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MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895.

No. 1845.

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The Montevideo Times

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Sole Proprietor and Editor.
W. H. DENSTONE.

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 29, 1895.

THE SCANDAL IN THE CHAMBER.

The scandalous scene in the Chamber of Representatives on Saturday, of which we give some account elsewhere, may be regarded as a culminating item in the disreputable history of the present Legislature, and once more verifies our recent assertion that a Chamber which is impure and irregular in its origin is also impure and irregular in its acts. The Deputies who have preferred a dishonorable nomination at the hands of Dr. Julio Herrera to an honest election by the votes of the people, have once more shown themselves worthy of their nominees and of his policy, in which constitutional principles and patriotic interests have no place whatever.

The principles of the Constitution of Uruguay, all precedents of all constitutionally and representatively governed countries, public opinion, the most important of public interests, the entire independent press, the independent faction of the Chamber, all demanded that the monstrous proposals of the Executive for new taxes on commerce, if honored with any discussion at the full light of publicity. But the Executive made a disreputable proposal that they should be discussed in secret, and that proposal the Chamber has disgraced itself by accepting in the first instance and ratifying in the second. No greater scandal, no worse outrage, than this has been perpetrated in the legislative history of Uruguay. Some very shameful things were done in the times of Santos and Julio Herrera, but nothing similar to this. It is a worthy sequel to the presidential election of 1894, when a large number of the so-called representatives of the people spent twenty-one days in impeding an honest election, in defying public opinion, in obeying the shameful plans of Dr. Julio Herrera, in voting for men whose names in connection with such a post were an insult to common sense and whom they themselves had no real intention of electing, and in finally selecting a mediocrity or worse who has not yet developed a single attribute of statesmanship worthy of his high office. The nominees and creatures of Dr. Herrera, the "collectivity" who have never yet been known to give one honest, popular, reactionary or independent vote, perpetrated the one scandal and have now perpetrated the other. Judging from their political antecedents, we have no doubt that if it were proposed to abolish constitutional government, to declare commerce a capital crime, or to send out government agents to rob and kill the citizens, they would support the proposition with the same tenacity, provided their own seats and salaries were secured then and their own pockets untouched. They went into the Chambers not to represent the people or to perform any duty towards the Republic, but to receive their salaries from their nominees, and so long as these salaries are regularly paid—of which they take good care—all other considerations are neglected, and constitutionality and public interests remain unknown quantities.

As a consequence of the maintenance by the Chamber of its decision against publicity, a group of the independent Deputies, as well as some who had not hitherto ranked as independent, immediately rose from their seats and left the Chamber, signifying their refusal to continue a discussion under such improper conditions. This was a very proper and dignified protest on their part, and one which has received entire approval from public opinion. They have not saved the situation, but they have saved their own self-respect and their position before the public, and their attitude deserves honorable mention in a period when

the acts of the legislators give so little opportunity for praise. The faction making this protest include nearly all that there is of respect and representative character in the Chamber, whilst, on the contrary, the remainder scarcely include one name entitled to public consideration. Such a protest could hardly fail to impress the remainder, as it has impressed the public, but nevertheless, instead of the sitting being suspended, it is recorded that business was continued, and no doubt the "collectivity" took glad advantage of the absence of their opponents to carry as far as possible the designs of the Executive against public interests.

After such an incident it may be said with perfect truth that the present Chamber of Representatives has sunk to such a level that the few remaining honest and independent Deputies who are desirous of doing their duty to the country, cannot sit in it nor take part in its discussions, the conditions imposed by the majority being such as to close honest and constitutional debate, even of the most important public questions. When to this we add Dr. Barbagelata's recent indignant refusal to accept a seat based on a corrupt election and to associate himself with a Chamber bearing the record of the present, we may indeed ask if the indignity of the Chamber can fall lower. The evolution of "heresies," of which these are the direct results, must have nearly done its worst, unless there are still further unknown degradations in store.

In a passage that achieved unenviable notoriety, Dr. Julio Herrera once averred that the Executive Power—meaning himself—could not be criticised for the exercise of "directive influence" in the elections, but could only be held responsible for the good or bad use made of that influence. Taking him at his own word, his responsibility in the present instance must be overwhelming, for he has succeeded in giving Uruguay what is probably the worst Chamber and the most injurious to public interests, on record. Tajos, Santos, Latorre and other rulers before Herrera were by no means innocent of exercising "directive influence" in the elections, but we do not know that any one of them sought, as Herrera has done, to eliminate from them all the political talent and virtue of the Republic, or to convert them into a secret endorsing body in which honest, independent men refuse to sit or cannot join in the debates. We say Herrera, for we regard the responsibility as entirely his, and though the present outlandish scandal has not occurred under his government, it is the immediate result of his actions and policy and of the continuance of the same by his pupil and successor the present President. Without going into other matters of recent history, the injuries inflicted on the country by Dr. Herrera in this affair alone are so enormous that if he were to do penance in sackcloth and ashes in the public plaza for a twelvemonth and then hang himself to the nearest lamp-post, he could not atone for the hundredth part.

If there were no other argument in favor of reform of the present electoral practices, the mere fact that they have given the country a Chamber with the record and character of the present is sufficient for their utter and sternest condemnation. They can only be judged by their results, and more disastrous results can hardly be imagined. This incident will add fuel to the prevalent political agitation. Whether it will bring about a crisis, or whether it will convey to the Government and the dominant party any real consciousness of the obliquity of their proceedings and of the danger into which they are running the country and themselves, remains to be seen.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895.

Saints Narciso and Eusebia. Keats born, 1745. Allan Canningham died, 1842. John Leach died, 1864. 802 days past, 63 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The great topic of the day has been the scene or scandal in the Chamber of Representatives on Saturday. Some 58 Deputies met to continue the "secret" discussion of the new taxes. Debate was still pending of Deputy Bachi's motion for reconsideration of the vote of secrecy. Dr. Palomeque is said to have made a vigorous and eloquent speech in favor of publicity, and was supported by other independent Deputies. The proposal of the Executive was defended by the Minister of Finance and Deputy Segundo. On Deputy Bachi's motion being put to the vote it received a bare simple majority, but, according to the rules of procedure, this was not sufficient to override the previous vote of secrecy, which was therefore declared maintained. Thereupon the principle members of the independent party at once rose from their seats and marched out of the Chamber. These were the Deputies Palomeque, Flores, Gregorio Rodriguez, Herrero y

Espinosa, Campisteguy, Del Busto, Mendoza, Casaravilla, Carlos Lenzi, Herrera, Fernando, Solimay Lamas, Marfate and Barbot; eighteen in all. It was understood that Deputy A. M. Rodriguez, Ciganda, Bachi and Dominguez, who had also voted for publicity, remained, but under protest, for the purpose of watching the discussion. This was resumed after a short adjournment, and, so far as is known, it is said that the "collectivity" took advantage of the absence of the opposition to hasten unconditional approval of the proposals of the Executive. It has been added that several of the independent members have presented their resignations of their seats, but this is not yet confirmed.

Such an incident as the above could not fail to create considerable sensation in political circles, and the attitude of the Government majority has been strongly and generally condemned. Much surprise is also expressed that Minister Vidella should have associated himself with so monstrous a proceeding, for there is not a single admissible reason to justify the highly irregular demand of the Executive for secrecy. It is thought probable, however, that when the matters come to the Senate the request will be ignored and the debate made public, as it should be.

Sunday's *Razon* has an admirable and stern article on the above topic. It points out that neither in the times of Santos nor Julio Herrera was there any attempt made to discuss questions of finance and taxation in secret. Santos, it is true, did make one such request with regard to the discussion of the unification of the debt, but the Representatives denied to Santos what they granted to Borda! The majority decide the questions, it is true, but the minorities can only take their share in the government when they have the right to set forth and publish their opinions. The abuse of secrecy, therefore, practically results in the suppression of the minority. A discussion under such conditions is practically no discussion at all; worse, it is a monstrous tyranny, for it saddles the minority with a responsibility for laws and decisions to which they are dissentients. Under such circumstances they do right to refuse to attend. The *Razon* concludes—It is necessary at all costs to give prestige and strength to the institutions of the country, threatened and perturbed in many ways, but instead of doing this the Government seems to be trying to deprive them of even the appearances of normal working. Such aberration is simply inconceivable.

It is noteworthy that whilst the above incident has occupied the public tongue and all our independent contemporaries, the *Nacion* alone is silent. It does not even record that the Chamber held a sitting, much less refer to what is the most striking political event of the year! If the importing merchants and others who are interested in protesting against the new taxes, intend taking any active steps in the matter at all, they should lose no further time, or they may find the taxes sanctioned before their protest is prepared, much less presented.

It is expected that the Representatives will hold a public session to-day or on Thursday for the furtherance of various pending matters, including the Bahigas-Calve affair. It is some three weeks since they have held a public sitting.

The summer is close at hand—judging from the temperature of the last two days we might say it has come—but no advance has been made in the solution of the sanitary and quarantine questions. The Bill for the reorganization of the Sanitary Authorities has been waiting for some three weeks for a formal vote at the hands of the Deputies. The other matter, that of quarantine, has been delayed by Brazil, which seems to have the idea that it should treat with each country separately instead of coming into an international convention. We believe, however, that it has at last given its Minister the instructions to treat, and conferences will commence forthwith. It is worth noting that Brazil has advantages to gain by the delay. For our part we think that Brazil might be left out of question for the present—it is we who have to protect ourselves against her and not she against us, for she is the principal source of infection. What we most want is an agreement—which might be settled in a week or ten days—between Argentina and Uruguay to reduce quarantines in the River Plate to a minimum, or at all events to put an end to the unspeakably absurd cross quarantines of last season. In Brazil the climate and conditions are different, and she might well be left to make her own arrangements. Precautions which may be necessary there are not so here. When we have opened our own ports, it will be time enough to treat with her.

The note in our last referring to a reported discovery of falsification of Debt bonds is now explained. The bond in question is one of those of the Amortizable Debt of 1854, an extensive falsi-

sification of which was discovered as long ago as 1860. It is one of these which has now cropped up, having been offered for exchange. There is therefore no reason for alarm.

The seizure is reported of a contraband of general merchandise of some \$2000 value, at San Luis, Rivera. One of the smugglers was shot dead by the guard. This is happening rather too often and is not to the credit of the authorities. If they wish to make smuggling a capital offence, as it used to be in past barbarous times in Europe, let them do so formally by passing a law to that effect; but they have no right to shoot men down without trial. That is murder, pure or simple, whether the man who does it wears an official uniform or not.

Whitewashing.

The *Financial News* makes the following vigorous but not altogether numerated remarks about the excessively lenient attitude of the Council of Foreign Bondholders towards defaulting Spanish American Republics.—

"The Council of Foreign Bondholders is an organisation which exists mainly for the purpose of accepting compositions of 10%, or less, in the case of debtors who are able to pay in full, but won't pay. Having studied its methods very carefully for some years past, we are unable to discover that it has any other *raison d'être* whatever. It exists as the self-appointed champion of pettifoggery and compromise. It exhibits a benevolent tolerance for the Jeremy Diddlers among defaulting States. We have had occasion, during the last two or three years, to comment on so many instances of this ultra-Christian charity towards dishonest Governments that one more will hardly deepen the colours of the judgment. But the one more is, nevertheless, forthcoming, and in all probability there will be still further illustrations as time goes on, and the lenient policy adopted to national debtors encourages other unscrupulous States to take advantage of the weakness of their external bondholders. It is Nicaragua now that has received the comforting benediction of the Council of Foreign Bondholders. One after another, these little American States try on the game of total or partial repudiation, and, thanks, in a measure, to the patient forbearance and beautiful disinterestedness of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, the 'try on' is almost invariably successful. Nicaragua only had to send over a special commissioner proposing the scaling down of the interest on the railway mortgage bonds and straightway the Council of Foreign Bondholders fell upon his neck and kissed him. This sort of thing would be very touching in fiction, but it is becoming a little too monotonous for the domain of solemn fact. The Council of Foreign Bondholders would, indeed, be a much more picturesque institution if it contrived to impart a greater variety into its proceedings. Humble pie may be an excellent dish, but satiety is apt to set in if one gets nothing but humble pie. It may be a saintly act to turn one's cheek to the smiter, but when the thumps are vigorous and persistent the cheek becomes sore in the process, and the smitten one may begin to think that Christian resignation has its limits."

The North-Eastern of Uruguay Railway.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the North-Eastern of Uruguay Railway Company was held on Wednesday, October 2, at the offices, Finesbury circus, under the presidency of Mr. Loftus Fitzwygram. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts—which showed that the dividend was at the rate of 7 per cent. upon the preference shares, and 6 per cent. upon the ordinary shares—the Chairman explained that he occupied the position by reason of the absence of Sir Edward Thornton, who was still on the Continent. The company, he was pleased to say, was still pursuing the even tenor of its way. The amount due from the Central Uruguay Railway Company had been paid as usual, and he had to congratulate the ordinary shareholders on the fact that from July last they would be drawing a dividend of 7 per cent., the same as the preference shareholders. They held a certificate to the effect that their line was being very well worked, and they had effected a junction with the Great Eastern Uruguay line, which he anticipated would prove very satisfactory. He thought the country was emerging from the cloud which had gathered over it in the years 1890 and 1891, and he believed that the revival of the country's prosperity. The company occupied a unique position in having no liabilities and no creditors.—Mr. George Cooper seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Caridad Lottery.

The following were the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing—
3722, \$15,000.
7594, \$2000.
2672, 5769, \$1000 each.

10414, 6641, 9240, 9656, 1268,

\$500 each.

2473, 9996, 7843, 10928, 1394,

3754, 9124, 5313, 7322, \$200 each.

5109, 6065, 2863, 9299, 6589, 8184,

1083, 2068, 8275, 4520, 6617, 5550,

8957, 4083, 7074, 7637, 7647, 8618,

6959, 7955, \$100 each.

SUNDRIES.

The great and sudden heat of Sunday and yesterday was a general topic of conversation, and there was a sudden ebullition of straw hats, white vests and light clothes. The heat yesterday was about 31° Centigrade in the shade, equivalent to 87° 80° Fahrenheit, and 30° Cent. or 104° Fahrenheit in the sun. This is full summer heat, even for this climate. Yesterday evening there were already signs of the approach of the inevitable storm, after which we say expect another spell of temperate or even cool weather.

Very little, if any, progress seems to be made in the elucidation of the Butler murder, and the investigating Judges are now taking the wiser plan, which should have been followed from the first, of keeping their proceedings secret until some more definite result is reached. Nearly every one seems to have jumped at the guilt of Almeida, and it must be acknowledged there are some minor circumstances tending to incriminate him, apart from the accusation of Fernandez, but really conclusive evidence there seems to us to be none, and we do not think too much reliance should be placed on the confession of Fernandez. In fact the guilt of both of them has still to be proved. The mystery of the affair is still a long way from being solved.

The fêtes of the "Liga Patriótica de Enseñanza" were resumed at Punta Carretas on Sunday, in splendid weather, and with an enormous attendance. The various items of the varied programme were executed to general satisfaction, especial interest being manifested in the equestrian exercises of Madame Ricart. The only disappointment was the torpedo which it had been promised to explode, but which did not appear.

The British Government has decided on the permanent occupation of Chitral, for which purpose reinforcements will be sent.

The Argentine cruiser "25 de Mayo" arrived at Brest on Saturday after a rapid voyage from the Plate, having left Buenos Aires on the 10th. She will shortly proceed to Hamburg and New York. No accidents.

Falsification is reaching an alarming pitch in Buenos Aires, and it is difficult to say now what is not falsified there, from tea to telegrams. The latest objects for the ingenuity of the forger and falsifier have been match-stamps and Quilmes beer. When the chief industrial delinquency becomes aimed at the revenue, as in the case of the stamps, the authorities may think it worth while to interfere, but it is notorious that they rather encourage falsification in other directions.

The *B. A. Herald* is in a great hurry for the execution of Fernandez and Almeida for the murder of young Butler. For our part we think it would be better to wait until their guilt has been proved, which it certainly has not as yet.

Fashionable Doctor: My dear young lady, you are drinking unfiltered water, which swarms with animal organisms. You should have it boiled—that will kill them. His patient: "Well, doctor, I think I'd sooner be an aquarium than a cemetery."

Having compared Dr. Frias to Shakespeare, the *B. A. Standard* now compares General Roca to Cincinnatus. It howls with exuberant delight over his return to office. So it did over Calman, over Pellegrini and over Saenz Peña. In fact it may almost be said to be in a chronic state of ecstasy at every turn in the political whirlingig. But it does not repeat its congratulations when they go out. The *Standard* is a sun worshipper—a rising sun worshipper.

Members of the English Club are reminded of the Annual General Meeting to be held in the Club rooms at 8.30 p.m. this evening.

A carriage propelled by electricity, such as those which some time ago made the journey between Bordeaux and Paris, will shortly make a long run of 3,000 kilometres, in Italy. It is the property of Cavalier Giuseppe Ricorde, who will conduct it himself. Starting from Milan it will go via Brescia, Piacenza, Parma, Reggio Modena, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Spezia, Genoa, Savona, Turin, and Milan. The carriage contains four seats, and can proceed without any danger at the rate of from 12 to 15 kilometres an hour. Signor Ricorde is a well-known sportsman, and is said to be always ready to encourage any new invention.

The London *Times* publishes a telegram from Cuba to the effect that the Spanish troops were defeated near San Juan and severely defeated with a loss of 800 men. This also seems to be confirmed by telegrams published in New York.—The Spanish gunboat "Caridad" has been lost off the Havana coast. No lives lost.—General Campos proposes to suppress the censorship on telegrams, and in

also more liberal towards correspondents.

Clouds of locusts have appeared in Salto and Artigas. They are believed to have found their way over from Entre Rios. It is not yet reported that they have done any serious damage.

Two Irishmen were once discussing the respective merits of the sun and the moon. «Sure», said Patrick, «the sun gives a stronger light than the moon.» «True», answered Brian, «but the moon's the more sensible.» «How do you prove that?» says Pat. «Aisy», responds Brian, «for the moon shines in the night when we made it, and the sun comes out in the broad daylight when a one-eyed man can see without it.»

The marriage of Dr. Alberto Gianelli to Miss Maria Mercedes Suarez, one of the acknowledged beauties of Montevideo, will be celebrated on December 25, and will be followed by a grand ball. The marriage of Mr. Guillermo Hoffmann to Miss Petit will also take place towards the end of the year.

—Sr. J. J. Castro, Minister of Fomento, was expected back from Colombia last night.

According to the telegrams, nothing is officially known in the Foreign Office about the alleged Chino-Russian treaty, but nevertheless the leading papers continue to comment on it, and say that it cannot possibly be accepted by England and other European powers.

BUENOS AIRES.

The question of the unification of the public foreign debt, national and provincial, is still pending. The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies is divided in opinion thereon.

It is evident that an attempt is being made by a strong party in Congress to force the Minister of Finance to resign, but it has been intimated that the rejection of his bill will not necessarily lead to his resignation. It is also stated that General Roca approves of the bill, which would settle the matter.

The newly-appointed Intendants of the Army and Navy both resigned, but the former was induced to withdraw his resignation. Some inferior officers of those departments also resigned. Apparently, they do not like the vigorous manner in which the new broom is sweeping out all the dirty corners of the Ministry of War and Marine.

General Manuel J. Campos is another officer who had to be brought to his senses. He was a pluralist, Chief of Police, a member of the Superior Council of War, and Commander of a brigade of National Guards, and he did not like to acknowledge a civilian as his superior, so General Manuel J. Campos had to choose between subordination or resignation of his military appointments. He chose the latter, but remains Chief of police. It would be well if he resigned that post also, for the police force is of too military a character.

Experiments are being made in the province of Corrientes in growing the tea plant.

Mr. Allec, a wealthy wine importer, has been visiting Mendoza, and speaks in flattering terms of the Mendoza vineyards.

The Insurance Company «La Mutua Argentina» has advanced the passage money to take 200 families into the wheat sections of the Province of Santa Fé.

The Rural Society held a meeting on Wednesday night and resolved to appoint a committee consisting of four *cientificos*, two veterinary surgeons and an advocate, to prepare a measure for the suppression of scab in sheep. This measure will be submitted to a future meeting for consideration.

Large sales of wool have been effected this week at good prices, but higher prices are looked for. There is already a stock of 2000 tons in the market.

Sensible people can now form some opinion of how much sensation and how little reason there was for all the Chilean war talk of a few months ago.

Mr. George Newbery, son of the veteran but ever popular Ralph Newbery, returns in the «Danube» from an absence of nearly six years, during which he has graduated and taken a diploma from Drexel College, Philadelphia, United States as a mechanical and Electrical Engineer. He will open an office in this city and will be sure to share in the prosperity of this city as it rapidly approaches the million mark.

The cruiser «Patria» is to leave on her voyage of instruction on Thursday next. She will touch at Chubut, Gallegos, Ushuaia and some other ports of the Atlantic, and will go as far as Punta Arenas. Afterwards the «Liberator» will go to Brazil and the «9 de Julio» to Chile.

—B. A. Herald.

General Roca is to be once more in power; let us hope it will not be for long, but that President Uriburu will soon recover to take the helm of State once more. His illness comes at a very unfortunate and inopportune moment, and if prolonged, may give rise to serious political and other difficulties. It is needless to state that we have no faith in General Roca. He has been in power before and failed in every branch of the administration, save in maintaining order by force of bayonets. It is asserted that he has acquired greater experience and is anxious to gain popularity by a course of exemplary administration. We trust that it is, for the sake of Argentina, but we, we are too sceptical to place any trust in improved intentions. His acts up to date, whenever he has been called upon to exercise influence, do not evince any such change for the better—on the contrary, his political and other manipulations appear to be even more Machiavellian than ever. We have lately qualified him as a political calamity, and we see no redeeming feature to enable us

to alter that opinion, loath as we are to admit the fact which threatens this fair Republic with greater burdens.—Times of Arg.

LONDON NOTES.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Information was received at the Foreign Office last evening that China had yielded to the British ultimatum. The «Peking Official Gazette» yesterday published a decree ordering the ex-Viceroy of Sze-Chuen to be stripped of his rank for having failed to protect the missionaries, and declaring that he should never again hold office. The decree further orders the denunciation of the minor officials who failed to take proper action.

A number of Armenians who were engaged in a demonstration against the authorities in Constantinople yesterday were attacked by a body of police, who killed several of their number and wounded others. In Paris yesterday a meeting of the friends of Armenia took place, at which resolutions were passed urging the Powers to take prompt action to save the Armenians, who were in danger of extermination. The thanks of the meeting to the Duke of Westminster and to the Editor of «The Daily News» for their efforts on behalf of the Christian Armenians were also expressed in the form of a resolution.

General Duchesne telegraphs that on the 23rd ult. he crossed the Ankara mountains, the Hoyas falling back before him. He was to leave Audria on Saturday last for Babay, which is about twenty miles from Antananarivo.

The family of the late M. Pasteur have declined the offer of the French Government to grant the deceased burial at the Pantheon. It was M. Pasteur's own desire that he should be buried at the Institute beneath the monument commemorating his first inoculation for hydrophobia, and his wish will be carried out. The body will lie in state at the Institute till Saturday, when, after a funeral service at Notre Dame, it will be interred temporarily at Montparnasse. M. Pasteur will be succeeded at the Institute by Dr. Duclaux.

Yesterday, the second ballot which took place in Vienna for the one undecided seat upon the Town Council resulted in a signal victory for the Anti-Semites. This gives them a full two-thirds majority in the Council.

Colonel Sir Francis Scott has been summoned home from the Gold Coast to confer with the Government as to the force which may be necessary to deal with the troubles arising from the hostile attitude of the King of Comasie.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to a correspondent on the question of the immortality of man, in which he states that ere long he may have an opportunity of explaining himself on the subject at large.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson in his Presidential address, delivered at the opening of the National Temperance Congress at Chester last night, urged that pure water was natural drink, and that alcohol was no more a necessity for the sick than for the healthy. In the earlier part of the day the Bishop of London addressed a women's meeting held in connection with the Congress.

Although the actual assembly of the Congregational Union will not take place until this morning, delegates to the Autumn Assembly reached Brighton in exceptionally large numbers yesterday, in time to participate in the preliminary meetings. In the evening a sermon was preached in the Dome by the Rev. Professor George Adam Smith, of the Free Church College, Glasgow, the devotional service being conducted by the Rev. A. F. Joscelyne, of Sydenham. Later, a temperance meeting was held under the presidency of the Rev. Uriah Thomas, Chairman of the Union.

At an Executive meeting of the London Nonconformist Council held yesterday, under the presidency of Dr. Clifford, a resolution was passed protesting against all proposals to increase grants of public money to schools under exclusively denominational management, and declaring in favour of a universal system of School Boards acting in areas of sufficient size to secure justice and efficiency.

Five men have been arrested at Wigan on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Sergeant-detective Kidd. The accused, who protested their innocence, were brought before the local magistrates and remanded.

The returns issued last night show that in the second quarter of the financial year the revenue paid into the exchequer increased by 3,565,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. With the increase of 351,829, in the first quarter of the current year, the net increase of the revenue for the six months now ended is 3,916,837. In one item only—that figuring under the head miscellaneous—was there a decrease, and the largest increase was in the sale of stamps, which was 2,695,000, better than last year. In the total produce of the revenue, which includes sums paid to the local taxation accounts, the net increase for the year was 4,062,859.

Another of the stolen ingots of silver was discovered on Saturday morning in Camden town by a policeman who was patrolling his beat. An ineffectual attempt had been made to saw the metal asunder.

At the Marylebone Police-court on Saturday a costermonger named Rayner, living in Kentish town, was fined 10s and costs for selling false weights. This is the first prosecution of the kind. For years efforts have been made by the authorities to discover who supplied fraudulent traders with false weights, but hitherto without success.

CLIPPINGS.

As regards temperature and bright sunshine, September, 1895, appears to have beaten all the records, and in many parts of England the same remark holds good respecting the deficient rainfall. In London the mean of all the daily maximum temperatures was only a fraction under 75 deg. eight and a half degrees above the average for the twenty years 1871-90. The mean of the daily minima was, however, very little more than two degrees above the average, the mean of the day and night readings combined being about five and a half degrees above the normal, which is considerably in excess of anything shown by the September records of the past twenty-five years. During the past quarter of a century the only September which in any way compared with last month was that of 1875. In that year the thermometer in London rose to 75 deg. and upwards on ten days, and to 80 deg. and upwards on five days, the highest reading of all being 85 deg. on the 18th. This year the thermometer in September reached 75 deg. or more on 18 days, and 80 deg. or more on eight days, the 1875 maximum of 85 deg. being equalled on the 26th and exceeded (by one degree) on the 24th. The records of bright sunshine do not extend back so many years as those of the temperature or rainfall observations, but so far as they go they give ample proof of the unusual brilliancy of last month. At Westminster the total duration of sunshine in September was 194 hours, being 83 hours in excess of the average of the previous 12 years, and 49 hours more than in any September since the recording instrument was started in 1883. During an average September the mean daily amount of bright sunshine in London is rather less than three and three-quarter hours per day; this year the mean daily allowance was all but six hours and a half.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE.
Montevideo, Oct. 28, 1895.

The paralisation of the market continues. The only operations today were \$3575 Deferred Debt at 1730, \$2000 Treasury Certificates at 9420 for September, 9650 for August. No London quotation of Consolidated.

Sales	Deferred Debt
\$3575 42 cash	1730
Treasury Certificates (Aug)	
\$1000 cash	9550
Treasury Certificates (Sept)	
\$1000 cash	9420

Bank	Commercial
London 90d/s. 51 1/2	51 1/2
Paris 90d/s. 54 1/2	54 1/2
Antwerp 90d/s. 54 1/2	54 1/2
Rio Jan. 23 9/16	24 3/16
B. Aires 1/16 1/2 prem.	par
DISCOUNT	6 to 7 1/2
VALES	con.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 324 and closed at 325.50.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 10 1/16 d. per milreis, firm.

—A London telegram quotes River Plate wheat, new crop, at 24s. 6d. the quarter. Also a good demand for maize at steady prices.

—The «Montevideo» brought from Salto \$209 to B. Tejada. The «Labrador» brought from B. Aires \$1000 to B. Tejada. The «Urano» brought from Asuncion \$150 to B. Tejada, \$180 to C. Smith, also 1100 milreis to Fidanza Pianavia.

—700 bags wheat from Rosario and Canelones sold at \$270 and 2,625 per 100 kilos, without bag. Maize is slightly firmer. An exporting house has bought 2000 tons at reserved prices.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 28, 1895.
Gold, cash, 324.50.
End of month, 324.50.
Cedulas 8%, cash, 18.50.
Do. F.Nacional, cash, 85.60.
Fondos Públicos 1892, cash, 78.50.
Títulos Banco Nacional, cash, 98.
Muelle Catalinas, cash, 3.80.
The «Eolo» and «Golondrina II» sail.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Oct. 27, 1895.

—Str. Montevideo from Salto, 40 pass.

—Str. Urano from Asuncion, 17 pass.

—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 112 pass.

—Str. Antisana from Callao.

—Str. Britania from Antwerp.

—Str. Freda from Rio Janeiro.

—Str. Uruguay from B. Aires.

Oct. 28.

—Str. Labrador from Salto, 49 pass.

—Str. Lucerne from Glasgow.

—Str. Antisana from Havre.

—Str. Uruguay from Havre.

—Str. Orellana from Valparaiso, 16 pass.

—Str. Venus from B. Aires.

—Str. Montevideo from Salto.

MIL STEAMERS.

LEAVING TO-DAY

TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.30 p.m.

—The str. URANO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and intermediates to Asuncion. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.30 p.m.

maritime agency 4.45 p.m.

—The str. ORELLANA will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Liverpool. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 8.30 p.m. maritime branch 9.

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 Gaiveston, by the Central & S. American Telegraph Co.

Via Recife, by the S. American Telegraph Co., and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.

Via Antilles, by Le Société Française des Câbles Submarines.

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

E. JONES, General Manager.

«Norton» Line of Steamers

NORTON and SON, Managers BUCKNALL NEPHEWS

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ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamer will be despatched from Montevideo for RIO JANEIRO and NEW YORK

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Also receives passengers for Havana, via New York.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents—

WILLIAMS & CO., Cerrito 122

And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 237, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York; Bucknall Bros. 23 Lea tenhall St., London.

—The str. MATTEO BRUZZO will leave TO-DAY for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Genoa and Naples. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p.m. maritime branch 2 p.m.

—The str. ITAPARICA will leave Oct. 31 for Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a.m. maritime branch 10 a.m.

—The str. WITTEKIND will leave Oct. 31 for Las Palmas, Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp and Bremen. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a.m. maritime branch 10 a.m.

—The R. M. S. DANUBE will leave Nov. 1 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a.m. maritime branch 11 a.m.

SCRAPS.

—Lipsley: «You know those cigars Miss Beacon sent me for Christmas?» Lipsley: «Yes.» Lipsley: Well, I gave a lot to my friends, and now I haven't any left.» Lipsley: «What, cigars?» Lipsley: «No, friends.»

AMUSEMENTS.

Cibils Theatre,

Impresario, Beccario.

Grand Company of SPANISH

ZARZUELA, Directed by Sres. E. SANJUAN AND F. MESA.

Performances by Sections.

Tuesday, October 29.

Calderon y el vals de los Mosqueteros—Solares y Cavatina del Barbero de Sevilla—El Alcalde Interino.

San Felipe Theatre,

Comio Zarzuela Company Directed by Sres. Torrijos and Keyoso.

Performances in Sections.

Cheap Prices.

Varied Programme Nightly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts of MR. JAMES GRAM, who lived in Montevideo in 1873 and 1874. Address Mrs. Virginia T. Saker, 4 Lansdowne Road, Bedford, England. 978Nov.1.

COOK—WANTED, in an English family. Apply Calle Zabala 40. 978Nov.7.

SITUATION WANTED in an estancia, by married couple. Man as blacksmith or machinist, competent to take charge of all kinds of agricultural machinery. Woman as cook. Apply Calle Yacaré No. 17. 974Nov.5

WANTED, Furnished Room, near Plaza Zabala, for a single man, in family house. Apply, by letter only, Casilla de Correo 404. 972Nov.4.

SITUATION WANTED by an Englishman as clerk or mayordomo in an Estancia. Twenty years experience in England and this country. Single, aged 34. Good references. Apply «C. D.» this office.

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

TO LET, APARTMENTS, furnished, for single gentlemen, in house of an English family, with or without board. Highly recommended. Apply, Plaza Zabala 39a.

TO LET, A Sitting-room and Bedroom with windows to the street suitable for married couple. With or without board. Also, another bedroom. Apply Calle Queguay 302.

English Club.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club Premises on Tuesday, October 29, at 8.30 p.m. 977Oct.29 By Order.

Music Lessons.

A Young German Lady, with Diploma of the Karlsruhe Conservatory and highest references, is willing to receive pupils for the piano, at moderate terms. Speaks English, French and some Spanish. Apply Miss Olga Reil, Calle Buenos Aires 93. 961.Oct.31.

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New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

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Captain: G. E. P. Cook.

29th October, 1895,

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Oropesa

Captain: G. Massey, R. N. R.

9th November, 1895,

for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Potosi

Captain: R. Fletcher.

23rd November, 1895,

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Orcana

Captain: F. E. Kite.

2nd November, 1895,

for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orissa

Captain: A. Hamilton.

17th November, 1895,

for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Iberia

Captain: Hayes.

30th November 1895,

for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

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

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Professional divers at the public service at moderate prices.
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Always on hand at their almaceen, No. 126 Calle Sarandi, a first-class Stock of Water-fittings of every description, such as:—
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WASHSTANDS—Various styles, ornamental and plain, imported from best English makers.
WATER FITTINGS of all kinds always kept in stock. Taps, all sizes; Tanks, Garden-hose, syphons, inodoros, water-heating apparatus; Lead, iron and bronze piping; Hand pumps, Filters, White and coloured tiles for bathrooms, etc.; Kitchen sinks, etc., etc.
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Those wishing to join the order should communicate with the Deputy Grand Chief Templar at the above address.

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60 " 5 " " "
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Manager.

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Authorised Capital. £ 2,000,000
Paid-up. Capital. £ 1,500,000
Reserve Fund. £ 900,000

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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.
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Peebles' Governor Burners.
Read the Testimony of the Solis Theatre Directorate.
(Translation)

Office of the Secretary of the Solis Theatre Company.
The Manager of the Montevideo Gas Company Limited.—My Dear Sir,—I received your favor dated the 9th instant in which, referring to the interview which you had with the President of this Company, you appear pleased with our satisfaction at the economical result which we have obtained in this theatre, by the new Peebles' Governor Burners which you have furnished us on trial, and which to-day you kindly cede in favor of the Company, asking me to communicate how much per cent of economy, has been obtained by the use of the said Burners.
In reply I may tell you that the Directing Committee, after having studied the contents of your letter, authorizes me, in their name to state, that they thank the Company for the generous cession they have made of the value of the economical burners which you have furnished us on trial, the result of which has given an economy of something more than 25 per cent.
I feel glad to avail of the present opportunity to salute the Manager with my most distinguished consideration.
(Signed) **P. F. Echenique.**

The public, especially the Consumers of Kerosene and other Illuminants, will notice the great economy of these new Burners.

They are sold in the only deposits of the Montevideo Gas Company Ltd
CALLE 25 DE MAYO 334, 336 AND 342

where there is always on sale a large assortment of the newest designs in Heating Stoves, Water Heaters, Ironing Stoves, Bath Heaters, Clothes Dryers, and various trade appliances, as also the last novelties in Lamps, Brackets, Globes and gas apparatus in general.
A visit to the Establishment is invited.

Incandescent Gas Light.
Great economy in consumption of gas; it gives three times the light of a common burner. Try it, to know its advantages, compared with other systems of illumination.

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ESPECIFICO SIN RIVAL
PARA CURAR
LA SARNA
EN LAS OVEJAS
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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.



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For further information apply at the Office.
Cerrito 153. John Oldham, Manager

