National Hotel are painted fresco with exquisite taste, the painting having been under the personal charge of the first Italian artist in Montevideo.

Though the furniture is not yet placed in the Hotel, a great part of it arrived in the "Mark Twain" from North America, yesterday and is now being despatched at the Custom House, where other remittances are expected every day, ordered from the best English and North American houses.

If anything else could be wanted to complete the success which we prognosticate will attend this splendid Hotel, it is supplied in the farsighted choice of a manager, made by the Hotel Company. Mr. Charles Brandt, who has just arrived from New York to take charge of the administration of the National Hotel, is a man of immense experience who has most successfully managed the largest railway hotels in the metropolis of the United States. The advent of Mr. Charles Brandt in Montevideo, is equivalent to an assurance that our city will be the first to inaugurate the luxury and comfort of a real hotel service in the River Plate.

Montevideo possesses some 5 hotels that have hitherto passed as first class, and a dozen or more, second rate ones, but with the continual growth of the city there is indeed room for half a dozen such really first class hotels as the

"National," which we make no doubt from the very first day of its inauguration, notwithstanding its size, will be found far too small to satisfy the demands upon it. For a people that have been forced to put up for years with the wretched accommodation of our so-called hotels,—their protest against which they could only register by ringing the changes on one after the other and launching the same anathemas on all,—will eagerly welcome the new order of things and be thankful to at last obtain comforts and attentions which they could not before purchase at any price, either here or in Buenos Aires, having had to put up with costly discomforts instead.

We left the building greatly impressed with what we had seen, and passed from the grateful shade of the cool patios to the warm open air, as crowds of afternoon bathers, the ladies gaily dressed, were flocking into the Grand Bathing Establishment before the portion of which the long line of carriages drawn up, attested the presence of "quality."

As we looked up at the stately building we had left, with its 56 windows like so many eyes, peering down from one side upon us, as we prepared to take our tram at the door, we could not refrain from thinking what a happy idea it was to build such a splendid establishment just there, close to the port and yet where the air is sweetest and freshest; trams leading in every direction from its very doors, to the Paso Molino, the Playa Ramirez, the Reducto, the Union, right round the town, everywhere in fact.

Yes, the success of the National Hotel cannot be doubtful for a moment. The visitor in search of pleasure and health will go to the National Hotel; lovers who wish to pass a really happy honeymoon will go to the National Hotel; statesmen who desire to celebrate political victories or Bank Managers or Boards of Directors who wish to celebrate their financial victories, with banquets that shall make a noise in the city, will give their banquets in the National Hotel; the old in search of health, the young in search of pleasure will go to the National Hotel; Members of the Diplomatic corps, whose status is anything above that of a consul, will lodge in the National Hotel; Jubilee Balls and diplomatic receptions, will be held in the National Hotel; the wealth of Buenos Aires, the wealth of Uruguay, the wealth of Rio Janeiro, the wealth of the Argentine Republic, will flock to the National Hotel. We heartily congratulate the Company on the success which must attend their well advised undertaking so conscientiously carried out, and we also congratulate Montevideo on the possession of such a splendid establishment as the National Hotel.

The new year up to the present has not brought the boom in stocks which we all were anticipating. On the contrary many securities have gone right the other way; and there is something amongst the Bulls of Capel Court. More especially is this the case in the nitrate department. One cannot help contrasting the present state of affairs with that prevalent last year at this date. Then the papers were full of the smallest doings of Col North, and gave details of his preparations for the famous voyage to Chili upon which so much was to be effected. Well, that great expedition came off, and as the Colonel asserts, it was carried through regardless of expense, as a matter of fact it cost the "Nitrate King" some £20,000. Never was such a suite taken by a private individual; there was the great special correspondent, Dr. William Howard Russell, late of the "Times"; the equally famous artist Mr. Melton Pryor, and a host of minor scribes, engineers, mining experts, and hangers on. We all expected that more than one great volume would have made its appearance by this time in which the events of the journey would have been chronicled with graphic pen and pencil, and that every enterprise on the West Coast would have been galvanised into fresh life by the magic presence of the moving spirit, the rubicund jovial Colonel.

Never has there been such a fiasco! For reasons best known to themselves Dr. Russell and his colleagues have not yet published a line. Mr. Melton Pryor has been allowed to insert a few insignificant sketches in the "Illustrated News" and a few articles have appeared in the "Financial Times", so much for the "publicity department". Now for the financial. It is calculated that the market value of the stocks of the companies in which Col North is interested has shrunk about £2,000,000 during the year which has just closed. Here are some of the quotations. Primitive Nitrates, are now quoted 21-22 as against 37½-38½, in January, 1889, London Nitrates were in January, 1889, 30-32, and are now 18-19, San Pablo Nitrates were at 15-16, and are now 41-51. The shares in the Nitrates Railway were in January

28-29 and stand now at 21½-22. The shares of Aranco Railway, another of Col North's properties in Chili, but in the coal fields of the South, have also fallen during the year, Ordinary from 25½-26½ to 12-14, and Preference from 31-35 to 18-20.

People are now beginning to ask themselves whether the Colonel's star is on the wane and whether he will come down like the proverbial rocket stick as have done so many speculators who made an almost equally rapid ascent in the City. We have only to recall Baron Grant, Hudson the great "Railway King" and more recently, Mr. Morton Fisher the great American speculator who wound up his adventurous life in abject poverty only last week.

I see that the Pan-American Delegates were sumptuously entertained at New York on Christmas week, Dr. Nin and the Argentine Delegate did not attend these festivities. Everybody, both in Europe and America, seems to think that nothing will come of this Congress.

The Influenza Epidemic is abating. The returns from the hospitals and elsewhere are satisfactory, but notwithstanding this there have been great numbers of deaths in the metropolis during the past week. Many of the best London physicians doubt whether the epidemic is Influenza at all. I have been a victim to the complaint this week, and certainly my symptoms were not those which commonly accompany influenza. In my case, and I learn in many other cases, the attack was similar to acute cold and rheumatism accompanied by slight malarial fever. If you have not been already visited by the scourge in South America in all probability it will soon be with you. In any case it is as well to be prepared.

The following is supposed to be a certain cure: it is furnished by Dr. S. Morrison, the homeopathic doctor of Harley St. For the incipient stage, two or three pills of aconite 3 x every half hour or hour, till the catarrhal symptom of nasal discharge commences. Then two or three pills of arsenicum 3 x every hour or two according to the severity. When the rheumatoid pains are severe, two or three tablets of Mercurius Sol. 3 x every two hours. For congestion of the lungs, two or three pills of phosphorus 3rd cent. every two hours. These are practical hints for use where medical aid cannot readily be obtained. Other helps are warm applications, both dry and as linseed poultices; warmth of atmosphere and clothing and plenty of light, nutritious foods.

The funeral of the Empress Augusta, who fell a victim to the epidemic, has been conducted with great pomp and splendour. The route through which the procession passed on its way from the Castle Chapel to the Mausoleum at Charlottenburg was lined by troops, the various trade guilds, the pupils of the public schools and members of the veteran's associations, behind which thousands of people thronged to catch a glimpse of the hearse.

The authorities at the British Museum have received information that a find of unusual interest has been made on the site of some recent excavations in Egypt. A tomb has been unearthed which is believed by eminent archaeologists to be that of Cleopatra. It was found at a depth of twenty five feet from the surface, in a chamber ten feet long, two and a half feet wide and lofty in proportion. The sarcophagus was built in the form of a pyramid, and covered, with exquisite carvings, among them being five female figures, five crowns of laurel, and four figures of children. In the centre of each of the crowns a bunch of grapes is carved. At the time the message was dispatched, the discoverers were awaiting the arrival of an Egyptian official, in order that the tomb might be formally opened.

John Bright's brother, Mr. Thomas Bright, died on Wednesday at Rochdale, aged seventy six. He never took any part in public life, but had always been the life and soul of the great business of cotton spinning in which he and his brother were partners. John Bright, on the contrary, took but little interest in the business and devoted himself wholly to political duties.

According to the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post, the Scotland-yard authorities have in hand just now an investigation in the West-End of a very delicate character, upon which some light may be expected soon to be thrown in the police-courts. In this connection, as well as with reference to the Cleveland Street affair, two persons well known in society have within the last ten days quitted England, and rumours of further intended disappearances are strangely rife.

Cremation appears to be making rapid advances in public favour over here. The first cremation at Woking (where the Crematorium is situated) was conducted in the spring of the year 1885. About fifty cremations have taken place since last May, when operations were resumed after the entire reconstruction of the building hitherto existing there, and the addition of the handsome little chapel. On several occasions there have been two bodies cremated on the same day. Not only is hostile sentiment giving way, but it is beginning to be found that for the middle and upper class funerals, cremation is really cheaper than burial. The total cost of it, including everything ordinarily implied when we speak of a funeral, is stated to be about £15.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, with a view to raising funds to assist poor Irish peasant workers and distressed Irish ladies, are going to throw open their drawing-room on Thursday, January 30th, when Mr. P. T. Barnum of the "Greatest Show on Earth" has agreed to

occupy an hour or two in relating the chief incidents of his life and adventures, and to tell some amusing and new anecdotes. Mr. Barnum is an exceptionally entertaining story-teller and as it will be the first and only time that the old man will be seen in a London drawing-room in such a character, I have no doubt there will be a "crush." I hear also, that Mrs. Shaw, the American lady whistler, will give her services on the occasion.

Approxos of that lady, a short time ago the "Nitrate King" gave an evening Entertainment at his private house at Eltham; and sent for Mrs. Shaw to entertain his guests. The lady was at Hastings and as the notice was very short had some hesitation in accepting the invitation. But Colonel North soon placed all her doubts at rest. He engaged a special train for her at an enormous expense, presented her with a magnificent dress from Worth's at Paris, and gave her a cheque for two hundred guineas, in return for which the lady delighted the Colonel's guests by whistling two melodies.

The Jubilee of the Penny Post is being celebrated this week by the Head officials of the Post Office. Mrs. Follows, the daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, is also going to hold a reception at her house at Hampstead in honour of the occasion. Later on it is proposed to hold a more general celebration in which all the "dear lights" of the Post Offices in London will be asked to take part.

The "Woman Movement" in England is gaining ground. A ladies fire brigade has been started at Billingham, a town in Lincolnshire; the subscriptions having been raised, a fire engine has already been ordered from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons of London. I understand, too, that there are already two ladies fire brigades in existence, one in connection with Gorton and the other with Holloway College.

Miss Helen Webb M. B. L. S. A. a distinguished Student of the London School of Medicine for Women, has received the appointment of Assistant Medical Officer to the Homerton Fever Hospital, after having completed a term of office as clinical assistant at the Eastern hospitals. This is the first time a lady has been appointed to a post of this kind under the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

"Cosmopolitan."

Uruguay Republic

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1890

Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday. Saints Gregory, Jeremiah and Julian. Carnival. Lindley Murray, grammarian, died, 1826. Lessons, Morning, Genesis 9 to v. 20; Matthew 26 to v. 31. Evening, Genesis 12 or 13, Romans 1. 47 days past, 318 to the end of the year.

Holidays.

Monday and Tuesday being Carnival Holidays, THE RIVER PLATE TIMES will not appear again until Thursday morning next. Wednesday next, Ash Wednesday, is a day of National mourning being the anniversary of the death of General Venancio Flores, and may possibly be kept as a public holiday also, in which case our paper will not appear until Friday morning. As, however, we have been unable up to the time of writing to obtain any official intimation on the subject, the question must be left open.

Parliament.

From Buenos Aires.

Yesterday the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Bocayiva, together with Messrs. Pehna, Brício hijo, Netto, and the North American and Argentine Ministers resident here, arrived from Buenos Aires to attend the wedding of Minister Acevedo and Miss Braga, which took place at the residence of Sr. Braga last evening. The ceremony was followed by a dance which was kept up with great animation till a late hour this morning. The happy couple leave for Europe.

Whose fault?

A boy called José Lanzinotti, 12 years of age, was horribly mutilated by the tram which ran over him on the incline near Calles Ibcuy and Paysandó. He is in the hospital and not expected to live.

A lady was getting into the tram with her little boy at the corner of Uruguay and the Avenue Rondeau on Friday afternoon. The train either had not properly pulled up or else started again too soon. The boy fell under the wheels and was crushed so that his life is despaired of. The lady fainted. The guard and driver were both taken into custody.

Good Tobacco.

All those lovers of the fragrant, who wish to enjoy a really good smoke should try the W. D. and H. O. Wills' tobaccos imported by Danckelman and Schrader of 72 Calle Colon. Their former shipment being exhausted, these enterprising tobacconists have just despatched a new remittance through the Custom House, Brands "Gold Flake," "Honey dew," "Three Castles," "Bird's eye," and "Cut Cavendish" all as fresh and in as fine condition as through just taken from the deposits of the celebrated manufacturers at Bristol.

Caridad Lottery.

The following were the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing.

11743 \$ 25000.
10058 \$ 1000.
3865, 1431 \$ 500 each.
7182, 10445, 3875, 4283, \$ 200 each.
3690, 3579, 1922, 8922, 12529, 6197,
2736, 1556, 4002, 11285, 11801 \$ 100 each.

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The River Plate Times

WEEKLY EDITION

Uruguay.

1888-1889.

NAVIGATION, CUSTOM HOUSE AND HOME COMMERCE.

In our last issue we published the port and home commerce statistics for the past year of 1889, as furnished by the *Dirección de Estadística General* from official sources; we now propose to compare these figures with those for the preceding year 1888, the comparison will serve to illustrate the steady progress the country is making in both foreign and home commerce.

NAVIGATION.

In 1888 the total navigation was represented by 35,203 vessels with a tonnage of 10,551,624 in 1889 the vessels were 35,622 and the tonnage 12,344,372, the number of vessels therefore increased by 419 and their tonnage by 1,792,748.

The gradual increase in the past years may be gathered from the following statement. The number of vessels arrived in 1886 was 14,271, in the following year 15,078; in 1888 it was 17,664 and in 1889 17,890. The tonnage of the arrivals increased from 4,144 millions in 1886 to 4,741 millions in 1887, and from 5,229 in 1888 to 6,415 millions in 1889. Of these vessels the arrivals from abroad were 86, 1156 vessels, '87, 1225 vessels, '88 1357 vessels and 1889, 1753 vessels, the other arrivals being due to the coast and river navigation.

IMMIGRATION.

In 1888 the number of passengers who arrived from abroad was 16,581 and from the Argentine coast 53,366, forming a total of 69,947; the number who left for abroad was 7,601 and for the Argentine coast 46,474 forming a total of 54,075. There was therefore a gain for the country in 1888 of 15,872 immigrants.

In 1889 the figures were:—arrived from abroad 27,349, from the Argentine coast 59,545, total arrivals 86,894; left for abroad 10,658, from the Argentine coast 50,712, total left 61,370, balance in favour of the country 25,524. Comparing 1888 with 1889 the figures have therefore increased in the latter year as follows: arrivals from abroad increased by 10,768; arrivals from Argentine coast increased by 6,179; total gain for Republic increased by 9,562. The balances in favour of the country in the last three years have been '87, 4,136, '88, 15,872 and 25,524 in 1889.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

This movement shows a heavy excess of export over import last year, through the large sums remitted to Brazil and Europe. While receiving only 262,385\$ from Europe, we have dispatched thither 3,499,053\$, an excess of exits over entrances of over three millions. We have received from Brazil 868,053\$ and remitted 3,959,218\$, another excess of remittances of over three millions. From the Argentine Republic we have received over 4 millions and remitted over 2 millions. The actual amount that has left the country in excess of receipts was \$4,452,557.

CUSTOM HOUSE REVENUE.

The extraordinary increase in our Custom House Revenue we have long pointed out as a most favourable sign. From 6 millions in 1883, it increased to 7 millions in 1885, and from 8 millions in 1887 to \$8,845,777 in 1888. But 1889 has surpassed all previous years registering as it does \$10,797,970 an increase of almost two millions on the preceding year.

HOME COMMERCE.

In treating of our Home Commerce, as illustrated by the pastoral, agricultural and other produce brought to the capital from the interior departments, through the produce markets and by the railways, so as to facilitate a comparison of the results realized in 1888 and 1889, we will divide the various products under the following headings: (1) Cattle and sheep products, (2) Live stock, (3) Agricultural produce, (4) Farm and Dairy produce, (5) Building material, brick, stone, lime, etc.

Cattle and Sheep Products.

In a comparison we recently made of 1888 with previous years, we pointed out to what an extent our interior commerce, especially in cattle and agricultural products, had increased. This increase so noticeable in 1888 is still further augmented in 1889. The item of horns in 1888 amounted to 32,663, in 1889 it rose to 40,402. Hoofs show a similar increase. Hair stood at 214,267 kilos. in 1888 but in 1889 the amount of this important article was 227,311 kilos. In hides, a slight falling off is noticeable, the 315,000 cow hides and 7,445 horse hides of 1888 compared unfavourably with the 328,863 cow hides and 5,360 horse hides of 1889; but this falling off is more than compensated for, by the great increase in skins, the various classes, sheep, lamb, monito, etc., summing up in 1888 to 2,631,509 and in 1889 to about double that number, namely, 5,003,044 skins.

In wool a falling off is visible, but the higher prices which rule for this article, will possibly render the yield of 1889 even more lucrative to the producers than that of the previous year. In 1888 the amount which entered Montevideo from the camp, was 22,318,334 kilos., but in 1889 it was only 18,043,325 kilos. This last return, however, is larger than that of 1887, which only summed up to 13,790,154 kilos.

The falling off in wool in 1889, has been recompensed, to some extent, by the increase in other cattle and sheep products. Tallow has increased from 50,299 kilos in 1888, the largest amount ever registered up to that date, to 58,849 kilos in 1889. Grease has risen from 23,969 kilos in 1888 to 70,724 in 1889 and other items in a like proportion, ostrich feathers having made notable progress from 374 kilos. in 1888 to 6,426 kilos in 1889.

Live Stock.

Under this head we notice that the number of cattle sent in from the departments to the cattle market of the capital, is not as large as in 1888, owing to a considerable falling off in the number of head taken by the *saladeros*. Consumption, however, has called for a larger demand, the 127,325 head of 1888 having increased in 1889 to 153,302. Sheep for exportation stand at about 20,000 in both years, this industry having called for an increase from 429 in 1886, to 11,096 in 1887. Consumption has also monopolized a larger number of sheep in 1889, the figures in 1888 being 67,641 head, against 75,369 in the following year.

Agricultural Produce.

With the exception of wheat itself, which is put down at the low figure of 15,247,616 kilos., all the agricultural products show a most astonishing increase, as will be seen from the accompanying tables. The falling off in wheat is partly explained by the increase in wheat flour.

	1888	1889	Increase
Alfalfa bales	671	671	0
Hay	49,613	46,399	-3,214
Tobacco	199	199	0
Increase in 1889, bales	47,269		
Bird seed kls.	10,750	324,800	314,050
Beans	234,069	608,932	374,863
Refined do.	138,775	182,091	43,316
Barley	222,721	377,040	154,319
Wheat flour	193,522	24,580	-169,000
Lined	11,565	12,537	972
Maize	16,886,128	18,463,571	1,577,443
Kls. 1887-89	20,189,874	3,292,365	

From the latter table it will be seen that the increase in the principal agricultural products amounts to over three million kilos., equivalent to an increase of the 16 millions of 1888, of about 20 per cent.

This is a result which should be most encouraging to those who feel warmly interested in the speedy development of agriculture in this country, the excellent conditions of which for agricultural purposes, are now universally acknowledged.

Farm and Dairy Produce.

Under this head it is pleasing to note the expansion which is being given to dairy farming, an industry in which the Swiss Colony near here, is taking the lead. Farm produce is also increasing both in quality and quantity.

In 1885 and 1886 the average number of eggs sent to this market from the interior was about 200,000 a year, in 1887 this figure rose to nearly 2 millions. But when in 1888 this number was increased to over 7 millions, a falling off might well have been expected the following year. Any such expectation, however, has not been realized, a still further increase being noticeable, the respectable number of 9,478,931 eggs having arrived in this market from our interior colonies in 1889.

The arrival of butter is about the same as in 1888, over 6,000 kilos, but the amount of 220,420 kilos of cheese which came into this market from our colonies in 1888 was increased in 1889 to 383,197 kilos. Other items show the following increase: garlic 417,889 in 1888, to 143,000 in 1889; fowls and birds in general 123,772 in 1888, and 292,003 in 1889; onions 255,800 in 1888 and 1,133,800 in 1889; potatoes 271,320 kilos. in 1888 and 725,154 kilos. in 1889; beans 37,832 kilos. in 1888, and 106,788 kilos in 1889.

Building Material.

In this branch of industry the increase is most notable, the large amount of 75,700 building stones which entered Montevideo from the interior in 1888, looks quite small against the 4,008,930 which entered in 1889.

The bricks brought in, in 1888 numbered 1,769,700 but in 1889 they reached 9,075,130. Stone shows 67,524 tons in the past year against only 39,962 in 1888. Marble 24 wagon loads against 17 in 1888, while 11,649 *faneques* of lime have been received in 1889 against 9,230 *faneques* in 1888.

Summary.

The following is a short summary of some of the comparisons we have made:

Navigation.

Movement from and for beyond seas.

1889 vessels	3,423	tonnage	4,308,683
1888	2,638		3,214,474
Favor 1889 ves/1785	1,094,200		

Movement between Montevideo port and rivers and coast.

1889 vessels	7,252	tonnage	3,980,874
1888	7,149		3,140,764
Favor 1889 ves/103	840,110		

Movement coast and river ports

1889 vessels	24,947	tonnage	4,154,902
1888	25,416		4,196,580
Favor 1888 ves/469	41,484		

Total navigation movement

1889 vessels	35,622	tonnage	12,344,372
1888	35,203		10,551,924
Favor 1889 ves/419	1,792,748		

Total cargo moved

1889 ocean coast and river, tons	1,773,010
1888 do do	1,411,686
Favor 1889 tons	361,924

Immigration

1889 arrivals from abroad and Argentine coast	86,891
1888 do	69,947
Favor of 1889	16,944

Immigration and Emigration

1889 Balance in favour of country	25,524
1888 do	15,852
Favor of 1889	9,672

Custom House Revenue

1889 Receipts of Custom House Montevideo	\$10,362,432
1888 Receipts of Custom House Montevideo	8,446,562
Favor of 1889	\$1,915,870

1889 Do, including duty posts

1889 Do, including duty posts	\$10,797,970
1888 do	8,845,777
Favor of 1889	\$1,952,193

Navigation in the Port of Montevideo

1889.

In our issue of February 9th, we published the maritime statistics for the past year, showing the number of vessels with the amount of their registered tonnage which have entered and left this port in 1889. The following statement, just issued by the *Dirección de Estadística General*, is, as it were, a corollary to that already published, and shows, by calculation, the amount of cargo which these vessels have brought to the Port of Montevideo and the amount they have taken away.

OCEAN VESSELS.

Arrived 987 steamers with tons reg.	1,643,491
Left 1,016 steamers with tons reg.	1,659,515
Arrived 769 sailing vessels with tons reg.	534,526
Left 654 sailing vessels with tons reg.	471,144
Total tons registered.	4,308,686

From this total must be deducted:

On steamers arrived with tons reg.	1,643,491
11 steamers in ballast	3,161
On steamer left with tons reg.	1,659,515
156 steamers in ballast tons reg.	223,904
On sailing vessels arrived and left with tons reg.	1,005,680
8 sailing in ballast	1,610
423 sailing left in ballast	369,290
41 sailing left did not discharge cargo	19,527
39	390,457
Total	3,691,161

This shows that 3,691,161 tons register have entered, doing business in the port.

From the calculation made by the Board of Statistics, with reference to the navigation movement, it is known that steamers bring, on an average, 5.35 o/o and take away, on an average, 10.24 o/o of their registered tonnage, and that sailing vessels load on an average 30 o/o more than their registered tonnage. According to calculations on these bases, the following is the actual amount of cargo carried by the vessels above mentioned:

Cargo brought by steamers 9.35% of 1,643,491 tons registered.	153,370
Do, taken, 10.24 % of 1,643,611	147,005
Do, brought and taken by sailing vessels discharging in the port, 30 % increase on 615,233 tons registered.	799,789
Total cargo of ocean vessels.	1,100,165

RIVER AND COAST VESSELS.

Arrived 1,718 steamers with tons.	1,847,963
Left 1,702 steamers with tons.	1,838,750
Arrived 1,877 sailing vessels with tons.	130,950
Left 1,925 sailing vessels with tons.	294,156
Total tons registered.	3,980,874

From this total must be deducted:

On steamers arrived with tons reg.	1,847,968
146 steamers in ballast	38,906
On steamers left with tons reg.	1,838,750
121 steamers in ballast	27,071
On sailing vessels arrived and left with tons reg.	294,156
208 sailing arrived with tons reg.	27,103
171 sailing left with tons reg.	21,835
Total tons registered.	3,865,959

So that vessels of 3,865,959 tons registers have entered and effected business in the port in the past year.

Making a calculation based upon these figures, in the same way as above, in the case of the ocean vessels, the following is the result:

Cargo brought by steamers 9.35% of 1,847,963 tons registered.	169,147
Cargo taken by steamers 10.24 % of 1,847,979	185,515
Do, brought and taken by sailing vessels discharging in the port, 30 % increase on 245,218 tons reg.	318,783
Total real cargo of river and coast vessels.	673,445

SUMMARY COMPARING 1888 AND 1889.

Total cargo ocean vessels.	800,868	1,100,165
Do coast and river vessels.	610,818	673,445
Do ocean coast and river together.	1,411,686	1,773,610
Difference in favor of 1889 tons	361,924	

The National Hotel

Of all the great building improvements which have been so liberally and with such continuous energy, effected in Montevideo within the last two or three years, none call for higher eulogiums than the construction of this magnificent hotel.

Built just at the broad entrance of our charming Bay, on a promontory overlooking both the town and the sea, facing the Cerro, the most picturesque feature of our harbour landscape, the National Hotel, with its elegance of structure, its gabled roof, its general air of solidity combined with the perfection of modern architectural taste, as seen from the sea, forms a most striking contrast to the plain long range of Custom House buildings stretching away in the distance behind it, and as each revolution of the screw brings the ocean steamer nearer and nearer its welcomed destination, the Queen City of the Plate, must go far to prepossess new comers in favour of the town of which this handsome building is so conspicuous an ornament.

The construction of this splendid new hotel, which is so soon to be opened to the public, may be said, in many respects, to have created an epoch in Montevideo architecture and in River Plate hotel accommodation, by the inauguration of happy combination of modern elegance and luxury with real comfort and ease, hitherto totally absent from both public and private buildings, and especially from those wretched makeshifts that have hitherto done duty for hotels, on either side of the Plate.

The National Hotel which has been constructed as a necessary addition to the fine Gaudencio Bathing Establishment, of which Montevideo may well be proud, has been raised in a most remarkably short time. This notable innovation, a most welcome advance on the never ending building system in vogue but a few years back, is due to the unflagging zeal of the Hotel Company, the capitalist and proprietors, who have unceasingly pushed the matter on with inexhaustible perseverance, showing a praiseworthy determination that an establishment so urgently demanded in the River Plate, should be lacking, not a day longer than human energy could possibly prevent it.

It will be remembered, the solid foundations, all of heavy stone, of this splendid building, were laid some time ago, when the Grand Bathing Establishment was being constructed; but the real labour of the building was only commenced some six months back. During that busy half year, the work has been carried on with most extraordinary activity. Even the electric light has been brought into requisition, enabling gangs of workmen, to continue the labour, turn and turn about, both day and night, unceasingly; the structure rising like a fairy palace, in those few short months, before the astonished eyes of all Montevideo.

Some idea of the work so promptly and yet so thoroughly accomplished, may be gathered from the following statement. The Hotel is a six story building, occupying a full square of land. It contains no fewer than 315 dormitories and private sitting rooms, of various sizes, but all lofty, airy and filled with light. There are 8 large saloons, one of them occupying the entire length of the building. There are two splendid large, open, marble floored patios, both light, cool and airy with two intermediate, or covered courts, and a centre terrace or summer evening resort, surrounded with balustrades of marble and stucco work elegantly fashioned, partly sheltered with glass and hung with curtains. This terrace in the centre of the building, rises above the magnificently solid double staircases, rich with marble adornments, and affords the upper stories the benefit of patio, open air, but sheltered, refreshment room, or promenade.

In the construction of the National Hotel, some \$700,000 at least must have been spent. Of the material employed, all of the very first class, it suffices to cite the following items: two million bricks, 4,000 barrels of Portland cement, 6,000 barrels tierra romana, 20,000 cartloads of sand, loads upon loads of stone and marble, 4,000 qg. of iron. Nine iron columns surround the corridors each column weighing 780 kilos. The centre of the building is supported by 12 immense iron columns, weighing 2,600 kilos each, which have been got into their position by the aid of the latest application of hydraulic power. All the beams and joists of the building are of iron, while the wood work throughout, is of the finest cedar and walnut. Of doors, of which the hinges, handles, locks and hand plates are all of a most expensive composite metal, durable and elegant, there are no less than 980. During these last six months, 1,500 men have been constantly employed, on the building; the work of all kinds, carpentry, marble work, plaster and sculpturing, painting, iron work, gas and water pipe laying, etc. etc, all being in charge of first rate workmen and really able artists, in fact, the best workmen in the Plate.

Favoured by the kind permission of Col. Gaudencio, we had the pleasure of going over this splendid building yesterday afternoon; Col. Gaudencio and Señor Podesta acting as the most obliging and unerring of cicerones. The light, the coolness, the comfort, the airiness

and luxury of the interior is even more striking than the agreeable and favourable impression created by the charming and elegant exterior, had led us to expect.

Entering, from one of the two main porticoes,—that opposite the entrance to the Grand Bathing Establishment in Calle Piedras, we ascended the marble staircase, not failing to notice the elegance and richness of the ceilings adorned with most artistic stucco work. We passed into the first large patio, bordered with a dado of rich black marble.

Acting on the advice of our cicerones, we ascended the grand central staircase, under which are the telegraph, telephone and post office rooms, and proceeded to the top of the building, or rather to the fifth floor, not troubling to examine the top story or servants' floor, as the ample space allowed for those departments could easily be gathered from the corresponding rooms below.

Passing up the grand staircase, the ascension of which is most comfortable owing to the gradual manner in which it is arranged, and the continual pauses and breaks afforded by the happy accommodation of intervening landings and ample entresols,—on reaching the third and fourth floors where the dormitories and suites of rooms are, one is struck by the great space allowed, in the wide corridors that stretch all round, most elegantly adorned with tasseled pavement of various patterns bordered with marble.

Here one can breathe and move. What a difference to the stuffy, narrow spaces we have so long been accustomed to in our River Plate hotels! The rooms are arranged in most convenient sets, so that families may take suites of bedrooms and sitting rooms all opening into each other, and enjoying light and air both from the open interior and from the outside. The rooms are all supplied with electric bells, electric light, telephonic apparatus, gas and water; the bedrooms being fitted up with a service of taps and basins supplying and emptying water in the most convenient style. The baths of course are in the establishment in front where every class of bath can be had.

Every suite of rooms has windows to the street, and on whatever side of the immense building the rooms may be chosen, the occupants will enjoy the benefit of a most splendid view, and the freshest of fresh air.

On the north side, above Calle Piedras, looking over the Bathing Establishment, the view is splendid. Near at hand, the Custom House, and the entire Bay crowded with its hosts of shipping in front. In the distance you catch a view of the Reducto and the Union to the right, in front Bella Vista and the Cerro, to the left the mouth of the harbour with what might well be mistaken for open sea beyond. A splendid view indeed, of land and sea, of mount, of shipping, of country and city.

On the west side, there is even a more open view of sea. To the right Bella Vista and the Paso del Molino; in front the Cerro, surrounded by its picturesque old fort; below, the Bay studded with craft of all kinds; to the left the mouth of the river with the ocean pockets steaming in and a far away view of what might be Flores Island.

The South side looks over Calle Cerrito, and here again a splendid view may be had of land and sea of town and country. The cupola of the Cathedral Matriz, with its towers, may be seen on the land side, as well as the tower of the San Francisco Church, the Corridó Hospital and many other fine buildings. Farther in front, the river stretches away to its mouth. In the distance the Punta Carretas lighthouse can be distinguished, and a streak of smoke, like a line of dust upon the water, indicates the gradual approach of the transatlantic steamer.

The eastern side, over Calle Patagones, has a glorious view of land and houses in front backed by country in the distance and lined on either side with stretches of water. Seated in a drawing room or bed room here, we can look out over the Cerrito, the Paso del Molino, Bella Vista, the Union and Maroñas. Water to right of us, water to left of us. On the right the river rolling to its mouth, with Punta Carretas lighthouse in the distance; on the left the harbour, the play with the Central Railway station, and the train puffing along round the back of the Bay; close at hand, the Custom House mole; near enough it seems for us to be able to recognize our friends, as they land or embark.

Three larger river steamers appear to be close in shore; we watch the crowded boats as they carry on board, the passengers for Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring river ports.

Below us, while standing upon the balcony we see the widest part of Calle Cerrito, like a plaza, beneath us, and miles of people walking about, no doubt complaining of the heat of the warm summer's day, while we, from our lofty *coin d'observation*, drink in the fresh air and bask in pleasant sunshine with unmixed delight.

Next to the glorious views, the fresh air, the lofty rooms and splendid ventilation, we think the very liberal supply of sanitary conveniences is most noteworthy. Every section,—and each wing of each story is divided into several sections,—contains most well arranged double W.C. perfectly fitted with lavatory, urinals and other

conveniences, on the most modern system. This is an improvement on the parsimonious supply of these conveniences in our old hotels, which ladies especially will thoroughly appreciate. Every wing and section is separated or semi-detached by corridors and each section is supplied with its water pipes with double opening for the prompt service of water in case of fire. Large tanks of water are constructed at the top of the building which would produce a tremendous force of water.

The National Hotel will be