

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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THIS SPACE
TO LET.

NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED.—«Q.» Wandering Heath.—MacLaren, Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.—Marryat, At Heart a Rake.—Forrester, Too Late Repented.—James Payn, In Market Over.—Marshall, Kensington Palace.—Conan Doyle, Stark Munro Letters.—Bourne, A Mystery of the Cordilleras.—Perks, From Arcady to Babylon.—Haggard, Joan Haste, etc.—Nautical Almanac for 1896. Etc. Etc. L. JACOBSEN & Co. Itzaingó 141.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1896. Large assortment just received at all prices.—New NOVELS. Paterson, A Son of the Plains.—Steel, Red Rowans.—Stoke, Not Exactly.—Chalmers, The Renegade.—Price, Winnifred Mount.—Proctor, Pleasant Ways in Science.—Burgin, Tuxter's Little Maid.—Mitford, The White Shield. Etc., etc. L. JACOBSEN and Co., Calle Itzaingó 141.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1896. Christmas numbers of Ill. London News, Yale Tide, Art Journal, etc., 1895.—Round the World, Album of 284 photographs of chief places of interest in all parts of the World.—Round the Coast, Photographs of chief seaports in Gt. Britain and Ireland.—Glasgow, The Paying Game.—«Gyp», Little Love.—Windsor Magazine, Jan. 1896.—«Queen's Almanack for 1896, illustrated, etc.—JACOBSEN and Co., Itzaingó 141.

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No anonymous communications will be attended to nor manuscripts returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor.
W. H. DENTON.

Special Notice.

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

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 1, 1896.

POLITICAL FITH.

Sr. Idiarte Borda completes to-day the second year and the first half of his presidential term, but without having yet done anything to justify before the country his election to the high office he occupies. Political talent or administrative ability of a high order were not to be expected from his antecedents, but he has even failed to supplement the lack of these by any show of that civic virtue, disinterestedness and respect for public opinion which are within the reach of the least intelligent. Worst of all he does not even show consciousness of his own defects or endeavour to atone for them by gathering around him men possessing the talents and virtues in which he himself is deficient. Unable to mark out an independent course of his own, unwilling to adopt that signalled by unanimous public opinion, he has simply followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, copying all his faults, without the talent that glossed them over. Hence his government is neither successful nor respected nor trusted, and indeed if it is tolerated at all, it is only to avoid the possibly worse evil of disorder and civil war. We will not enlarge upon the subject, because there is nothing pleasant to say about it, and because the ground has been sufficiently covered by recent articles in these columns.

A South American National Bank in a great measure resembles a legerdemain trick performed by a conjurer of indifferent skill. The first time it may succeed in deceiving, but on attempting to repeat it the dodge is stale, the methods transparent, and derision is provoked rather than applause. And the repetition is still less likely of success when the same confederates are employed.

It is an example of the painful disproportion of things that whilst unfortunate soldiers in the barracks are subjected to terrible and barbarous punishments for trivial and even imaginary faults, some of the great criminals in the Republic should be rolling in their carriages and delaying with contemptuous looks the people they have injured, robbed and insulted in every imaginable way.

There is talk of amending that fine old document the Constitution, not in order to bring it up to date or to reform such faults and deficiencies as it may possess, but mainly in order to prolong the presidential term. The point is a debatable one. For a good and patriotic president, the present term of four years would be all too short to undo the misgovernment and maladministration of recent times; and, on the other hand, even four years is exactly four years too long a term for such presidents as we have lately seen. Perhaps, after all, before amending the Constitution, it would be better to begin by observing it.

The inaction of the patriotic and virtuous is an invitation to the dishonest and vicious. Thus the present reorganisation of political parties, and the evidently growing determination to reclaim and exercise their civic duties, even if not entirely judicious in all its aspects, is certainly the healthiest sign Uruguay has shown for very many years. She has been misgoverned for some time past and is misgoverned now because the government has fallen into the hands of the worst instead of the best of her citizens, the latter unwisely standing aloof. And thus it has come about that there is no longer any path to public life except by the sacrifice of civic virtue and independence, precisely

the two qualities most needed to redeem the Republic. The union of all good citizens against political corruption and immorality may do much, though the fight will be a hard one at first.

If the Constitution of the Republic were reformed so as to be a candid expression of the views and practices of the dominant party, it would be reduced to something like the following:—The sovereignty of Uruguay is perpetually vested in an Oligarchy, represented by an intangible and inviolable President of unlimited powers, and Chambers nominated by and submissive to him. This Oligarchy shall exploit the Republic freely for its own benefit, and shall be above all laws and all authority whatsoever. For the rest of the citizens there shall be such laws and codes as the President or the Oligarchy may decree, and the two highest offences shall be defrauding the revenue and thereby reducing the spoils of the Oligarchy, and opposing or criticising its measures. The revenue of the Republic shall be at the unrestrained disposal of the President and the Oligarchy for their own purposes and no account shall ever be given thereof. The military shall exist for the purpose of sustaining the Oligarchy and repressing public opinion. Any paper telling the truth about the situation shall be immediately suppressed as treasonable and every citizen shall be compelled to swallow daily the views expressed by the official organs. The rights of the citizens shall be limited to the payment of the taxes decreed by the Oligarchy.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1896.

Second Sunday in Lent. Saints David, Rudecind and Eudocio. 61 days past, 305 to the end of the year.

Reference Calendar.

MARCH, 1896.

Sun.	1	8	15	22	29
Mon.	2	9	16	23	30
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31
Wed.	4	11	18	25	
Thurs.	5	12	19	26	
Fri.	6	13	20	27	
Sat.	7	14	21	28	

Parliament.

On Friday, after some routine business, the remainder of the Bill creating Judgeships of Instruction was sanctioned in detail, without debate.

Discussion then commenced of the Bank Loan Bill.

Sr. C. M. Ramirez pointed out that the presence of the Minister of Finance was very necessary for the explanation of various points of the Bill, and he moved that the discussion be deferred until Monday when the Minister should be invited to attend.

This was approved, and the Chamber then adjourned.

The Salvation Army.

We have great pleasure in complying with the request of Ensign C. Turner for the publication of the following report of the work of the Salvation Army branch here in the year 1895.

In presenting to our friends a few lines of detail as to our operations during the past year, I would at the outset thank most heartily everyone that has favoured us with their sympathy and generosity, and here assure them that the same has been most heartily appreciated.

In connection with our Evangelical Work, 523 meetings have been held, which have been attended by upwards of 25,000 people. Many of these have professed a change of life, and out of 5 Candidates accepted as officers from this Republic throughout the year 2 have been sent out from this city.

Regarding the Social Work in Montevideo 1267 meals have been distributed to the hungry, and 627 beds have been supplied to applicants. Our Labour office has also found employment for a large number in the city and provinces.

I am encouraged here to solicit still further help from all those interested in the wellbeing of the masses, and the bettering of the vicious, so that our efforts on their behalf may be owned of God, and result in their eternal good.—Charles Turner, Ensign, Salvation Army Headquarters, 200a Calle General Liniers, Montevideo.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators did not do much on Friday. The discussion of the Bank Loan Bill was to have commenced, but, as invariably happens, a day was wasted through the necessity of consulting the Minister of Finance. It is certainly extraordinary that the Ministers should thus have to wait for a special summons, instead of voluntarily attending a debate in which they know they will have to take part.

We wonder how much parliamentary time is wasted in the course of the year by this clumsy procedure.

Yesterday's reports insist that the Bank and Railway business is now practically settled, including the new arrangement with Medici and Co., means having been formed to satisfy all the numerous claimants eager for the division of the £1,200,000 bonds. The exact conditions are not yet known, but no doubt will appear quite soon enough. Official circles are said to be very jubilant over the matter. Nevertheless, other contrary rumours are still in circulation to the effect that the primitive concessionaires are still creating obstacles, perhaps not being satisfied with the share of the spoils allotted them. The *Siglo* also hints that Dr. Julio Herrera and his circle will endeavour to obstruct the establishment of the Bank until after the November elections are over, the object being, of course, to prevent the Bank being used as an electoral tool to their disadvantage. No one has better reason than Dr. Herrera to know the value of a State Bank as a factor in elections.

Yesterday's *Nacion* returns to the dangerous question of constitutional reform, which it says is desired by every progressive man in the Republic. (This is what it also says of the Bank and of every measure blessed by official approval.) It scoffs at the idea that there is any danger in the proposed reform or that the Constitution will not still be surrounded by sufficient guarantees, and it says that the allegation that the reform is simply intended to pave the way for an extension of the presidential term is a calumny, a word of which it has grown very fond of late. We suspect the *Nacion* goes on the principle of the old legal paradox, «the greater the truth, the greater the libel».

The *Siglo* and the *Telegrafo* Maritime both occupy themselves, although rather late in the day, with the intricate and monstrous regulations of the internal tobacco tax, showing how, as we said from the first, they will impose terrible and in some cases fatal obstacles to a very important and widespread industry. The manufactory of cigarettes, for instance, will become almost an impossibility under the onerous conditions imposed. The difference of the tax on loose tobacco and on made cigarettes amounts to 60 cents the kilo, in some cases more than the value of the tobacco itself, and thus those who have hitherto bought made cigarettes will now buy the loose tobacco and roll them themselves. This will be fatal to the cigarette industry, in which there are now employed fully 600 men and women regularly, whilst many poor families find in it an occasional addition to their income. There are many other conditions in the law no less crushing and which will seriously injure various branches of a tobaccoist's business, all the ordinary conditions and established customs of which are calmly disregarded. This, very justly remarks the *Telegrafo*, is the natural result of the monstrous course taken of discussing such a law in «secret» sessions in Chambers where there was no representation of business interests. If the conditions of the law had been open to criticism in the press and of those affected by it, and if in framing the regulations the trouble had been taken to consult a few experts in the trade, the greater part of these difficulties might have been avoided. As it stands the whole affair is a monstrous and dangerous blunder, and illustrates once more the killing nature of the protection which the Government pretends to be anxious to extend to trade and industry.

The long talked-of and certainly very necessary «Union Civica» seems likely at last to become an accomplished fact. On Friday evening an enthusiastic meeting was held. Dr. Elias Regules presiding, and attended by some 250 citizens, young men predominating, though many representative politicians were present. Vigorous speeches were made, and finally the foundation of the Civic Union was acclaimed on the following bases:—Respect for all political and religious principles, and propaganda in favor of the temporary union of all citizens, so long as a regimen of free institutions was not a truth in the Republic, without asking anyone to sacrifice their partisan or school affections; exercise of civic action in all its manifestations; steady propaganda in favor of civic inscription and electoral reform, with absolute revindication of the liberty of suffrage and condemnation of the frauds that render impossible the election of legitimate representatives of the people; exaltation of principles and candidature of political and administrative morality and respect for the laws and for public rights; organization of sectional and departmental clubs; foundation of shooting clubs for the physical and military education of the citizen. These bases were signed by all present, and a powerful committee was elected to carry on the work and obtain adhesions. Nearly all our independent contemporaries speak in the most hopeful terms of the movement thus initiated, though the *Nacion* finds it convenient to ignore it, as it has ignored the move-

ment for the reorganisation of the «Colorado» party. The Committee entrusted with the latter, we may add, has issued a manifesto strongly urging all its partisans to register (the civic registers open to-day) as the preliminary to the exercise of other civic functions. It points out that they sacrifice nothing by registering, even if they do not eventually vote. This is another hopeful sign of the reawakening of civic life and the manifesto has been generally well received.

The question of the prosecution of the *Nacional* and the attitude of the Fiscal is still being agitated, and it is said that the President has tentatively sounded some of the Judges of the Superior Tribunal as to their opinion in the matter, but without receiving much encouragement from them.

It is estimated that the Customs Revenue for February will be about \$900,000.

COMMON SENSE ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

(Rio News, Feb. 18.)

It is one thing to say what our views are in regard to the relationship between our neighbors, but it is a very different thing to compel our neighbors to accept such views. We may hold what opinions we please, but when we undertake to decide what line of conduct others shall pursue, we are compelled to consult other opinions than our own, and to give them the same weight and respect that we demand for our own. It always requires two parties to make an agreement, and the consent of both is required to make it binding.

From much of the discussion at Washington and in a part of the American press over the Venezuela dispute, these manifest truisms seem to have been entirely ignored. The American view of the question, which is the *ex parte* statement of the case furnished by Venezuela, is laid before the world and threats are made that if these views are not accepted war must follow. Anything more unreasonable can not be conceived.

In the first place, it is the opinion of the best authorities on such subjects that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. The British claims date from their acquisition of the country and are strengthened by the long and undisturbed possession of a part of the territory in dispute. So far as the United States is concerned their case is as good, if not better, than that of the Venezuelans.

In the second place, the Monroe doctrine is nothing but the expression of an individual opinion and has no binding force on any one. It has never been accepted by foreign powers and it has never even been formally accepted by any congress of the United States, either by legislative act or resolution. On the contrary, the congress to which President Monroe addressed this declaration, declined to pass a resolution affirming its principles, and on two subsequent occasions the same policy was pursued with regard to similar resolutions. As a matter of fact, the only record the United States congress has ever made on this subject has been that of non-interference in South American affairs. All the prominent secretaries of state have repeatedly admitted that «each house of congress has declined to assert it.» More than this, in Wheaton's Commentaries it is expressly stated: «The declarations [Monroe doctrine] are only the opinion of the administration of 1823, and have acquired no legal force or sanction.» Still further, in 1826, when Bolivar's Panama conference was under consideration, a resolution, introduced by Mr. Buchanan, was passed by the house of representatives by a vote of 99 to 95, in which we find the following declaration: «... that the government of the United States ought not to be represented at the congress of Panama, except in a diplomatic character; nor ought they to form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such alliance, with all or any of the South American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form or government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continents of America.» From this it will be seen that congress has been more antagonistic than friendly to the Monroe doctrine, and that it is incorrect to now speak of it as the «settled policy» of the United States.

But even if it were the settled policy, and supposing that the American people were fully united in regard to it, would the United States be justified in trying to enforce it in the manner recently experienced? Most assuredly not. In the first place, the doctrine lacks the assent of the foreign powers interested. Until they agree to it, the Monroe doctrine can have no binding force as a principle of international law. It would be no violation of any recognized law or principle for any European nation to attempt the sub-

jugation of an American republic, nor could the United States treat it even as a violation of agreement, or breach of faith. The United States might of course take the part of the threatened republic, but it would have to fight without an excuse of its own and in violation of the resolution above quoted. Until the United States can secure the approval of all the nations concerned, the Monroe doctrine remains merely as an expression of opinion on the part of President Monroe, upon which various other individuals, more or less numerous, have expressed favorable and unfavorable opinions.

And then, in the second place, the Monroe doctrine still lacks another *sine que non* to make it authoritative and effective. Up to the time of President Cleveland's recent message, no other republic on this hemisphere has ever accepted that doctrine or expressed approval of its principles. There has never been any agreement in regard to it, nor conference upon it, nor negotiation in its favor. On the contrary, individual opinion so far as expressed has been against it, even to the extent of proposing a Latin-American union to resist the pretensions of the United States.

If the Monroe doctrine means anything, it means the assumption of a protectorate by the United States over the other republics of the two continents. They are not asked to pay tribute of course—though they are asked, with amazing effrontery, to give their trade to Americans consideration of this friendly protection. But the United States can not guarantee their autonomy and integrity, not protect them in their disputes with European powers, without assuming a virtual protectorate over them, and it is doing this not only without their consent but even without asking permission. Among individuals this would be called presumption. It is inconceivable that the United States could assume such a responsibility, such a protectorate, without the consent of the countries interested! And yet, that is exactly what the cross-road statesmen at Washington are doing, and what many prominent American newspapers are advocating. The absurdity of the position has not yet struck them, but when it does, and with it the curt rejection of the pretension by a great majority of the Latin republics interested, they will wish, perhaps that they had not gone so far afield.

The simple truth is this: the United States has no right whatever in assuming a protectorate over any other state without its consent. If such protectorate is accepted, then the United States must assume all the responsibilities for that state which international law and custom require. And this is exactly what the people of the United States will not consent to.

SUNDRIES.

—We are requested to announce that no services will be held in the American Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, on account of the absence of all the pastors, who are attending the annual Conference in Buenos Aires.

—We acknowledge receipt of «En Bicicleta» a Polka-galop for the pianoforte composed by Sr. Prudencio Montagne, and now on sale in the music shops here. The music is full of «go», as becomes the subject, and should soon become popular. It is cleverly illustrated with caricatures of bicycle riders.

—The death occurred in Buenos Aires, on Thursday morning, of Mr. John Hughes, at the ripe age of 78. He had been over 50 years in the country and was probably the oldest British resident. During his lengthy commercial career he was much respected in English and foreign circles.

—We learn that Sr. Federico Carbone, who committed suicide last Tuesday, had insured his life only a few weeks before in the N. York Company for \$30,000. He offered himself to the Standard Life, but was refused.

—The B. A. Standard continues to edify and instruct its readers with tales of gambling experiences, and «breaking the bank.» We wonder what or where its next experiences will be drawn from, and hope it will draw the line in time.

—To-day is good old Sr. David's Day, and we extend a hearty salute to our Welsh friends in the community, of whom there are more than one would suspect.

—A telegram from Bordeaux announces that the steamer «Chili» had five cases of yellow fever on board during her voyage from Rio Janeiro. They were third-class passengers who embarked at Rio. The steamer has been placed in quarantine.

—That smart little paper the *Ejercito Uruguayo*, devoted to military and naval interests, has temporarily ceased to appear, owing to the editor, Col. Barnass y Jerez, being obliged to leave the capital on private affairs.

—In the report on the Venezuela question drawn up by the Committee on Foreign Commerce of the New York Chamber of Commerce some interesting particulars are given as to the settlement of disputes by arbitration. During the present century about eighty cases of international differences have been set-

led by arbitration. In the last twenty years these cases have occurred at the rate of two or three a year. They have covered questions of boundary, of insult to the flag, of property, of personal injury—every question, in fact, except the one question of the actual existence of the national life. The Committee go on to say: "Our country has settled more than forty of these difficulties. We have been literally 'the peace nations of the world.' Great Britain has settled about a dozen in the same period, and all the nations of Europe have had from one to seven cases. All of the South American Republics, except two, and two of the Central American Republics have done the same." Among the disputes between Great Britain and the United States settled by peaceful means were the St. Croix River boundary, the Passamaquoddy Bay affair, and the north-eastern boundary between the United States and Canada. Then came the Alabama claims and the Fisheries dispute. The Alaskan boundary remains to be determined, but it is in a fair way of being adjusted.

—We have to acknowledge receipt of samples of the coffee "La Mercedes," now being supplied to the market wholesale and retail by Terrés and Co. of Calle Piedras 95. It is an excellent and aromatic coffee, well suited for family use. We may also note that this is the first native firm here, to the best of our remembrance, that has addressed us in a type-written letter.

—The racing season will reopen to-day with a fairly interesting meeting at Maroñas. The "selections" seem to be America II, Esfinge, Vesubio, Tio-tio, My Darling and Zig-zag. The weather yesterday was not very promising.

—The Cuban leader Maceo, who was killed by the telegrams a fortnight ago, has now been severely wounded in an arm. He seems to have more lives than a cat.

—The distinguished violinist Sr. Massi is seriously ill.

—The str. "Duca de Galliera" of the "Veloce" Company, from Genoa to the River Plate, arrived at Pernambuco on Tuesday last with her shaft broken. The passengers are coming forward in the P. S. N. Co's "Iberia," and the steamer herself will be towed here for repairs.

—Mr. C. Catlin, Manager of the Pierce Artesian Well Company, announces that all the boring plant will shortly be removed, as he is leaving for Chile, and consequently those who require wells should lose no time in giving their orders.

—The allegation of the English claims in the Venezuelan case is now ready, and several copies have been presented to the U. S. Ambassador, who has forwarded them to Washington.

—There is talk of a fusion between the Panama and Nicaragua Canal Companies.

—The telegrams are terribly confusing about the progress of the debate in the U. S. Senate on Cuban belligerency, and at would seem that a number of different motions are being discussed at once, but that of the Committee has been approved by 64 votes to 6. A motion in favor of recognising the Cuban Republic also received much support. Violent speeches were made, General Weyler was called an assassin, the Spaniards were spoken of as a nation of patriots and barbarians, and the state of Cuba compared to Armenia. All this has made the Spanish people terribly indignant.

—Music is raining upon us. We have now received the first number of the "Album Musical Uruguayo," consisting of Ravenna's "Petit Bolero," a charming piece well-known to many players. This Album, consisting of selections from the best composers, will be published four times monthly, the subscription being only 40 cents. The music is excellently lithographed. The address is Calle Uruguayana 68.

—Here is a note that will interest the heads of houses.—Mr. Foard, lecturing to the Manchester School of Domestic Economy and Cookery, dwelling on the relation of mistresses to their servants, explained the law in cases of illness, negligence, breakage, and injury to property. "Ordinarily," he said, "unless there has been a special agreement on the point, the servant is not liable for such breakage as is not wilful, and which merely arises from her carelessness, inattention, or negligent performance of her duties. These are the penalties that fall on the employer for the want of care exercised in the selection of the employed. It is often a burden, difficult for patience to bear. Some domestics are so reckless, slapdash, and rough, taking such a game of football view of life, that they seem to pass their lives in a sort of fireworks display of broken crockery. But they are built that way, and the only remedy that I am aware of is dismissal after due notice." Mr. Foard also told his hearers that no mistress was compelled by law to give a servant a character (unless she had voluntarily bound herself to do so) on quitting her service. Often it could not be done without a violation of truth or an injury to the servant's feelings or susceptibilities. The communication thus made by a mistress, in good faith, to a lady applicant for a servant's character, so-called, was what was in law termed a privileged communication; it was not absolutely but conditionally privileged. That was to say, if it were honest and written in good faith, without any sinister or malicious or spiteful motive, the communication was privileged.

BUENOS AIRES.
—The plan prepared by the Director of Public Works for an Avenue from the North Basin to Palermo has been sent to the Council. The Incumbent recommends the construction of the Avenue and expresses the

opinion that the sale of the 700,000 square metres which will be redeemed from the river will defray the cost of the work.

—Mr. M. W. Robbins, the cashier of the Rosario Railway, sailed for Montevideo with his wife and child en route for the United States on a four months' leave of absence. Mr. Robbins has been in the employ of the Rosario Railway for seven years.

—The "Tiempo" states that negotiations are still going on for the purchase of the "Varese," that the price asked was 18,000,000 liras, (£720,000) but that Capt. Rivadavia has been commissioned to offer a smaller sum.

—The squadron of instruction will arrive at port Belgrano near Bahia Blanca, and it will be reviewed there early next week by the Minister of Marine and the Chief of the Staff of the Navy.

—It was reported that at a Cabinet meeting it was resolved, at the request of the Minister of War, to call upon the Chief of Police to present his resignation. His latest offence has been a refusal to supply a fire-engine for the Arsenal.

—The Italian engineer Luiggi visited La Plata port on Wednesday. He noted the defective condition of the outer walls at the entrance to the port, and said that it was urgently necessary to strengthen them.

—The National guards of the age of 20 years in the province of Buenos Aires have been ascertained by the La Plata recruiting office to number 5906; the number in Mendoza is 2257; in Santa Fé 1788, in Entre Rios 1539, in Tucuman 1183 and in Rioja 504. Those of the Capital are about 2000.

—B. A. Herald.

LONDON NOTES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Lord Salisbury and a number of his colleagues in the Government were last night entertained at dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, by the Non-conformist Unionist Association. Sir G. Hayter Chubb presided. Responding to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Salisbury acknowledged the obligations the Conservative party were under to his hosts and their supporters in the battle they had waged against Home Rule. As to the relations which the Transvaal bore towards England, he regarded them as an extreme case of Home Rule, and he contended that recent events in that country threw a lurid light on what might have happened in Ireland if Ireland's demands had been conceded. Turning to the controversy with the United States, the Prime Minister asserted that his despatches advocated the Monroe Doctrine as President Monroe understood it. Whilst he admitted the horrors that had been perpetrated in Armenia, he submitted that England alone could not mitigate the evil. It she did not co-operate with the great Powers she must act against them, and thus produce calamities far more awful than the most terrible tale already told.

The Duke of Devonshire last night, at the Queen's Hall distributed the certificates to the scholars and exhibitioners of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. He paid a high tribute to the work that is being done by the Board, which, he said, had established something in the nature of a technical university for the County of London. He entertained the greatest respect for, though he failed altogether to understand, the religious convictions and conscientious scruples which had led to the present controversies in reference to education, and he was glad that the development of technical education in London had been unattended by any such discussions.

We are informed by the Colonial Office that in view of a number of telegrams which have been received from the Transvaal, representing the existence of various dangers at Johannesburg, Mr. Chamberlain has instructed the British Agent at Pretoria to report on the state of affairs at the former town, and if he finds any immediate grievances capable of redress to draw the attention to them of the Boer Government. At the same time, it is pointed out that the above-mentioned telegrams, which are mostly anonymous, appear to emanate from one small group of persons, and that Mr. Chamberlain does not regard as true the picture they give of the state of affairs.

The report of the Committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to inquire into Lord Dunraven's charges, together with the testimony of witnesses, is given in a bulky volume of 556 pages. The committee find that the charge made by Lord Dunraven with regard to the ballasting of Defender in the America Cup races is not sustained by the evidence.

Violent storms have swept over Northern Queensland, doing an immense amount of damage to property and shipping. The loss of life by drowning is very great. A hurricane is also reported to have devastated the Tonga Islands.

Mr. Sidney Lee, Editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," gave a lecture last night at the Royal Institution on the subject of national biography. Incidentally he remarked that the dictionary, which was begun thirteen years ago under the direction of Mr. Leslie Stephen, was now approaching completion.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Feb. 29, 1896.
The market was rather quiet to-day and prices hardly so well sustained. \$8000 Interior Debt sold at 49 and \$8000 Cedulas A at 41. 120 Mortgage Bank shares at 13.60 to 13.80. \$11,000 Treasury

Certificates at 95.20 and 95.10 for January. 97.30 for November. 98.10 and 98.20 for October. \$28,640 Consolidated Debt at 49.80 and 49.70, closing at the former. No London quotation.

Sales	
1st Ring	
Consolidated Debt.	49.80
\$4700 cash	49.80
Interior Debt.	
\$3000 cash	49.
Treasury Certificates (Oct.)	98.10
\$1000 cash	98.10
Treasury Certificates (Jan.)	95.10
\$5500 cash	95.10
AFTER HOURS.	
Consolidated Debt.	
\$9840 cash	49.70
9400 Mon.	49.70
Interior Debt.	
\$5000 Mon.	48.90
Mortgage Bank.	
50 cash	13.60
Treasury Certificates (Oct.)	98.20
\$2000 cash	98.20
Treasury Certificates (Jan.)	95.20
\$1000 cash	95.20
2nd Ring	
Consolidated Debt.	
\$4700 Mon.	49.80
Mortgage Bank.	
10 cash	13.60
10	13.70
25 Mon.	13.70
25	13.80
Cedulas A.	
\$6000 Mon.	41.
4000 cash	41.
AFTER 2ND RING.	
Cedulas A.	
\$5000 Mon.	41.
Treasury Certificates (Nov.)	97.30
\$1000 cash	97.30
Treasury Certificates (Jan.)	95.10
\$1000 cash	95.10

EXCHANGE.

Bank. Commercial.	
London 90d/s. 51 1/2 s. 11 1/2	51 1/2 s. 11 1/2
Paris 90d/s. 5.42	5.46
Antwerp 90d/s. 5.42	5.47
Rio Jan. 27.300	nom.
B. Aires par.	1 1/2 dis.
DISCOUNT 6 to 7 1/2	
VALES . . . con.	

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Custom House paid \$33,000 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.
—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 299 and closed at 300.
—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 8 3/4 to 7/8 d. per milreis. Jerked beef, old 880 to 500, new 480 to 570 reis the kilo, market weak. Stock 6,500,000 kilos.
—The "Eolo" brought from B. Aires yesterday \$4700 to R. Estapé.
—We hear of an unofficial sale of Commercial Bank shares at 20% premium.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 29, 1896.
Gold, cash, 300.
Do. end of March, 303.50.
Cedulas F. Nacionales, cash, 84.10.
Cedulas 8% cash, 19.80.
Muelle Catalinas, cash, 4.90.
The "Montevideo" and "Venus" sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Feb. 29, 1896.
—Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 73 pass.
—Str. Golondrina from B. Aires, 51 pass.
—Str. Memphis from Valparaiso, for Hamburg.
—Str. Iona for England.
—Str. Herman Nedel for St. Vincent.
—Str. Victoria from London.
—Str. Rio for B. Aires.
—Str. Juanita for B. Aires.
—Str. Helga for Bremen.
—Str. Golondrina for B. Aires.
—Str. Eolo for B. Aires.
—Str. Triton for B. Aires.
—Str. Rivadavia for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY
—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p. m. maritime branch 5.15 p. m.
—The str. ESPAGNE will leave TO-DAY for Marseille. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. m. maritime branch 10 a. m.
OTHER DATES.
—The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave March 2 for B. Aires and intermediates to Salto. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5 p. m. maritime branch 5.15 p. m.
—The str. ORIONE will leave March 3 for Barcelona and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. m. maritime branch 10 a. m.
—The str. NEKO will leave March 4 for Havre and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m. maritime branch 1 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

Solis Theatre

Sr. Pastor's Grand Company of Spanish Zarzuela and Comedy, Directed by Sr. R. Jarez.

Debut, Wednesday, March 4.

Cibils Theatre

Benefit of Prof. LOGHEDER.
Tuesday, March 3.
"METAURO"
Sr. Montefusco and Company.
Popular Prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS

AN ENGLISH LADY wishes engagement as Housekeeper or Governess in town or in camp where her husband would learn Mayordomo's work. Teaches four languages. Good cook. Apply by letter to "Institutz," this office.

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.

Telegrams for Europe and North America by three distinct routes—

Via Gaieston, by the Central & S. American Telegraph Co.
Via Recife, by the S. American Telegraph Co., and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.
Via Antilles, by Le Société Française des Câbles Submarines.

There will shortly be a reduction of the tariff for all parts.
E. JONES, General Manager.

"Norton" Line of Steamers

NORTON and SON, Managers, BUCKNALL NEPHEWS, London.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamer will be despatched from Montevideo for SANTOS AND NEW YORK

s.s. MANITOBA MARCH 5th

Also receives passengers for Havana, via New York.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents—

WILLIAMS & CO., Cerrito 122

And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 267, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York; Bucknall Bros, 23 Leadenhall St., London.

SITUATION as Chambermaid or for sewing wanted by a German girl. Speaks English and Spanish. Apply Calle Colon 164.

Mch. 7.

TO LET, a furnished room, with use of sala and board if required. English family. Calle Maldonado 216 altos.

408 pm.

TO LET, cheap, a commodious quinta house of 10 rooms, Camino Burgues, near Camino Larrañaga. (Quinta de Oxilia.) Apply on the premises or at Calle Ejido 162.

124 Mch. 13.

The English School.

194—Calle Soriano—194.

THOS. JEFFERIES ASKE, DIRECTOR.

Superior Education in all branches.—High Tone of Conduct.—No extras for Languages.—Very best references.—Prospectuses on application.

Terms Reduced from Date.

121 Mch. 7.

Liceo Evangelico para Señoritas.

The first term will commence on Wednesday, March 4, at the usual hour.

For further particulars enquire at the School, Calle San José 267, between 9 and 10 a. m.

128 Mch. 11.

The Entertainment Society.

NOTICE

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, for the presentation of Report and Accounts and the election of new Committee, will be held at 8.30 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896, at SARANDI 120, when the attendance of Members is particularly requested.

Persons desirous of joining the Society are also invited to be present.

By Order of the Committee.

130 Mch. 11.

Albion Football Club.

NOTICE

Members of the above named Club are hereby notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, MARCH 20, at No. 65 Calle Solis. Chair to be taken at 8.30 p. m. sharp.

Business:—Presentation of Reports and Accounts, and Election of a new Committee for the ensuing year.

H. C. Lichtenberger Hon. Sec. Montevideo, March 1, 1896.

131 Mch. 20.

British Hospital

MONTEVIDEO

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

Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day

Semi-private Rooms 2.00 do

General Ward 1.00 do

Female Ward. Conditions as above.

Special Cases, Special Terms.

Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.

Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a. m. Urgencies at all hours.

Hours for Out-door Patients 11 to 12 a. m.

Visiting days, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Feastdays from 3 to 5 p. m.

Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited.

Subscribers of 12 dollars per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid, orders for same to be obtained from the Secretary or Treasurer.

William Thomson, M. A., M. B., C. M., Resident Medical Officer.

For further particulars apply to E. O. Crocher, Hon. Sec.

Calle Rincon N.º 29.

T. F. Lane, Hon. Treasurer

25 de Mayo 338.

POLVOS DE TOCADOR

DE CAZENAVE

Le Professeur agrégé de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.

Estos delicados polvos preparados con la crema pura de arroz, son plenos en bismuto, blancos, mates de color y le conservan su frescura.

47, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

British Hospital

MONTEVIDEO

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

Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day

Semi-private Rooms 2.00 do

General Ward 1.00 do

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T. F. Lane, Hon. Treasurer

25 de Mayo 338.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Orcana

Captain: F. E. Kite
14th March, 1896,
for Rio Janeiro, Saint Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice, Plymouth, and Liverpool.

Orissa

Twain Screw
Captain: A. Hamilton
28th March, 1896,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Saint Vincent, Lisbon, Corunna, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) Plymouth and Liverpool.

Iberia

Captain: H. W. Hayes
11th April, 1896,
for Rio Janeiro, Saint Vincent C. V., Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Iberia

Captain: H. W. Hayes
8th March, 1896,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Liguria

Captain: A. J. Cooper
21st March, 1896,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orellana

Captain: G. E. P. Cook
5th April, 1896,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. "Orellana" and "Orcana" will not take second class passengers.

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

The Steamers are all illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT in the Cabins.

AMY AND HENDERSON

GENERAL STORE.

Have always on hand a large stock of—
Golf-sticks.—Lawn-tennis Shirts.—Flannel Shirts.
—Silk and Wool Shirts.
Speciality in Gentlemen's Underclothing, Socks,
etc.

TEA, Highly recommended, especially the
BLENDED which has been on sale for
at least 12 years.

WHISKY—V.B.O. Liqueur, Highly re-
commended by all who have
tried it.

Aspinall's Enamels in all colours, also Stains and
Varnishes.

Calle Camaras 162--Montevideo

ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING PERSONS should subscribe to and ad-
vertise in THE MONTVIDEO TIMES, the recognised
organ of their interests in this Republic, the acknowledged
representative of the community, and the only indepen-
dent English paper ever published here.

ROSS'S ROYAL GINGER ALE—The original brand imported by
Barclay, Mackintosh and Co.,—205 Misiones.

NEW AMERICAN RESTAURANT. D. Crovara, proprietor. Break-
fasts and dinners a la carte or in pension. English cook-
ing. Moderate prices. Close to the port. Calle 26 de
Agosto 77, 79 and 81, corner of Colon.

MARTINEZ & ESTAPE.—English Grocery Store. Large assortment
of Wines, Port, Sherry and Bordeaux, Spirits and Liqueurs,
Havana Cigars, Canned Goods of all descriptions, Grand
assortment of Uruguayan wines. New address, Sarandí
323, underneath the Club Uruguay.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Speciality in English style goods, ready made or made to order. A
supply of English leather recently received. Moderate prices. M. FAT-
TORSO. 25 de Mayo 191.

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

En combinación con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.
Itinerario de verano a regir desde el 16 de Noviembre hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS		REGRESOS	
Montevideo (F. C. U.)	s. 6.30 a.m.	La Sierra.....	s. 8.05 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (F. C. U.)	8.30	Piedras de Afilar (Parada)	s. 8.25
Id (F. C. U. del Este)	8.30	Mosquitos.....	s. 8.40
Las Toscas (Parada)	8.40	Las Toscas (Parada)	s. 8.40
Id (F. C. U. del Este)	8.40	Empalme Olmos (F. C. U.)	s. 8.40
Mosquitos.....	8.40	Id (F. C. U. del Este)	s. 8.40
Piedras de Afilar (Parada)	8.45	Id (F. C. U.)	s. 8.45
La Sierra.....	8.55	Montevideo.....	11.00

Para Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse a la agencia en Montevideo,
Calle Zabala, No. 72, Estaciones 6 y 7 a la Administración.
Empalme Olmos, 1.º de Noviembre de 1895.

THE CRITERION,
CHARLES SCHWARZ,
PROPRIETOR.

Finest English-German Restaurant
Beer and Billiard Saloon.

Speciality in Cocktails and
Best imported Liquors. Meals in
the English Style, Well-furnish-
ed Rooms, and the only English
Billiard-table in the City.

75, 75a-CALLE COLON-75, 75a
MONTEVIDEO.

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.,
(LATE PRINCE & HILL)
American Dentist.



Artificial Teeth, with or without
plates, also fillings of all kinds.
Pivot Teeth, gold crowns, and
everything pertaining to either
operative or mechanical Dentistry.
Laughing gas for the painless
extraction of teeth.
First-class work at reasonable
prices.

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

English Steam Printing Offices

Blank Books ruled and bound to order
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.



MODERATE
prices, workmanship guaranteed
SCHWENGEL.

INGLES
TIPOGRAFIA
y Encuadernación. Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61.

Happy Ignorance.

So much is said in these days
of universal education regarding
the advantages of being well-in-
formed that it may appear heretical
to suggest that many persons are,
to say the least, a great deal
happier for being ill-informed.
«Extended knowledge», Lord
Bacon calls it, would, in the case
of many worthy people, actually
deprive them of their chief in-
terests in life. Imagine the honest
but imperfectly informed grievance-monger made fully sensible
of the claims of that provoking
other side which so bothered the
proverbial judge—or the confident
self-constituted adviser aware of
the many conflicting interests
which make «the wisest course»
less obvious to one who knows
all—or the amateur physician be-
coming thoroughly acquainted
with the deadly potency of some
of the drugs which he so glibly
prescribes! What an army of
advisers and reformers in political
social, and domestic affairs would
find their favourite occupations as
much gone as Othello's, were they
but truly well informed regarding
the subjects upon which they
attempt to legislate! There is a
story of a self-taught oculist who,
inspired by the sublime courage
of ignorance, actually effected some
wonderful cures by the perform-
ance of critical operations on the
eyes. A great surgeon, struck by
the genius of the untrained prac-
titioner, kindly undertook to give
him some lessons in anatomy, with
a view of assisting him in his
work, but when the once confident
amateur understood the full deli-
cacy and complexity of the
organs upon which he had so con-
fidently operated, he utterly lost
his nerve; the happy assurance
which ignorance alone can inspire
entirely forsook him, and he at-
tended no more patients.

Knowledge is nearly always
purchased by the loss of that gay
insouciance which is only born of
ignorance of risks and dangers. It
is invariably non-business persons
who hold such ideal views re-
garding investments, and believe
that «by looking about it» is quite
possible to discover safe invest-
ments to pay ten per cent. No
one is so reluctant to advise his
clients to embark in rash litigation
as is an honest lawyer. Few
accredited physicians prescribe
such heroic remedies as does the
amateur doctor; who is, indeed,
usually ready with his counsels
without ever seeing the invalid for
whom he advises. To mention the
ailments of an absent friend be-
fore any self-constituted medico
is sure to provoke an eager. «Ah,
I know exactly what your friend
ought to do. He should take—or
do—etc., that cured me last year!»
That the absent sufferer happens
to be ill of a totally different com-
plaint from that which afflicted
the speaker is, of course, a merely
trivial detail, which an unauthorised
practitioner might stoop to regard
—his mind being narrowed by his
«wider knowledge»—but which is
wholly beneath the attention of the
blissfully ignorant adviser.

There is a wicked Yankee leg-
end of some travellers on a new
line of railway noting the exte-
reme nervousness and agitation
of a gentleman in the same rail-
way carriage, specially when the
train crossed a bridge. His terror
at length became so evident, that
one of the party reassuringly re-
marked to him that though the
train oscillated rather disagreeably,
and the wooden bridges appeared
somewhat flimsy structures, he did
not apprehend that there was
actual danger. «Perhaps you
don't», retorted the unfortunate
too well-informed man, «but»
terror forcing out truth, «I happen
to be the contractor for this bit
of the line! I'd no idea the train to
M—ran this way when I took
my ticket.»

Horace Walpole relates the story
of an author who was writing an
account of the siege of Malta by
the Turks, and to whom a friend
promised to send some curious
and authentic details, gathered
from the old archives in the island.
Much delay occurred in collecting
and sending this information, and
the author wrote on without
waiting for it. When at length the
expected packet arrived, the astute
historian quietly cast it into the
fire unopened, with the simple
remark, «Mon sieur est fait.» No
doubt, had the writer been un-
wise enough to examine these
documents, fuller knowledge of
his subject would have put him
to the trouble of altering and re-
writing many of his best chap-
ters.

In science, in literature, in
every field of study and research
extended knowledge is invariably
purchased at the cost of some
disappointment. Our greatest dis-
coveries in all subject often record
how more complete investigation
had caused them—reluctantly
enough at times—to lay aside many
preconceived ideas, and relinquish
many once cherished theories.
Such checks fall to the lot of even
humble students. The great sci-
entist meets them in his laboratory
as he is forced, by later experi-
ments, to modify some precon-
ceived theory regarding germ or
microbe; the antiquary, the histori-
an, the philologist, all encounter
similar disappointments—if they
investigate far enough. A charm-
ing writer on country life relates
how his own zeal in collecting
instances of the «derivation» of local
folk-words once received a check.
Having occasion, as Vicar of the
parish, to warn a tipsy parish-
ioner that he could not be allow-

FERRO-CARRIL CENTRAL DEL URUGUAY, LIM.

ITINERARIO a regir desde el 16 de Diciembre de 1895 hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS		REGRESOS	
ESTACIONES	1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31	ESTACIONES	1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31
Central	1	Central	1
La Sierra	3	La Sierra	3
Piedras de Afilar	5	Piedras de Afilar	5
Mosquitos	7	Mosquitos	7
Las Toscas	9	Las Toscas	9
Empalme Olmos	11	Empalme Olmos	11
Id (F. C. U. del Este)	13	Id (F. C. U. del Este)	13
Mosquitos	15	Mosquitos	15
Piedras de Afilar	17	Piedras de Afilar	17
La Sierra	19	La Sierra	19
Montevideo	21	Montevideo	21

SALIDAS		REGRESOS	
ESTACIONES	1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31	ESTACIONES	1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31
Central	1	Central	1
La Sierra	3	La Sierra	3
Piedras de Afilar	5	Piedras de Afilar	5
Mosquitos	7	Mosquitos	7
Las Toscas	9	Las Toscas	9
Empalme Olmos	11	Empalme Olmos	11
Id (F. C. U. del Este)	13	Id (F. C. U. del Este)	13
Mosquitos	15	Mosquitos	15
Piedras de Afilar	17	Piedras de Afilar	17
La Sierra	19	La Sierra	19
Montevideo	21	Montevideo	21

Notas No. 1.—Los trenes pararán por señal en las Estaciones indicadas por una * en la parada del Puente de San José Ituzaingo y parada Paso de los Toros siempre que
haya pasajeros.
2.—Los trenes Nos. 3 y 12 pararán 30 minutos en Florida para que almorcen los pasajeros.
3.—El tren No. 5 parará 30 minutos en San Ramon para que almorcen los pasajeros.
4.—Los trenes Nos. 23 y 30 pararán 40 minutos el primero y 30 el segundo en Tacuarembó para que almorcen y cenon los pasajeros.
5.—Los pasajeros que ocupen camas en el tren 27 con destino al F. C. Midland y Rivera no tendrán que trasladarse en Rio Negro, pues habrá un salon dormitorio que
seguirá por tren F. C. Midland hasta Payandú y otro en tren 23 hasta Tacuarembó F. C. U. del U.
6.—Los pasajeros que no ocupen camas en los trenes Nos. 27 y 32 tampoco tendrán que trasladarse en Rio Negro, pues, los mismos vehículos seguirán hasta el Salto y
Rivera y vice versa respectivamente.
7.—En combinación con los trenes nocturnos Nos. 27 y 32 correrán los trenes No. 23 y 30 entre Rio Negro y Rivera y vice versa.
8.—Los trenes 9 y 14 y de Pando no tendrán combinación para Unión y Cordón.
9.—En combinación con los trenes Nos. 7, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 y 31, correrán trenes entre Sayago y Peñarol; y en combinación con el tren No. 9 correrá un tren entre Saya-
go y Colón.
10.—En combinación con los trenes Nos. 2, 4, 8, 10, 24 y 28 correrán trenes entre Peñarol y Sayago.
11.—En combinación con los trenes Nos. 1 y 22 correrán los trenes del F. C. U. del Este entre Empalme, Olmos F. C. U. y la Estación La Sierra y vice versa.
12.—Los pasajeros con destino a procedencia del F. C. Midland que no quieran viajar por los trenes nocturnos, podrán seguir viaje por los trenes que corren diariamente
entre Rio Negro y Montevideo y vice versa.

Hotel Universal
DE
JUAN ERASUN

Ex-propietario de the Hotel Español

CALLE ITUZAINGO, CORNER OF PIEDRAS

(Next door to the Círculo Theatre)

From to-day I beg to offer to the public
and my numerous customers on 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, prompti-
tude 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 tra-
vellers and merchants, who will here find
themselves surrounded by the most
important commercial and industrial
houses.

Large and well furnished rooms well
suited for the representatives of manu-
facturing 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, café and supper rooms, the finest
liquor, coffee and refreshments of all
kinds being served.

Breakfasts and Dinners sent to private
houses, for moderate prices.
The Norte tram, coming from the Central
railway station, will bring passengers to
the door of the Hotel for 4 cents.

The Oriental tram from the mole which
goes either to the Playa Ramirez, the
Penitentiary or the Barrio Real, also
passes the door of the Hotel. The Po-
citos tram may be taken just at the very
corner of the Hotel.

Pension per month \$20. Half Pension
do. \$11. Breakfast 50 cents. Dinner 60
cents. Supper 50 cents.
Hot and cold baths, shower baths,
etc.

Juan Erasun, Proprietor.

Calle Ituzaingo, corner of Piedras

MONTVIDEO

187pm.

I. O. G. T.

Good Templars Meetings are held
at Calle Reconquista No. 43,
at 8 p.m. every Tuesday evening.
Also, Meetings of the Juvenile I. O.
G. T. at 3 p.m. every Saturday after-
noon.

Those wishing to join the order
should communicate with the Deputy
Grand Chief Templar at the above
address.

Prices Current

EXPORTS

(February 19.)

BARLEY—per 100 kilos.

For brewing . . . \$1.30 to 1.50

Infant . . .

Child . . .

Infant . . .

Per 10 kilos . . . 0.25 to 0.28

BRAN—

100 kilos with bag . . . 1.05 to 1.00

FLOUR—per 10 kilos.

Extra, mark O . . .

First class, sifted . . .

Medium . . .

Second class . . .

HAIR—per 10 kilos.

Horse, superior . . . 3.30 to 3.35

Do medium . . . 3.25 to 3.30

Cow, washed . . . 3.80 to 4.00

Do, dirty . . . 3.20 to 3.25

HIDES—

From camp and slaughter-

house, per 10 kilos. 2.70 to 2.80

Culls . . . 1.90 to 1.95

Kips . . . 2.80 to 3.00

do culls . . .

Horsehides . . .

do inferior . . .

do camp dried . . .

LINSEED—per 10 kilos 0.28 to 0.30

MAIZE—per 100 kilos.

In grain, white and yellow

old . . . 0.75 to 0.85

Ditto new . . . 0.75 to 0.80

In spike . . .

Quarantine, new . . . 1.10 to 1.15

OSTRICH FEATHERS—

Per kilo . . . 1.40 to 1.50

SHEEPSKINS—

Best, 3/4 wool, per k. 0.172 to 0.178

Do 1/3 to 3/4 do. 0.155 to 0.158

Do 1/4 to 1/3 do. . .

Do 1/4 and 1/3, epi-

demia borrego . . .

Oriollo skins . . . 0.85 to 0.90

Shorn skins, sound per

kilo . . . 0.085 to 0.090

Do do culls, do 0.055 to 0.060

Lamb skins, sound, do

Do do culls, do . . .

WHEAT—per 110 kilos.

Superior, Colonia . . . 2.30 to 2.40

do Carmelo and

do Palmira . . . 2.20 to 2.40

do Lombardo . . .

do Rosario . . .

Medium

Minimum

Wool—per 10 kilos.

Mestiza, good brands . . . 2.70 to 2.80

Do 1st. good clean . . . 2.60 to 2.70

Do 2nd . . . 2.40 to 2.45

Do 3rd. 4th mixed . . . 2.25 to 2.30

Bellies

Criolla dirty . . . 1.15 to 1.25

Do washed . . .

Lamb wool clean . . . 1.60 to 1.70

Do do with seed . . . 1.10 to 1.30

EXPORTATION DUTIES

From October 4, 1890.

Wool in general, per 100 kilos. \$1.0

Sheepskins, per 100 kilos . . . 0.80

Hair, per 100 kilos . . . 1.70

Grease, tallow and animal oils, per

100 kilos. . . 0.50

Hoofs, per 100 kilos. . . 0.25

Ashes and bones, per 1000 kilos 0.60

Salted ox hides, each . . . 0.25

Dried ditto, each . . . 0.12

Salted horse hides, each . . . 0.12

Dried ditto, each . . . 0.06

Dried calf and nonato skins, per

100 kilos. . . 1.00

Seal skins, each . . . 9.10

Horns, per 1000 . . . 2.50

Oriental Armoury.

Importing House for

All Classes of Fire-

arms, Cartridges, etc.

for Sportsmen . .

Swords and Fencing

Foils, Masks, etc.—

Lamps—Cutlery . .

Christoff's Plate Ware

—Repairs and altera-

tions executed.

Verninck and Desteves.

129-CALLE ITUZAINGO.—129

Desconocidos de las fabricaciones

de dinamita bajo los nombres L. Leves

y C. y otros.

Preservados contra que el

producto sea lavado y se

ma intencional.

BEAUTE ET JEUNESSE

CRÈME-ORIZA

NINON DE LENCLOS

LEGRAND, PARFUM

fournisseur de plusieurs

Do

37, RUE ST HONORE, PA

Esta insuperable preparación

de tocador y es de uso facilísimo

capta que se armoniza con el

de la naturaleza y hace desaparecer

los que se han formado ya, y con-
serva la hermosura hasta la edad
más avanzada.

Se vende en Montevideo: A. BERNARDI