

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

- D. IRVINE**, Physician and Surgeon. Specialist in diseases of women and children. Plaza Independencia No. 33 (notre). Hours of consultation 12 to 2 p. m.
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- GUILLERMO E. HILL**, American Dentist and Specialist in Crown and Bridge Work. Calle Ituzaingo 161. Plaza Matriz.
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NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED.—*Q.* Wandering Heath.—*MacLaren*, Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.—*Marryat*, At Heart a Rake.—*Forrester*, Too Late Repented.—*James Pay*, In Market Over.—*Marshall*, Kensington Palace.—*Conan Doyle*, Stark Master.—*Haggard*, Joan Haste, etc.—*Nautical Almanac*, 1896, etc. L. JACOBSEN & Co. Ituzaingo 141.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1896. Large assortment just received at all prices.—*New Novels*, Paterson, A Son of the Plains—*Steel*, Red Rowan.—*Sloke*, 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 Ituzaingo 141.

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Agent in Buenos Aires, Mr. M. J. Byrne of the "Hassano" Office, Calle Cuyo 488, Buenos Aires, where orders for subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

No announcements concerning will be attended to nor manuscripts returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor.
W. H. DENSTONE.

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, FEBRUARY 9, 1896.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE REPUBLIC IN 1895.

In our issue of yesterday we presented the detailed table furnished by the Statistical Department of the Custom House of the Foreign Commerce of the Republic in the year 1895. We will now give some further details and remarks.

The following table affords a comparison with the commerce of preceding years, beginning with the year of inflation 1889—

Year.	Total.	Import.	Export.
1889.	\$637,970	\$36,893,863	\$5,954,107
1890.	\$610,146	\$36,893,863	\$5,954,107
1891.	\$610,146	\$36,893,863	\$5,954,107
1892.	\$610,146	\$36,893,863	\$5,954,107
1893.	\$610,146	\$36,893,863	\$5,954,107
1894.	\$610,146	\$36,893,863	\$5,954,107
1895.	\$610,146	\$36,893,863	\$5,954,107

As compared with 1894, the imports in 1895 were \$795,823 more, the exports were \$935,868 less, and the total commerce \$140,043 less.

Roughly speaking, this result is not altogether unsatisfactory, and indeed rather better than we had expected to see, remembering the commercial depression that made itself felt during the year, the pernicious effects of the quarantines, and other drawbacks. The falling off in the exports, and amounts to less than 3%, which is not very formidable, and may easily be attributed to variation of the season or other accidental causes. It must be remembered that in 1894 a special high-water mark of exportation was reached, and therefore a slight decrease in the following year (1895) does not necessarily indicate a relaxation of the productive powers of the Republic.

As it is the two years show the highest record of exportation that the Republic has yet reached.

The increase in the importation, though only some 3 1/4 per cent, is more than we had expected to see considering the frequent complaints of commercial stagnation or depression throughout the year. In fact, we had rather expected to see a decrease in this quarter, and are glad to find that it is not so. Still, the importation remains a long way below what it was in the busy years 1888 to 1890, and in fact, as we repeatedly have said, shows that the Republic has made no real advance in this particular since 1884 or 1885. The importation, in fact, forms the weak and unhealthy point in the present economical situation of the Republic; but, as we are tired of pointing out, the governing authorities refuse to see this, and their policy and measures are continually adverse to commercial expansion. We have enlarged upon this point so frequently of late, that we will not say very more to-day.

We will now give a detailed comparison of the various divisions of commerce for the two years of 1894 and 1895.

Importation.
Drinks, in general; 1894, \$2,966,833;—1895, \$3,259,065;—increase, \$292,232.

Comestibles, cereals and spices, 1894, \$3,888,916;—1895, \$4,140,021;—increase, \$251,105.
Tobacco and cigars; 1894, \$254,645;—1895, \$218,628;—decrease, \$36,017.

Soft goods and material; 1894, \$5,014,992;—1895, \$4,856,105;—decrease, \$158,887.

Ready-made clothing; 1894, \$1,527,064;—1895, \$1,386,873;—decrease, \$140,191.

Raw material and machinery; 1894, \$6,209,326;—1895, \$6,441,047;—increase, \$231,721.

Various; 1894, \$3,009,088; 1895, \$3,234,693;—increase \$225,605.

Live stock; 1894, \$929,501;—1895, \$1,065,757;—increase, \$136,256.

Exportation.
Live stock; 1894, \$371,399;—1895, \$1,004,479;—increase, \$633,080.

Slaughter house products; 1894, \$28,196,806;—1895, \$27,474,986;—decrease, \$721,820.

Rural products; 1894, \$3,950,217; 1895, \$3,735,760;—decrease, \$214,457.

Other products; 1894, \$337,545;—1895, \$337,762;—decrease, \$217.

Provisions for vessels; 1894, \$123,542;—1895, \$90,654;—decrease \$32,888.

We do not think any of the above items call for any special remark.

It is curious to note how steadily, since the year 1891, the "balance of trade" has remained in our favour. Taking round figures, the totals for the five years 1891-5 inclusive stand as follows:—

Exports, \$146,654,000
Imports, 105,450,000
Balance, \$41,204,000

There is thus the astonishing balance of over forty one millions of dollars in our favour in five years, and we seriously doubt if any other country in the world can show a similar result in proportion to its size or population. One would think that so extraordinary a balance ought to place the country in exceptional conditions of prosperity and solvency, yet we might almost say the very contrary has been the case, for both financially and commercially the condition of the country is inferior to what it was when the balance inclined the other way. In fact, so large a balance may be taken as a symptom of disease rather than of health, for it shows that the capital thus accumulated, a considerable portion, does not find its way into the country, and is not converted into the corresponding commercial and industrial activity.

And, that in the face of such a balance as this, the Government should find it necessary to appeal to foreign capitalists for a beggarly loan of five millions—less than the balance for any one of the years—shows that there is something very radically wrong at the base of affairs. The anomaly of such a balance being formed during years that rank lowest in the activity of the Republic is certainly very remarkable, and is worthy the attention of political economists.

It has generally been our custom to add to our study of these statistics a semi-political lecture, but on this occasion we will spare our readers the infliction, because there is practically nothing to say that we have not said on similar occasions for several years past. Though there may be differences of degree, the defects of the situation remain practically the same, and so do the causes producing the defects. The Republic itself is thoroughly sound and healthy, and its only sufferings may be directly traced to "politics" and to serious faults of Government which we are tired of pointing out, but which time seems to accentuate rather than cure. When we have said this, we have said everything.

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dredging the experimental channel stipulated in the contract, as it is now considered unnecessary, and that in compensation a deduction of \$10,000, the estimated cost of the channel, will be deducted from the sums due to them. Part of this will be employed in purchasing from Luther and Co. some of the surveying and dredging apparatus that they have installed here, and part to paying the fees of Mr. Guérard for the extra work he has undertaken in completing the plans for the port. According to another version, all the fees of Mr. Guérard will be paid by Luther and Co., as we believe was the original arrangement. It is possible an official publication may shortly appear on the matter.

Official notice is issued that conversion of the Treasury Certificates for September will commence on Wednesday next, the Office of Public Credit having received the funds for the purpose.

We have seen it stated, but the statement requires corroboration, that the Government has already deposited \$100,000 in one of the Banks here, on account of the armament that it has resolved to purchase. The money would be much better applied in reducing the local deficit, or bringing payment of the Treasury Certificates more nearly up to date.

Yesterday's *Siglo* resumes its study of the political situation and attempts to answer the problem planted in the article quoted in our last; namely, how can political reaction be brought about and the detested "collectivity" dislodged from its position. Armed revolution is considered hopeless unless the army would take the side of the people, which is exceedingly unlikely. And even if it did, the result would more probably be the establishing of another military dictatorship than the restoration of constitutional and representative government. Nevertheless, the whole country is frankly revolutionary, in that it is sick unto death of the present oligarchy and would go to great lengths to be rid of them. The first step to be attained is for the opponents of the Government to refuse to accept parliamentary seats from its hands, but to demand entrance to the Chambers in their proper right as of public opinion. To procure this, should be the effort of the people in the approaching elections, and they should exhaust every legal resource to do so. And for this there is absolutely necessary a coalition, even if only temporary, between the present different parties, which are all unanimous in their opposition to the official party, though unable to agree among themselves. Thus there might be formed a civic union which even the "collectivity" would have to respect. For this reason the *Siglo* welcomes the projected reorganization of the independent "colorados," which it hopes will form the nucleus for the coalition referred to.

This reminds us that considerable importance seems to be attached to a political meeting to be held in the Odeon Theatre to-day, under the initiative of the Club Rivera, for the formal organization of the independent elements (that is to say these opposed to the present Government) of the colorado party. It is hoped to have a representative gathering, and special precautions will be taken to prevent the admittance of *marcianos* likely to falsify the result of the meeting. The Consultative Committee which it is intended to put at the head of the movement includes such representative names as Tomás Gómez, Dr. J. M. Muñoz, ex-president Tajés, E. MacEachen, J. Saavedra, General Perez, Dr. J. C. Blanco, J. A. Varela, General Ventura Rodríguez, Bernabé Mendoza, etc.

The official party is evidently alarmed at the signs of political reorganization of the country, manifested in the formation of numerous political Clubs, all of an opposition character, and is trying to counteract the movement in some instances it has succeeded in breaking up the Clubs or perverting their aims by the introduction of *marcianos*, as we have related. When this resource fails, an opposition club is started with official elements and mainly composed of the said *marcianos*, who have no objection how many times their names are enrolled. One such club has just been formed with the son of President Borda as president. We now begin to understand the meaning of the hypocritical welcome given by the *Nacion* to the movement for reorganization, and the expression of its desire to see more clubs established. Still, there is no reason why the official party should not have its clubs as well as many other. The mockery is that they should pretend to be independent, when every one knows they are formed of official elements and receive their inspiration, if not their funds, from the Government itself.

The *Razon* of yesterday afternoon contains a lengthy letter from Mr. H. Waldorp (chief of the staff of Luther and Co.) intended as a reply to the Report on the port plans issued by Messrs. Guérard and Kummer. As soon as opportunity permits we will notice it at greater length, as it contains some important allegations.

Some two or three days ago the *Nacional* denounced that there had

been a defalcation of some \$11,000 in the accounts of one of the regiments, and that the Minister of War was shielding the culprit and hushing the matter up. The *Nacion* of yesterday acknowledges that there is some truth in the charge as regards the defalcation, but says that so far from the matter being hushed up, it is being enquired into by the proper officers, whose report is nearly ready. The regiment referred to is a cavalry regiment on the frontier, but it does not appear that the officer implicated had been either suspended or arrested. The *Siglo* now adds that the President has been very vexed at having had the matter concealed from him, and has ordered the arrest of the guilty officer and a proper trial. For once the *Nacional* has scored. The *Nacion* however, considers that it is calumny of the most intolerable description to bring a charge against any official, even when true! It evidently wishes all the press to share its peculiar idea that every person in office or connected with the Government is infallible and unimpeachable by mere virtue of his office.

CUSTOMS DUTIES IN RIO JANEIRO.

(Rio News, Jan. 28.)
The meeting of importers at the Exchange on the 24th instant was significant for two reasons: the unreserved denunciation of the commercial association for incapacity and inattention to commercial interests, and frank exposure of the arbitrary methods employed in the custom-house for extorting money from importers. Of the first we shall have but little to say. For many years the commercial association has failed to represent the commercial body of this city. It has been political, industrial, speculative—anything but commercial. It has ceased altogether to collect and publish commercial statistics, it has gradually withdrawn its active participation in the commercial affairs of the port, and it has lost all interest in commercial legislation. No matter how absurd and burdensome the project may be, the commercial association never interferes to protect the other matter, much less to direct, been said, and hundreds of complaints and protests have been lodged against arbitrary classifications and valuations, but to no effect. The government persists in treating all importers as though they were engaged in the work of defrauding the revenue. And now it is proposed even to limit their privilege of protesting against the decisions of the examiners. Practically the custom-house is a law to itself, against which no recourse or protest is to be allowed. All this is clearly unconstitutional, but who will test the matter? If an importer feels that he has been defrauded, or wronged, why should he be denied the right of seeking protection from the courts just the same as were engaged in some other occupation? Commerce is the principal source of revenue for the state, as well as the principal source of wealth for the country. It is an honorable calling, and it represents as high a degree of intelligence, honesty and patriotism as any other occupation. And yet, it has always been considered as legitimate spoil for the politician and public official. If new taxes are to be levied, it is to commerce that the sword is applied. In addition to the taxes regularly levied, commerce has also been subjected to a multitude of irregular exactions, from which it is quite unable to escape. Among these is the exaction of which the importers are now bitterly complaining, that of imposing fines for incorrect description of merchandise. The abuse has reached such a point that there are many articles the merchant can not describe without incurring a fine. For many years he has complained of the justice of imposing a fine for increased weights in dry goods. These goods leave the packers in Europe in a perfectly dry condition, and their weights are given accurately. During the voyage out and while in the customs deposits here previous to dispatch, they are sure to absorb a certain amount of moisture, which increases their weight. For this the importer is fined. To escape these fines he has been for some years dispatching such goods in small lots in order to keep the differences within the 50g limit, although this practice involves extra labor and expense. Now it is proposed to deny him such an alternative, and the fine on ignoring the weight or contents has been increased. This leaves him between the devil and the deep sea. If he escapes one, he falls into the embrace of the other. The latitude allowed the examiners, also, in classifying goods is a constant source of abuse. An official who does not know one grade of goods from another, is permitted to arbitrarily classify the goods under dispatch, and to impose fines for wrong classification. No matter if the importer is absolutely correct and the examiner is absolutely wrong, the fine is enforced and everything is done to close every avenue leading to redress. It is becoming impossible to do business with such a body of men. They are neither

well-informed in regard to the merchandise passing through the custom-house, nor are they just in their decisions. They simply

SUNDRIES.

—Carnival, which commences next Sunday, is beginning to preoccupy attention, especially amongst the younger folks. The Spanish and «La France» Clubs will give masked balls on the Saturday and Monday nights, and many other native and foreign Clubs and social centres will also hold balls or tertulias. It is not yet decided whether the Club Uruguay will give a ball. A number of «comparsas» have been registered, but we are not aware that anything very novel is promised, nor do we hear of any steps for decorating or illuminating the streets, though we suppose we will be allowed the customary gas arches. The Police authorities have issued the usual edict prohibiting pomitos and water-throwing, and we hope that it will be observed. If we have nothing else to thank Col. Abella for, we can at least credit him with having civilised the customs of the city in this respect.

—«La Dolores» has certainly caught on with the public here, and the two theatres where it is represented are doing a roaring business. Money was turned away at the Cibils on Friday night. The first act as given in this theatre is certainly a very striking and lively picture of Spanish customs, and the composer Sr. Breton is quite successful whilst adhering to the Spanish school of music. After the first act, both interest and music fall off. We suppose some exaggeration of enthusiasm over the work must be pardoned, as Sr. Breton is about the only Spanish composer of the present day who attempts to write opera, and his works still have to make themselves known outside Spanish speaking countries.

—Given a soldier, a tavern keeper, a theological student, a black eyed wench or two, a bull-fighting incident, some love and jealousy, a jota, and some tum-tum-tum music on a guitar, and you have the raw material of half the Spanish pieces ever written.

—Notwithstanding the early hour of his landing, about 7 a. m., there was a crowd of several hundred persons assembled at the moorings yesterday morning, to welcome Dr. Acevedo Diaz, the combative editor of *El Nacional*, on his return from Buenos Aires. The whole neighbourhood was aroused by the cheers and the firing of noisy rockets and bombs and Dr. Diaz was conducted through the streets with all the honors of a conquering hero. The police kept good order.

—Mr. Gladstone leaves Biarritz to-morrow for Cannes. He is in good health, and the local authorities show him great attention.

—At a West End Restaurant—Young lady (to her vis-a-vis, at dinner table for two): «Darling, give your orders in French—it is considered more distinguished here. The Vis-a-vis: «I am not a Frenchman, sir, it is on; but we are at present using electric light.» The remainder of the order was given in English.

—Sr. Gil's Zarzuela Company has removed from the Pavilion Theatre to the more comfortable San Felipe, where it will now present a varied programme nightly.

—«La Dolores» will be repeated at the Solis and Cibils Theatre this evening. At the latter it is announced as the last performance.

—Our indefatigable amateur friends in Buenos Aires are already hard at work on the «Mikado», which they hope to produce—or rather, reproduce, for they have played it before—in April next. With one or two exceptions the cast will be as before. The Choral Union is again responsible for the production.

—Mr. P. Christophersen, in representation of Sr. N. Mihanovich, has issued invitations for a lunch to take place on board the «Venus» this afternoon, with the object of inaugurating the new line of river steamers under the proprietorship of the latter. We have to return thanks for a courteous invitation to be present.

—We have received and will publish in our next, an interesting letter on the Monroe Doctrine from a U. S. citizen temporarily resident here. The same gentleman also accuses of having refused to publish a previous communication of the subject. This, however, must be a mistake as no such communication has reached us, and if sent it must have miscarried. We do not refuse to publish communications sent us in good faith, however much the opinions expressed may differ from our own.

—The population of the Republic is increasing rapidly. A prolific lady in Sa José who has been married some 28 months has already had five children, having twice given birth to twins in that period. It there are many more such wives in the Republic, we shall soon be able to dispense with immigration.

—The air is full of the rumours of engagements that will interest the English-speaking community here, but at present we do not feel authorized to mention any names. Discretion is our motto.

—The following extract from an exchange will interest our shipping subscribers:—«The many friends of «Old Woodward» late Captain of the Royal Mail steamer Don and commodore of the Company's fleet, will regret to learn that serious reverses of a pecuniary nature have overtaken him. The Port of Spain Gazette makes the announcement that the savings of many years of Captain Woodward have been lost in a business in which he embarked. By latest accounts he was employed in an ordinary capacity. A subscription among his old friends and admirers had been started with the intention of presenting him with a purse.»

—A tremendous telegram from London says that the mystery about the Italian campaign has been partly cleared up by the arrival of letters. These reveal a terrible state of

affairs. The failure of the campaign and the loss of hundreds of lives is attributed to incompetence and gross mismanagement by the central authorities. Men were sent out without any proper provision for their reception or their transport, and there were more generals than mules. Baratieri is a second edition of Campos, and took the severest measures to prevent anything transpiring unfavorable to him, suppressing and even falsifying the telegrams, and persecuting the reporters who tried to transmit the truth. The revelation has made a most painful sensation.

—There has been a terrible hurricane on the Atlantic coast of N. America, accompanied with phenomenal rain. Hundreds of vessels have been wrecked, and the whole coast of Florida is covered with wreckage and corpses. Two life-boats were upset with a loss of twenty men. The rivers have overflowed, breaking down bridges and interrupting communication. Telegraphic communication is also greatly interrupted. New Jersey has suffered terribly and the village of Boundbrook has been completely destroyed. (A later telegram says that the above account is exaggerated and the loss of life not so great as was feared at first.)

—There has been a fire in the Ministry of War at Paris, destroying valuable documents and stores, some of which it will be impossible to replace. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

—The new torpedo chasers Dragon, Janus and Contest have been launched and equipped at Sheerness. They have a minimum speed of 27 knots.

—President Cleveland has presented to the Representatives the Report of the Commission on the Nicaragua Canal. The Commission calculates the cost of building the Canal on a level or without locks at 133 million dollars. The estimate of the concessionary company was only 6 millions! —The U. S. Venezuela Commission held its weekly sitting on Friday. It said that great advance has been made in the examination of archives and documents relative to the case, and that incontestable proofs of the real boundary have already been found. (Unfortunately the telegram does not say which claim these proofs favor.) The Commission is said to be disgusted at the delay of the Venezuelan government in presenting its statements. The English government has not yet forwarded any documents.

—Mr. E. Byrne, manager of Huxham and Co., an: Mrs. Byrne returned here yesterday in the «Platz», receiving a warm welcome from their numerous friends.

—The Custom House paid \$27,649 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

—A select number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties assembled at the delightful home of Mr. Francisco Beazley the bride's father, 794 Calle Perú, to witness the marriage ceremony of his daughter Matilde to Mr. William Kelsey. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers, and around many large baskets of flowers were seen, mostly presents Mr. Francisco Beazley is the head of the well-known commission house which bears his name. Mr. Kelsey is also at the head of the old-established house of Guillermo Kelsey and Co. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey after a visit to Mar del Plata and Nechococha will reside in Mr. Kelsey's pleasant home 1118 Calle Buen Orden.

—It is probable that the duties of the Ministry of the Interior will, during Dr. Zorrilla's absence, be fulfilled by the Under Secretary, Dr. Beazley.

—The large establishment at Barzategui, which belonged to the Highland Scot Canning Company will be sold early in March. The buildings cover 50,000 square metres of land and are fitted up with all the necessary machinery for the meat-freezing business.—B. A. Herald.

MODERN CRANKS.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The craze of spiritualism, in its last developments, is perhaps one of the most astounding instances of human superstition known to us. The auguries drawn from the sacred chickens and the flight of birds dear to the Romans, were strange enough; but that same, wise, learned men should suffer themselves to be tricked by a few artificial ventriloquists and one-trick conjurors is something that strikes those who do not share this belief as the only marvel of the thing. This proneness to accept superstition and fancies for proved facts is as old as human nature, and has been one of the most fruitful of all the harvests reaped by the astute and unscrupulous in the garb of the credulous and imaginative. It is not a thing of to-day, nor of England only. It is older than the Eleusinian mysteries, than the serpent rods of the Egyptian sorcerers, than the advent of Oannes or the peopling of the world by dragon's teeth. It is a craze as persistent as thought, and will ever be, while we are ignorant of our true relations with the universe. For it is the outcome of spiritual desire, the embodied expression of that stretching out of our hands towards the Unknown—of that fruitless endeavour to grasp the truth which eludes us, that makes half the charm and half the pathos of thought. It is a craze all the same, and when carried to excess it is as dangerous as it is humiliating and fallacious.

Certain modern crazes fall far below this in what may be called the poetry of delusion—the dignity of hallucination—though one, at least, has an aura of nobility, which, in some instances, redeems it from rank mischief. We mean the modern craze for missionary work in unlikeli-

ly and unsympathetic countries, where the converts they make are, for the most part, unredeemed scoundrels, and where the civilisation of the people is older and more compact than our own, better suited to the needs of the people, and of the kind wherein morality, customs, and religion are all as closely and inextricably intertwined as the fibres of a plant. Separate them and you destroy the whole structure. But this argument has no effect on those whose craze it is to carry the Bible into the far East, and so turn bad Buddhists into worse Christians. Nor does it give them pause that by their rash action—self-sacrificing if you will, but none the less impertinent and meddling—they may create a war among the nations wherein thousands on thousands will be sacrificed. The missionary craze has no respect for ultimates, beyond that doubtful gain of inducing a Chinaman to repeat the Apostles' creed instead of chibchun-ning Joss—or substituting for the Brahmin's belief in the genesis of man from the body of the god, the story of the clay figure and the abstracted rib. For all the misery and murder that may follow his tampering with established faiths—for all the unsatisfactory nature of the conversions he may make—he goes on in the old path, and shuts his eyes to the evil he so diligently effects. He is impelled by the craze of interference, and reason is as a dumb dog while he careers over the ground mounted on the hippogriff of an impracticable and a mischievous enthusiasm.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Feb. 8, 1896. Business to-day was slightly less dull. Prices steady. \$8000 Interior Debt sold at 47.80 and 47.90. \$5000 Treasury Certificates at 93.80 for December, 92.60 for January. \$58850 Consolidated Debt at 47 to 47.20, closing 47.10. The London quotation has receded to 47 1/2.

Sales. 1st RING. Consolidated Debt. \$14200 Mon. 47. 9400 cash 47.

Interior Debt. \$3000 cash 47.80. AFTER HOURS. Consolidated Debt. \$9400 Mon. 47. 4700 cash 47. 4700 Jan. 31 47.20

Interior Debt. \$5000 Mon. 47.90. Treasury Certificates (Dec.). \$1000 cash 98.80

2ND RING. Consolidated Debt. \$4700 Mon. 47.10. AFTER 2ND RING. Consolidated Debt. \$9400 Mon. 47.10. Treasury Certificates (Dec.). \$2000 cash 98.80. Treasury Certificates (Jan.). \$2000 cash 92.60

EXCHANGE. Bank. Commercial. London 90d/s. 51 1/2 to 51 3/4. 51 1/2 to 52. Paris. 90d/s. 5.42. 5.46. Antwerp 90d/s. 5.42. 5.47. Rio Jan. 26550. 26.800. B. Aires par. 1 to dis. DISCOUNT 6 to 7 1/2. VALES . . con.

BUSINESS NOTES. —Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 316.20 and closed at the same. —Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 91.16 d. per milreis. —Wheat well sustained, 950 bags from San José and Canelones sold at \$2.40 to 2.50. 1900 bags maize for exportation at \$1.00 and 0.95 with bag. Per 100 kilos. —In Feria and Station there sold some 38,500 kilos wool at \$2.30 to 2.70 per 100 kilos.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 8, 1896. Gold, cash, 315.80. End of month 318.50. Cédulas 8%, N and O, cash, 17.80. Do. K, cash, 17.50. Fondos Públicos 1892, cash, 75. Banco Español, cash, 107.50. The «Venus» and «Montevideo» sail.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS. Montevideo, Feb. 8, 1896. —Sr. Eolo from B. Aires, 94 pass. —Sr. Golondrina from B. Aires, 58 pass. —Sr. Platz from Bremen, 12 pass, for B. Aires. —Sr. Parklands from Newport, for B. Aires. —Sr. Iona from B. Aires, for Dunkirk. —Sr. Bellagio from Dunkirk. —Sr. Eolo for B. Aires. —Sr. Golondrina for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS. LEAVING TO-DAY. —The str. VITTORIA will leave TO-DAY for Las Palmas, Barcelona, Genoa, and Naples. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a. m. maritime branch 11 a. m. —The str. ORCANA will leave TO-DAY for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano, and Valparaíso. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. m. maritime branch 10 a. m. —The str. KAMBYSES will leave TO-DAY for Hamburg. Correspondence as above.

OTHER DATES. —The str. VENUS will leave Feb. 10 for Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5 p. m. maritime branch 5 15 p. m. —The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave Feb. 10 for B. Aires and intermediates to Sal o. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5 p. m. maritime branch 5 15 p. m.

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Via Antilles, by Le Société Française des Câbles Submarines.

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—The str. RUAHINE will leave Feb. 12 for Tenerife, Plymouth and London. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m. maritime branch 1 p. m.

Steamers to arrive.

FEEL.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
9	Napier	Hungary	Genoa
9	Craigearn	English	Bremen
9	Nord America	Italian	Genoa
9	Orcana	English	Liverpool
9	Kambyes	German	Valparaíso
9	Waldesian	English	Glasgow
10	Horacydas	English	Liverpool
10	Tartar Prince	English	London
11	Porto Alegre	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
12	Caabro	Italian	Genoa
13	La Plata	French	Bordeaux
14	Tjucra	German	Hamburg
15	Orpesa	English	Valparaíso
15	Clyde	English	Southampton
15	Belena	English	Liverpool
15	Oro	English	Antwerp
15	Balanes	English	Liverpool
20	Onoue	Italian	Genoa
21	Bellova	English	Liverpool
21	Pampa	French	Havre
22	Orissa	English	Liverpool
23	Espagne	French	Marseilles
24	Desterro	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
25	Hale	German	Bremen
25	Brasil	French	Bordeaux
22	A. Prince	English	Genoa
25	Italian Prince	English	London
27	Memphis	German	Falklands
28	Rio	German	Hamburg
28	M. gdalena	English	Southampton
28	Lucerne	English	Glasgow
28	Carolina	German	Bordeaux
29	Neko	German	Valparaíso
29	M. Prince	English	New-York

Steamers to leave.

FEEL.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
9	V. de S. Nic's	French	Havre
9	Solferino	Italian	Genoa
9	Orcana	English	Valparaíso
9	Kambyes	German	Hamburg
10	Porto Alegre	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
15	San Nicolás	German	Bahia
15	Italia	French	Marseilles
15	Charente	French	Bordeaux
15	Manilla	Italian	Genoa
20	Pinz	German	Southampton
20	Caledonia	Italian	Genoa
20	R. Prince	English	Santos
21	Craigearn	English	Bremen
21	Clyde	English	Southampton
21	La Plata	French	Bordeaux
22	Orissa	English	Valparaíso
23	Paraguay	English	Havre
25	Tjucra	German	Bahia
26	Ge govía	French	Marseilles
26	Desterro	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
27	Memphis	German	London
29	Neko	German	Havre

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

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Orcana

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Orissa

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Rio Grande do Sul
Pelotas
Porto Alegre
Lisbon
Oporto
New York

Buenos Aires
Letters of credit, telegraphic transfers and drafts issued on its
Head Office & Branches, also on
Glyn Mills Currie & Co.
Mallet Frères & Cie.
Joh. Berenberg Gossler & Co.
Schröder & Co. J. H. Schröder & Co. }
do. }
Banque d'Anvers
Granet Brown & Co.
And Correspondents
London
Paris
Hamburg
do.
Antwerp
Genoa
throughout Italy
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
at 30 days notice 4% p. ann.
60 " " 5% " " "
3 months fixed 3% " " "
6 " " 4% " " "
Every description of Banking business transacted.

'TE SOL'
TRY IT.
SOLD EVERY-WHERE.
Sole Importers,
Garlisle Smith & Co.
Calle Rincon 29, Montevideo.

CUREN SUS OVEJAS
EXTRACTO DE TABACO
UNICOS AGENTES
AUG. C. LINCK & CA.
PARA CURAR LA SARNA DE LAS OVEJAS
CALLE SAN MARTIN 239
BUENOS AIRES
CALLE PIEDRAS 250, MISIONES
MONTEVIDEO

LAWES' DIPS
NEWARK-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND.
AGENTS
NOBOA & LAFARGE
101, Calle Rincon, 101.
MONTEVIDEO.
Alberto F. Müller.
Solis 59 to 65, Corner of Cerrito.
IMPORTER of Natural Mineral
Waters, Harzer Sauerbrunnen
Grauhof, Guinness's Extra Stout,
Bass's Pale Ale, Ginger Ale,
"Bulldog" Brand, Pilsen Beer,
mark "Gambrianus."—Wines,
Rhine, Moselle, Bordeaux, Cham-
pagne, Port, Sherry, Madeira Cos-
sart's Gordon and Co. Cognacs,
Hennessy and Co's. Hardy and Co's.
French, American Whiskey, "Old
Saratoga," the best Whiskey in the
market, and Field "Bourbon."—
Old Scotch Whiskey "The Provost,"
—Fine Old Highland Glen Scot,
Glen Spey, Glenlivet, Irish White-
key "The Viceroy," and John John-
son and Co's J. J.—Dr. Siebert's
Angostura Bitters, Gilbey's Orange
Bitters and Peppermint, —Hol-
lands Gin "Prince of Orange,"—
Oocoa and Chocolate from A. Dries-
sen, Rotterdam —Upmann's Havan-
nah Cigars.
Purveyor to Norddeutsche Lloyd's.

FRY'S PURE COCOA
It is an excellent dietetic food and beverage, highly nutritious, palat-
able and invigorating.
Dr. G. D. SUTHERLAND, F.R.S. Prof. J. ALFRED WANKLYN, M.R.C.S.
EXTRACTOS de ZENO & Co.
PARA EL PAÑUELO.
PROBARLOS ES ADOPTARLOS.
16, Rathbone Place, London, y todas las buenas establecimientos.

British Bank of South America, Limited.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
Montevideo, Calle Zabala 94
Capital subscribed. £ 1,000,000
Do. paid up. 500,000
Reserve Fund 850,000
Head Office London
BRANCHES.
Buenos Aires
Rosario de Santa Fé
Rio de Janeiro
Bahia
Santos
San Paulo
Pará
Current accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
Commercial bills discounted.
Letters of credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers and drafts at sight, and up
to 90 days' sight given, on its Head Office and Branches.
and on
London Joint-Stock Bank, (Limd.), London,
Messrs. Heine and Co., Paris,
John Berenberg Gossler and Co., Hamburg.
also on
Italy, Spain, Belgium, North America.
RATES OF INTEREST.
(Until further notice)
On Deposits @ 7 days' notice 2%
" " " 30 " " 3%
" " " 60 " " 5%
" " " 3 months fixed 4%
" " " 6 " " 5%
July 1st. 1895. **M. B. Brooks.**
Manager.

The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited.
London: 15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.—Buenos Aires: 78, Reconquista, 78
Montevideo, Calle Zabala 82
Capital subscribed. £ 450,000
Do. Paid up. " 250,000
Reserve Fund. " 5,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial Firms and private individuals.
DEPOSITS received at sight and for fixed periods.
BILLS discounted, negotiated, and collected.
STOCKS AND SHARES received on deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends.
PROCEEDS OF COUPONS and Dividends remitted to parties interested in Europe.
STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold for account of third parties.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and TELEGRAPHIC
PAYMENTS issued on London, Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp and the principal towns in
Great Britain, France, Italy, and Spain. Banking business of every description trans-
acted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
For 2 months fixed. 3%
" 3 " " " 4%
" 6 " " " 5%
Other periods by arrangement.
Montevideo, **H. LAMOND, Manager.**

London and River Plate Bank, Limited.
London, Princes street, E. C. Paris, 16 Rue Halévy
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario de Santa-Fé,
Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Para and Paysandú.
Authorised Capital. £ 2,000,000
Subscribed Capital. 1,500,000
Paid-up Capital. 900,000
Reserve Fund. £ 950,000
Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.
Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of
obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons
etc, for collection—subject to a conventional commission.
The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty
days notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market
value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates by Advertisement
in the principal daily papers.
Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in
Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on
application to the Bank.
Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through
the medium of the Bank's chief office,
Princes Street, London E. C.
OR OF THE
Paris Branch, 16 Rue Halévy.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON
And the principal towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND
PARIS, And all the principal towns of FRANCE,
AND OF
GERMANY SPAIN BELGIUM ITALY
ALSO ON
AFRICA—AUSTRALIA—BRAZIL—CANADA—CHILE—PORTUGAL—SWITZERLAND—
UNITED STATES—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
RATES OF INTEREST
From 1st January and until further notice the following rates will rule:—
Allowed:—
On Deposits @ sight nil.
" Deposits @ 30 days notice 2%
" Fixed Deposits for 3 months 3%
" Do. " 6 " " " 4%
Discounts, conventional
Jan. 1, 1895. **C. NUTTALL,**
Acting Manager.

Holzapfel's Compositions Co. Ltd.
(International Patents.)
Anti-Corrosive Composition for the Hulls of Iron
and Steel vessels.
Sole agents in Montevideo
D. Ratti & Co. (Successors of Crosta Borelli & Co.)
111—Calle 25 de Agosto—113, Montevideo.
Importers of Naval Articles,—Paints,—Oils,—Cotton and Canvas Sail-
cloths,—Buckets,—Zinc,—Rubber, bronze, copper and iron Tubing, etc., etc.

Aviso a los Consumidores
Los PRODUCTOS de la
PERFUMERIA ORIZA L. LEGRAND
11, place de la Madeleine, a PARIS
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ORIZA-OIL • ESS. ORIZA • ORIZA-LACTÉ • CREMA-ORIZA
ORIZA-VELOUTÉ • ORIZA-TÓNICA • ORIZALINA • JABON-ORIZA
DEBEN SU EXITO Y EL FAVOR DEL PUBLICO:
1. A los cuidados particulares que rigen su fabricación.
2. A la calidad inalterable y a la suavidad del perfume.
PELO COMO SE PUEDE FALSIFICAR ESTOS PRODUCTOS ORIZA
para evitar con su reputación.
advertimos a los Consumidores para que no se dejen engañar.
Los VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS SE VENDEN EN TODAS LAS CASAS HONORABLES DE PERFUMERIA Y MODA
Se envia franco, de Paris, el Catálogo ilustrado.

VEJIGATORIO DE ALBESPEYRES
El único admitido en los Hospitales Militares.
El Vejigatorio de Albespeyres es el remedio mas heroico que puede ser
recetado por los médicos contra bronquitis, fúxiones de pecho, pleuritis, afec-
ciones del corazon, meningitis, neuralgias, reumatismos, fiebre tifoides, etc.
Como existen numerosas imitaciones, es preciso tener buen cuidado de pedir
el verdadero Vejigatorio de Albespeyres y asegurarse de que cada
cuadrado de centímetros lleva la firma de Albespeyres en el lado verde.
FUMOUZE-ALBESPEYRES, 78, Faub. St-Denis, PARIS, y en la Farmacia del globo.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
THE SPLENDID STEAMER
"CLYDE"
Captain F. F. Messerby.
Will sail on the 21st Feb. 1896 for RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO,
LISBON, VIGO, CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers, mails, specie and cargo.
Great reduction in passenger tariffs
All the steamers of this favourite line are fitted with refrigerators and
Electric Light and have every modern improvement for the comfort and
safety of passengers.
Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Issued at reduced rates. Special abatements made in favour of families
and companies.
PREPAID PASSAGES
Parties wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange of
the passages with the Agent on reasonable terms.
NEW YORK
Through tickets issued for passages from Montevideo or Buenos Aires to
New York via Southampton in combination with the well known steamers
of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM SHIP Co. & THE AMERICAN
LINE.
For Freight or Passage apply to
F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co. Agents.
Calle de las Piedras 108

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS
PHOENIX ASSURANCE Co.
DE LONDRES
ESTABLECIDA EN 1782
(Compañia de Seguros contra incendios)
INDemnity
Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
(Compañia de Seguros Maritimos y Fluviales).
Los agentes tienen plenos poderes para arreglar reclamos
sin referencia a las Compañias en Londres.
Agentes:—**F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co.**
108-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-108.

INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT
40 PER CENT
SAVED IN GAS
3 TIMES THE LIGHT OF
AN ORDINARY BURNER
BUT ONLY ABOUT
1/2 THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS.
NO DIRT, NO SMOKE, AND
LESS HEAT
1/3 OF THE COST
ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT
AT LESS THAN
Can be used with any kind of Gas Fittings.
Cool, Clean, Brilliant, Steady, Smokeless.
Does not vitiate the Atmosphere.
By a judicious choice of White or Coloured Globes or
Shades, can be utilized for any description of
Domestic or other Lighting.
Due to Increased Sales Prices are now reduced.
The Light can be seen in use and all information concerning it furnished
at the Show Rooms of Gas Apparatus of
The Montevideo Gas Company, Limited,
Only Deposits Calle 25 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 and 342.
Peebles' Governor Burners.
For the economy in Gas consumption obtained by the use of these
Burners, see the recently published Certificate of the Secretary of the
Solis Theatre Co., which gave the economy as "something more than
25 per cent."

FLUIDO LITTLE
ESPECIFICO SIN RIVAL
PARA CURAR
LA SARNA
EN LAS OVEJAS
Premiado con Medalla de Oro en Christchurch
(NUEVA ZELANDIA)
LIBRE DE VENENO
Se mezcla instantáneamente
CON AGUA FRIA
Se dan muestras GRATIS a los que deseen
experimentarlo.
Unico agente introductor
Juan J. Hore
Misiones 130, Montevideo.
AGENTES EN TODOS LOS PUEBLOS DE LA CAMPAÑA.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES
DAILY MORNING PAPER
ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888
Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires
and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.
The acknowledged representative of English interests in the Republic
The only independent and reliable English paper ever published here
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Commerce
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Agriculture
Local News
Original Articles
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London Notes
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Something for everybody to read
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AMY AND HENDERSON

GENERAL STORE.

Have always on hand a large stock of:—
Golf-sticks. Lawn-tennis Shirts. Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Specialty 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 recom-
mended 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
Barelay 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 25 de
Agosto 77, 79 and 81, corner of Colon.

THE BOLSA SALOON. Next door to the Bolso. Breakfasts, lunches and
liquors, all of first quality. English Spoken.
Bianchi y Severi, Zabala, 63.

MARTINEZ & ESTAPE.—English Grocery Store. Large assortment
of Wines, Port, Sherry and Bordeaux, Spirit 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-
TORUSO. 25 de Mayo 191.

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

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

SALIDAS		REGRESOS	
Montevideo (P. C. O. U.)	s. 6.20 a.m.	La Sierra	s. 8.05 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (P. C. C.)	9.30 »	Piedras de Afilar (Parada)	s. 8.35 »
Las Toscas (Parada)	s. 9.00 »	Empalme Olmos (P. C. U.)	s. 8.40 »
Monquitos	s. 9.00 »	del Este	11.45 »
Piedras de Afilar (Parada)	s. 9.55 »	Id (P. C. C.)	s. 5.10 »
La Sierra	11.10 »	Montevideo	11.70 »

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

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

CHARLES SCHWARZ,
PROPRIETOR,
Finest English-German Restaurant
Beer and Billiard Saloon.

Specialty in Cocktails and
Best imported Liqueurs. 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.

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.

AL LIBRO INGLÉS

TIPOGRAFIA

Encuadernación. Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

At orders carefully and promptly executed, workmanship
guaranteed

G. SCHWENGLER.

AMIGALINA

DEL CAZENAVE

de Parí, Francia

Es el primer preparado de la Facultad de Medicina

de París.

Para todos los casos de afecciones de la boca y de la

garganta, es el más eficaz y el más seguro.

47, Avenue de l'Opéra, París.

AMIGALINA

DEL CAZENAVE

de Parí, Francia

Es el primer preparado de la Facultad de Medicina

de París.

Para todos los casos de afecciones de la boca y de la

garganta, es el más eficaz y el más seguro.

47, Avenue de l'Opéra, París.

Scarlet Court.

(A STORY.)

(Continued.)

It was exactly a year and a half since the February day on which Christopher Fullerton had come to the little room in the London flat in order to tell Beatrix Mardon that Scarlet Court was her own. It was a year now since Beatrix had come back to her home to live in it as its mistress.

When first she understood what Christopher had to tell her, impulses had been those of utter incredulity. She did not of course think that Christopher was not telling her the truth; she never, for a moment, could have thought that; it was simply that, at first, her mind refused to realise it; and therefore, refused to believe it.

It needed more argument than Christopher could bring to bear it needed, indeed, all Mr. Clarke's most lengthy and convincing statements to convince Beatrix first, that this strange news was a fact, and then that it was her duty to take possession of her new-found inheritance. At first her wish was to let everything be as it was; she only would take an income for herself out of the estate, she said and all the rest should stay, as hitherto, in Mrs. Fullerton's hands. But Christopher, who saw her several times after that first interview, would not hear of any such plan. Neither would Mr. Clarke allow her to enter on such an arrangement. Between them, they made Beatrix see where her duty lay, and at length she acquiesced in their decision. She insisted, however, on giving Mrs. Fullerton a clear six months in which to make her arrangements for the future; a proposal of which that lady, or rather Miss Northcote, took the fullest advantage. It was not until the last week of the six months was gone that the two sisters left Scarlet Court. They went, not back to their old home at the Cottage, but to a house in a large seaside town. Mrs. Fullerton could not, she said, «bear to see that girl mistress in Scarlet Court.»

Christopher Fullerton did not accompany his mother and aunt. They found it impossible to hear of a tenant for the Cottage; so Christopher, at his mother's desire, prepared to stay there himself, for a few years, to keep the whole place in order, and to make what money he could out of its farms and land to augment their income, which was very meagre in their eyes, after that they had possessed for seven months.

In addition to this, Christopher, after much pressure on Beatrix's part, and many representations of the real help he could give her, had accepted the position of agent for all the Scarlet Court estate.

As to Bob, no one could say with certainty where he did or did not live. His engagement to Miss Ashworth-Key had been broken off at once by her father when the news of his altered circumstances became known. «Mr. Robert Fullerton is not now in a position to become my daughter's husband,» the haughty old man had said, and had forthwith recommended the discomfited suitor to earn his own living without delay. But this advice Bob was slow to take. He made no effort whatever to find work to do of any sort; he literally «hung about» living now on his mother in her house; sometimes, but not so often, on Christopher at the Cottage, and at other times he alone knew where and how.

Beatrix's first action in coming into her property had been to pay off, with Mr. Clarke's help, all the debts Bob had managed to incur during his short interest in it. This was done by her, much against the old lawyer's judgement and for it, as he prophesied, Bob gave to Beatrix no word of thanks, or even of acknowledgement. Neither did Mrs. Fullerton; well though she knew both of the debts and of Beatrix's generosity.

Beatrix's return, when it at last did actually take place, was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the servants, and every man, woman, or child about the house. It was difficult to say whether they were most pleased at having back their «own young lady,» as they called Beatrix with one accord, or at losing Mrs. Fullerton, who had not during her reign succeeded in attaching to her one single dependant. Old Mrs. Martin the housekeeper who had given Mrs. Fullerton warning, cried and sobbed for joy literally on Beatrix's shoulder as she welcomed her back; and Gordon, the old Scotch head gardener, who had been at Scarlet Court for forty years, fairly made Beatrix's little fingers ache with the warmth of the grip he gave them.

«I knew the master'd done the right thing by ye, lassie,» he repeated over and over. «It was no doing of his as ye were left wi' out house and name. And it's a joyful day that ye come back to them, that it is.»

And when Beatrix lay down to sleep that first night in her own old room, that same room in which she had lain on her last night at Scarlet Court, her eyes were soft and wet with tears of remembrance and happiness.

Mr. Clarke had told her, among other things, that it was impossible she should live quite alone at Scarlet Court. He had asked her, in a discreetly fatherly fashion, if

FERRO-CARRIL CENTRAL DEL URUGUAY, LIM.

ITINERARIO á regir desde el 13 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	31
Via	3	Via	29
San José	5	San José	27
San José (Parada)	7	San José (Parada)	25
San José (Empalme)	9	San José (Empalme)	23
San José (Parada)	11	San José (Parada)	21
San José (Empalme)	13	San José (Empalme)	19
San José (Parada)	15	San José (Parada)	17
San José (Empalme)	17	San José (Empalme)	15
San José (Parada)	19	San José (Parada)	13
San José (Empalme)	21	San José (Empalme)	11
San José (Parada)	23	San José (Parada)	9
San José (Empalme)	25	San José (Empalme)	7
San José (Parada)	27	San José (Parada)	5
San José (Empalme)	29	San José (Empalme)	3
San José (Parada)	31	San José (Parada)	1

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	31
Via	3	Via	29
San José	5	San José	27
San José (Parada)	7	San José (Parada)	25
San José (Empalme)	9	San José (Empalme)	23
San José (Parada)	11	San José (Parada)	21
San José (Empalme)	13	San José (Empalme)	19
San José (Parada)	15	San José (Parada)	17
San José (Empalme)	17	San José (Empalme)	15
San José (Parada)	19	San José (Parada)	13
San José (Empalme)	21	San José (Empalme)	11
San José (Parada)	23	San José (Parada)	9
San José (Empalme)	25	San José (Empalme)	7
San José (Parada)	27	San José (Parada)	5
San José (Empalme)	29	San José (Empalme)	3
San José (Parada)	31	San José (Parada)	1

Notas. No. 1.—Los trenes pararán por señal en las Estaciones indicadas por una «e» en la parada del Puente de San José Ituzaingo y parada Paso de los Toros siempre que haya pasajeros.
2.—Los trenes Nos. 8 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. 20 y 30 pararán 40 minutos el primero y 30 el segundo en Tacuarembó para que almorcen y comen 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 Paysandú y otro en tren 29 hasta Tamboré F. C. O. 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. 29 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, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25 y 31, correrán trenes entre Sayago y Páñarol; y en combinación con el tren No. 19, correrá un tren entre Sayago y Colón.
10.—En combinación con los trenes Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 y 25 correrán trenes entre Páñarol 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. C., y la Estación La Sierra y vice versa.
12.—Los pasajeros con destino á 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

JUAN ERASUN

Ex-propietario of the Hotel Español

CALL ITUZAINGO, CORNER OF PIEDRAS

(Next door to the Cibils Theatre)

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

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

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

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

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 liquor, coffee and refreshments of all kinds being served.

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

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

The Oriental train from the mole which goes either to the Playa Ramirez, the Penitentiary or the Barrio Real, also passes the door of the Hotel. The Penitentiary train 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.

Good Templars Meetings are held at the Sailors' Home, Calle Piedras, at 8 p.m. every Tuesday evening. Also, Meetings of the Juvenile I. O. G. T. at 3 p.m. every Saturday afternoon.

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

Prices Current

EXPORTS

(January 16.)

BARLEY—per 100 kilos.

For brewing . . . \$ 1.10 to 1.20

Infior

Chilian

BIRDSEED—

For 10 kilos . . . 0.25 to 0.28

BRAN—

100 kilos with bag . 1.05 to 1.10

Flour—per 10 kilos.

Extra, mark O . . .

First class, sifted . . .

Medium 0.32 to 0.34

Second class

HAIR—per 10 kilos.

Horse, superior . . . 3.25 to 3.30

Do medium 3.20 to 3.25

Cow, washed 3.80 to 4.00

Do, dirty 3.15 to 3.20

HIDES—

From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos. 2.40 to 2.55

Oulls 1.80 to 1.90

Kips 2.50 to 2.60

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 0.08

Dried calf and nonato skins, per 100 kilos. 1.00

Seal skins, each 0.10

Horns, per 1000 2.50

Oriental Armoury.

Importing Houses for

All Classes of Fire-arms, Cartridges, etc.

for Sportsmen . . .

Swords and Fencing

Foils, Masks, etc.—

Lamps—Cutlery.—

Christofle Plate Ware.

—Repairs and alterations executed.

Verninck and Desteves.

120—CALLE ITUZAINGO—120

“Servicio Mensajeros de la Capital.”

BUENOS AIRES.

Have the pleasure of informing the Public of Montevideo that they are prepared to execute all kinds of Errands, Messages, Small Purchases, Personal Commissions, etc., with promptitude and discretion.—References to Anglo-Argentine Bank.

SUNDT AND Co.

Piedad 469, Buenos Aires.

POLVOS DE TOCADOR

DE CAZENAVE

Es el primer preparado de la Facultad de Medicina de París.

Estos delicados polvos preparados con la crema pura de arroz, sin plomo ni salazares, blanquean el cutis y le conservan su frescura.

47, Avenue de l'Opéra, París.