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Sole Proprietor and Editor.
W. H. DENSTONE.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Our readers, and especially those abroad, may be inclined to think that, now the legislative elections are over, the important question of who is to be the next President of the Republic has approached nearer to a probable solution. Unfortunately such is not the case, and the question still remains involved in doubt and obscurity, much to the detriment of the market and of business in general.

In plain truth, the whole political situation is so irregular, so unreplicable, so opposed to constitutional practices, and so illustrative of the entire political demoralisation of the country brought about by the machinations of the "official" party, that, although evident to residents here, we hardly know how to set it forth in a manner that will be intelligible to readers abroad, used to constitutional practices, whether democratic or monarchical, and accustomed to associate the term "official" with honesty and impartiality in reference to dealings with the suffrage. No writer of burlesques, parodies, satires or extravaganzas ever devised a situation which was intrinsically absurd, or one to which it was more difficult to foresee a satisfactory solution.

The legislative elections took place on the 26th ult., under conditions we have already described to our readers. They were elections in name but not in fact, for, apart from the frauds notoriously practised, the votes taken did not represent one-fourth part of the qualified voters of the Republic, the different political parties were not represented, the "official" lists of candidates were not published until some 48 hours before the election, so that the voters were given no opportunity of deciding upon the merits or qualifications of the candidates, and even up to the present moment no declaration has been made as to the candidates for the presidency of the republic, except by the partisans of General Tajes. Practically the voters were asked to deposit their votes without knowing for whom, and still less knowing what influence their votes would have on the future presidency. To call an election effected under such conditions a burlesque is a libel on a form of entertainment which at all events demands some intelligible coherence in its parts.

The result of the election has been to inflict on the country a Chamber absolutely without character. With some half-dozen exceptions the members have been selected and nominated solely on account of their adhesion to Dr. Herrera and the circle of parasites known as the "official" party. The real political parties of the republic—the genuine "colorados," "blancos," "nacionalistas" and "constitucionalistas"—are practically unrepresented, as also all the important progressive interests of the country; the connecting link between constituent and representative has been entirely severed. The Chamber is simply and purely a creation of the "official" party, and as such has neither respect nor authority before the country, nor can its deliberations carry the slightest weight. If there were any power to which appeal could be made in such a situation, the constitution of the entire Chamber should be challenged forthwith and it should only meet to be incontinently dissolved.

Yet this is the Chamber which will be called upon next March to elect the new President. Naturally from a Chamber so constituted, it is hopeless to expect the least expression of independent or popular opinion, the more especially as the members have been sent to the Chamber in ignorance of who the presidential candidates are to be, and therefore in ignorance of the wishes of the country in that respect. In reality they are without

mandate from the people, and their election of a president will no more represent the voice of the country than if he were chosen blindfold from a handful of names shaken up in a bag. This trick has been the result of the machinations and frauds of the "official" party under the inspiration of Dr. Herrera, and a more infamous method for violating the will of the people was never devised in a country pretending to be free.

But all this brings us no nearer to the solution of the presidential question.

The election of the President lies with the new Chamber created by Dr. Herrera as the expression of his will in opposition to that of the people. It is therefore to him that we must look for the candidate who will probably result elected, and on this point he still preserves a sphinx-like silence. Possibly, knowing the illegitimate power he has acquired, he may keep his "official" candidate in the background until 48 hours before the voting, as was done with the elections for representatives, thereby mocking the independence of the Chamber as in the previous instance the independence of people was mocked. Perhaps, also, he has as good reason to be ashamed of his candidate as the "official" party were ashamed of their candidates in the other elections, the majority of whom were of such a character that no independent person could possibly be expected to vote for them.

Popular voice, however, assisted by semi-official hints, has selected three persons from whom it is said the "officials" candidate will finally be chosen. These are Dr. José Ellauri, who was president 20 years ago and was overthrown by a military mutiny; General Perez, at present holding the portfolio of War; and Dr. Alberto Nin, Uruguayan Minister to Great Britain.

Dr. Ellauri has hitherto refused to stand as candidate, and the impression is that if he is elected in obedience to Dr. Herrera's indications, it will be to resign immediately and so make way for one of Dr. Herrera's brothers, a neat manoeuvre to save appearances by the direct election of the latter, and yet to keep the post within the family circle.

General Perez, who has held two portfolios under Dr. Herrera, has shown himself little more than an amiable nonentity in the Cabinet, but still bears a respected character, and those who know him assert that he is not likely to suffer himself to become a tool for Dr. Herrera. This, however, which would be his greatest recommendation to the country, would probably be a fatal obstacle to his election by the "official" party. At present, we know nothing against him except that he has been a Minister under Dr. Herrera.

Dr. Alberto Nin has many decided qualifications for the post and the additional advantages of not being a military man, of being respected in London and of not being implicated in recent politics. Of the three candidates he seems to us the best. Personally, both he and General Perez are unobjectionable, and might even rank as good candidates had they been brought forward independently, but the taint of "officialism" which will hang round the origin of their candidature would be fatal to them were they ten times better than they are.

At present the country wants two things only, the restoration of political suffrage, and reaction against Dr. Herrera, his policy and his abominable group of parasites. And, as no candidate nominated by the "official" party and bound to govern with Dr. Herrera's Chamber can possibly offer the latter, but is doomed from the start to represent a continuation of "officialism," no "official" candidate, however estimable and worthy personally, can possibly satisfy public exigencies or be accepted as a constitutionally elected president supported by public opinion. His presidency would be born corrupt and diseased, and neither hope nor reliance could be placed upon it.

Outside the "official" circle there remains General Tajes. His candidature undoubtedly had many strong elements of popularity, it represented an opportunity for an honorable fusion between some of the contending political factions of the country, which might have led to great results, and the list of candidates to deputyship brought forward by his party was immensely superior to the "official" list. But, owing solely to vile juggling and not to any honest expression of public opinion, the recent elections have apparently left his supporters in a poor minority, and, although he and his party express themselves as undaunted, it is difficult to see how he can attain the presidency by peaceful means—we cannot add legal means, for there has been nothing legal in the business.

At the same time it must be also recorded that a defeat under such circumstances has enormously strengthened the popularity of the Tajes candidature, and converted to its favour many who were previously indifferent, wavering, or even hostile. For it is no longer a question of Tajes against this or that other independent candidate who might be as good or better. It is a question of the en-

tire country against a most intolerable and dishonest imposition of officialism, against a perpetuation of one of the most disastrous and discreditable administrations that the republic has known. By the rancour of their opposition and by the vile means they took to ensure their own triumph, the "official" party has rendered General Tajes the greatest service imaginable, for they have transformed him into the champion of the public liberties and into the representative of reaction against their own detested domination. They have made it a question of "officialism" or Tajes, and in that question every honest, independent and progressive interest in the country will be ranged against officialism and therefore on the side of Tajes. By thus overshooting their mark they have enormously increased the number of his adherents, and, whatever he was before, he is to-day the essentially popular candidate, to the exclusion of all others now possible. But it by no means follows that he will be the next president.

This explanation may serve to make the situation clearer, although unfortunately it leaves the real question as little solved than ever, and exhibits the political state of the country in a light which is far from reassuring to those of its well-wishers who had entertained the hope that when Dr. Herrera's presidential term expired, a genuine reaction would take place and credit and prosperity would return. The "official" party seems determined to continue its destructive work for some time longer.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.
Concession B. V. M. General Holiday.
John Milton born, 1608. 313 days past, 22 to the end of the year.

Holiday.

To-day being kept as a church and general holiday, THE MONTVIDEO TIMES will not appear again until Sunday morning next.

The Athletic Sports.

The central event of to-day for our English readers will be the Athletic Sports to be held at the Cricket Field at the Blanquenda, commencing at noon prompt. There is a long and varied programme of 18 events to be got through, winding up with the presentation of prizes. We understand that through the kindness of the Chief of the Staff, the services of a military band have been secured, which will certainly enhance the brilliancy of the proceedings. A full report of the results will appear in our next issue on Sunday morning.

Caridad Lottery.

The following were the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing:—
4889, \$50,000.
5826, \$2,000.
4178, 9306, \$1,000.
9373, 8125, 3576, \$500 each.
5062, 1616, 3379, 10962, 8805, \$200 each.
1356, 9247, 9916, 9694, 7409, 4151, 10034, 10157, 9212, \$100 each.

SUNDRIES.

—Dolness continues to prevail in "hupper succles," and, whatever stirring events may be preparing behind the scenes, little or nothing of them is allowed to transpire to the patient public in front of the curtain. The said public, by the bye, is getting uncommonly bored of the whole tragic-farce, and will be heartily glad when it is over.

—The *Nacion* which distinguishes itself daily by some astounding statement calculated to shock the nerves of honest and decent people, yesterday blossomed forth into an attack on the Mortgage Bank, which it stigmatises as useless, and insinuates that it should be swept aside to make room for a more liberal institution. The official organ apparently forgets the terms in which its Lord and Master once spoke of the necessity of preserving this Bank. Perhaps, however, the Bank having gained the confidence of the public by its upright conduct under great and unusual difficulties, has therefore forfeited that of the "official" party. We know the kind of bank the "official" party wants—and the people do not want. But the *Nacion* can put aside its dream as vain. The time is past for fraudulent banks and special accounts, even in Uruguay. "No hay lugar, archiveros."

—A native contemporary has made the portentous discovery that to-day there will take place on the "Cricket" six races on foot in which the English and the "hijos del pais" will contend for the mastery and to which "several of our families have been invited in order to give brilliancy to the feast." Do any of our readers know anything of this? —The scheme for the unification of the floating debt slumbers calmly in the bosom of the Finance Committee of the Representatives. This Chamber, not having held more than one sitting in the past six weeks, feels a natural disinclination to settle down to work again.

—We could hardly refrain from smiling when we read in the *B. A. Standard* that Professor Tyndall's career "would have enriched his name

with glory but for his blasphemy." Blasphemy in this case merely means exposure of those ignorant and infinitely mischievous ideas of the patristic writers who kept the world in darkness during the middle ages. This charge of blasphemy has been brought by theologians against nearly every scientific discoverer or enquirer from Galileo and Copernicus downwards, but somehow or other the men of science generally conquer in the end, as Galileo and Darwin have conquered, and as Tyndall unquestionably conquered in the example cited by the *Standard*, but which, for the sake of its own argument, it would have been wiser to have left alone.

—The *Standard* gives the credit of the recent executions to President Herrera, but in reality he had nothing whatever to do with them. The capital sentences were pronounced by the Tribunal of Appeal in terms which prohibited his interference. It also expresses a fear that a continuation of this course will drive all the assassins over to Argentina. Well, let it, we shall be well rid of them, and no doubt Argentina will extend a hospitable welcome to them and treat them kindly as she is doing Jabez Balfour and Meardi and many other infamous criminals.

—The *B. A. Standard*, which is old enough to know better, has informed its readers and the world in general, that the Presidential election took place in Montevideo last Sunday. Strange to say, although on the spot, we were quite unaware of the fact ourselves. Perhaps our elderly (by which we do not mean to insinuate senility) contemporary will now complete its information by telling us who is the happy man that was elected on the occasion. We are just dying to know.

—The grotesque paragraphs about Jabez Balfour residing in a quinta "like fairy-land" and guarded by 100 armed men, which have gone the round of the English papers, have naturally caused no little amusement in the River Plate. They have been traced to a Leeds detective, Mr. Gillespie, who came over here last October in order to take home the embezzler Smallpage. We can positively corroborate the fact that Mr. Gillespie did trace Jabez Balfour to a quinta at Lomas de Zamora, but the account he gave us of the surroundings, and which we published shortly afterwards, was vastly different from the fantastic tale published in the Leeds and other papers. The conclusion is that either the account must have been cooked up to give it a sensational flavour, or that during the voyage home Mr. Gillespie allowed his imagination to run away with his memory of the facts.

—Talking of Jabez reminds us that he was one of the favorite "Guys" on Guy Faux day at home last November 5. He was burnt, in effigy, a great many times, but none more than he deserved.

—The Treasury has once more ordered the suspension of all payments. It is saving up money to pay for the instalment of silver expected on Saturday or Monday.

—The state of siege and of gag in Buenos Aires expires on the 16th. The Executive desires to renew it, but the Chambers seem opposed. The Chambers are probably in the right. There is also some talk of annulling the edict of banishment against a number of the political offenders. That is another story.

—In reply to a petition presented by Sr. Alfredo Servetti y Lanaga, concessionaire for the service of fumigation of vessels arriving at the port, the government has declared that the said fumigation is obligatory, although the Board of Health had decided that it was not. This monstrous and absurd imposition will and should meet with the strongest protest from ship owners and agents, for, like most of the quarantine arrangements here, it is scandalous in the extreme.

—The *Ortega*, which arrived yesterday brought despatches from Rio Janeiro, but they were dated as far back as the 26th ult. and contain nothing of importance with which our readers are not already acquainted. We hope to get something fresher by the *Clyde* to-morrow.

—The *Siglo* calls attention to the increasing delay of the Government in meeting the local obligations, although this is a busy season for the Revenue and a handsome profit is being made out of the silver coinage. Our contemporary very justly asks why the monthly treasury Balances are not published, as the law ordains.

—The sea-bathing season at the Playa Ramirez and the Póitos will be formally opened to-day, and at the latter will commence those evening open-air concerts which have become one of the delights of the summer. The special tramway service to both places will also commence to-day.

—The reappearance is announced for the 1st of January of the *Opinion Publica* under the able and distinguished editorship of Dr. Alberto Palomeque. We shall heartily welcome his return to the press.

—King William of Wurtemberg and the Archduchess Stephanie of Austria are both victims to the influenza.

—The Nictheroy and America

(Old and Britannia) left St. Thomas for Brazil on Wednesday.

—The Custom House paid \$16,159 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

—From London telegrams we learn that Mr. John Morley, suffering from the influenza, has gone to Monte Carlo.—Mr. Chamberlain has made known to the world that his ideas on the Irish question have suffered no change.—The mining proprietors in Scotland having refused a conference with the delegates, the latter called out 17,000 men who had remained at work, making a total on strike of 117,000 men.—Sir David Barret has been appointed permanent sub-secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in place of Sir West Ridgeway.—The *Telegraph* denies the rumour that Government contemplated an internal loan for the increase of the navy.—The *Westminster Gazette* says that the "irregularities" indulged in by Mr. Frank May, the veteran cashier of the Bank of England are more than generally thought and show the necessity for reorganisation of the management of the Bank.—The Scotch miners have applied to Mr. Gladstone for Government intervention to arrange the strike.

LONDON NOTES

THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

The House of Commons was occupied throughout yesterday's sitting in considering the Employers' Liability Bill as amended by the Standing Committee. Mr. Tomlinson moved to recommit the Bill to a Committee of the whole House, but after discussion this was negated without a division. Mr. Atherley Jones withdrew a new clause bearing upon the question of common employment, Mr. Asquith undertaking to make proposals later on to meet the case. Mr. McLaren then proposed his clause enabling employers and workmen to contract themselves out of Act on certain terms, including a contribution by an employer towards an accident insurance fund. This was opposed by Mr. Asquith, and was still before the House at the adjournment.

In a letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., the Premier states, in reply to the memorial of the Society of Friends on the subject of the Matabele killed in the recent severe fighting, that though the Government has no accurate information, it is believed that their number has been exaggerated. Mr. Gladstone adds that the Government heartily shares the desire that the Matabele "should be treated with justice, humanity, and mercy."

Mr. J. Morley, speaking at Manchester last night, referred to statements made by Lord R. Churchill, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Goschen. Lord Randolph's "rigmaroles" about his (Mr. Morley's) reference to American history had, he said, been shown to be entirely incorrect. He touched on the Duke of Argyll's allusion to Mr. Gladstone's age, and on the Duke's language with regard to Sir G. Trevelyan said he would back it for bad taste, bad manners, and abject silliness, against any passage which he had read for the last ten years. Replying to Mr. Goschen, he said he knew nothing of a crisis, and to Mr. Goschen's remark that the Government were thinking of Parish Councils, the Licence Bill, and the Welsh Church, he retorted by asking what else they should be thinking of. After referring to the loss of the Victoria and to the Matabele question, Mr. Morley dwelt on the obstruction offered to popular measures by the House of Lords, and declared, amid cheers, that the Government would not whittle down their Bills on account of the attitude of that House. Proceeding next to deal with the state of Ireland he showed that the criminal statistics for October were the smallest number for any month in the last eighteen years. It was said that this was because the Irish leaders were on the side of the Government. He rejoined to think that it was so, and that the British and Irish people were becoming more and more united. The union between Liberals and Nationalists would last. Its strength was shown by the manner in which the party had held together during the trying days of the past Session, and because Home Rule had become a fixed part of the policy of the Liberal party he bade them look forward with confidence and with hope.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., presided last night, at the National Liberal Club, over an adjourned conference of Liberal members of Parliament and others called to consider what action could be taken to induce a settlement of the coal war. A resolution was passed pledging the meeting's financial and moral support to the miners in their struggle for a living wage, and condemning the conduct of mine-owners in proposing obviously unacceptable terms, and thus prolonging a conflict which inflicts such bitter suffering upon hundreds and thousands of men, women, and children.

A general advance in the price of all classes of coal was made on the London Exchange yesterday, and

Christmas & New Years Cards.

Large assortment just received in the

PAPELERIA GALLI.

Schmidt, Franco y Ca.

28 DE MAYO 304, ESQUINA ITUZAINGÓ.

1051 Jan. 1.

The attack was made on the Charter and Victoria columns in the night on the Imbendezi River. The fighting lasted nearly an hour, the enemy losing 1,000 in killed and wounded. The British force lost three killed and seven wounded. Baluwayo was reached on the 2nd inst., having been evacuated over a week before. Lobengula had left instructions that in the event of a decisive defeat Baluwayo and all the royal kraals were to be burnt. This was done, and large stores of ammunition were blown up. Two Englishmen were found at Buluwayo, Lobengula having left men with them for their protection. Dr. Jameson expresses the belief that the Matabele nation is now finally vanquished, and has invited the King to come in, at the same time offering him a guarantee for his personal safety and good treatment. A report has reached Capetown from Palapye to the effect that the Bechuanas chief Khama, under the pretence of an outbreak of small-pox, deserted the Imperial forces with all his warriors, numbering 1,700.

Alderman Tyler was sworn in as Lord Mayor of London yesterday, in succession to Sir Stuart Knill. The show contained novelties illustrative of the printing press and the new Tower Bridge, and other features of interest. It was favoured by fine weather.

At the customary banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall in the evening, the Italian Ambassador had a strikingly cordial reception on rising to respond for the Foreign Diplomats. He said that his country had always been accustomed to receive the English on terms of friendship, and that it was not usual for them to fly into raptures in receiving welcome guests. The Earl of Kimberley, who responded to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, spoke of the most recent successes in Matabeleland and of the greater tranquillity that prevailed in Ireland.

Reports from the various coal districts show that the miners are unanimous in refusing the masters' terms; while in the Coalville district of Leicestershire, where the pits have remained open, the men are giving notice of a demand of 30 per cent increase in wages.

The Court of Appeal, dealing yesterday with an application in the case of the Industrial and General Trust v. the South American and Mexican Company, varied an order made by Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, who had discharged Mr. Touch and Mr. Lock from being receivers of property belonging to the last-named company, the effect being to constitute the official receiver, and liquidator receiver of the assets, which the other company contended belonged to the debenture holders.

Mr. Touch was now appointed receiver of the shares, stocks, bonds, and other assets specified in two prepared lists, leaving the official receiver of the receiver of all the other securities.

At Bow-street Police-court yesterday Sir G. Lewis made an application to Sir John Bridge on behalf of Dr. Herz, whose extradition has been demanded by the French Government in connection with the Panama frauds. Dr. Herz was arrested at Bournemouth, under a warrant issued by Sir John Bridge, in January last but he has been lying at that place ever since, and was stated to be unfit to be removed to Bow-street. Sir G. Lewis asked that the case might be tried at Bournemouth, and also contended that the warrant was bad, as Dr. Herz, being a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, could not be arrested under French law except on the warrant of a Judge of Appeal, and the warrant on which Sir John Bridge had acted was that of a French magistrate. In the course of some discussion, Sir John Bridge said he did not see his way to grant the application, and remarked that the honour of Dr. Herz was involved, and that he should think he would be anxious to exonerate himself. To this the answer was that Dr. Herz could not be moved. Sir John Bridge suggested that the matter of the legality of the warrant should be argued in the French Courts. Sir G. Lewis said he would convey the magistrate's remarks to Dr. Herz.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, NOV. 8. A terrible outrage was committed here last night. The Liceo Theatre was filled with a large and distinguished audience, who had assembled to hear the popular opera "William Tell," which was to be performed for the first time after a long interval. While the performance was going on, two bombs were hurled from the topmost gallery into the midst of the stalls on the floor of the house. One exploded with an appalling report, spreading death and destruction on all sides. The second bomb did not explode, having, it is said, struck a soft substance. The whole audience rose to their feet in intense terror, scarcely knowing what had happened. The theatre rang with shrieks of fear and cries of pain and horror. For a moment, the house was filled with a blinding smoke and dust, and almost before the people knew what they were doing, a mad rush for the doors took place. The scene was one which could never be forgotten. The terrified crowd, fearing that at any minute another bomb

might be thrown into their midst, lost all sense of control, and there was a bustling and fierce fighting among the closely-packed throng which was terrible in the extreme. Many were thrown down and trampled upon. Others were bruised and crushed. In a few minutes the theatre was emptied except of the dead and injured. The stalls presented a terrible sight. The part where the bomb had exploded was a mass of wreckage, amid which lay a number of dead bodies, some of them horribly mangled. The dead were fifteen in number, six men and nine ladies. The latter lay close together, their bright-coloured evening dresses torn and drenched with blood. It is said that a large proportion of the killed belonged to one family, who had taken a number of tickets for the performance of "William Tell."

The dead were removed and laid together in an open space and the wounds of the more seriously injured were then attended to.

The stairs and corridors were then searched and cleared. Three persons were found lying dead and a number injured. The work of succour went on all night and the theatre was converted for a time into a hospital. Amid the surgeons, who were busy with the wounded, priests were passing to and fro, administering to the injured the consolations of religion, and encouraging the sorrowing relatives. All night the theatre was surrounded by a dense crowd, who were kept back from the doors by a strong body of the Civic Guard. It seemed from the appearance of the streets as if the whole population was up and about. The expressions of bitter indignation against the Anarchists, heard on every side, were unmeasured. At the same time there is a universal feeling of consternation and helplessness against agents of destruction who by a simple desperate act can work such frightful havoc.

The representatives of the Government were busy throughout the night. Every member of the police force was called on duty, and the detectives were out in every direction. The haunts of the anarchists were the first to be visited, and the first to be arrested were an Italian named Saldani, and a Frenchman named Arnaud. Afterwards many more of the Anarchist party were seized and taken to prison. Marshal Martinez Campos, the Governor-General, hastened to apprise the Government in Madrid of the occurrence, and the Government messages monopolised the wires all night. The bomb which did not explode was found under a seat in the stalls. It is exactly the same in form and manufacture, as that used by the Anarchist-Pallas. Some people say that this second bomb was not thrown at all, but was deposited beforehand in the stalls. This theory, however, is disputed by experts, who contend that the engine of destruction was not a time bomb, but one which required a sharp concussion to make it explode.

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

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Dec. 7, 1893. Closing quotations. U. Consols (M.V.), cash, 34.30. Interior Debt, cash, 33.90. Mortgage Bank, cash, 14.30. Cédulas A, cash, 34.10. Italian Bank, cash, 33.30.

Business quiet, prices not steady. \$6000 Interior Debt sold at 34 and 33.90. \$67000 Cédulas at 34, closing 34.10. 175 Mortgage Bank shares at 14.50 to 14.30. 12 Italian Bank at 33.90 34.700 at 34.30. No London quotation.

SALES

1st RING

Cédulas A.

\$50000 cash 34

AFTER HOURS.

Interior Debt.

\$1000 cash 34

Mortgage Bank

50 Sat. 14.50

50 Mon. 14.40

75 cash 14.30

Cédulas A.

\$10000 cash 34

Italian Bank.

12 cash 33.30

2nd RING.

Cédulas A.

\$1000 cash 34

5000 Dec 9 34

AFTER HOURS.

Cédulas A.

\$1000 cash 34.10

Interior Debt.

\$5000 Sat. 33.90

Consolidated Debt.

\$4700 Sat. 34.30

EXCHANGE.

Bank. Commercial.

London 90 1/2 51 1/2

Paris 90 1/2 53 1/2

Antwerp 90 1/2 53 1/2

Rio de Janeiro 23 50

Buenos Aires 23 50

Discount 7 to 8 %

Value con.

BUSINESS NOTES

Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 321 and closed at 322 70.

Botica Inglesa "Hutchinson"

(ENGLISH DISPENSING CHEMISTS)

Large assortment of English, French and American Patent Medicines. Sunlight Soap (for washing clothes). Monkey Brand Soap and Sapolio. Cadbury's Cocoa, 8 ounce tins. Robinson's Oatmeal, 7 lb tins, at reduced price.

Lapsing Souchong Tea, the very best imported in the market, in 1/2 and 1 lb. packets and original boxes of 12 lbs.—20 per cent DISCOUNT ON FORMER PRICES.

Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Calle Ituzaingó.

Sucursal—Calle Rivera, corner of Calle Defensa.

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 Galveston, 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 Submarins.

There will shortly be a reduction of the tariff for all parts.

E. JONES, General Manager.

THIS SPACE TO LET.

Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 10 1/8 to 3/164 per milreis.

—1330 bags wheat from Rosario and Canelones sold yesterday at \$25.20 and 1.85 per 100 kilos. 200 bags maize at 1.85 per 100 kilos.

—The "San Martin" brought yesterday from Salto \$210 to M. Espada. —The "Montevideo" brought from Concepcion \$155 to E. Julia.

—The exports from Buenos Aires during the second fortnight in November were:—26715 salted ox and cow and 7250 do horse hides, 264,888 dry ox and cow and 7135 dry hides, 24,586 calfskins, 26,864 bales wool, 3796 bales sheepskins, 195 do hair, 111,844 bags maize, 88140 bags wheat, 50,431 do flour, 1713 bags lined cake, 1047 pipes tallow, 2071,000 kilos quebracho wood, 37159 bales jerked beef, 222,603 horns, 2,186,735 lbs bones and bone-ash, 2100 sheep, 170 bags dried blood, 22 cases feathers, 28,500 bags bran, 700 oxen, 1000 pigs, 1000 chickens, 195 horses, 115 cks tripe, 6200 bales hay, 100 bales various skins, 82 bales cuttings, 52 do nutria skins, 4589 pieces beef, 348 bags rags, 1100 bags guano, 1085 bars copper, 118 cases butter, 150 bags bones, 163 pks minerals, 35 cks glycerine.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 7. Gold, cash, 322.50. Do. end of month, 322. Consolidada Municipal, cash, 76. Empréstito de 1892, cash, 76. Denda Municipal 1892, cash, 62.50. Muelle Catalinas, cash, 7.20. Dock Sad, cash, 10. Banco Español, cash, 104. Cédulas 8 %, cash, 24.50. Do. L, cash, 24.60. Do. N, cash, 24.50. Do. P, cash, 24.40. Do. A, Nacionales, cash, 99. Do. C, Nacionales, cash, 93. The Eolo and Comercio sail.

Emulsion de Scott. El Dr. Diaz Ramirez es uno de los muchos facultativos que recomiendan el uso de la Emulsion Scott.

Montevideo, Enero 15 de 1892. Sra. Scott y Bowry, Nueva York. Muy Srs. Mies:—La Emulsion de Scott, que administro a los enfermos, es el mejor reconstituyente de todos los conocidos y me da los mejores resultados en los enfermos de Anemia, Bronquitis, Tisis y consumiciones que se observan en los convalecientes de largas enfermedades. Es una de las mejores preparaciones del Aceite de Hígado de Bacalao y debe darse a los niños. Con este motivo me es grato saludar a Vds. y darles las gracias por tan buen agente terapéutico.

Dr. Diaz Ramirez. Paso del Molino. (Cuidado con las falsificaciones)

AMUSEMENTS

Nuevo Politeama

(CORREO QUEGUAY AND COLONIA)

PODESTA-SCOTTI CIRCUS COMPANY, NATIVE DRAMAS.

Thursday, Dec. 7. "EL DESGRACIADO"

ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATION WANTED by a young German woman as Lady's Companion, nurse, or to take charge of children. Speaks some English and French. Apply "H.H." this office. 658 Dec. 8.

TO LET in the suburbs of Montevideo, two bed rooms together or separate, with use of sitting room, and board if required. Apply "J.H." office of this paper. 640 Dec. 19.

TO LET, Well furnished rooms for single gentlemen or married couples. Windows to street. Very central. Calle Corriente 94, corner of Solis.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. A sitting room and two bedrooms, together or separate. Board if required. Apply Calle Queguay N. 302.

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

—The str. BYZANZ will leave TO-DAY for Paranaguá, Santos, Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p.m. maritime branch 5.30 p.m.

—The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave TO-DAY for St. Vincent, Barcelona, Genoa and Naples. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a.m. maritime branch 11 a.m.

—The str. BYZANZ will leave TO-DAY for Paranaguá, Santos, Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p.m. maritime branch 5.30 p.m.

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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Britannia

Captain, H. Brown.

13th December, 1893.

for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Iberia

Captain G. Massey R.N.R.

20th December 1893.

for Sandy Point, Corozal, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Sorata

Captain C. Adey.

28th December, 1893.

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Orellana

Captain H. W. Hayes.

30th December, 1893.

for Sandy Point, Corozal, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

* The "ORELLANA" will come direct from Europe without touching at Brazilian ports.

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

During yellow fever season in Brazil next year every alternate steamer sailing from Europe will come direct from Lisbon without touching at Brazilian ports, so as to avoid quarantine in the River Plate.

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

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

Table-wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes.

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates.

THROUGH TICKETS to New York granted in connection with the fast and magnificent steamers of the Cunard Line from Liverpool.

Through tickets issued for all ports on PACIFIC COAST, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

For fares, freights and other details, apply to the AGENTS.—

—WILSON SONS & CO. LIMITED—

MONTVIDEO, Solis 55; BUENOS AIRES, Reconquista 365.

SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C. V.

"Norton" Line of Steamers

NORTON and SON,

New York.

BUCKNALL NEPHEWS,

London.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

(Calling at Rio Janeiro only)

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Buenos Aires for

Rio Janeiro and New York, direct,

s.s. AMARANTH 2518 tons DECEMBER 15

s.s. ETONA 2518 tons To follow

s.s. DELCOMYN 2518 tons

s.s. MOUNT LEBANON 2410 tons

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 237 or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St, New York; Bucknall

Rus. 23 Leadhall St, London.

Mensagerias Fluviales

DEL PLATA

The Oriental Steamer

"HELIOS"

Sails from Montevideo every Monday, and returns on Sunday.

The Oriental Steamer

"MONTEVIDEO"

Sails every Friday for Buenos Aires

Palma

Dolores

Fray Bentos

Gualeguaychú

Uruguay, Paysandú

Villa Colonia, Guayiró

Concordia and Salto.

Arrives from Salto and intermediate every Thursday. These commodious steamers take passengers, cargo, parcels and specie for all the above points of call.

The steamer LABRADOR sails every Tuesday for La Colonia, Dolores, Nuevo Berlin and ports on the Uruguay calling at Buenos Aires. Takes passengers and cargo. Returns on Sundays.

For further particulars apply to the agent—

ERNESTO JULIA

173—CALLE PIEDRAS—173

189pm.

The Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters

Major Percy Clifton.

Casilla de Correo 422

Buenos Aires.

Divisional officer for Montevideo

Adjutant Russell.

Calle Florida 241

Donations of food, clothes and money thankfully received for work among the poor.

Persons desiring workmen by the hour, day, or permanently should apply to Adjutant Russell.

Cheques can be sent direct to the London and R. P. Bank, made payable to Major Percy Clifton, or to Adjutant Russell, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to the Divisional Officer in Montevideo.

P. Christophersen.

142-Piedras-142

121 pm.

British Consulate General.

H. B. M. Acting Consul General

herby gives notice to British shipping interests that all goods in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, not only in ships but also in lighters, will be fully protected by the Commanders of the foreign ships of war present in the Bay.

(Signed) Alfred Grenfell.

[H.B.M. Act. Consul General.

MAU DRY DOOR

CREMA DE TOCADOR

O' CAZENAVE

La crema de tocador es un producto de gran importancia para la belleza de la mujer. Se aplica a la cara y al cuerpo, y produce un efecto maravilloso. Es un producto de gran importancia para la belleza de la mujer. Se aplica a la cara y al cuerpo, y produce un efecto maravilloso. Es un producto de gran importancia para la belleza de la mujer. Se aplica a la cara y al cuerpo, y produce un efecto maravilloso.

47, Avenida de la Victoria, P.R.

