

The Montevideo Times

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VOL. VIII.

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1893.

No. 1081.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

D. IRVINE—Physician and Surgeon, specialist in diseases of women and children. First prizeman in surgery. Consulting rooms removed to No. 83 Plaza Independencia (North). Hours 12 to 2. 145pm.

D. HUGH JAMIESON, M. D., C. M. (Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, Edinburgh University and Uruguay).—148 Calle Itzaingó.—Consultations from 2 to 3 p.m. 315pm.

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

PRINCE and HILL—NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS. Calle Cámaras No. 165. Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. 87pm.

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 26 de Mayo 256. 81pm.

CORNELIO VAN DOMSELAAR—Chartered Public Accountant. Calle Asambleas 86b. Office, Calle Rincon No. 4, atos. 282pm.

ANDRES LLOBET, Civil Engineer, Calle Florida N. 120.

FRANCISCO E. CORDERO—Public Notary.—Escribano Publico.—Misiones 172. 311pm.

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NEW BOOKS received in the Librería Europea, L. Jacobsen & Co., Itzaingó 141.—Bradford, "Gerard"; L. Baker, "Lida in Him Yel"; Burnard, "Real Adventures of Robinson Crusoe"; Cox, "Coursing and Falconry"; Zola, "The Dowry"; Doyle, "Sign of Four"; Mitton, "Tweed Snow and Fire"; Allen, "The Duchess of Powysland"; Young, "Indian Wigwags"; Cricketer Annual 1892, 1893. Clove, "Capitan de la Mary Rose"; 2. Burgin, "His Lordship"; and Others 120.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY—Finest quality—Dawson's Perfection, Special, and Extra-Special. On sale by **J. A. Easton**, Calle Juncal 115.

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The Montevideo Times

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Advertisements
Professional and Business Cards, four lines, double column, per month—\$ 2.00 gold.
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Agents in Buenos Aires Mr. M. J. Byrne of the "Herald" Office, Calle Duro 68 Buenos Aires. Where orders for subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

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

Sole Proprietor and Editor,
W. H. DENSTONE.

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 12, 1893.

"GOOD FAITH."

Few expressions have been used more frequently during the present administration than that of "good faith." On the one hand Government is continually appealing in one form or another to its supporters and to the people to believe in the good faith of its intentions or its measures, and on the other hand the opponents of the Government assert that it is the want of that very "good faith" which has caused the administration to be such a failure and has vitiated all its acts.

But although the phrase is on everyone's lips, and although we ourselves have a great partiality for using it, we must confess that when we strive to impart an exact definition to it, we find considerable difficulty. Like humour, "good faith" is one of those abstractions of which most intelligent persons have a sufficiently clear idea, though that idea may not be reducible to exact words. To us, "good faith" in the Government means something more than an external attention to the bare letter of its duties and promises, even something more than obedience to the spirit of the constitution and the laws, though that is rare enough now-a-days; it means an attention and devotion to the interests and wishes of the people as apart from those of persons and party, it means a sinking of all self-interest in the general welfare, it means an entire absence of false pretences, a thorough accordance between word and deed, an implicit candour and truthfulness in all dealings.

That this explanation is a feeble and lame one, we feel painfully conscious, and we regret we cannot do better. After all there is no clearer definition of "good faith" than to say it is *good faith*. And, as all definitions are generally accompanied by a few illustrations, we propose to give some taken from the more prominent acts of the present administration, all tending to show how very little good faith there is in them.

It is not good faith for the President of a democratic Republic—the Executive or one who carries out—to insist upon measures unanimously condemned by public opinion. Even if he should conscientiously believe them to be proper and beneficial, that has nothing to do with the case. He is raised to office to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed by the majority, if he cannot honestly do this, it is his duty to resign.

It was not good faith for the Government to resist the liquidation of the National Bank under the pretence of public interests, when it was solely done to cover the criminal acts of some fraudulent directors, and when public interests were most seriously injured by any attempt to prolong its existence.

It was not good faith of the Government to delay all real measures for stemming the crisis under pretence of negotiating impossible and fantastic loans which never had any real or honest basis.

It was not good faith of Government to pay a number of accounts in minor notes of the National Bank just one or two days before issuing a decree demonstating those notes and thereby substantially reducing their value.

It was not good faith of the Government to present various important measures of finance and taxation at periods when there was no proper time for their discussion or for introduction of much needed reforms.

It was not good faith of the President to make a special promise of introducing electoral reform and then to delay presenting the measures until there is hardly time to put them in force before a general election. Neither was it good faith to

introduce reforms, or rather changes, which made the Bills worse than before. Still less is it good faith to insist that it is necessary for the control of the elections to be vested in government agents, when it is notorious that the only use made of this power is to suffocate the public suffrage and to prevent any real representation of the people in the Chambers.

There is no necessity to extend the list, though there are plenty of other examples as notorious as they are black.

That habitual perverter of facts the *Nacion* recently said that the opposition—meaning all the papers in the Republic except itself—was doing doleful mischief by continually preaching mistrust in the Government. The *Nacion* forgets that three-fourths of the term of the present administration has passed, and that it is now being judged not by its promises but by its performances, not by its professions and assertions, but by its measures and their proven effect. There is no necessity for the opposition to preach mistrust, nor would the doctrine have the least effect if it were not in accordance with facts. The loudest preacher of all is Government itself in its own acts. It is these and these alone, that produce mistrust and make its condemnation. If the opposition papers had never uttered a word of criticism at all but had confined themselves to the bare statement of facts, putting on the one side the promises of Government and on the other its performances, contrasting its pretences with its real motives, balancing its professions against the reality, the verdict would still be the same. In great things and in small, Government has broken trust with the people so grossly and so frequently, has so continually deluded their hopes and violated their interests, that at last they have learnt to believe in nothing. The pall of bad faith now covers every one of its acts, imbuing them with the same funeral hue. There may be some good ones amongst them, but through this pall it is impossible to judge. In the absence of faith all are condemned alike. And thus does Government reap the bad fruit from the bad seed of its own sowing. In the loss of credit where it may deserve it, it pays the penalty for having violated credit when granted it.

It would hardly be too fanciful to say that Government, including the Executive and the Chambers, follows the examples of the disciples of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras, in that it has two doctrines, the exterior which it preaches to the multitude, the estoteric which it practices itself. The extoteric or openly professed doctrine is one of good faith, attention to public interests, and general patriotism carried to such an extent that it insists on doing the people good against their will and knowledge. It knows so much better than the people themselves what is good for them, that it is content to outrage public opinion in the present, and wait for posterity to do it justice. This is the doctrine of its professions. But the estoteric doctrine on which it bases its acts, but which is never preached publicly or to uninitiated ears, is one of undiluted self interest, and of falsehood to the world at large. "Ourselves first and the rest nowhere" might be appropriately engraved over the inner chambers of the Government House where this estoteric doctrine is steadily put into practice. And this estoteric doctrine, though never openly preached, shines revealed plainly enough in all the acts of Government.

Naturally enough no good faith can exist when Government professes one doctrine and practices another. Unfortunately the bad fruit from this bad seed is not only being reaped by Government itself, but its too abundant harvest is choking the crops of the people.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1893.
Fourth Sunday in Lent. *Saint Gregory*, Bolton Colliery Explosion, 1878. 71 days past, 294 to the end of the year.

Parliament.
Chamber of Senators.
On Friday, the Report of the Finance Committee on the Budget was presented and distributed, as also the Report of the Committee of Foment on the Phylloxera Bill. A petition from the Chamber of Commerce concerning the use of the metrical system was referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Carve asked to be allowed to speak, but the President of the Chamber informed him that no quorum was present to hold a formal sitting. Sr. Carve replied that in spite of these cabals he would make himself heard at some other time.

The proceedings then terminated. *Chamber of Representatives.*
On Friday, after some routine business, Sr. G. L. Rodriguez expressed his regret that certain expressions he had used in the previous sitting had given offence to some of the deputies, and asked that the offending words might be erased from the minutes. This was conceded.

The Minister of Government having entered the Chamber, he read a letter from the Municipal Board offering an explanation as to the short number of its members, and alleging that there was never want of a quorum to hold a meeting.

Sr. G. L. Rodriguez said this was not a satisfactory reply, and proposed a motion to the effect that the Executive be called upon to comply with Art. 122 of the Constitution and the Acts of April 23, 1836, and April 1, 1830. This was approved.

The discussion of the Electoral Reform Bills was then resumed. Sr. A. M. Rodriguez averred that the Bills were a distinct advance, and sharply attacked the opposition, whom he accused of demolishing and criticising without ever having presented a single modification. He declined, with some show of temper, to listen to any protests or interruptions as to his assertions. He protested against the charge that the Chamber was blindly obedient to the wishes of the Executive, and asserted that in many instances it had made radical alterations in measures presented by Government.

After several protests from the opposition against the affirmations of Sr. Rodriguez, Sr. Escobar spoke in favour of the Bill, saying it was susceptible of any modifications in detail.

The Bills were then put to the vote in general, and were declared approved by a majority of 35 to 6. The votes were as follows:—*Ayes*, Sres. Barros, Usabiaga, Arteaga, Devincenzi, Carvallido, Vigil, Maza, Lamarca, Castro (F. M.), Velasco, Callorda, Varela, Enciso, Errandonea, Rodriguez (A. M.), Marfentan, Cuentas, Perez, Montero, Sanchez, Perez, Lacueva, Rodriguez, (D. G. L.) Suarez, Pacheco, Socca, Martinez, Viana, Turanne, Diaz, Irisarri, Lenzi, Silva, Mendez, Savalla.—*Noes*, Sres. Castro, (D. A. C.), Mendoza, Zorrilla, Mendilaharsu, Gallardo and Badie.

It being resolved that the discussion in detail should commence on Saturday, the sitting then closed.

British Hospital Bazaar.
On Friday afternoon there was a gathering at the British Legation of some fifty ladies, English, American and a few native, convened to discuss the means of carrying out the proposed Hospital Bazaar. Other ladies not able to be present sent letters expressing their adhesion to the idea. The *secofo* as it is called here was represented by Messrs. Satow, Grenfell, Harvey, Rev. Hancock and Dr. Jamieson.

Mr. Satow, who presided, pointed out to the meeting that owing to the crisis and other causes the income of the British Hospital had seriously declined and there was a deficit in the working of 1892 of nearly \$3000. Some or all of this it was hoped to raise by means of a Bazaar, which it was hoped would be as successful as the one in Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Wingate said that she was sure everyone present sympathized with the idea and would spare no effort in carrying it out to a success.

The following Committee list was then placed before the meeting and acclaimed.—Mrs. Carlos Shaw, President. Mrs. Wingate, Vice President. Mrs. Theobald, Secretary. Messrs. R. Arteaga, Byrne, Fleury, Humphreys, Lane, Reid, Robinson, J. Powers, and Wright. With power to add to their number.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to conversation, and discussion of the tea hospitably provided by Mr. Satow and dispensed by Mrs. Harvey.

SUNDRIES.

No quorum in the Senate on Friday. The Senators shun the discussion of the Minas election business. This shows they have some conscience left.

On Friday the Representatives passed the much discussed Electoral Reform Bills in general. At the last moment the defence was taken from the Minister of Government and given to Dr. A. M. Rodriguez, who would permit no interruptions, and who abused the opposition in round terms; good, set terms. The Bill passed by 35 votes to 6.

The names of the silent voting majority of the Representatives who once more supported the cause of Government against that of the people, are given elsewhere. It will be noted at once that our appellation of silent is right for the majority of them never have a serious word to say in defence of the schemes they support, and are only known to fame when they appear on a division list. It is noteworthy that several of the more characteristic members were not present to vote.

The moral victory undoubtedly belongs to the minority in this case. We wonder if there is any measure too bad or base for the silent voting majority to approve if Government so desires it. After some of the measures they have swallowed recently, they must be capable of swallowing anything.

Sir William Young arrived from Buenos Aires yesterday, with a view to expediting the business of the English Bank. Let us hope this will lead to a speedy declaration as to when the creditors may expect the cash dividend said to be ready for them, a matter which they are not unreasonably impatient to be informed upon.

In the above connection we note that Government, on Thursday, forwarded to the Chambers the Bill for the liquidation of joint-stock companies and it is already referred to Committee. If the Bank is waiting for the passing of this, let us hope the Chambers will not go to sleep over it.

The Senate Committee has at last reported on the Budget, so we suppose there is a chance of the discussion being renewed as soon as the Minas election business ceases to block the way. We believe the Committee do not suggest any changes, but accept the Budget as it stands.

A kiss has been called a lover's privilege and the pug dog's right. A contemporary of this content tells the following excellent story.—Mrs. Newrich got a lesson the other day in the capital of Chile, where on muddy cays poor men earn a trifle by sweeping away the mud and keeping a clean crossing at several points in the streets. One of these crossings is opposite a fashionable "tienda." A grand carriage drove up with two ladies; one alighted and entered the shop. Meanwhile two or three gentlemen wanted to cross the street and politely asked the coachman to pull a little out of the way. The pampered men insolently refused to do so, and his mistress came to the door of the shop and told him not to stir an inch.

Whereupon one of the gentlemen, with a polite bow to Mrs. N., opened the carriage door, stepped into the vehicle and was out at the other side in a moment; his friends did likewise, and to crown the joke, several sailors, who were looking on, seized the occasion for a lark and followed the gentlemen through the carriage. Mrs. Newrich was so stupefied with wrath that she could neither speak nor faint.

Our venerable contemporary the *B. A. Standard* has been indulging in another Rip Van Winkle nap. In its issue of Friday it gives an article on the Report of the Budget Committee of the Uruguayan Representatives. It not only happens that this Report was issued at the end of last December or two and a half months ago, but that since then the Budget itself has been discussed at considerable length in that Chamber, the discussion concluding over a month ago, and it is now awaiting the consideration of the Senators. Nor is this all. The *Standard* attributes its article to the *Financial Times* whereas it is copied word for word, with the suppression of a few sentences, from the *MONTEVIDEO TIMES* of December 31!

Heaven defend us from the suggestion of a Buenos Aires contemporary that the perambulator should be introduced in the River Plate. It is nuisance enough in the broad paths of the suburbs of English cities, but it would be absolutely intolerable on the narrow walks of the River Plate. The only places were perambulators are even passable are open parks, and parks of that description are quite as unknown here as the perambulators themselves.

Our readers are reminded that the second match between the Albion and the C. U. Railway Cricket Clubs will be played at Peñarol this afternoon. The Albion team will consist of Messrs. Stewart (capt.), Poole, Danbar, Gamon, Hyde, Adams, Gair, Clark, Thomas, Garcia and Grandison. The train for Peñarol leaves the Central Station at 1 p.m. sharp.

We much regret to note the death, on Friday, of Mrs. F. S. Williamson, nee Edith Mary Maclean, at the early age of 24. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed a wholesome sentence of 27 years' imprisonment on Carmelo Mayada for the murder of Santiago Lebrun, at Mansvillagra, in July, 1888. At the time the victim was only 11 years old and the assassin only 18.

Dr. Frias, the Oriental Minister in Buenos Aires, has telegraphed to Government that he has succeeded in obtaining from the Argentine Government the concession that vessels bearing the Oriental flag may ply in Argentine ports on equal terms with Argentine vessels. The concession is considered as an important one to the interests of river shipping traffic.

The decree has been issued from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appointing Sr. Julio Inerville as Oriental Vice-Consul at Havre.

The Chief of Police of Maldonado communicates that Sr. Martin Bisquias, an estanciaero of that district, has been found murdered on his camp, his head being beaten in. The police have no clue yet to the criminal.

Nothing of importance from the frontier. Ammunition for both parties is being sent from Buenos Aires. The imminent decisive attack is as imminent as ever.

There will be a fairly interesting race meeting at Maroñas this afternoon. The favorites seem to be Sapho, Reverie or Vengador, Siletto or Hercules, Trinchera, Vanguardia and Sultan.

The Minister of Finance and Director of Customs have returned from their visit of inspection to the revenue offices on the frontier.

We regret to hear that typhoid fever is spreading at Tres Cruces.

From London it is telegraphed that her Majesty will leave for Florence on the 20th. Her suite will be limited, as usual.—Professor Dewar has succeeded in liquifying and even freezing common air.—There are great hopes of raising the "Howe," wrecked off Ferrol.—Morgan and Rothschild have come to an agreement and will send a deputation to Argentina in defence of British interests.—There has been a terrific fire at Boston (U.S.), destroying several houses and causing the death of 10 people and injuries to some 80 more.

Holy Trinity Church.
Moh. 12.—IV Sunday in Lent.
8 a.m. Holy Communion.
9.45 a.m. Sunday School.
11 a.m. Matins and Litany. Hymns 189, 250, 184, 226.
8 p.m. Choral Evensong. Hymns, 194, 284, 291, 224.

Ofactories.—Church Expenses.
Wednesday, March 15.—9 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, March 17.—9 a.m. Matins and Litany.
S. Fraser Hancock, B.A., Chaplain, American Church.
Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School 12.20 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 Colon.
English Meetings.
Sundays at 7 a.m. 8 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Every weekday at 8 p.m.
Admission Free.—All are invited.
Spanish meetings at 156 Calle Agracia and Constituyente 83, every evening at 8 p.m. and every Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m.
T. Russell, Adj.

BUENOS AIRES
—The British Minister and Mrs. Pakenham are on board the Lamport and Holt steamer *Wordsworth* which is expected to arrive in port on Sunday.
—Captain Edelmiro Correa has been appointed to the command of the ironclad "Independencia" and will leave on the 16th with the officers and crew, to take charge of her.
—The bankrupt Province of Buenos Aires is able to find \$3000 gold for sending D. Carlos Olivera as its special Commissioner to the Chicago Exhibition.

A decree of the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires orders the Minister of Public Works to take the necessary steps for preventing the introduction of the *phylloxera* into the vineyards of the Province.
—The Government has appointed Dr. Carlos Pellegrini president and Sr. Francisco L. Garcia director of the National Mortgage Bank.
—Dr. José A. Terry is to be the new President of the Conversion Office.

The resignation of the president of the Railway Board, Dr. Araoz, has been accepted by the Government.
—The condition of the ships in port is satisfactory. Dr. Osvaldo Loubet has been appointed secretary of the Department of Hygiene.
—No one who knows General Victorica, the Minister of War, can doubt his honour and uprightiness. At the same time, considering the relation in which his son stands to the Rosales affair, we do not see how the Minister can remain in the Cabinet, nor is it in the least a kindness to wish him to do so. When Grevy was President of France his son-in-law became involved in a scandal and the President promptly resigned before the delinquent was brought to trial. During the presidency of General Grant in the United States a member of the family of Minister became involved in a scandal and the Minister at once resigned and was not asked to retain his office. Yet in neither of these cases was the resigning official personally involved in the scandal.—*B. A. Herald.*

A dramatic, but painful, incident occurred on Thursday night at 9.30 at St. Miguel Church, where the marriage ceremony was about to be performed between Sr. Clemente O. Crovetto and Sta. Dolores de Itarraspe, in the presence of a number of friends. The bride, supported by her bridesmaids, and the groom by his best man, were on the point of making the usual declarations that would have bound them together for life, when some stir was noticed at the end of the Church, and a woman with an infant in her arms rushed wildly up the aisle, calling aloud to stop the ceremony, and declaring in a piteous tone that the bridegroom was the father of the child, an announcement which fell like a bomb on the ears of the horrified bystanders. The bride fainted with a cry, the would-be mother-in-law dropped to the ground, the bridesmaids and guests stood with averted heads, while the miserable bridegroom seemed petrified with astonishment. A scene of the liveliest confusion immediately ensued, and the ceremony was hastily abandoned, the weeping bride being carried home away from a terribly trying position, while hasty explanations were offered but not accepted, the state of affairs being complicated by the fact that the civil marriage had already taken place.—*Times of A.*

THE GUN CLUB SPORTING POWDER is second to none in the market. Sportsmen in the country wanting an extra strong, clean

powder should insist on their agents obtaining it for them.—To be had in Nos. 2, 4 and 6. Sole Importers, Carlisle Smith and Co., Rincon 29, Montevideo.

CRUELTY AND PITY IN WOMAN.

GUILLAUME FERRERO, IN THE «MONIST.»

We are now in a position to answer the question: Is woman kind or cruel? Pity and cruelty coexist together in her; we might call this state in woman a state of unstable equilibrium: to-day she is kind, divinely good, charitable; to-morrow she will be perverse and cruel. On one side her feebleness renders her cruel, and her impulsive nature prevents her from repressing the outbursts of anger and of vengeance; on the other hand, the gentle habits of maternal affection, her lower intelligence, and even the weakness of her nature, develop in her kindly sentiments. Woman may experience the strongest feelings of maternal affection at the sight of a helpless creature; but that will not prevent her from cruelly persecuting a rival, especially if she has been wounded in her sentiments of wife or mother. Thus woman, who is the natural protector of the weak, treats them oftentimes with a cruelty of which man is totally incapable. loves, hates, consoles, inflicts pain, according as she finds herself in the presence of a friend, an enemy, a helpless being or of a rival.

Many of the fiercest heroines of the Paris Commune had been trained nurses during the war, and distinguished for their devotion to the sick. There is nothing astonishing in this, for contradiction in feeling is so often a psychological law that a great Italian philosopher, Robert Ardigò, has said that man is not a logical being. We have noticed before that weakness is in part the cause of cruelty and partly also of pity, and this accounts for the coexistence of the two contrary sentiments. They co-exist because they have a common origin. But this instability of equilibrium is lessened by evolution, and pity becomes stronger than cruelty. Among civilized nations the cruelty of women has become merely a moral attitude; the civilized woman, less powerful than her savage sister, no more subjects her enemies to physical pain, does not shed their blood; she contents herself with slandering them, turning them into ridicule, and humiliating them. The diminution of muscular strength is in itself favourable to the softening of female character.

Furthermore, sexual selection also helps in this; in the human race as civilisation advances the male assumes more and more the right of selection, and man shrinks instinctively from meeting in a woman a high development of the qualities which he himself possesses, for he wishes to dominate her and to be her superior. This explains to us the singular fact, which we notice every day, that of a savant marrying a stupid or unintelligent wife; this is why the normal man, as also the vicious, choose gentle and good women when they desire to found families. If sometimes the choice falls on a wicked woman, it is because the man desires to form a criminal co-partnership, such as was perhaps the normal condition of family life during the early days of human evolution. Many of the domestic tragedies which we witness to-day can be traced to no other cause than this penchant of the male, even of the vicious, to choose the woman who appears to be the most gentle. Women with their clear penetration and sure instincts have seized upon this inclination in man and made capital out of it with infinite ability: do we not see many young women simulate a gentleness, a sweetness and kindness which they do not naturally possess in order to capture the good-will of men? Women have thus practised the habit of repressing their evil penchants, through interested motives, because they saw that men chose the most gentle among them as wives. Besides sexual selection, physical grace plays a conspicuous part, as well as those psychological qualities which are associated with it. Man having set a high value on graceful demeanour, woman sought and still seeks with all her strength to adorn herself with it.

We know that by the law of association between the emotional states and their outward expression, which mutually correspond, each gesture, each attitude, and each graceful expression of the countenance has a tendency to throw the mind into some sweet and peaceful condition; this is why the culture of physical grace has been for woman an exercise of goodness. This fostering of physical beauty has had a beneficial influence on her moral character. We might say that as woman grew in beauty, she became better. Finally, woman being in the present day more respected than in former times, she has less often the occasion to exercise her instinctive cruelty, which which on this account is being gradually obliterated. Pity each day becomes more and more the normal state of the feminine mind, and cruelty the exception. In order to be cruel, a woman's character must be perverted, as is the case in female criminals, whose vice exceeds that of man in similar circumstances. Or she must have received some deep provocation, wounding her profoundly in her deepest and tenderest sentiments, which has awakened the original cruelty slumbering latent in the depths of her heart. We may thus predict that in the ages to come, woman will become entirely good.

INANE JOULARITIES.

SPECTATOR.

There is nothing in the world which produces the sense of mental nausea more completely, or is more certain to turn the intellectual sto-

mach, than the use of certain jocularities of speech with which many people think fit to adorn their conversation. The people who seem to find it impossible to speak of an unmarried man except as «a gay bachelor» with whom the sea is always «the briny» or the «herring-pond» and a horse «a fiery steed», who eternally talk about «Sunday go-to-meeting» clothes, and who have such phrases as «no extra charge», «agitate the tintinabulator», «the noxious weed», «the pipe of peace», «forty winks», and «braving the elements» for ever on their lips, are capable of producing a sense of disgust in those who care to see language kept bright and clean, which is absolutely intolerable. It is difficult to say whether these cant phrases—that is a perfectly proper description of them—are more odious when used consciously, or unconsciously—that is, by people who believe them to be funny, and intend that their hearers should consider them funny, or by those who have merely caught them up and repeat them like parrots, and without any intention, good or bad. In our own opinion, the use of «common-form» jocularities is most offensive in those who think of them as wit, though most hateful in persons who use them unconsciously and as mere methods of expressing their meaning. We feel that those who try to force a laugh out of such expressions as «my down couch», or «committing matrimony», who squirm into a smile as they ask if «there isn't room for a little one», or who speak of «japanning their trotter cases», might fairly be shot at sight. When some excellent mother of a large and heavily faceted family catches up, and uses almost unconsciously, such phrases as «getting outside a square meal», «the clerk of the weather», «she's no chicken», or «put on your war-paint» and when even the father mechanically talks of «performing his ablutions», the sense of pathos overcomes all other feelings. With such an exhibition before our eyes, we can only feel *sunt lacrymæ rerum*, and pass by with averted heads. As a rule, however, people who take to the use of verbal jocularities, combine the mental standpoint of those who try to be funny with the hollow sprightliness of mere imitation. They have a half-hearted belief that they are being funny; but at the same time, their chief reason for taking about «maternal relatives» and «people of the masculine persuasion», is the fact that they hear those with whom they associate doing the same. They say, «Why this fussiness?» or, «A fine day for the ducks!» just as they say «Yes» or «No».

As so many people are jocular without really meaning it, it may be worth while to quote some examples of the turns of speech that they should avoid. In all probability, there are thousands of persons of most exemplary behaviour, and of excellent moral character in other respects, whose speech is inadvertently strewn with the verbal atrocities against which we are protesting, and who are not in any true sense aware of the shocking exhibition they often make of themselves. Let it not be supposed for a moment that it is only the «mixes» of one sex or the «Arries» of the other who are steeped to the lips in jocularities. The use of jocularities is by no means exclusively a sin of the vulgar. Plenty of people who would not talk about «the Marquis» or «Lord Hamilton» when they meant «Lord George», may be heard «recruiting exhausted nature» by a drink from the «flowing bowl», and declaring that they are «full inside», though they have been very «peckish». All sorts and conditions of men and women, boys and girls, are implicated in our charges, and there is no class or set that can be held blameless. Since, therefore, there are so many unconscious sinners, we propose, as we have said above, to select some specially bad examples of jocularities in order that those in need of conversion may have their consciences awakened, and so be brought to a better way. Those who have never yet realised that they use the most atrocious expressions a hundred times a day will be able to see themselves in a mirror, and to understand what their pet phrases sound like when presented in cold blood. We will begin with what is perhaps the most ghastly example in a collection of verbal atrocities placed at our disposal by a champion of what is sound and of good repute in language, thought, and sentiment. We are given to understand that the funny thing, when someone comes near to treading on your feet, is to exclaim, with the requisite vivacity, «Ware wheat!» «Ware wheat!» of course, is equal to «Look out for corn!» and so «Don't tread upon my toes!» Anything more disagreeably foolish and inane is unpleasant it is difficult to imagine. There is, of course, no harm in talking about corns, but this remote and feeble «jokelet»—to borrow a phrase loved by the jocular—«is positively ghoulish. After this, such phrases as «spare my blushes», «to invite an epistle», «to be shot» (i. e. to be photographed), «as the poet hath it», «good after tea», instead of «good afternoon», «playing the giddy garden goat», «the best of everything's good enough for me», sound almost commendable. They must, however, be avoided like the plague, for so catching and so insidious is the habit of using jocularities, that a man who begins with «spare my blushes», is more than likely to end with «ware wheat».

THE «MISSING WORD» QUESTION.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that the Solicitor to the Treasury has decided to allow the unpaid cheques issued in certain of the «missing word» competitions to be paid to the successful competitors.

This decision applies only to cases such as competition No. 52 in «Pearson's Weekly», where the bulk of the money has been distributed and is now irrecoverable, but in which certain cheques have not been cleared. Under the arrangement arrived at the costs in all the actions of this class which have been brought will be paid by Mr. Pearson personally.

STATE CHEMISTRY.

It is high time that the profession of the chemist should be definitely recognised by the State. The chemist nowadays is no mere hanger-on of the medical man, but the member of a profession not only absolutely distinct, but in many respects so completely complementary that no confusion should be possible. To the majority of our readers this is, of course, the veriest truism; they are either themselves chemists, or as engineers or electricians, professional or manufacturing, are in the habit of appealing to the chemist for the solution of many questions of direct monetary importance to them. But we made the statement in the briefest possible terms; because, almost inconceivable as it may appear, it is a fact that no clear difference is recognised by local authorities concerned in the appointment of the only class of chemists in permanent official employment—viz., public analysts—between men competent as chemists and those fitted for service as medical officers of health. The result of this ineptitude is that one man, and he with a medical qualification only, is frequently appointed to the double duty of medical officer of health and public analyst, when his equipment for the latter post consists of a training of a few weeks or months in the laboratory of a practising analyst. The perusal of some text-book on water analysis, and the hazy recollections of the elementary principles of the science dating back from his days of medical student-ship. With this outfit he is expected to prove equal to the most complex tasks that analysis presents.—Industries.

CLIPPINGS.

Now that it has been shown that electric energy can be transmitted over a distance of fifteen miles with a loss of only some four per cent., why should dwellers in the country be denied the advantages of the electric light? Earl Russell and Mr. Thwaites, who treat of this subject jointly in an article in «The National Review», propose that the owners of country houses should combine for the purpose of establishing at some fixed place (say near to a railway station) a station at which to generate the force. A skilled working electrician should be engaged to supervise the generating plant and that involved in the utilisation of the energy. Each house could be connected with the generating station, which would become a «telephonic exchange». At the central station a steam-engine, or a fuel-gas-engine, would drive two alternating dynamo machines. The electromotive force developed at a low pressure would be transformed into one of greater pressure, and suitable for the distance to be traversed between the station and the houses. The pressure of the current would be reduced at each house to the measure appropriate to the character of the work to be done. Each nonholder would be supplied with a meter, and the electric energy used would be charged against him.

Tobacco, «Pioneer Brand.» Sole Agents, Danckelmann and Schrader. Calle 25 de Mayo 233.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE. Montevideo, Mch. 11, 1893.

Business very dull, though prices remain fairly firm. Interior Debt continues to rise, \$32,000 selling at 30 and 30.10. \$10,000 Cédulas went at 22. The London quotation of Consolidated has improved to 36 1/4.

Table with columns for Sales, 1st Ring, Cédulas A, Interior Debt, 2nd Ring, and Exchange. Includes values for \$5000 cash, \$10000 cash, and London 30 d/s.

Bank. Commercial. London 30 d/s. 51 1/2, 51 1/4. Paris. 90 d/s. 5.36, 5.38. Antwerp 90 d/s. 5.37, 5.39. Rio Jan. 18.700, 19.000. Buenos Aires par 1/2 disc. DISCOUNT. 6 to 6 1/2 %.

BUSINESS NOTES.—Auctioneer Lavena has sold the property Sarandi 301 and 303 (Plaza Constitution) 14 1/2 carras by 20 for \$30,000 or \$104 the carra. Purchasers, Storage Brothers.—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 317 and closed at 318.50.—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 12 3/4 d. per milreis.—The «Venus» brought yesterday from F. Bentes \$400 to J. Palma, from B. Aires \$200 to E. Maccio.—In consequence of the low prices being paid for grain, large quantities are being put in deposit, in hopes of a reaction. Buenos Aires, Mch. 11. Gold, cash, 317.50. Do. end of month, 318.50. Empréstito Nacional Interno, cash, 75.

TEA. TEA. Extra finest New Season's SOUCHONG

JUST ARRIVED. Botica Inglesa «Hutchinson» Calle 25 de Mayo, esquina Ituzaingo. TEA. TEA.

Oriental & Platense Telegraph Co. Calle 25 de Mayo, Corner of Zabala, opposite English Bank. Direct Communication with Brazil and all parts of the Argentine Republic. INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES.

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There will shortly be a reduction of the tariff for all parts. Do. end of month, 75.50. Consolidada Municipal, cash, 66. Cédulas K, cash, 26.90. Do. O and P, cash, 27. Do. B, Nacional, cash, 96. Muelle Catalinas, cash, 6.50. Banco Español, cash, 102. The Helios and Eolo sail.

TO LET, Sala and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, in English family. Trams convenient. Apply Lavalleja 135. t545. Mch 12. TO LET.—One or two rooms, with windows to the street. Sarandi 229, corner of Calle Treinta y Tres. t544 Mch 12.

TO BE SOLD, The well-known Café and Restaurant established in the Boisa building, the owner no longer being to attend to it. For terms apply at the Café itself, ZABALA 63, 549 Mch. 23. TO LET.—Two furnished rooms in the house of an English family, suitable for single gentlemen or married couple. Board if required. Apply Maciel 118. t526.

TO LET, furnished, sitting and bed-room, also one or two bed rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Trams convenient for town and the bathing stations. Calle Quaguay 302. t498. Mch. 16. TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a house situated two squares from the Cordón station of the Union tram, containing large sala, patio with movable claret-bottle, office, dining room, four large bedrooms, bath room, and servant's accommodation. Has gas and water laid on, also aigbe. For particulars apply by letter to E. D. Greenwood, English Club. t546.

SELOS DE CORREO. Se compra sellos usados de Paraguay, tambien los no usados de la nueva emision, á buenos precios segun los lotes. Tambien se compran sellos usados de Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil y Bolivia, pero solamente de los provisorios y altos valores. Calle 33 num. 61. de 1 á 5 p.m.

AGENCY WANTED, a first-class commercial house, with satisfactory references in London, to take up the sole agency in the Banda Oriental for a new Sheep Dip, now very popular in the Argentine Republic. Good terms.—Apply, Casilla 1447, Buenos Aires. t65 Mch 17.

To the English-Speaking Servants of Montevideo. Afternoon Tea from 4 to 6, Monday, March 13th, 20 Calle Municipal, just beyond the Cordón tramway station. E. G. Cooper.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER. The undersigned offers his services as above. John Sardeson. 252 Calle Uruguay (altos) or English Club. t541 Mch. 22.

The English School. 194—SORIANO—194. Head Master, Thos. Jefferies Ashe. The Course of instruction includes first class ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH, MATHEMATICS, DRAWING, etc. No extras for languages. Boarders, Half-boarders, and Day pupils received. References given and required. Applications to Mr. Ashe, English Club, or at the School. Note, the classes resume work on Feb. 1st. 309 pm.

FOEDORA. Los cigarrillos FOEDORA HUNGAROS, elaborados con los mejores tabacos habanos, se hallan en venta en todos los cafés, confeitarias, almacenes, etc., etc. de Montevideo. Venta por mayor y menor EN LA FABRICA 141—AGRAZIADA—431

Politeama Oriental. Sábado 11 y Domingo 12. 2 Grandes Bailes de Máscara y particular. La orquesta será dirigida por el Maestro, Señor A. M. Mettalo. Se tocarán 4 CUADRILLAS 4

ADVERTISEMENTS. GUN FOR SALE; double barrel, central fire, 16 bore, nearly new, in case, with all appurtenances for shooting. Cheap. Apply Calle Chaná No. 94. t549 Mch 23. TO LET, Comfortable house of ten rooms, new, every convenience, situated at Calle Cuareim 17, Acauda. Keys and particulars to be had on enquiry at Calle Agraciada No. 430 a. Low rent accepted. English tenants preferred. t547.

PASSAGE WANTED, to England, in return for services as nurse, attendant on lady, or to take care of children, by a young Englishwoman. Apply «A. M.» Calle Quaguay 239. t548 Mch 21.

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LLOYD BRAZILEIRO LINEA DEL SUD Salidas los días 1, 12 y 25 de cada mes EL EXPLÉNDIDO PAQUETE BRASILEIRO PORTO ALEGRE

Saldrá el 15 de Marzo á las 8 a. m. con destino á Rio Grande, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Santa Catalina, San Francisco, Itajahy, Paranáguá, Antenas Gananea, Iguapé, Santos y Rio de Janeiro. LINEA DE MATTO GROSSO Salidas, los días 12 y 27 de cada mes. Servicio con los vapores «Rápidos», «Diamantino» y «Ladario».

LADARIO Saldrá el 13 de Marzo á las 5 p. m., con destino a Buenos Aires, Rosario, Paraná, La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Asuncion, Cumbá y Cuyabá. Recibe pasajeros, carga, encomiendas y dinero á flote. Por informes dirigirse á la agencia. 129—CALLE PIEDRAS—129. HENRIQUE SA.—Gerente.

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Through fares from Montevideo to London 1st. class £35—2nd. £20—3rd. £12. For further particulars apply to WILSON, SONS & CO. LIMITED AGENTS Montevideo, bolis 55. Buenos Aires, Reconquista 365. and Rio Janeiro 97 pm.

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Frederick John Leeming.—Information wanted of the whereabouts of F. J. Leeming, aged about 20. Was last heard of some 2 years ago employed under Mr. Walker in the Dock works at Buenos Aires. Apply to Mr. A. J. P. Dattou, Sarandi 136.

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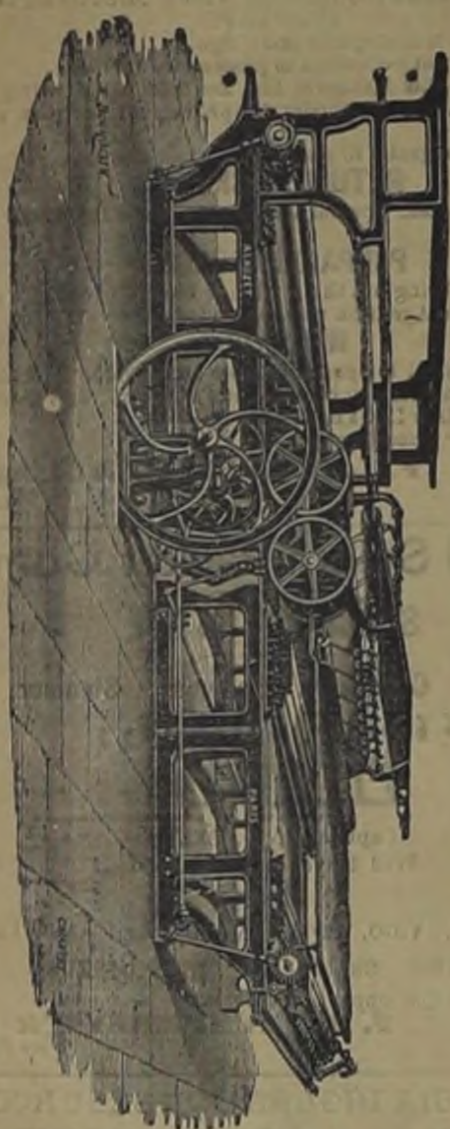


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Especially in English style goods, ready made or made to order. A supply of English leather recently received. Moderate prices. M. FAT-TORUSO. 25 de Mayo 191 (opposite the English Bank)

280 pm.

Advertisement for Perfumeria Oriza L. Legrand, featuring various perfume products and their prices.

Advertisement for Brown & Polson's Corn Flour, highlighting its quality and history.

Advertisement for Ed. Pinaud's Extracto Vegetal, featuring a bottle illustration and product details.

THE ARGIEWS.

BY J. F. SULLIVAN.

(Conclusion)

The Argews were very good-natured people, and very good neighbours. Now, we had a local tennis-club in our road, and the Argews really made themselves so pleasant that I felt we ought to ask them to join the club, particularly as I saw rackets among their belongings. Ours was a very successful little club considering its size; we were all enthusiastic practicers, and entered heart and soul into the game; and we had two really presentable net-men and a dozen good all-rounders, masculine and feminine, and a lady with an unanswerable service who always got first in; and the plantains on our ground were the largest in the neighbourhood.

Well the Argews willingly joined, and made their appearance on the ground. There was a strict understanding in the club that the games should be interrupted by as little talk as possible. We were business-like workmen, and kept our attention on the game, and hated to have to wait while somebody «jawned.» Two of our members formed a doublet with Mr. and Mrs. Argew.

«Thirty, love,» said Mrs. Argew. «No, Fatty, my dear: fifteen all,» said Mr. Argew. «Not at all,» said Mrs. A., going to the net. «In your first service you made one fault and one net, and—»

«I beg your pardon, Fatty: it was one net, and then one fault, and then—» This went on for four minutes, during which the two other players grew more and more impatient; and this went on during every game in which the Argews took part, and the Argews were always on the ground, and always playing in one of the courts. What's more: whenever a ball from another court strayed into the court in which the Argews were playing, before throwing it back they would dispute for several minutes whether it had come from that other court, or whether it was another ball which done so. And we could not persuade the Argews to separate themselves; they would play in the same sets. It was maddening; our meetings were spoilt, and the attendance dropped off; and at length I was deputed, as secretary, to speak seriously about it to Mr. A.

He listened very patiently, nodding his head in sad admission of all my arguments; then he said: «You're quite right, old boy; I will speak seriously to my wife about it. She is dreadfully argumentative, I know; can't get her out of it, though I've often tried. She really means well, you know, but I admit she's most irritating most irritating! There's no peace in one's life with all this arguing! I know I shan't be able to stand it much longer, Mr. Perry. I'm wearing me bodily away!»

The bodily wear was not conspicuous: Argew was around rosy man, in excellent health and spirits. «It's wearing both of us away,» he added. Mrs. Argew was just as round and rosy as her husband. He did go straight upstairs to speak seriously to his wife about it; and when the argument which arose had lasted some five-and-twenty minutes without any sign of abatement, I quietly let myself out and departed.

But the Argews went on just the same, and our club was getting ruined; several members had left; and at last we held a special meeting, as the outcome of which I was instructed to request the Argews to withdraw from the club. Poor Argew came in to me in a dreadful state of fearful contrition.

«You can't realise how I regret the thing!» he said. «I know you're right, quite right, and we ought to withdraw, and will, I'm sure we're only too grateful to the members for bearing with us so long. It's all that dreadful incurable habit of Mrs. Argew's!» he suddenly added, pacing the room and glaring wrathfully. «I—I'll have a separation, Mr. Perry—see if I don't!»

He had a separation; a few days later the Argews went to the seaside, and there Mrs. Argew caught a severe cold, resulting in inflammation of the lungs, and in less than three weeks Mr. Argew was alone. Our club talked it over, and felt dreadfully sorry for the step we had taken in asking the Argews to resign; for Argew's good nature and pleasant ways had made him really a great favourite with us already.

We went to see him, of course, and we were shocked at the change in him; he was no longer rosy, and he was far less plump. After a time, our people decided to invite him to join the club again, and he did.

He's always to be seen on the ground: he never plays, but makes himself useful in every way which his good nature suggests; he talks very little, but he smiles—when he is not alone. He gets paler and more careworn every day. I saw him through the window one day at home, with his arms on the table and his head low down on his arms. I looked in again in an hour, and he was still in the same position; then I went in to get him to come out. He started up hurriedly, and pretended to have been reading the paper.

«Perry,» he said, «do you remember how she used to argue with me—all day long, about everything? Well, I've no one to argue with me now—and I miss it—I miss it—I

miss it! Don't say anything to the other fellows, but between ourselves, I can't get on much longer without it.» To judge by the look of him, I don't think he will.

Table with columns: STEAMERS TO ARRIVE, MCH NAME, FLAG, FROM. Lists various ships and their origins.

Table with columns: STEAMERS TO LEAVE, MCH NAME, FLAG, FOR. Lists various ships and their destinations.

Twyford & Co. CALLE 25 DE MAYO, 276 ESQUINA TREINTA Y TRES

Great Clearance Sale of Muslins, Sunshades, Straw Hats, Costumes, Underlinen, etc. We have recently received a supply of flannel for men's and ladies' clothing at 70 cents the yard.

Prince & Hill North American Dentists

Artificial Teeth, with or without Plates, also fillings of all kinds. Piers Teeth, gold crowns, and everything pertaining to either operative or mechanical Dentistry.

163—Calle Camaras—163 (Esquina Buenos Aires.)

Buenos Aires English High School

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

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.

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MONTEVIDEO. The healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids. Private Rooms, from \$8.00 per day. Semiprivate Rooms 2.00 do. General Ward 1.00 do.

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Large and well furnished rooms well suited for the representatives of manufacturing houses. On the evenings when the Cibils 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, café and supper rooms, the finest light, coffee and refreshments of all kind being served.

Calle Ituzaingo, corner of Piedras MONTEVIDEO 187pm.

SOCIEDAD Cooperativa Telefonica Nacional AL PUBLICO

Se avisa al publico que estando ya en construccion las 500 nuevas lineas en la Aguada, Arroyo Seco, Bella Vista, Paso del Molino, Victoria, Nuevo Paris, Cerro, Tablada, Reducto, Cordón, Unión, Maroñas, etc., etc., la Sociedad está en condiciones de atender inmediatamente todos los pedidos de lineas y aparatos, que se le hagan para dichos puntos.

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.

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.

Prices Current

Table of Imports: ABSINTHE—Per doz. Silliman \$ 10.60, Nolly & Prat 10.20, Other marks 10 to 12 5.00 to 6.30.

Table of Biscuits—per case. Superior large tins 2.40 1.70, Ordinary 2.00 1.25, Inferior small tins 0.45 0.225.

Table of Butter: English, per kilo 1.25 0.85, Danish, per tin 1.25 0.85.

Table of Soap: Superior per lb 0.48 0.30, Good 0.37 0.25, Ordinary 0.34 0.22.

Table of Coffee: Mocha per 10 kl 8.20 7.20, Per case 10.50 to 11 6.50 to 9.00.

Table of Oil: Olive Oil—French in bottles, per doz. Plagniol 4.60 3.50.

Table of Sugar: Superior, per 100 kl 1.30 1.10, Hair, per 100 kl 1.70.

Table of BARRACA GOODS: CAUSTIC SODA—per English cwt. English, duty pd. 3.30.

Table of EXPORTS: BARLEY—per fanega. For brewing \$ 1.30 to 1.49, Inferior 1.10 to 1.29.

Table of Hides: From camp and slaughter house, per 40 lbs 3.65.

Table of Wool: Superior, per 100 kl 1.30 1.10, Hair, per 100 kl 1.70.

Table of Sheepskins: Superior, per 100 kl 1.30 1.10, Hair, per 100 kl 1.70.

Table of Hides: From camp and slaughter house, per 40 lbs 3.65.

Printed and published for the proprietor W. R. DENSTONE at the English Steam Printing Office of G. Schwengel & Co. «At Liberty Bells» Julia Treinta y Tres, No. 61, Montevideo.