

The Montevideo Times

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SOLE AGENTS FOR EUROPE,
UNITED STATES AND THE COLONIES,
REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO., LIMITED

VOL. V.

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1891.

No. 656.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

DR. IRVINE—Physician and Surgeon, specialist in diseases of women and children. First prizeman in surgery. Consultations 12 to 2.—Telephone Montevideo 1015 Calle Rincon 26. 145pm.

G. P. MORRISON—SURGEON DENTIST, Calle Cámaras corner of Rincon. Consultations from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. 88pm.

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J. O'DONOGHUE, Surgeon-Dentist. Corresponding Member of the Odontological Society of London. Member of the British Dental Association, etc. Office hours from 9 to 5, Calle 25 de Mayo 256. 81pm.

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Compañía de Seguros Generales—A prima fija y de Beneficios mútuos

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The Montevideo Times

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Sole Agents for the Argentine Republic, Messrs. Ravenscroft, Rowland and Mills, 559 Calle Piedad, Buenos Aires.

No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor
W. H. DENTON.

Notice to Advertisers.

To avoid disputes, advertisers are respectfully advised that all «permanent» or monthly advertisements will be charged for until due notice is given of their withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid advertisements inserted for a specified period. The advertiser is not qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of advertisements.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 4, 1891.

PASSING NOTES.

Well-informed contemporaries

express the opinion that the Consolidated Debt Bill will be sanctioned by the Senate on Monday or Tuesday.

We hope this may be so. Too much time has already been spent over the matter, to the detriment of all other business. When this is done it is to be presumed Government will reveal its intentions respecting the National Bank, the indefinite moratorium granted to which is a general obstacle to commerce. It must be remarked that it is not only want of confidence from which we are suffering, but also absolute uncertainty as to the present and future position. The real intentions of Government are as much a mystery now as they were when the crisis first began fifteen months ago.

No one knows from day to day what new plan may be proposed, or new policy adopted. It is this prolonged attitude of uncertainty and expectation, fatal sign of a weak or incapable government, which has prolonged and intensified the crisis so terribly.

Time, energy and resources have been wasted in transitory and useless measures and in waiting for contingencies which are never realised, whereas a bold and vigorous definite policy applied at the inception of the crisis might have cut short the greater evils and by this time placed us well on the road to recovery.

As it is, we are as much at the beginning to-day as we were in June, 1890, and just as uncertain when the reaction is to commence, with the added burden of fifteen months bad times and the consequent increase of difficulties.

Those who have read through the lengthy report we have just published of the meeting of Uruguay bondholders in London, will, we fully expect, agree with us in thinking that the negotiations by no means wear that «satisfactory» aspect which has been persistently affirmed here.

The arrival of contemporary papers with independent criticism may clear up certain points at present rather obscure, but, judging from the evidence before us, we should certainly say that the opposition not only had the best of the argument, but also that it is still sufficiently formidable to give serious trouble in the carrying out of the measures supposed to be adopted, unless the Government takes further steps of conciliation. It is evident that the measures laid before the meeting by the self-appointed Bondholders Committee, although practically the same as those now known to us here, differed considerably from those first published in England, and were more or less sprung upon the meeting as a surprise.

The bondholders were certainly not afforded the opportunity they should have had of discussing the measures independently amongst themselves, still less of proposing other more generally acceptable measures. As we have already had occasion to say, the attitude throughout has been too dictatorial on the side of the debtors.

The situation of debtor and creditor has been practically reversed. The question has not been of what the debtor ought to pay or might pay, but of what it is convenient for him to pay—according to his own pecuniary views. It must be remembered that in a case like the present the interest of the «high financial parties» taking the lead in the negotiation, is not only different from that of the humbler bondholders, but may even be directly opposed to it. The fore-knowledge possessed by the first-named of the transac-

tions impending gives them an opportunity, denied to the latter, of protecting themselves from future loss. Moreover, their very position and relations in the financial or speculative market, may make an arrangement acceptable to them (especially when there is added the solatium of a handsome commission for carrying out the negotiations) which is decidedly disadvantageous to the ordinary bondholder or investor. Without wishing, therefore, to cast any impeachment on the honour or disinterestedness of the Committee concerned, we cannot help thinking that the negotiations would have been more satisfactory, or at all events less open to opposition, if they had been left more directly to the body of bondholders, or still more, if they had been entrusted to entirely disinterested arbitrators. Even supposing the measures adopted to be acceptable to this or that banking firm, holding heavy claims, it by no means follows that they are fair for the ordinary investor. And a creditor to the extent of £500 has just as much claim to consideration and fair treatment—in some cases even more—as one to the extent of £500,000. The amount of the credit cannot effect the equity of the arrangement.

The meeting in question, judging from the report before us, seems to have been chiefly devoted to the statements made by Sir Edward Thornton, and little opportunity was given of examining or controverting them, though they were open to criticism in several points. His statements respecting the local necessities of the Government, for instance, should have been challenged. The creditors might have hardly been so ready to make concessions were they fully acquainted with the fact that the Uruguayan Government has expended and still expends some three million dollars yearly on a preposterous army list, and iniquitous pension list, and obstinately rejects all suggestion of radical reduction in this sum, either for the purpose of meeting its foreign debts or for applying the money to the development of the Republic or relief of burdensome taxes. So long as this monstrous item is maintained we feel it difficult to express much sympathy with the financial troubles of the Government. Again, Sir Edward Thornton, dealing with the heavy indebtedness of Uruguay, brought forth the remarkable argument that this indebtedness, exceeding that of any other nation, was a special claim for the indulgence of her creditors. Are we to assume then, that if the debt had only been heavy enough, she might have claimed entire exoneration? May we argue from this that the heavier the debt the less the obligation to pay, and that whilst a small debtor should pay in full, a large one may expect «indulgent consideration»? Such an argument will not bear examination for an instant. The real questions at issue are how the debt was incurred, and what possibilities are there of it being paid now or in the future. Again, with all respect to Sir Edward, we cannot agree with his conclusions that the holders of Unifics have been properly considered. There seems to us little rational doubt that their guarantee in the shape of a lien on the Customs' revenue—not that the guarantee seems to have been worth much—has been sacrificed by the admission of debts not so guaranteed previously. Sir Edward makes much of the fact that holders of a Unific bond for £100 will receive a bond of the new debt for £105 to cover interest to January 31. The Minister of Finance, in making his calculations for the amortisation by purchase of the new bonds, estimates the average quotation for the next ten years at 40%. This is not a consoling prospect for holders of Unifics who bought them at any time since 1885, when the quotation has generally varied from 50 to 70, and who trusted to the good faith of the Uruguayan government and the special guarantee of the Unifics as compared with the other foreign loans. And what guarantee is offered for the new consolidated debt? So far as we can see, nothing more satisfactory than that previously offered and which proved of no avail. Is it seriously contemplated to send English receivers to take the 45% of the Customs revenue as it enters? The Bill in its present form does not state as much, and from what we can see of the spirit prevailing in the Senate here, it is not unlikely that the clause affecting the Customs revenue may be further modified if not struck out altogether. The obliquity of ideas respecting the position of debtor and creditor extends to an objection to giving any tangible guarantee for the payment of the debt, even when it is only a continuation of an existing guarantee and in return for substantial concessions. The amendment rejecting the scheme was refused by a narrow majority. What would happen in case the opponents refuse to accept the measure and insist on better terms for their claims, remains to be seen. If the Republic cannot pay in full now, there is no reason—

with better Government—that it may not be so five or ten years hence, and certainly no adequate reasons have yet been brought forward to persuade her creditors to a permanent reduction of their claims. Although, then, the negotiations may be highly satisfactory to the Government here, we fail to see that they are so for its creditors.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1891.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Our Lady of the Rosary. Saint Francis d'Assisi. First English Bible printed, 1535. F. Crispi, Italian Premier, born, 1819. Hyde Park riots, 1866. 277 days past, 88 to the end of the year.

Lessons. Morning: Ezekiel 14; Ephesians 4, v. 25 to 5, v. 22.—Evening: Ezekiel 15 or Ezekiel 24, v. 15; Luke 6, v. 20.

Parliament.

In the Chamber of Senators, on Friday, as the Consolidated Debt Bill was about to be brought forward for discussion in detail, the Minister of Finance rose and said that the discussion had been postponed in order that Government might exchange ideas with the Committee of Finance respecting the modifications to be introduced. For this purpose a meeting of the Committee had been convened for 10 o'clock that morning, but owing to the absence of Mrs. Cuestas and Herrera y Obes, it could not be held. As the proposed object thus remained unfulfilled, he was obliged to ask that the discussion might be again postponed.

This was agreed to at once, and the Chamber adjourned without any further business being transacted.

The Debt of Uruguay.

At the large meeting of holders of Uruguay Bonds, at Cannon-street Hotel yesterday, very distinct opposition to the plan of conversion was expressed. The strongest speech was made by the secretary of the Antwerp bondholders, who appealed for time on the ground that, although the Council of Foreign Bondholders had considered the whole subject, yet as Belgian subjects held nearly five millions nominal of the bonds, they also ought to have an opportunity of making up their minds. This was implicitly an appeal for adjournment, but no definite resolution or amendment for that purpose was put, and in the end the resolution for accepting the show of a narrow majority of hands. A compromise will in the end have to be accepted as a matter of course, and it will probably take the form of the 3 1/2% proposed; but it seems more likely that the Antwerp Committee will, on their part, make a struggle for principle. In truth, the stigma of default ought not to be removed from Uruguay unless, while paying the 3 1/2% p.p. now stipulated, some provision be made for the balance, even thought it be in stock receiving no interest for a period of years. Uruguay and Argentina, among other countries, have been over-indulged by European financiers, and having become accustomed to obtain new loans whenever it was necessary to pay interest on old debts, they cannot readily get into the habit of meeting interest out of their own resources. Still, that is hardly a reason why present difficulties should excuse the permanent reduction of the principal and interest of debt. Holders will be stimulated by the stout opposition shown to-day. So long as any large minority stand out, whether here or on the Continent, Uruguay cannot force on the conversion without incurring the stigma of default.—Daily News, Sept. 1.

The Night Shelter.

Staff-Captain Ewens of the Salvation Army has favoured us with the following details of the work done in this institution.—Number of meals distributed from August 19 to September 30, 1,900. Number of men who slept in the Shelter during the same period, 938. Situations found for 18. Men sent to Brazil, 11. Parcels of clothing, etc., have been received from Mrs. S. Lowry, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. Theobald, Mr. Connell, Mr. Satow, Mr. Callender, Mrs. McCrindle and Mr. A. J. Towers. Distributed, 20 shirts, 7 pairs boots and shoes, 5 coats, 10 pairs trousers, besides waistcoats, socks, collars, and women's and children's clothes.

We may remark that the above number of 938 men gives sleeping accommodation does not represent separate individuals, as the same men have been afforded shelter for several nights at a time. It would be convenient to know the actual number of persons assisted during the period, apart from the number of times they may have used the shelter.

Attempted Suicide.

A painful sensation has been caused by the attempted suicide of Sr. Julio Barroquet, proprietor of the well-known haberdashery shop in Calle Sarandí. For some time past he has been suffering from bad health which had depressed his spirits. On Friday he left his house, telling his wife he was going to inspect some property of his

in calle Gaboto, but instead he took the tram to Punta Carra, and on arriving there he drew a revolver and attempted to shoot himself in the head. Fortunately he only succeeded in inflicting a flesh wound in the chin, and fell to the ground fainting. Some neighbours went to his assistance, and after the wound had been dressed he was taken home. He is already out of danger.

Fire.

About half past two yesterday morning a violent fire broke out in the large barraca of wood and building materials, belonging to Messrs. Marcelino Santurio and Weisses, in the Barrio Rens del Norte. Owing to the distance the Fire Brigade was some time arriving, and the flames already had destroyed a large part of the inflammable materials. Still they were able to effect considerable salvage, and after about two hours hard work the fire was extinguished. It has not yet been possible to estimate the damages, which are considerable. The place was insured in the «Lion» Company for \$14,000. The police are enquiring into the origin of the fire, at present unknown.

SUNDRIES.

—Not very long ago some well-meaning but certainly ill-advised person presented two large and noisy bells to the church of San Francisco in Calle Cerrito, in the middle of a populous and busy neighbourhood. Ever since then these bells have been a source of serious annoyance to all the neighbours for several squares round, owing to the aggressive way in which they are jangled at all hours of the day and night. If the ringers would only learn to ring them properly, the nuisance would be less intolerable, but as it is, for every one person called to devotion by them there are several hundred molested by their discordant clangour. It may be added that this church further enjoys the distinctive merit of being one of the ugliest ever built.

—When we get a little more civilised the clanging of church bells, the tooting of tramway horns, the yells of newsboys, and all other objectionable street noises by which the many are made to suffer for the benefit of a few, will be banished from our midst, and we will look back with wonder upon the time when they were tolerated.

—The Representatives have been having an easy time of it for the last fortnight, holding no sittings whilst the Debt Bill is being discussed in the Senate. All the same, we do not see why they should not proceed with other important business lying before them which it is quite practicable to discuss without reference to the Debt Bill. At present they are doing nothing to earn the heavy salaries they draw. There is no reason that the discussion and obstruction in the Senate should entirely block all public business.

—Is the Minister of War aware of the fact that the sentries on duty at the barracks of the 2nd Infantry in the Aguada, insult and even assault the passengers who pass on that side of the footpath? Such conduct is not calculated to make the Uruguayan a uniform respected.

—According to a telegram from Prague an attempt has been made on the life of the Austrian Emperor by two mines formed on the railway over which the royal train was about to pass. Fortunately they exploded before the arrival of the train and no one was hurt.

—We remind our readers of the interesting cricket match to be held this afternoon between the Cricket and Rowing Clubs. Play commences at 1 p.m.

—The mails by the «Britannia» yesterday arrived too late to be of any service for today's issue. We expect to have a budget of interesting items for next week, however.

—The Court of Appeal in second instance has confirmed the sentence of 19 years' imprisonment on Luis Rossi for the murder of Agustín Gianazzi on June 28, 1890.

—Shakespeare's grand tragedy of «Hamlet» will be given at the Politeama this evening. This is a piece in which Sr. Maggi will be seen to great advantage.

—The 3 Bemoles will repeat their clever and amusing performance at the Cibils Theatre this evening.

—No mails arrived from Buenos Aires yesterday. Eccentricities of the steamer and postal service.

—Sr. Horacio García Lagos, having been appointed legal representative of the Central Uruguay Railway and its branches, in place of Mr. H. Chamberlain, has therefore resigned his post as member of the Government Committee of Railway Accounts. His successor is not yet named.

—The census recently carried out in the town of Durazno gives the number in inhabitants as 5,742, of whom 4,769 are Orientals. There are 2732 males to 3010 females, and 176 houses of business.

—Unless another change should occur in the rather unsettled weather, there will be an important and in-

teresting race meeting at Maroñas today. Special attention is attached to the Premio de Honor, one of the leading races of the year. The crack Guerrillero is warm favourite for this, but Combate is also in the betting. Favourites for the other events are Coronel, Tartarin or Gondola, Gondon, and Cantarina.

—The death occurred yesterday, after a long and painful illness, of the Sra. Emilia M. de Magariños, sister of Sr. Enrique Magariños Donnelly, and connected with well-known families. The funeral will take place at 10 this morning.

Holy Trinity Church.

XIX Sunday after Trinity.

Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Service 11 a. m.
Holy Communion 12.30 p. m.
Evening Service 7.30 p. m.

Musical Morning: Venite, 11. Psalms, 39, 42, 71. Te Deum, Goss. Jubilate, Tours. Kyrie Eleison, Barnby. Hymns, 396, 315, 347.—Evening: Magnificat, 120. Nunc Dimittis, 110. Hymns, 281, 246, 266.

Wednesday, October 7, and Friday, October 9, Litany at 9 a.m.

American Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264
Morning Service 11 a. m.
Sunday School 12.30 p. m.
Evening Service 7 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursdays at 8 p.m.

A. W. Greenman, Pastor.

Residence, calle Tacuarembó 242.

Salvation Army.

118 Calle Colón.

English Meetings.

Sundays at 10 a.m. 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Every weekday at 8 p. m.
Every Thursday at 8 p. m.

Admission Free.—All are invited.

Spanish meetings at 156 Calle Aguiar and Sarandí 50, esquina Masie, every evening at 8 p.m. and every Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m.

S. R. Ewens, Staff Capt.

LONDON NOTES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Yesterday was celebrated throughout Germany as the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan. In Berlin the public buildings and many of the private houses were decorated, and patriotic articles appeared in all the newspapers. Prince Bismarck's principal organ, in an article upon the European situation, states that there are no more chances of a rupture of the peace than there were a year ago.

The great manoeuvres in the East of France, in which over 110,000 troops will take part, commenced to-day, and will last a fortnight.

Among the numerous papers read before the Oriental Congress yesterday was one by Professor Wilton Davies, who deplored the small amount of attention given to the study of Oriental languages in our public schools. Dr. Leitner, the organizing secretary, spoke unfavourably of the system imposed by the Government on the native schools in India.

At the concluding meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce in Dublin yesterday, resolutions, amongst others, were passed advocating a closer commercial union between the Mother country and her dependencies, and in favour of the decimal system.

Hop picking was commenced in some of the gardens at Boaksbourne yesterday. The crop has been much damaged by the recent gale.

Yesterday, at the annual licensing meeting of the Royston Herts magistrates, the police which has been recommended in other quarters for the reduction of public houses was adopted by the principal firm of brewers in the district, who intimated that they did not intend to apply for renewals for two of their fully-licensed houses. At Gosport and Northam the Bench intimated that they might not see their way to renew all the licenses next year, on account of their exceeding the population.

Lohmann was at his best at Scarborough yesterday. Mainly owing to his bowling, the Southerners gained a brilliant victory by six runs.

on several charges of fraud and bigamy. According to the statement of witnesses, the prisoner ingratiated himself with women, and having gone through a ceremony of marriage with them, possessed himself of their money and valuables. In one case he represented himself to be a detective-inspector.

THE FALL OF BALMACEDA.

(Daily News, August 31.)

President Balmaceda is beaten at last beyond the possibility of a doubt. The Congressionals have vanquished him in a great pitched battle which has given them possession of Valparaiso and of Santiago, the capital, and he is in flight for his life. For more than a week the two parties to the civil war in Chile have been fighting, and for all that time one of them has been persistently telling lies about the result. Which of them was the offender could only be known by the event. The event is left beyond dispute by the telegrams we publish to-day. We ventured to anticipate this conclusion from the telegrams published on Saturday, though these were in flagrant contradiction with other news from the same quarter. While we preferred to believe that the insurgents, or "Congressionalists," were the victors at Valparaiso, it was still possible for them to hold that they had been "chopped in on all sides" by the tactics of a Presidential commander who had never set a squadron in the field. Our reason for believing the contrary was that for the first time the news of the success of the Congressionals came more or less directly from Valparaiso itself. This, of course, looked very much as though they had forced the gate. No news favourable to President Balmaceda's enemies was consistent with the supposition of President Balmaceda's control of the wires. This conjecture is now confirmed by the telegrams of the foreign consuls to their Governments, and by the despatch of the correspondent of *The New York Herald*, who witnessed the decisive engagement. With this and later despatches before us, and with what was previously known, we may, in some measure, sift the truth from the false in the telegrams of the last ten days, and piece together the narrative of events as they occurred. The present battle, or series of battles, is evidently the result of a determination on the part of the Congressionals to stake all on the hazard of one great throw. They were tired of ruling without opposition in the north, while President Balmaceda still held the great seaports lower down and the capital. They were, moreover, afraid that if they delayed too long to turn their superiority at sea to account, it might not endure. The President had ordered powerful ships Europe, they were making the best of their way to the scene of operations, and they only awaited their armament to inflict what might have been a crushing blow on the insurgents.

Urged by these considerations the Congressionals determined to make a bold dash for Valparaiso. The week before last, accordingly, they landed at a point a little above the city and fortress, and the Presidential forces, though rather taken by surprise, at once came out to meet them. The President tried to prevent them from crossing the Aconcagua River, which was their first obstacle in the direct route to Valparaiso. He was beaten, they crossed under the fire of their ships' guns, and then the world had to wait for news of the decisive battle. The interval was all fiction on the President's side, and in so far as the world was concerned, all mystery on both. According to the official telegrams, the insurgents were regularly annihilated every other day, and the conqueror was only deliberating with what sauce he should eat them. As a matter of fact, they were quietly manœuvring for positions in their attack on the principal works which covered the rear of Valparaiso. They manœuvred so well that, on Friday last, the Presidential forces, though properly on the defensive, were constrained to come out to meet them. They left their entrenchments, and advanced against the Congressionals, but they were received with a withering fire which utterly destroyed their formation. At the decisive moment the Congressionals, under the leadership of General del Canto, gave the order to charge, and with a wild yell the insurgent line left their defenses and poured down on the already demoralized and retreating enemy. They were supported by the fire of their artillery, and in a few moments all was over. Valparaiso and with it Chile, had been lost and won. The insurgents were soon masters of the city, and of most of the ships that followed the fortunes of President Balmaceda. The President was in flight, the principal agents of his power had followed his example, and his creature, Señor Vicuña, the "President elect," had taken refuge on a German ship of war. The crews of other ships of war landed to preserve order, and the people threw flowers in the path of the victorious troops. Santiago surrendered as soon as it heard the news, so one side is now without an enemy. The result was due to good Congressional generalship, to hard fighting, and to the Mannlicher rifle. The Mannlicher rifle is the newest of the new arms, and it fires the smokeless powder which has brought about the latest revolution in the art of war. With no smoke of their own making between them and their enemy, the insurgents were enabled to take sure aim. The penetrative force of the small bolt-like projectile fired this rifle had the deadliest effect. In many instances the bullets went through the first

rank to continue their work of destruction on the men in the rear. The Chilean civil war has thus served a second time to illustrate the practical uses of the newest weapons. Congressional ironclads and Balmaceda's torpedo boats have gone to the bottom to enlighten experts in naval warfare as to the value of their latest theories of attack and defence. Finally, a Balmacedist army has been annihilated to show them that smokeless powder is all their fancy painted it, and, in its moral effect perhaps something more. The Itata surrendered to the United States, but her cruise answered its end. While the Congressionals were amusing their enemies and the world with the comedy of her flight and pursuit, they were quietly contriving the transfer of the cargo of weapons from Europe which has decided the event of the war.

The completeness of their triumph will, it is to be hoped, incline the Congressionals to mercy. To judge by the terms of surrender they have already offered, it is probable that only the immediate agents of Balmaceda will feel the weight of their vengeance. The President will do well to keep out of their way as long as he can. He has been merciless in his prosecution of the struggle, and has slain hundreds in cold blood. The sympathies of the world, which have counted for something in favour of the victors, would be alienated by a cruel reprisal. It is a pity that the captain of a British ship, in consenting to transport silver out of the country for President Balmaceda, should have given them the slightest excuse for doubting the good will of this country. It was an act of intervention in its tendency, however legal in itself. The result of the struggle will be received with general satisfaction if only because it puts an end to a bloody and devastating war. But this is not all. Thought the nature of this unhappy difference was at first obscure, its general principles have for some time been perfectly well understood. Señor Balmaceda was elected to the Presidency of Chile, and almost as soon as he was elected, he began to quarrel with his Congress. His contention was that the Congress had begun to quarrel with him, and that he was trying to save the country and the Republic from a group of dangerous factions. In this avowed, without any question of the minor merits of the dispute, he stands self-condemned. Presidents have no business to save Republics against themselves, especially when the popular will is expressed through lawfully elected assemblies. The essence of the Republican idea, or at any rate of the democratic one which nowadays means the same thing, is that peoples are to be suffered to learn wisdom from their own mistakes. If the Chilean Congress was factions, as the President alleged, it was nevertheless his bounden duty to respect the will of the majority, and to let the country judge by the result. His own scrupulous regard for the law would have rallied his fellow citizens to his side, and in the long run they would not have failed to give him such constitutional support as would have enabled him to rule for their good. This is precisely what happened in France when the fierce reaction against M. Jules Ferry and his following had, for a time, brought government almost to a deadlock. Ministry after Ministry came and went, but President Grévy, to his honour, stood immovable. He accepted every combination that seemed in the slightest degree likely to commend itself to Parliamentary opinion, and he finally wore out the factions by his patience, and by the abundant opportunity which it left them of making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the country. His predecessor, Marshal MacMahon, thought it his duty to take a contrary course. We know what happened. If he had persevered in his attempt to save the Republic against the Republicans, he would undoubtedly have anticipated, in his own person, the fall of Señor Balmaceda. His countrymen had not forgotten that, when they trusted Louis Napoleon in a like undertaking, he only saved the Republic for himself.

LONG SERMONS.

Canon Bell, of Cheltenham, writes to the *Times*:—"I see the letter of a Layman on 'long sermons' has been followed up by one who signs himself 'A Long-suffering Vicar.' It may be that the congregation of this 'Vicar' may suffer under his own sermons, for though he tells us that he preaches only for fifteen or twenty minutes, the shortness of a sermon is not always to be judged by the clock. Some sermons are long though they last only for fifteen or twenty minutes, and others are short though they occupy an hour. May I, as a rector who has, I hope some conception of the solemnity of his office, ask you to hear the other side? Great themes cannot be worthily discussed in a short compass. Subjects that touch the throne of God, the mysteries of the Cross, the wonders of redeeming love cannot be dismissed in a few minutes. Important truths have to be explained and enforced, and the highest doctrines are to be made to bear on the lowliest details. Can this be done in a sermonette? But it is missionaries and deputations that more especially come under the lash of your two correspondents. Surely, men fresh from the mission field, who come straight from the battle with idolatry and superstition, who are able to speak of that which they know, and testify that which they have seen, may be allowed, as every traveller from a far country would be allowed, a longer time than usual in which to tell their story,

and speak of what is being done for the evangelization and civilization of the barbarous and degraded. One thinks that this complaint of long sermons arises not so much from the faults of the preacher as from the want of interest in the hearers. If our modern congregations were like those who gathered round St. Paul when he returned from his missionary tours, and who were so enchanted by his exposition of Scripture that they besought to these words might be preached to them the next Sabbath, we should hear less of complaints like those of an impatient Layman and 'Long-suffering Vicar.' The interest in the subject would give shortness to the sermon."

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

It is as well that we should see ourselves as others see us. We have received a series of letters which have lately appeared in the *Militär-Zeitung* from a military correspondent, describing military life in England. The writer speaks very well of our cavalry, men and horses. Both are good, he says, but he thinks that far too much time is wasted on polish, which, in the case of young soldiers, only wears away. As regards our Horse Artillery, he considers the horses as the finest in the world for the purpose, and as showing unmistakable evidence of the care with which they are fed and groomed, but here again he holds that too much stress is laid on appearance, and he questions whether either men or horses would stand the hard usage which is exacted from German artillery during the summer exercises and manoeuvres. As a rule, he has nothing but praise to bestow upon our artillery; but he attaches grave significance to the recent reported cases of insubordination, which he considers due more to the want of touch between Officers and men than to the spread of Socialistic ideas. The organization, he thinks, is faulty, and the "big regiment" quite out of accord with modern ideas of organization. Of our infantry he does not speak with any great amount of enthusiasm and he lays stress on its absurd organization also. He is of opinion that the higher and best-known military authorities have shown themselves completely out of sympathy with the feelings and sympathies of the majority of the regimental officers, which accounts for much that is wrong. The British soldier, in fact, is spoken of in high terms of praise, but there is throughout a general feeling of contempt expressed for military administrators who have shown themselves incapable of appreciating *esprit de corps* and the glorious traditions of the Army.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL

Stock Exchange
Montevideo, Oct. 3, 1891.
Closing quotations.
Unifed (London) cash, 40.
Amortizable Debt, cash, 25.80 and of month, 25.80.
Cédulas A, cash, 29.40.
National Bank, cash, 10.20.
National Bank Notes, cash, 79.

The market was a trifle less deadly to-day, operations a shade broader and prices showing a firmer tendency. 410 National Bank shares sold at 10 and 10.20, closing 10.20 cash and end of month. \$3500 Notes at 78 and 79. Cédulas are now enjoying more favour. \$2500 Series A sold at 28.40 to 29.40, closing at the latter, \$10,000 Amortizables at 25.80 for end of month. A private telegram from London quotes Unifed there at 37 1/2.

Sales
1st Ring
National Bank Notes
\$1900 cash 78
1600 79

Cédulas A.
\$11000 cash 28.40
10000 Mon 28.40
10000 Oct 15 28.40
10000 Oct 31 28.80

Amortizable Debt.
\$5000 Oct 31 25.80

National Bank.
210 cash 10
100 Mon 10.20
50 Sept 30 10.20

AFTER HOURS
National Bank
10 cash 10

2nd Ring.
Cédulas A.
\$5000 Mon 28.80
5000 29.20
1000 cash 28.80
11500 29.40

Amortizable Debt.
\$5000 Mon 25.80

National Bank.
10 cash 10.20
30 Mon 10.20

Bank, Commercial.
London 90 d/a 61 1/2 51 3/4 7/8
Paris 90 d/a 5.40 5.44-5
Antwerp 90 d/a nom. nom.
Rio Janeiro
Buenos Aires 1/8 disc.
DISCOUNT 10
VALUES nom.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The balance sheet of the London and R. P. Bank on September 30 shows cash in hand to the amount of \$3,471,621.93 against an emission in circulation of \$1,261,250. The sum of \$3,404,090 held in treasury is composed of 279,000 Argentines, 94,000 Germans (20 marks), 44,500 Condors, 31,000 Brazilians, 66,000 Napoleons, 146,000 sovereigns and 2000 Eagles.

Montevideo Harbour Mission and Sailors' Home

12a—CALLE PIEDRAS—12a
NEAR THE PORT MARKET

Reading, Writing and Dining rooms, open daily for the use of Seamen of all Nationalities. Bedrooms, Bath rooms, etc. Papers and games provided. Private R. dining and Bedrooms for Captains and Officers. Services held on Sundays at 7 p.m.
D. A. Williams, Superintendent.

Gifts of books, papers, pictures, games, etc., will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

—Shareholders of the Banco Comercial are convoked to General meeting at 1 p.m. on the 15th instant to receive the half yearly report. Shares should be registered by the 10th instant.

—Gold closed yesterday in B. Aires at 442.40 after having touched 444.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 3, 1891.

Onzas, ps. m/n, cash, 72.40.
Sovereigns m/n, cash, 22.30.
Empréstito Interno, cash, 54.40.
Cédulas K, cash, 32.
Do. L, cash, 32.50.
Do. M, cash, 29.30.
Do. N, cash, 29.
Do. O, cash, 28.90.
Do. P, cash, 30.50.
Do. D, nacionales cash, 70.
Muelle Catalinas, cash, 7.80.
Gas primitivo, A. y B., cash, 51.
The *Eolo* sails.

MARITIME

Arrivals and Sailings

Montevideo, Oct. 3, 1891.

—Str. Sirio for Genoa, 65 pass.
—Str. Hydarnes for B. Aires.
—Str. Britannia from Liverpool, 61 pass.

Mail Steamers.

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. CATALUNA will leave TO-DAY for Santa Cruz, Cadiz, Barcelona, Marseilles, Vigo and Coruña. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 8.30 a.m. maritime agency 9 a.m.

Other dates.

—The str. EOLO will leave Oct. 5 for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 3 p.m. maritime agency 4 p.m.

—The str. RAMSES will leave Oct. 5 for Havre and Hamburg.

—The str. LA PLATA will leave Oct. 6 for Rio Janeiro, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux.

—The str. TAPARICA will leave Oct. 6 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Hamburg.

—The str. VITTORIA will leave Oct. 6 for Santos, Rio, Genoa and Naples.

—The str. RIVADAVIA will leave Oct. 7 for B. Aires and intermediates to Salto. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.30 p.m. maritime agency 5.15 p.m.

Scott's Emulsion

The best known medical authorities of Uruguay say that Scott's Emulsion is a very efficacious remedy, especially for children.

Montevideo, July 11, 1891.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne.
I have the greatest pleasure in stating that for several years I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, with great success. You have succeeded in placing in the hands of medical men a very efficacious remedy, and one easy of administration, especially to children.

Dr. Eugenio S. Cassanella.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER EVENING Entertainment Society.

SEASON 1891.

The fourth entertainment of the season will be held in the

Cibils Theatre

on Friday, October 9.

When will be repeated W. S. Gilbert's farcical comedy.

TOM COBB.

and the Trial Scene from Shakespeare's comedy.

The Merchant of Venice

Particulars respecting tickets, etc., in a day or two.

Nuevo Politeama

(CORNER OF QUEGUAY AND COLONIA)
Grand Italian Dramatic Company of Cav. Andrés Maggi.

Sunday, Oct. 4.

HAMLET.

Cibils Theatre

Sunday, October 4.

The famous eccentric musicians

THE 3 BEMOLES

and the celebrated Italian Artist Sr. EDUARDO MOCCIA.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED, Situation by married English Couple. Man as gardener or handy man, wife as cook or general servant. Apply to J. Bowers, 111 Calle Herrero, Bella Vista, or office of this paper. 1290 Oct. 11

For Sale. Furniture for sala and bedroom, suitable for married couple or single gentleman. Also, the house of three rooms to let, cheap. Apply, at once, calle Salispuedes No. 132. 1297 Oct. 4.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso

The Magnificent steamers of this Company are appointed to sail as follows FROM MONTEVIDEO

New Accelerated Itinerary.—Montevideo to Europe in 18 days.

FOR EUROPE

FOR THE PACIFIC

John Elder

Captain H. Perry
12th October 1891.
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Liguria

Captain A. Hamilton.
26th October 1891.
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Britannia

Captain G. E. Pugh Cook.
9th November 1891.
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

All the above steamers will touch at Plymouth to land passengers only.

The steamers *Aconcagua*, *Galicia*, *Britannia*, *John Elder*, *Iberia*, *Liguria*, *Potosi*, *Sorata*, are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

In future each steamer will carry a French Chef-de-cuisine and table wine (Claret) will be served gratis to passengers in all classes.

Passenger Fares.

To Lisbon 1st class £30 — 2nd class £18 — 3rd class \$30
To Vigo 1st class £30 — 2nd class £18 — 3rd class \$30
To Bordeaux 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £28.
To Plymouth and Liverpool 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10
Return Tickets 1st class £32 10s available for twelve months.

AGENTS.—WILSON SONS & CO. LIMITED
MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, Reconquista 365.
SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C. V. 65 pm.

The New Zealand Shipping Company Limited

FLEET OF STEAMERS

Rimutaka Ruapehu
Tongariro Aorangi

Kaikoura

The new and magnificent Steamers of this Line call at Rio Janeiro on their homeward voyages for Plymouth and London from New Zealand every month—All the steamers carry passengers of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class and are illuminated with electric light.

STEAMER	TONS REG.	TO SAIL FROM RIO JANEIRO
RUAPEHU	4,163	Oct. 23
KAIKOURA	4,474	Nov. 20
PONGARU	4,163	Dec. 18
AORANGI	4,163	Jan. 15 1892
RIMUTAKA	4,473	Feb. 12

Through fares to London from Montevideo 1st class £35—2nd £20—3rd £12.
For passages and further information apply to.

WILSON, SONS & CO. LIMITED

AGENTS.

Montevideo, Solis 55.

Buenos Aires, Reconquista 365.

and Rio Janeiro 96 pm.

Aconcagua

Captain W. Waddell.
12th October 1891.
for Sanly Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Sorata

Captain C. Aley
28th October 1891.
for Sanly Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Iberia

Captain George Massey.
9th November 1891.
for Sanly Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

All the above steamers run in connection with other of the same Company which trade up the Pacific Coast as far as Panama.

Shaw Savill and Albion Company Limited

FLEET OF STEAMERS

Ionic Doric
Coptic Arawa

Tainui

The magnificent and comfortable steamers of this Line call at Rio Janeiro on their homeward voyage from New Zealand for Plymouth and London, once a month. All the steamers carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers and are illuminated with electric light.

STEAMER	TONS REG.	TO SAIL FROM RIO JANEIRO
IONIC	4,753	Oct. 8
TAINUI	5,031	Nov. 5
DORIC	4,784	Dec. 3
ARAWA	5,026	Dec. 31
COPTIC	4,418	Jan. 28 1892

Through fares from Montevideo to London 1st class £35—2nd £20—3rd £12.
For further particulars apply to

WILSON, SONS & CO. LIMITED

AGENTS.

Montevideo, Solis 55.

Buenos Aires, Reconquista 365.

and Rio Janeiro 97 pm.

LLOYD BRAZILEIRO

LINEA DEL SUD

Salidas los dias 1, 12 y 27 de cada mes

EL EXPLÉNDO PAQUETE BRASILEIRO

DESTERRO

Saldrá el 12 de Octubre á las 8 a.m. con destino á Rio Grande, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Santa Catalina, San Francisco, Itajubá, Paranaguá, Antonina, Cananea, Iguapé, Santos y Rio de Janeiro.

LINEA DE MATTO GROSSO

Salidas, los dias 12 y 27 de cada mes.
Servicio con los vapores «Rapido», «Diamantino» y «Ladario».

EL PAQUETE.

LADARIO

Saldrá el 12 de Octubre á las 4 p.m., con destino á Buenos Aires, Rosario, Paraná, La Paz, Equigua, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Asuncion, Villa Concepcion, Corumbá y Cuyabá.

Recibe pasajeros, carga, encomiendas y dinero á flete.
Por informes dirigirse á la agencia.

120—CALLE PIEDRAS—120.

181 pm. ENRIQUE SA.

LA PLATENSE

FLOTILLA COMPANY LIMITED

ITINERARIO A REGIR DESDE EL 1.º DE MAYO DE 1891

SALIDAS DE MONTEVIDEO

Domingo Sin salida
Lunes Vapor *Eolo* para Buenos Aires y Uruguay hasta el Salto.

Martes Sin salida
Miércoles Vapor *Tridente* para Buenos Aires y Uruguay hasta el Salto.

Jueves Vapor para el Paraguay.
Viernes Vapor *Eolo* para Buenos Aires y Uruguay hasta el Salto.

Sábado Vapor *Tridente* para Buenos Aires y Uruguay hasta el Salto.

P. Christophersen.
144 Piedras-144
121 pm.

Mensagerias Fluviales del Plata

MAUÁ DRY DOCK

MONTEVIDEO
Receives vessels at reasonable rates.
There are workshops at the dock, for executing quickly and economically every description of repairs, to the hull or machinery of iron or wooden vessels.
Professional divers at the public service at moderate prices.
Apply to
The Montevideo Gas Co., Ltd.,
Calle Uruguay No. 18a.
Thos. F. Lane,
General Manager.
125 pm.

Parisian House

HATS AND LATEST NOVELTIES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 100a and 100b, Calle San José.
(Between Convención and Arce.)

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 workshops 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.
1220 Sept. 16.

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A complete assortment of articles made exclusively of the beautiful Stones of this Country, suitable for gifts or souvenirs.
SALES BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Cut Agates and Onix stones for exportation.

First prize in the Buenos Aires Exhibition of 1882.

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Fernando Sternberg

202 - Calle 25 de Mayo - 202
MONTEVIDEO
115 pm.

WHISKY

Dawson's Perfection.

Dunville's V. R.

Port and Sherry Wines.

TOBACCO

Old Judge and Vanity Fair.

On Sale by J. A. EASTON.

105 - Calle Juncal - 105.
258 pm.

English Drapery Store

First class assortment of English soft goods, dress materials, hosiery, haberdashery, linen, tweeds and cashmeres. New seasons goods.

CALLENDER AND Co.

142 - Calle Sarandí - 142
(CORNER OF ZABALA)
MONTEVIDEO
105 pm.

TRANSLATIONS

From or into English, Spanish, French, German or Italian, by a sworn translator.
Apply at the office of this paper, Calle Treinta y Tres 61.
pm.

Notice to Smokers.

We now offer to Montevidean Pipe and Cigarette Smokers the favourite RIFLE CASE TOBACCO of the Richmond Cavendish Company, namely: -

«ENCORE»
«RICHMOND»
and «EAGLE»

at the very moderate prices of \$1.50 to \$1.80 per lb.

Dankelman and Schröder

English Tobacco Store.

233 - CALLE 25 DE MAYO - 233

MONTEVIDEO.

109 pm.

W. MEIKLE Y Ca.

64 - CERRO - LARGO - 64

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Fierros de todas clases, para herreros, carpinteros, etc. como tambien tirantes y vigas de hierro para construcciones.

Alambres para cercos, de acero y de hierro patente y media patente. - Estiradores y piques de fierro. - Hierro galvanizado para techos, idem liso. - Zinc de todos los nûms. - Cables, tornillos, clavos y rosas galvanizados. - Flejes de todas clases. - Hojas de latas de todas clases y tamaños. - Ollas de tres pies y sin pies. - Baldes sencillos, reforzados y remachados. - Lona porcelana, vidriería y cristalería. - Ceniza de soda. - Soda cáustica etc., etc.

10 pm.

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Capital suscrito... £ 1.250,000
Id. integrado. £ 625,000
Fondo de reserva... £ 450,000

SUCURSAL EN MONTEVIDEO, ZABALA 85
Gira letras de cambio sobre las siguientes plazas:
Londres, Ginebra, París, Curcio, Co. - París Mallet Frères y Ca. - Hamburgo Los señores Schröder y Ca. - Amsterdam, Banque d'Anvers - Genova, Grand Brown y Ca. - DEMÁS PUNTOS DE ITALIA, Varios correspondientes. - Sucursales en Nueva York, Oporto, Lisboa, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, San Paulo, Rio Grande, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Buenos Aires - DEMÁS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL, Varios correspondientes.
Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brazil y Nueva York.
Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre plazas.
Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes.
En depósito a plazo fijo y a retirar con 30 días previo aviso.
ABONA POR DEPÓSITOS FIJOS.
Por 6 meses a razón de 4 1/2 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 4 1/2 % anual.
Con 30 días de aviso a 4 1/2 % anual. 77 pm.

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Seguros Contra Incendio.

COMPANIA

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
SEGUROS MARÍTIMOS Y FLUVIALES

Compañía British & Foreign

78 pm

BEST LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT

James Mc. Ewan & Co., Limited. Sole proprietors of the celebrated

GRESHAM BRAND

Which has gained the first award at the Melbourne EXHIBITION, 1888.

In competition with the best Manufacturers of Portland Cement in Great Britain.

The attention of Engineers and Contractors and builders is specially called to this high-class brand of Portland Cement.

For contracts, etc., apply to

ELLIOT, MACCIO & Co.,

223 - MISIONES - 223

Sole Agents for Uruguay Republic

MONTEVIDEO.

168 pm

Específico "LA PLATA" PARA CARNEROS

Este líquido está absolutamente libre de toda sustancia venenosa y es el mejor específico conocido para curar sarna en los carneros y toda enfermedad de la piel en aquellos, en los caballos y en toda otra clase de ganado. LA PLATA produce el baño mas barato y el mas eficaz que se ha inventado pues estimula la crecida de la lana y mejora su calidad y su brillo.

Unicos Agentes en la República Oriental del Uruguay

F. L. HUMPHREYS AND CO.

Barraca Inglesa

7 - CALLE JUNCAL - 7

MONTEVIDEO.

170 pm

A LOS ESTANCIEROS

EL ÚNICO REMEDIO INFALIBLE

PARA CURAR LA SARNA, MATAR GARRAPATAS, GUSANOS Y OTROS INSECTOS EN OVEJAS Y CORDEROS, ES

ESPECÍFICO DE GLICERINA

(NO ENVENENA)

Puede usarse con agua fría

Bariles de 400 lb. cada uno.

Tambores de 20 lbs. y 50 lbs.

Específico de Hayward

en polvos

FABRICANTES

Tomlinson & Hayward, Lincoln, England.

UNICOS INTRODUCTORES

Bell, Towers y Ca.

Calle 25 de Agosto números 101 al 109

MONTEVIDEO

202 pm.

THE RIVER PLATE

Western & Brazilian

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

(LIMITED)

MESSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

REGISTRATION OF ADDRESSES FREE

To Buenos Aires first 10 words)

addresses free \$ 0.30

Great Britain, France and Germany

(per word) 1.59

United States (per word) 2.15

JOHN OLDHAM, Manager.

183 - Calle Cerrito - 183

76 pm.

Cast-off Clothing.

The Committee of the Night

Shelter ask for shirts, trousers,

boots and shoes, for the distressed

English-speaking people.

Bundles of clothing will be

fetched if the address be notified

to the Chaplain, 118, calle Misiones,

or The English Club.

179 pm.

THE ORIENTAL TELEGRAPH

AND

THE PLATENSE BRASILEIRA

UNITED STATES DIRECT

Telegraph Companies United

CENTRAL OFFICES

CALLE RINCON 5, 7, 9, 11, CORNER OF

CALLE ZABALA 139, 141 143

BRANCHES

BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO,

AND RIO JANEIRO

Direct Communications between Rio

Janeiro and Buenos Aires, Via Montevideo.

Telegrams to all parts of the world,

Via Galveston, or Via Pernambuco, at

senders option

RATES

Great Britain (per word) \$ 2.00

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addresses free.

For information Apply to

EDWARD JONES,

General Manager.

EXTRACTO DE TABACO

GARANTIDO LIBRE DE VENENO

El mejor remedio para curar la sarna de las OVEJAS

UNICOS INTRODUCTORES

Wedekind, Fehr & Ca.

Misiones 156 a 162 - MONTEVIDEO

169 pm.

British Bank of South America

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1863

Head Office London, 2a. Moorgate Street

Subscribed Capital £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund £ 225,000

Correspondents in Buenos Aires (Branch), Rosario de Santa Fé, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, San Paulo, Porto Alegre, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul and other places in Brazil, also in Paris, Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Hamburg, all parts of Italy, principal cities of Spain and Portugal, North America, etc.

Effects telegraphic transfers and draws at sight or 90d/s upon the Branches and correspondents above mentioned.

Issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers and Commercial men.

Discounts Commercial bills and conformes.

Deals in approved securities or receives the same in deposit, collecting coupons and dividends, etc. etc.

Opens Commercial and private current accounts.

Interest on accounts current and for deposits:

On accounts current 3 o/o

For 30 days notice 4 o/o

> 2 months fixed 5 o/o

> 3 5 1/2

> 6 6

74 - Calle Zabala - 74

WILLIAM MAITLAND HERIOT, MANAGER.

71 pm.

The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited.

London: 15 Nicolas Lane, E. C.

Buenos Aires: 486 - Piedad - 494

Montevideo, Calle Zabala 82

Capital subscribed. £ 500,000

Do. Paid up. £ 250,000

Reserve Fund £ 10,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at sight and for fixed periods.

BILLS discounted, negotiated, and collected.

STOCKS AND SHARES received on deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends.

PROCEEDS OF COUPONS and Dividends remitted to parties interested in Europe.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold for account of third parties.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and TELEGRAPHIC PAYMENTS issued on.

LONDON - PARIS - HAMBURG - ANTWERP

AND THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN

GREAT BRITAIN - FRANCE - ITALY - AND SPAIN

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

Montevideo,

H. LAMOND,

Manager. 164 pm.

London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

London, 52 Moorgate Street; Paris, 16 Rue Halévy

Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario de Santa-Fé

Authorised Capital. £ 2,000,000

Paid up Capital. 900,000

Subscribed Capital. 1,500,000

Reserve Fund. 700,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, or obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc. for collection - subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days notice of withdrawal. Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 Moorgate Street, London E. C.

OR OF THE

Paris Branch, 16 Rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal towns of

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

AND OF

GERMANY SPAIN

ALSO ON

AFRICA - AUSTRALIA - BRAZIL - CANADA - CHILE - PORTUGAL - SWITZERLAND - UNITED STATES - ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

R. A. THURBURN.

Manager.

72 pm.

"COOPER'S"

IS BY UNIVERSAL CONSENT -

The Cheapest Dip! The Handiest Dip! The Safest Dip!

The Best Dip!

EVER PRODUCED.

It is the only dip used by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

At the Royal Agricultural Show in England, 1890.

51 PRIZES

Were won by Sheep dipped in «COOPER»

It has stood the test of fifty years experience. It has annual sale sufficient for 75 millions of sheep! Why, then, use injurious preparations when you can get an infallible remedy in

COOPER'S ORIGINAL SHEEP DIPPING POWDER!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Sole Agents and Importers for Uruguay

Ashworth and Co.

136 - SARANDI - 136

260 pm.

FLUIDO LITTLE



ESPECÍFICO SIN RIVAL

para curar

LA SARNA

EN LAS OVEJAS

Premiado con Medalla de Oro en Christchurch

(Nueva Zelandia)

LIBRE DE VENENO

Se mezcla instantáneamente

CON AGUA FRÍA

Se dan muestras GRATIS a los que deseen

experimentarlo.

Piñeyro y Mula

REMATE DE

130 ANIMALES CABALLARES

Petizos y petizas mestizas SARDAS, YEGUAS y OTRANCAS mestizas, CABALLOS y petizos criollos, 35 abras y machos cabríos finos.

La venta se efectuará en el terreno situado frente al mirador de Suarez y al lado de la quinta de Gayoso.

EL DOMINGO 4 DE OCTUBRE PRÓXIMO

A la una en punto de la tarde

Venderemos á dinero de contado, al mejor postor y por orden y cuenta de quien corresponda, 130 animales mas ó menos.

NOTA Se previene que estos animales deberán ser retirados y pagos en el día de la compra.



EXTRACTOS de ZENO & Co.
PARA EL PAÑUELO.
PROBARLOS ES ADOPTARLOS.



English Steam Printing Offices

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61-Calle Treinta y Tres-61

This printing establishment has a complete assortment of new type, cuts, borders, etc., etc., and having the newest machinery is prepared to undertake any orders in printing, ruling, perforation, numeration and book-binding.



Cheap printing

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.



Blank Books ruled and bound to order
Book-binding in the very best styles
In Calif, Morocco or Russia
Albums for Music, Scrap Albums, Port folios, etc.
Speciality in coloured Rulings



Custom House, Transfer and Despatch Books, Manifests
Bills of lading, Timebooks for
Labourers and Rent receipts of all kinds, etc., etc.,
PRICES VERY MODERATE
All orders carefully and promptly executed, workmanship guaranteed

First produced and designated CORN FLOUR
by BROWN & POLSON in 1856.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

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

A PAIR OF EARS.

(A SKETCH.)
(Continued)

Their first evening at cribbage was decidedly amusing to the Spaniards who were in the hotel. They had to sit to it in the dining-room when the gentlemen had done with their wine, and ten or twelve bad cigars were being smoked while they cut the cards and played.

Marie, the maid, thought it all extremely odious.

She preferred the English to Spaniards. And it certainly was trying to have to sit thus, as it were, on guard over an elderly lady who was well able to take care of herself.

As for the Countess, she was in high spirits. Situations of this kind were a real cordial to her. She showed remarkable vivacity, and Mr. Faulkner quite fancied he was getting well established in her ladyship's good graces. Fortunately for him (or perhaps unfortunately) he was a smart player. But he had the tact to bring each game to as close a finish as possible.

Towards ten o'clock, when they had played about twenty games, the Countess yawned without covering her mouth, and pushed the cribbage-board away.

"That will do, thank you, Mr. Faulkner, for the present. I owe you for seven games, do I not? Seven times five are thirty-five—I'll give you in English money, if you do not mind. Marie, pay Mr. Faulkner thirty-five shillings. Good-night!"

"Just as if I were a hairdresser, or something of the kind," muttered Mr. Faulkner to himself with a frown. But he squeezed the girl's pretty little hand when she offered him two sovereigns with a request for change.

"Do you want a receipt?" asked.

"Monsieur!" exclaimed Marie, much shocked; and then she followed the Countess.

For three mortal days this life lasted, save for a couple of hours in the morning, when the Countess took the air in one of the somewhat rough little carts of Iviza. She and Mr. Faulkner were always at cribbage.

In the course of that time the gentleman won about five pounds. It was not much, but it sufficed to pay his expenses at Iviza for a fortnight.

On the fourth morning the vice-consul bled him to the hotel.

"Your ladyship," he said hurriedly, "there is an opportunity you may not like to miss. A barque has arrived this morning from Alicante, and she departs at sunset precisely for Trapani, in Sicily. If your ladyship still wishes—"

"Why, of course I do, Señor Marianas. It is the very thing. Have the goodness to arrange for a passage at once, if the accommodation is no worse than that of Don John's. I shall have no difficulty in getting from Trapani up to Rome just in time for the Holy Week functions. Marie, is it not providential?"

"Yes, your ladyship," said the girl, much pleased. "But—" and she glanced towards Mr. Faulkner, who had by this endeared himself to her.

"But what?"

"How your ladyship will miss your cribbage with Mr. Faulkner!"

"For the matter of that, Countess," said the gentleman immediately, "if you do not object to my society, I should be glad of the chance of reaching Sicily direct."

"Object! Of course not. It will suit me admirably, in fact; I shall have plenty of time for my revenge. She's bound to get becalmed somewhere. They're divine old slow-coaches, these Mediterraneaners!"

"Thank you," said Mr. Faulkner, with a look at Marie that the girl seemed to appreciate.

It was easily arranged. The captain of the "Alfonso," as the barque was called, gave up his own room to the Countess and Marie, and the first officer inconvenienced himself for Mr. Faulkner.

Twenty-four hours after the entrance of the "Alfonso" into Iviza Bay the ship was a score of miles south-east of the island, and our three friends were on deck, under an awning, with the cribbage-board.

You must not suppose that all this time Mr. Faulkner was enjoying himself beyond measure. He was not. Really, he was well-nigh bored to death; but he endured the tedium for the sake of a certain little plan that he had concocted with himself. And it was also for the sake of this plan that he pretended to feel an affection for the girl Marie, who could not or would not disguise from him that she thought him a delightful gentleman.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed her ladyship. "Two for his nob again, which gives you the game just when I seemed safe to play up. Mr. Faulkner, you must have been born under a lucky star. I hope your novels sell well. You write under a nom de plume, of course. I wouldn't for anything print a book of mine under my own name."

This was the way in which the Countess went to rattle on. She seemed not to need a companion with the gift of speech, if he had ears to hear, and hands, and a mind wherewith to play to her, that was sufficient.

They had good winds for their voyage. This brought them within sight of Sicily in about a week from Iviza. The Countess was delighted. She had had enough of Mr. Faulkner. He had become truant on *peu ennuyant*—as she confided to her maid; which meant that she would cut herself adrift from him the moment they set foot on civilised land.

But Marie designed that it should

be otherwise. She was in love with Mr. Faulkner as much as she could be in love with anyone. And in their various moments of mutual conversation she had told Mr. Faulkner all about her ladyship's luggage—which trunk held the jewel-case, upon what bank the letters of credit were drawn, and so forth.

"My little angel!" Faulkner was wont to term her when they were quite alone. But though she was his little angel, she never paid him a single shilling more than his due (from the cribbage-board), even by accident. She was a loyal little girl, though her heart was feminine and frivolous.

(To be continued.)

Steamers to arrive.		
SEPT. NAME	FLAG	FROM
4 Tagus	English	Southampton
4 Melos	French	Bordeaux
5 Ramnes	German	Valparaiso
7 Paraná	French	Havre
8 Bearn	French	Marseille
9 D. di Genova	Italian	Genoa
9 Arburg	German	Bremen
11 Porto Alegre	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
11 Ohio	German	Bremen
11 Bellard	English	Liverpool
12 Locomotiva	English	Liverpool
12 John Elder	English	Valparaiso
13 Herodot	German	Hamburg
15 Washington	Italian	Genoa
15 Bahia	German	Hamburg
15 Equateur	French	Bordeaux
15 Helopes	English	Liverpool
16 Clyde	English	Southampton
16 Coleridge	Belgian	Antwerp
18 Phenician	English	Glasgow
20 Orión	Italian	Genoa
22 Rio Negro	French	Havre
23 Desterro	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
24 Gera	German	Bremen
25 Brazil	French	Bordeaux
25 Liguria	English	Valparaiso
27 Napoli	Italian	Genoa
28 Ostris	German	Valparaiso
28 Sorata	English	Liverpool
31 Moselle	English	Southampton
31 Desterro	German	Hamburg

Steamers to leave.		
SEPT. NAME	FLAG	FOR
4 Catalina	Spanish	Cádiz
5 Ramnes	German	Hamburg
6 La Plata	French	Bordeaux
6 Itapirica	German	Hamburg
7 Uruguay	French	Havre
7 Victoria	Italian	Genoa
11 Hauser	German	Bremen
12 Porto Alegre	Brazilian	Rio de Janeiro
12 John Elder	English	Liverpool
12 Aconcagua	English	Valparaiso
13 Santa Fe	Italian	Genoa
15 Tagus	English	Southampton
16 Bearn	French	Marseille
16 Hevelius	Belgian	Antwerp
19 Paraná	French	Havre
21 Porto Alegre	German	Hamburg
22 Washington	Italian	Genoa
22 D. di Genova	Italian	Genoa
24 Equateur	French	Bordeaux
25 Melos	French	Bordeaux
26 Orión	German	Bremen
26 Liguria	English	Liverpool
26 Desterro	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
28 Sorata	English	Valparaiso
29 Clyde	English	Southampton

Vessels Cleared from European Ports.		
DATE	FROM	FOR
Aug. 8	Cardiff, Alegoma	M. V.
" 8	W. Hartley/Condor	" "
" 6	Newcastle Michele B.	" "
" 6	Leith, Prins Victor	" "
" 8	Cardiff, Nicholas	" "
" 17	Newport, Ancona	" "
" 22	Barry, Don Enrique	" "
" 18	Barcelona, Gustavo	" "
" 22	Swansea, Gilda	" "
" 19	Cardiff, Nicholas	" "
" 22	Cardiff, Otac Nko	" "
" 23	Newport, Palmyra	" "

AMERICAN HOUSE

Colon 127-Montevideo
Maison meublée—Belles chambres et excellents lits—Ouvert jour et nuit

LODGING HOUSE
Excellent rooms and beds—Open day and night

HOTEL AMUEBLADO
Excelentes piezas y canas—Abierto día y de noche

L. MONTES
119pm.

Hotel Universal

DE JUAN ERASUN
(Ex-propietario of the Hotel Español)

CALLERUTZUAINO, CORNER OF PIEDRAS
(Next door to the Círculo Theatre)

From to-day I beg to offer to the public and my numerous customers this large establishment recently fitted up on a par with the finest hotels in the capital, unsurpassed in its culinary department and the elegance and comfort of its rooms and unequalled in the cleanliness, promptitude and cheapness of its service.

Travellers are charged for breakfast, dinner and bedroom on the street, \$1.50 per day.

Besides the bedrooms, all of which overlook the street, the establishment has several commodious and independent suites of rooms suitable for families at the same moderate prices.

The very place for commercial travellers and merchants, who here find themselves surrounded by the most important commercial and industrial houses.

Large and well-furnished rooms well lighted for the representation of manufacturing houses.

On the evenings when the Círculo Theatre is occupied the interior doors communicating with the theatre and the large and elegant saloons of the hotel will be opened and the dining-halls of the establishment will be converted into a restaurant, coffee and refreshments of all kind being served.

Breakfast and Dinner sent to private houses, for moderate prices.

The railway station, coming from the Central railway station, will bring passengers to the door of the Hotel for 4 cents.

The Oriental train from the mole which goes either to Playa Ramirez, the Penitentiary or the Barrio Nuevo, also passes the door of the Hotel. The Portico train may be taken just at the very corner of the Hotel.

Pension per month \$20. Half Pension \$11. Breakfast 50 cents, Dinner 60 cents. Supper 5 cents.
H. and cold baths, shower baths, etc.
Juan Erasun, Proprietor.
Calle Ituzaino, corner of Piedras.
Montevideo 187pm.

Christ Church, Falkland Islands.
Bishop Stirling will feel very grateful to friends in Montevideo who may see their way to aid him in completing the erection of the above Church.

The Architect is Sir Arthur Blomfield and the building is progressing under the direction of Mr. Vinnell, foreman of the works.

At least \$1000, are required beyond the sum already raised, and for these Bishop Stirling appeals lest the works should be stopped.

The population of the Islands is English, and numbers about two thousand. Of these some eight hundred reside in Stanley where the Church is being erected.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bishop, 1221 Calle Paraná, Buenos Aires, or by A. J. Towers Esq. in Montevideo.

The following contributions are thankfully acknowledged: W. E. Harvey Esq. \$25.50. W. Meikle Esq. \$25.50. J. McCrindle Esq. \$30.00. Sator Esq. \$25.00. J. K. Theobald Esq. \$10.00. Humphrey Chamberlain Esq. \$10.00. Alfred Earley Esq. \$25.00.

Buenos Aires English High School

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 par with the best and made chargeable monthly as follows:

Board, from \$9 \$3m per month.
Half Board from \$30 \$3.
General fees from 10 to 20 do.
Day scholars from 10 to 20 do.
Extras from 5 to 10 do.

A. Watson Hutton, M. A. etc.
Rector.

The Rio News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.
(Established 1873; Reorganized 1879)

The only English newspaper published in Brazil.
Circulates widely throughout Brazil and in foreign markets interested in Brazilian trade and investments.

Special attention given to the publication of commercial and financial information, market reports, exchange, stock transactions, official acts affecting commerce and industry, etc., etc., etc.

An exceptionally good medium for first class advertisements.
Foreign subscriptions: \$2 per annum.

Advertisements: 1 inch, 30 shillings per quarter, 24 shillings each additional inch.

For further particulars, address the Proprietor:
A. J. Lamoureux,
Caixa A, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

MONTVIDEO
The healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids.

1st class Private Rooms, from \$3.00 per day
2nd do do do 1.50 do
General Ward 1.00 do
Free patients received upon certain special conditions.

Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.
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.

Hugh Jamieson, Resident Medical Officer.
For further particulars apply to James Towers, Hon. Sec. Calle 25 de Agosto 107.

Alfred Harley, Hon. Treasurer 55 calle Solis.

SOCIEDAD Cooperativa Telefonica Nacional

AL PUBLICO
Se avisa al publico que estando ya en construcción las 500 nuevas líneas en la Aguada, Arroyo Seco, Bella Vista, Paso del Molino, Victoria, Nuevo Paris, Cerro, Tablada, Reducto, Cordon, Union, Marofas, etc., etc., la Sociedad está en condiciones de atender inmediatamente todos los pedidos de líneas y aparatos, que se le hagan por medio de los puntos. Los pedidos deberán 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 \$ 5.50.
Id Victoria y Nuevo Paris \$ 5.50.
Id Tablada y Cerro \$ 5.50.
Id Colon \$ 7.
Id Tres Cruces \$ 4.50.
Id Union, Buceo y Pocitos \$ 5.
Id Marofas y Ituzaino \$ 6.

Nota.—Se da a conocer a los señores suscritores en general los derechos que le acuerda el art. 21 de los Estatutos que a continuación se transcribe:

Art. 21. Cada accionista tendrá derecho al uso personal de un aparato de teléfono, 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 al no accionista por mes 6 pesos.

Lineas directas necesitando dos aparatos no excediendo de 20 cuadras al accionista por mes 6 pesos.
Id id al no accionista por mes 7 pesos.
Por mayores distancias convencional.

Montevideo, 21 de Agosto de 1880.
Santiago Cartecaro,
Gerente-Administrador.

Prices Current

IMPORTS

(NOTE.—The figures in the first column denote the prices when duty paid, those in the second column the prices in bond.)—October 1.

ARSINTE—Per doz.
Silliman \$ 11.50
Noilly & Prat 11.30
Other marks 11 to 13 5 to 7.

ALCOHOL—
Terceros de 463 litres
N. American no sales
German 60.00

BEER—And Stout, per doz.
Bass 1 1/2 5.10 3.00
Guinness 1 1/2 5.30 3.20
Guinness 1 1/2 5.00 2.85
p 1 1/2 5.20 3.20
p 1 1/2 5.40 3.40
p 1 1/2 4.70 2.85
Spalembrau 1 1/2 4.70 2.60
Culmbach leg. 1 1/2 4.50 2.40
Christiania 1 1/2 3.90 1.80
Vienna 1 1/2 4.30 2.20
Milwaukee 1 1/2 4.70 2.60
p 1 1/2 4.90 2.80
p 1 1/2 4.30 2.25
p 1 1/2 4.50 2.50
Pilsener 1 1/2 4.50 2.10
Crystalline 1 1/2 4.30 2.20
p 1 1/2 4.70 2.60

BISCUITS—per case.
Superior large tins 2.60 1.75
Ordinary 2.00 1.25
Inferior small tins 0.62 0.50

BITTERS—per doz.
Boonekamp 11.15 6.50
Angostura 19.00 15.00
Orange 9.40 4.50

BRANDY—In cases, per doz.
Hennessy V.O. 19.10 14.00
Hennessy 17.10 12.00
Hennessy 14.10 8.00
Martell 14.00 9.10
Martell 13.20 8.00
Grand line Champagne 17.00 13.00
Other marks 8.00 to 17.00 4.00 to 11.00

BUTTER—
English, per kl. 1.25 0.85
Danish, per tin. 1.25 0.85

CAPSULES,—for bottles.
White, per mil. 2.50
Colours, 4.50

CHAMPAGNE—per doz.
Clique 1 1/2 22.00 18.00
p 1 1/2 23.00 19.00
Monopole dry 1 1/2
Carte Blanche 1 1/2 14.00 10.50
Other marks 10.00 to 26.00 6.50 to 15.00

CANDLES—Composite, per packet.
Family 1.70 0.110
Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 0.120 0.080

CHEESE—
Van Rossum per doz. \$15.00 8.00
Langelaan 15.00 8.00
Other classes 14.50 7.50
Paté Grasse per kl. 0.78
Gruyère 0.95 0.55
Parmesan 0.83
English per kl. 0.89
Gorgonzola per kl. 0.89

CHOCOLATE—
Menier per kilo 0.94 0.57
La Gallega 0.80 0.48
La Flor 0.74 0.48
La Española 0.74 0.48
Fenix Coruña 0.70 0.48

CINNAMON—Per kilo.
Ground 0.75 0.51
In sticks 0.53 0.22
CLOVER—Per kilo. 0.73

COFFEE—
Mocha per 10 kl. 8.20 7.20
Codfish 11.25 7.75
Per case 11.25 7.75
GIN—
Langelaan per 15 bott 11.00 4.00
Three Anchors 9.70 3.00

Superior per lb 0.48 0.30
Good 0.37 0.25
Ordinary 0.34 0.22

KEROSENE—per box.
Refined 2.80 to 2.70 1.70 to 1.65
Common 2.55 to 2.50 1.50 to 1.40

LOBSTERS—canned, per doz.
Mortier 11.20 6.40
Thorburn 10.00 5.20
Other marks 10.0