

OFFICES.
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The Montevideo Times

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VOL XIII.

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1895.

No. 1779.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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English customers.—**Ceruzzi Brothers**, CALLE 25
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liquors, all of first quality. English Spoken.
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MARTINEZ & ESTAPE.—English Grocery Store. Large assortment
of Wines, Port, Sherry and Bordeaux, Spirits and Liqueurs,
Bavannah Cigars, Canned Goods of all descriptions, Grand
assortment of Uruguayan wines. New address, Sarandi
323, underneath the Club Uruguay.

TAUCHNITZ EDITION.—NEW VOLUMES, just arrived. *Belham Edwards*,
A Romance of Dijon.—*De Mourier*, Trilby, 2 vol.—*Phillips*, Mrs. Bouvier.—*Savage*
A Daughter of Judas.—*Mark Twain*, Pudd'n' head Wilson.—*Casey*, The Old, Old
Story, 2 vol.—*Rhys Iryll*, The Jewel of Inys Galen, 80 cents.—*Menie Muriel Dore*,
Gallia, 80 cents.—*Warden*, Kitty's Engagement, \$2.—*Broughton and Bland*, A
Crochet Village Tale and Jungle Tragedies, \$1.20.—*Hall*, The Scapgoat \$1.—
Mullhall, Handbook of the River Plate, \$1.—*W. Clark Russell*, Between the Forelands,
80 cents.—*Murray*, Mount Despair \$1.20.—*Speight*, Quittance in Full, 80 cents.—*L.*
JACOBSEN and Co., Calle Ituzaingo 141.

NEW BOOKS.—*Hall*, The Bondsman, \$1. The Manxman, \$1.—
Stevenson and Osbourne, The Ebb-Tide \$1.—*Battershall*, A Daughter of the World,
\$1.—*Grant Allen*, Under Sealed Orders, 50 cents.—*Warden*, Strictly Incog, 80 cents.—
The Strand Novelties, Illustrated, \$1.—*Francillon*, Jack Doyle's Daughter, \$1.20.—
Crochet Village Tale and *Jungle Tragedies*, \$1.20.—*Hall*, The Scapgoat \$1.—
Mullhall, Handbook of the River Plate, \$1.—*W. Clark Russell*, Between the Forelands,
80 cents.—*Murray*, Mount Despair \$1.20.—*Speight*, Quittance in Full, 80 cents.—*L.*
JACOBSEN and Co., Calle Ituzaingo 141.

WINDSOR MAGAZINE, Year \$3.—*Young Ladies' Journal*, Year \$5.—
Home Carpenter for Handy Men, 12 nos., Year \$2.40.—*Little Folks*, year \$3.—
Girls Own Paper, year \$3.—*Review of Reviews*, year \$3.—*Tit Bits* (weekly) year \$3.—
St. Andrew's Gazette, year \$1.80, Single Copy 20 cents.—*Strand Magazine*, year \$3.—
L. JACOBSEN and Co., Calle Ituzaingo 141.

ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING PERSONS should subscribe to and adver-
tise in THE MONTEVIDEO 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.

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The Montevideo Times

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Montevideo, Uruguay and Argentine Re-
public per month \$ 1.50 gold
Europe and United States 2.00 gold
Do. do. one year in advance 24 0
Single number 8 cents.
Back number 10 cents.

Single copies of the paper on sale daily at the
"Libreria Europea" Calle Ituzaingo 141, also at the
office of the paper.

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Professional and Business Cards, four
lines, double column, per month . . . \$ 2.00 gold.
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for four insertions 0.50
Ditto, ditto, 15 days 1.00
Births, Death and Marriages, each in-
sertion 0.50
Permanent Advertisements by arrangement.
For advertisements from the Argentine Republic
the difference in exchange must be added.

Agent in Buenos Aires, Mr. M. J. Byrne of the
"Herald" Office, Calle Mayo 48, Buenos Aires.
Where orders for subscriptions and advertisements
will be received.
No anonymous communications will be attend-
ed to, nor manuscript returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor.

W. H. DUNSTONE.

Notice to Advertisers.

To avoid disputes, advertisers are respectfully advised
that all "permanent" or monthly advertisements will
be charged for until due notice is given of their
withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid adver-
tisements inserted for a specified period. The collector
is not qualified to receive verbal instructions re-
specting the withdrawal of advertisements.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, AUGUST 11, 1895.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1895.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity. *Saints*
Tiburtius, Susannah, Alexander and
Philemon. Half-quarter Day. 223 days
past, 142 to the end of the year.

Parliament.

Chamber of Senators.

On Friday, after some routine busi-
ness, the Annual Law of wheel-
taxes (*patentes de rodados*) was put in
discussion, and was approved in
general and in detail without re-
mark. The second reading was sup-
pressed.

The sitting then terminated.

RURAL NOTES.

(Editorial Note.)—It is a peculiar
fact that, whilst the productive in-
terests of this Republic are still al-
most entirely pastoral and agricul-
tural, the majority of our contempor-
aries, whether native or foreign,
capital or country, devote a minimum
of their space to rural interests, in
proportion to what is given to polit-
ical, commercial and social matters.

This is a journalistic void that we do
not pretend to be competent to fill,
but, acting on the advice of several
subscribers, we intend to make a
humble effort in that direction, by
collecting, from time to time and
under the above heading, notes on
rural matters that are likely to prove
of special interest to our camp sub-
scribers and readers. The task will
not be an easy one at first, nor can
we undertake to fulfil it more than
imperfectly at present, but we ask
our camp readers and all others in-
terested in rural matters to give us
their assistance by forwarding to us,
whenever possible, any notes or in-
formation that they think likely to
prove of public interest, and by call-
ing our attention to matters under
this head that require discussion or
ventilation. By this means we hope
eventually to extend the utility of our
paper, especially to camp readers,
and to make it more of a medium
than it has hitherto been for the ex-
change of ideas between the large
circle of English readers outside the
capital. As we have had occasion to
say before, this is a matter in which
no one can help us so much as those
readers themselves, and therefore we
trust that they will not be inatten-
tive to this appeal for their assistance
in this respect.)

The Directive Committee of the
Rural Society has rented the pre-
mises of the recent Agricultural Ex-
hibition to Sr. Alejandro Victoria
for the purpose of holding auction-
tees of live-stock, cattle, sheep and
horses, during September, October,
November and December. The first
of these will be held on September
12 and the second about a fortnight
later. Estancieros intending to send
animals should apply to Sr. Victoria
at Calle Juncal 111. It is expected
that these auctions will give a good
result, in view of recent experiments.
For instance, only lately Messrs.
Reyles and Sierra sold some steers
at \$26 to \$28, and the fair held last
year in the *caballeros* of Messrs Mo-
line and Reyles also produced a
satisfactory result. The auctions
will be found of advantage not only
to sellers, but also to buyers desirous
of improving their stock and getting
first-class parents.

The opposition to Sr. Blanco
Sierra's would-be compulsory system
of ear-marking for sheep daily be-
comes more formidable. In Durazno,
the Committee which has undertaken
the charge of organising the protest
against the system, and of which
Captain Florentino Sequeira is pre-
sident, recently held a meeting at
which it was announced that the
number of estancieros subscribing
the protest now reached 615. A simi-
lar movement is on foot in Tri-
pidad. In the current number of the

Journal of the Rural Association
there is also a letter from Messrs.
Hugo Tideman and Manuel Espinosa,
of Trinidad, commenting on the ne-
cessity of giving the system a far
wider trial than it has yet had. They
further say:—"The protest presented
to the Minister of Fomento by 500
estancieros of this Department,
and those preparing in other
Departments, are evident proof that
stock-breeders in general reject
the system, and are alarmed at the
idea of its adoption and compul-
sory use. We think this should
suffice to convince the Association
that it is necessary that the report on
the system should be signed by a
large number of estancieros, who are
the persons most interested. These
considerations are worth noting by
the Association, especially when it
is remembered the circumstance, similar
to the present, of the privilege
granted to the same Sr. Blanco
Sierra for his system of marks for
cattle and horses, a system that has
given and continues to give the
worst results. If the Rural Associa-
tion, in its regard for the welfare of
the country and of live-stock in-
terests, can prevent the granting of
such privileges, it may be sure, in
addition to the satisfaction of having
rendered a good service, of the gra-
titude of the immense majority of the
residents of the Republic."

We quote from a Buenos Aires
paper the two following paragraphs
relative to the live stock export trade
that is assuming such large propor-
tions in Argentina.—
Sales of cattle fit for export at \$35
gold continue to be reported daily,
and this price seems to be easily ob-
tained for animals of the right
weight, that is to say, of six hundred
to nine hundred kilos. Animals of
the required breeding are naturally
now beginning to be less easily
found by the estancieros of Santa Fé
and Córdoba, and we hear of several
purchases being contemplated so far
away as the Rio Negro, where there
must be soon a large number of cattle
looking for a market.

A correspondent to the "Financial
News" estimates the 1895 export of
live stock from this country as (200
steamers): 150,000 sheep, 25,000 bul-
locks, and 1000 horses, and twenty
five per cent. of this total he esti-
mates as exported by the Anglo-Ar-
gentine Live Stock Agency, at whose
head is Mr. D. Kingsland, spoken of
as one of the most enterprising and
experienced men in the trade. The
testimonial to Mr. Kingsland has
now assumed a definite shape, as a
committee have all the necessary ar-
rangements in hand to get it up.

Passengers.

Arrived by P. S. N. Co's "Orissa,"
from Liverpool, etc. August 10.—
Mr. F. J. M. Broughton. Miss Ege-
nia Michy. Mr. C. Menendez, wife
and family. Mr. E. Aparicio, wife
and family. Mr. E. Ross. Mr. T.
Schröder. 19 second class, 30 third.
For Buenos Aires, 11 first class, 20
second, 60 third.

The "Orissa" arrived in port about
5 p.m. on Friday, when there was
still nearly an hour of daylight, but
the authorities refused to visit her
on the pretext that it was after sun-
down. Consequently she was not
visited until yesterday morning
and then by no means early, the
passengers could not land until
after midday, she lost time in
starting for the West Coast, and her
mails, which might well have been
delivered on Friday night or first
thing on Saturday morning, were
not distributed until late in the
afternoon. For all these vexatious
delays there is not the least reason-
able excuse. But the port and
postal authorities here seem to have
no conception of the value of time,
and equally seem to be unaware that
the present practice of all civilised
nations is to do everything possible
to expedite the despatch of steamers,
passengers and mails, not to delay
and impede them by foolish and un-
reasonable pretences. Not long ago
the gain of an hour in the mail ser-
vice between London and Dublin
was made the subject of debate and
public congratulation in the British
parliament. Here, the authorities
think nothing of delaying a mail for
twenty-four hours on the most
frivolous excuses imaginable. This
complaint seems to be becoming
chronic with nearly every mail that
arrives.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators had a short sitting
on Friday, the first day of actual busi-
ness since the extraordinary ses-
sions began. They completed the
sanction of the Annual Law of
Wheel Taxes without finding any-
thing in it worthy of remark, not
even the extraordinary clause that
tacitly permits the Municipality to
extend the municipal boundaries at
its own sweet will. Having thus
done their duty to the country, they
adjourned.

The Superior Tribunal of Justice
has applied to the Executive for a
solution of the vexed question, ap-
parently not provided for in the
original legislation of the Republic,
as to whether, in convictions for
criminal cases, the Judges are
qualified to pass a higher sentence
than that applied for by the Min-
isterial or Public Prosecutor. The
Executive has referred the matter to
the Chambers to issue a legislative

dictum in the matter. The point has
more directly arisen out of a recent
trial for murder in which the Judges
stated that they were only impeded
from passing the capital sentence
which they believed the crime merited;
because the Public Prosecutor had lim-
ited himself to asking for the inferior
sentence of imprisonment for 30 years,
which was accordingly that pro-
nounced. We are strongly of opinion
that the sentence should be left ab-
solutely to the discretion of the
Judges, within the limits of the
Penal Code, the Prosecutor confin-
ing himself to preparing and stating
the case and not concerning himself
with the sentence at all. In fact, by
asking for a definite sentence, he
practically anticipates and usurps a
function that obviously pertains to
the Judges alone. We do not think
this is permitted in the legislative
practices of any first-class country.

Contrary to what we stated yester-
day, we now understand that the
Minister of War is expected back
from Colonia to-morrow, the Presi-
dent having telegraphed to him that
his presence was necessary for the
solution in Cabinet of various mat-
ters of importance. Apropos of
this a contemporary recalls that
it is generally the custom, when
one of the Ministers has to be
absent from the capital, to leave
the 1st Secretary in charge of the
office. This was neglected or om-
itted in the case of the Min-
ister of War, and consequently
during his absence, even the rou-
tine business of his office came to
a standstill, to the serious inconve-
nience of many persons.

Yesterday's *Nacion*, referring to
the annual tributary laws, now under
discussion, considers it a serious
waste of legislative time that these
laws should require discussion every
year, and furthermore points out
that, whilst the Chambers rarely
have time enough for the proper dis-
cussion of any radical reforms in
these laws, at the same time sev-
eral interests are seriously prej-
udiced by the delay which al-
most invariably occurs in their
sanctioning. The financial year
commences July 1, but it rarely
happens that the tributary laws are
sanctioned, and therefore the
revenue collectable, until well
into August or September. This
is all true enough, but the
Nacion omits to explain that, in
recent years at all events, the
fault has mainly been with the Ex-
ecutive, which has omitted to pre-
sent the laws until long after the
proper or legal period, and has then
impeded discussion of any serious
reform under the plea of urgency.

This was done systematically by Dr.
Herrera, and the present Government
seems to be following his bad ex-
ample. Nor are the Chambers blame-
less, for they often waste time
quite unnecessarily. This year's
Budget, for instance, has been be-
fore the Committee for over three
months and there are still no
signs of a report. What is really
wanting in the matter is good-will,
and nothing else. For five years now
or more, neither Executive nor
Chambers have shown themselves
capable of promoting any real reform
in the tributary system—unless to
increase it in all directions be called
reform—or of passing either tribu-
tary laws or budget punctually and
in the proper period. We do not
think this can be regarded as
creditable. As to making the tribu-
tary laws permanent instead
of annual, the notion is in-
sufferable until they have been
radically reformed in conformity
with public interests, and even then
would be dangerous. We see ex-
amples of what this would lead
to in the property-tax, which
maintains unjust assessments entirely
out of date, and the Customs tariff
that is based on monstrous valuations
not to be found in any prices
current.

Movement in the Government
House continues to be sterile, as it
has been for some time past.

SUNDRIES.

This afternoon a first-class Golf
match will be played at Paso Molino,
over an 18 hole course, between Mr.
A. C. Barton (Epsom) and Mr. A. D.
Daub. The latter plays a strong
game, and the former has lately been
beating all hands at Buenos Aires
and is the favorite for the Champion-
ship at Lomas on Thursday. Under
these conditions, an interesting game
with a close and exciting finish may
be anticipated.

We have not been advised of
any football fixtures for to-day.
—At the Cibola Theatre to-day
there will be an afternoon perform-
ance at reduced prices, and in the
evening an attractive programme of
four zarzuelas. To-morrow the per-
formance will be for the benefit of
the "Asociacion de Dependientes."

Sr. Ferrari's grand Opera Comp-
any for the Solis Theatre arrived
from Buenos Aires yesterday morn-
ing and will make their debut this
evening in Verdi's "Aida," which
was most successful in Buenos
Aires. The artists taking part are the
tenor Signorini, the baritone Ca-
mera, the bass de Grazia, the
soprano Bonapla Pia, and the
mexico-soprano Guerrini. On Tues-
day will be given Puccini's
"Manon Lescaut" with the tenor De
Marchi whose admirers put him for-

ward as no way inferior to De Lucia;
on Thursday "Lucia de Lammer-
moor" with the light soprano
Pinkert; and on Saturday "Hu-
gonotes." We must not omit
to mention the magnificent or-
chestra under Sr. Mascheroni, one
of the first of living conductors. The
subscription list is already large
enough to ensure the success of the
short season, which promises to be a
brilliant one from the artistic point
of view.

The transport and landing yes-
terday of Sr. Ferrari's opera com-
pany, consisting of 215 persons with
many tons of baggage, costumes and
scenery, was performed by Sr.
Christophersen's Express Agency
without a hitch and to the greatest
satisfaction of all concerned.

A Philadelphia telegram an-
nounces that there has been a col-
lision, presumably in the North
Atlantic, between the English steam-
er "Prince Oscar" and another
name not given, both foundering at
once. Part of the crew of the "Prince
Oscar" was picked up by a passing
steamer and taken to Philadelphia.
The rest we presume, were drowned,
but the telegram gives no indication.

Messrs. Lussich and Co. have
received a telegram to the effect that
the steamer "Adelstein," stranded
off Cape Santa Maria, Brazil, is a
total loss. The tug "Huracan," which
went to her salvage, is now return-
ing.

"Quarantine, like certain poi-
sons, is a good thing when ad-
ministered properly, but like them it
is also deadly in its effects when it
falls into the hands of the careless or
malicious. The South American
countries have a way of managing it
as a weapon of offence hoping
thereby to help themselves and to
injure their neighbours without much
regard really as to its proper uses.
If only injury came to themselves
from this scheme they could be left
alone to their own undoing, but for
the benefit, not only of commerce
but also of other communities, they
should be induced to enforce quar-
antine in a way that would bring
good to the world. The increase of
commerce and the closer intercourse
of nations demand this from them.
In these days quarantine has become
something more than a local matter.
It is a thing that should be treated
broadly and in an intentional spirit
of protection against the march of
fever and contagion."—*New York
Maritime Register.*

Shortly after midnight on Fri-
day, as the Norwegian steamer
"Njord" was leaving this port for
Pernambuco, in the outer roads, she
ran into the British bark "Lady
Wolesey, of Cardiff which had en-
tered the port last Sunday in dis-
tress, with fire in the coal bunkers.
The iron bowsprit of the bark swept
the deck of the Njord breaking two
of the masts and knocking over the
chimney. Fortunately no one was
hurt. We do not know how the ac-
cident occurred.

Dr. Brian's anti-adulteration
scheme for the taxation of provi-
sions, will be the subject of a con-
ference by Dr. Ramon Lopez Lomba
in the "Centre of Commerce and In-
dustry" on Wednesday evening next.
Recent telegrams, far too long
for us to quote in detail, show things
as looking bad for the Spanish cause
in Cuba. The Spaniards, however,
show no signs of desisting from the
cruel struggle.

Mrs. Narizano, the victim of the
sad affair related in our last, remain-
ed in the same critical state yester-
day, and the doctors still hesitate to
pronounce as to her recovery.

"Hugonotes" will be repeated
at the Politeama this evening, with
the tenor Sr. Duo, and the same cast
as on the previous occasion.

According to the latest telegram
from Rio Janeiro, England has con-
sented to recognise Trinidad as
Brazilian territory, provided she be
permitted to establish a telegraph
station there.

The Cas on House paid \$8,753
into the London Bank yesterday on
account of the foreign debt ser-
vice.

Holy Trinity Church.
Aug. 11.—IX Sunday after Trinity.
8 a.m. Holy Communion.
9.45 a.m. Sunday School.
11 a.m. Matins. Hymns, 176, 213, 219.
2.45 p.m. Service at Pinarol. Hymns,
176, 207, 493.

8 p.m. Evensong (choral). Hymns,
214, Anthem, 210, 23.
Offerings.—Poor Relief.

American Church.
Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264.
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School 12.30 p.m.
Pinarol Service, 3 p.m.
Evening Service 7.15 p.m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursdays at 8 p.m.
Epworth League Meeting, Thursdays,
7.30 p.m.

Rev. William Groves, Pastor.
Residence, Calle Mal Abrego 112.

Salvation Army.

Spanish meetings are now held at Calle
General Liniers 200, every evening at 8
p.m. and every Sunday at 8 a.m. and 8
p.m.

W. T. Bennett, Adjt.

BUENOS AIRES.

Great preparations are being
made both for and against the in-
tended Radical demonstration in Ro-
sario on the 15th instant, that being
the date on which the revolution, or
rather insurrection, commenced in
1893. Considering what a *fiasco* the
Radicals made of it, we are surprised
that they should want to celebrate

the insurrection. It is hoped that
Drs. Alem and Irigoyen will be pres-
ent. On the other hand, Governor
Leiza thought of prohibiting the
manifestation, but, though it is to be
permitted to take place, a strong force
of soldiers will be assembled in Rosa-
rio and be ready to suppress any dis-
turbance.

—Brazil has offered to act as ar-
bitrator between Chile and Argen-
tina in the boundary question.

—The director of the National
powder factory at Santa Catalina,
Rio Cuarto, has reported to the Gov-
ernment that it would be dangerous
to the inhabitants to manufacture
smokeless powder there. The Gov-
ernment has therefore appointed a
committee to choose a suitable place
for the purposes of the manufacture.

without profits or registered with like limitations; that a law, considerably framed, should be rigorously enforced to prevent unnecessary trading; that contracts for weekly labour should be for six days; and that a certain number of the rest-days during the year so secured should be Sundays. It was largely for want of knowledge that so many of the working classes took to drink and gambling, defiled the country with vulgar pleasures, became fitful followers of any opinion, and stood aloof from religion. They had—what members of other classes often miss—the discipline which came of work and the sympathy which came of common suffering, but they wanted the knowledge which would give them the life and fuller life of which their nerves are scant. They erred in their hearts because they did not know God's ways. The gulf between the educated and the uneducated was one of the most dangerous which had ever divided society. The chief anxiety of our time was as to the use the new inheritors of power would make of their inheritance. If someone were to offer him the choice of one among the many reforms suggested for the remedy of modern ill he would choose a larger educational policy. The social question was at bottom an educational question. Better conditions of living—houses, open spaces, higher wages, shorter hours of labour, technical teaching, means of recreation—would surely come, but the means of knowledge must be pushed on the people. Libraries within the reach of all, with quiet rooms in which the boys just out of school would be welcome; museums, where the mind would be stimulated to inquire and to admire; teachers and lecturers whose words would give life to the books on the shelves, and make the dead bones of the museum live and move; picture galleries where the eye would become familiar with the scenes of the past, and be taught to find beauty in the common; music of a sort to train the imagination freely given in parks and halls; these, as well as schools with a higher reach, represented the wants which his experience of twenty-three years compelled him to recognise as most pressing if the majority of the people were to be useful and happy citizens, if they were to be good governors of the nation and find satisfaction in living—if, in one word, they were to know man and to enjoy God. The second conclusion to which he had been forced was that the community must provide the means for this extension of knowledge. It was obvious that these means of knowledge would not be available unless the people had quiet and leisure. A real holiday must be a common holiday. If therefore, the community—i.e., the common purse—provided pictures, books, and music, the community—i.e., the common will—must secure a day when as far as possible all labour should cease—when quiet should be enforced and temptations to trading removed. The Sabbatharians had hitherto had their way, which was expressed in 29 Charles II. and 21 George III. They had done their part—a valuable part—in the education of the people. They had had their day, but they had also had their way. The Sabbatharians by their action now defeated their own object, which he supposed was the sanctity of Sunday. In conclusion the president said: In all I have said I have confined myself to the consideration of what can be done by law to provide a Sunday which shall be for the good of the people whom I know best. It is difficult to frame a law which will allow the opening of places of recreation and education while it keeps closed the theatre and the school. It is difficult to frame a law which will prevent trading and yet allow of the train and tram service which carries people from close sheds to country air. Such difficulties are for experts to overcome. East Londoners, as human beings and as citizens, as children of God, need to be secure of one day in each week when in quiet they may stretch their minds in a larger world and recreate themselves amid new surroundings. Experts must frame a law which will secure the quiet and also open the doors of the larger world. Religious teachers must, by influences stronger than law, put bands on Sunday work and check the selfishness of those who, having other days at their command, disturb the day of quiet with their parties and their pleasures.

THE CUBAN AND THE SPANIARD.

The following letter from a Revolutionary Leader, signed "Maceo," dated Havana, May 18, is published in the *Illustrated American*:—
"Politically, the Cuban is considered by Spain as a constant foe. This is right. What else could Spain expect a Cuban to be after so many years of personal abuse and commercial exploitation? From the Captain-General downward, every official place is always assigned to men born in Spain, no Spaniard even, if born on the island, ever gaining political preference. The 'Autonomists,' or Cuban party of liberal tendencies, have been on the political stage over seventeen years undergoing every kind of slight and snub, seeking to secure for the island the same rights and laws which obtain in the Spanish provinces of the continent; asking that the public budget be made up with a consideration of the Cuban commercial corporations, as the undeniable right of the Cubans to know and vote for what they are to pay; arguing against the law of 1852, called that of 'Commercial Relations,' which taxes Cuban products with export duties, and with importation fees also at the Spanish ports, though the Spanish articles enter free of any tax in the island; demanding the

free sale in Spain of Cuban tobacco, instead of rendering it a private industry of the government; begging for a liberal and open-handed spirit in the commercial treaty with the United States as our chief market; protesting against the restrictive interpretation given to the treaty clauses by the custom-house officers, &c. The Autonomist party has waited for years and years without obtaining anything, has been cheated by the Spanish Government, and, when any offer has been made, it has been delayed for months, even a year, and then, when fell the ministry that voted in favour of treating Cuba decently, would fall the offer and the hope.

"Now, the Cuban deputies, just arrived from Madrid, brought with them the Abazuzza's plan of reform, that was only a restrictive interpretation of the more liberal one conceived by Maura, the former Minister to the Colonies. Under the false pretence of allowing one of the Cuban corporations to decide on local matters, its former importance and privileges have been cut down, and the Administration Council has been, by the new law, submitted to the Captain-General's will. The government, keeping the sources of ingress, as the custom house, the stamp and seal tax, the 'cedula' or personal tax, in fine, everything, gives to the Council the power of creating new taxes to cover the civic necessities and local wants. Cuba, thirsty for justice and peace, reading with honourable envy the American and French national sentiment of home rule, obtains after a long discussion in the Cortes, and not as a right, but as a favour—what? A plan of reforms that is a hideous caricature, a cruel trick, a change in her political situation for the worst.

"The first sample of the reform was the suppression of the taxes and duties on sugars, amounting to 1,500,000 dols. To recoup said loss, Spain levied other duties on alcohols, tobacco, Cuban products and American goods, which, as far as can be learned, amount to 3,500,000 dols. Next a fresh investigation of the landed property was started—nine months after the previous one. The third article of the 'rules' to carry it out states that the rent will be 'not less than that one declared in the previous five years,' and allows the 'investigator' to make a declaration of what a better management of the property could produce. Say the rent has been 85 dols. You present the receipts, the certificate of the contribution paid, your books, every proof at hand. Never mind, says the official assessor. It ought to be 125 dols. You protest, and have to pay the whole. Or, for 25 dols. slipped into the investigator's hand, your house or land is reported at the old rate. Fortunately, General Campos has stopped for the present this investigation.

"Commercially, if possible, the situation of Cuba is worse yet. Purposely misinterpreting the law, the Custom House officers, without any responsibility, fine almost every article of American importation for appearing declared below its real value. Goods are transferred from one tariff class to another without any reason; and in order to increase private incomes, American and foreign goods are either carried to Spain, or just as often without going to that trouble, they are classed as of Spanish origin. Thus they enter with less duties, or none at all. This defrauds the treasury and the people, the only gainers being the importers and the officials.

"The sugar industry has constantly implored the government's protection, demanding the suppression of duties on the factories, and, at the time of exportation, a free entrance of the necessary agricultural implements, with a reduction on the railroad contributions so that they may lower their transportation rates, and so forth; simple requirements, without which the principal industry of the island, the one which employs most men and gives a living to most families, must undoubtedly go to wreck and ruin. Cuba is not worth thinking of, says the Spanish Government to itself, when the rich growers of Valencia, the flour merchants of Catalonia, or Castille, or the wine producers of elsewhere, raise a cry against the Ministry for suggesting an increase of the duties on their goods, to balance the proposed reduction on sugars.

"Besides, not a cent spent in Cuba comes from Spain; army and navy employed, officers, everything is paid by the colony, even the wages of the Ultramarine Ministry and the repairs of this office. Hundreds of Spaniards arrive every month, but not one of them marries in the island. When they have made money here, they return home, marry there, leave their family, return here, and the money sent to Spanish families by every one of their members, making the Cuban cow, makes a constant flow of drafts toward Spain. Thus not even the money made in Cuba stays here for the benefit of the country. Those who so act, on leaving this country after years of living here, carry their fortunes, without a gift to any institution, without a kind word for the island or the people, whom they hate with all their might. Very likely you heard about those three weeks in which General Calleja issued a bulletin offering a general pardon. This extraordinary feat in the history of Spanish diplomacy had a secret cause. Twelve thousand men were to be here, and were paid for with our money, but only 2,700 men really counted. The wages of the rest of the 12,000 men were put in the pockets of Spanish officers.

"The C. des E. U. has undoubtedly charged a Spaniard with the task of writing telegrams from Madrid and Cuba. It said a few days ago that Lieutenant Gallejo had been pardoned by the Queen. I read that piece

of news the same day that he was shot at the fort of La Cabaña, for treachery, having sold 170 rifles and 10,000 cartridges to the insurgents and given up the fort in which he had lost ninety men. In Santiago de Cuba over 10,000 insurgents are harassing the Spanish troops. The fighting generally last two, four, six, eight hours, even one or two days, and the Spanish papers report no losses, the enemy flying, the Cubans without arms, ammunition, courage, leaders. This is a sample of Spanish official lying. Puerto Principe, another, and one of the most important provinces of the island, from the rebel point of view, quiet until now, has just risen. Pinar del Rio, the western province, will soon follow, and a general uprising will take place in a couple of months. Perhaps our war is suicidal; but our misery, the Spanish white slavery of the nineteenth century, the hunger that reaches everybody, the degrading impositions, Spain's empty promises, are these not powerful enough arguments to make this country commence as a shooting star, in the hope of becoming a fixed and quiet one in the blue sky of the American flag?

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Aug. 10, 1895.

The market was busier to-day than it has been for several days past, but mainly in Treasury Certificates. Of these \$33,770 sold at 92.70 to 93 for July, 94.70 to 95 for June, 96.70 and 96.80 for May. \$12,500 Cédulas A sold at 38, \$10,000 Mortgage Certificates at the same price, \$10,000 Interior Debt at 47.20. Nothing in Consolidated Debt. No London quotation.

Sales	
1st RING	
Interior Debt.	
\$10,000 Mon	47.20
Treasury Certificates (May).	
\$10,000 Sept. 10	98.
Treasury Certificates (July).	
\$2000 cash	92.70
1000	92.80
1000	92.90
Treasury Certificates (June).	
\$1000 cash	94.70

AFTER HOURS.	
Cédulas A.	
\$5000 Mon	38.
7500 cash	38.
Treasury Certificates (July).	
\$1000 cash	93.70
5000	92.90
2400	93.
Treasury Certificates (June).	
2170	94.80

2ND RING	
Cédulas A.	
\$1000 cash	38.
Treasury Certificates (May).	
\$1600 cash	96.80
Treasury Certificates (June).	
1000	94.90
100	95.

AFTER 2ND RING.	
Mortgage Certificates.	
\$1000 cash	38.
Treasury Certificates (June).	
\$1000 cash	95.
Treasury Certificates (July).	
\$1000 cash	93.

EXCHANGE.	Bank.	Commercial.
London 90d/s. 51 1/2.	51 1/2.	51 1/2.
Paris	53.88	54.1
Antwerp 90d/s. 5.38	5.38	5.42
Rio Jan.	22.350	22.600
B. Aires 1/2 prem.	par.	
DISCOUNT 8 1/2.		
VALUES		

BUSINESS NOTES
—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 333 and closed at 332.
—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 10 9/16 to 11 1/16 d. per milreis.
—There were no quotations worth making from the grain market yesterday.

—Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, announces the issue of 1,000 shares of £20 each, fully paid, at a premium of £40 per share, being the balance of the company's authorised capital. These shares are offered to the holders of share warrants to bearer and to the registered shareholders at the price of £60 per share, in the proportion of one share to each 24 shares now held, the whole amount being payable on allotment. The shares will rank for dividend in all respects *pari passu* with the existing shares.

—The directors of the Mortgage Company of the River Plate have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 10, 1895.

Gold, cash, 332.50.
Gold, end of month, 333.
Cédulas 8 1/2, cash, 17.80.
Do. F, cash, 17.
Empréstito Interno 1891, cash, 77.
Titulos Banco Nacional, cash, 97.
The «Montevideo» and «Venus» sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Aug. 10, 1895.

—Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 173 pass.
—Str. Golondrina from B. Aires 47 pass.
—Str. Habsburg for Bremen.
—Str. V. Ems from Dolores.
—Str. Orissa from Liverpool, 51 pass, for Valparaiso, 15 pass.
—Str. Cape Colonna from Cardiff.
—Str. Golondrina from B. Aires.
—Str. Eolo for B. Aires.

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 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
New York. London.

FROM ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK (Calling at Rio Janeiro only)

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo for NEW YORK DIRECT

s.s. MERIDA, AUGUST 10
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 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York; Bucknall Bros. 23 Leadenhall St., London.

SHIPPING NOTES.

—A new steamer was launched from the Kiel dockyard at the end of June, for the North German Lloyd line of steamers. She is a steamer of 5000 tons, with engines of 2000 horse power and a speed of 12 knots, and was named the Bonn. She will be put on the Bremen, Brazilian and River Plate trade.

MAIL STEAMERS

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p. m. maritime branch 4.15 p. m.

OTHER DATES.

—The str. ROLO will leave Aug. 12 for B. Aires and intermediate to Salto. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 3.45 p. m. maritime agency 4.15 p. m.
—The str. REGINA MARGHERITA will leave Aug. 16 for Rio Janeiro, Barcelona and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 2 p. m. maritime branch 3 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

Solis Theatre

Empresario, A. Ferrari.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Subscription now open at greatly reduced rates for Ten Performances only, including the August Fêtes.

Debut, Sunday, Aug. 11.

Politeama Theatre

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY OF C. CIACCHI AND CO.

Sunday, August 11.

«UGONOTTI»

Cibils Theatre.

Impresario, Becarico.

Grand Company of SPANISH ZARZUELA, Directed by Sr. ENRIQUE GIL and including the popular artists the SISTERS MILLANES.

Performances by Sections.

Sunday, August 11.

El Cabo Primero.—El Duo de la Africana.—Salvare en una tabla.—La Verbena de la Paloma.

San Felipe Theatre.

Sr. Roldan's Company of Spanish Zarzuela.

Popular Prices.

Friday, Aug. 9.

«Los Embusteros».—«Chateau Margaux».—«Como está la Sociedad» and the celebrated Serpentine Dancer MISS IDA FULLER.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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.

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

A WIDOWED LADY seeks employment as nurse or companion for invalids, or to take charge of a house or of children. Good recommendations. Apply «Widow», this office. 924 Set 7.

Central Argentine Railway.

The Board of Directors are prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant General Manager.

Applicants must know Spanish and English thoroughly. None but experienced and competent railway men need apply.

Address, with copies of testimonials, Administrador, F. C. C. A., Rosario de Santa Fé.

934 Aug. 13.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Potosí

Captain: R. Fletcher.
17th August 1895.
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

Orcana

Captain: F. E. Kite.
31st August, 1895.
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

Orissa

Captain: A. Hamilton.
14th September 1895.
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Orissa

Twin Screw
Captain: A. Hamilton.
10th August, 1895.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Iberia

Captain: H. W. Hayes.
25th August, 1895.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Britannia

Captain: H. Brown.
7th September 1895.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

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

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

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

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

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates.

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

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

«LA PLATENSE»

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SAILINGS FROM MONTEVIDEO

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11
Monday, 5, *Venus* for Buenos Aires and the river Uruguay.
Tuesday, 6, *San Martín* for B. Aires and the river Uruguay.
Wednesday, 7, *Venus* for B. Aires and the river Uruguay.
Thursday, 8, *San Martín* for B. Aires and the rivers Paraná, Alto Paraná and Paraguay, also the river Uruguay. Sails from B. Aires on Sunday.
Friday, 9, *Venus* for Buenos Aires and the rivers Paraná, Alto Paraná and Paraguay, also the river Uruguay.
Saturday, 10, *Eolo* for Buenos Aires and the rivers Paraná, Alto Paraná and Paraguay, also the river Uruguay. Sails from B. Aires on Sunday.
Sunday, 11, No sailing.
Passengers may take their tickets either at the offices of the Company or on board the steamer. Special inducements are offered to families of 4 or more persons. Hour of sailing 5 p. m. Uruguay Telephone 174.

J. F. Beaton

Assistant Manager.

214-Calle 25 de Mayo-214 (corner of Zabala).

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Furniture upholstered at owner's residence, at moderate prices. Best references to English families in Montevideo for whom work has been done.

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Tug boats at all the depots and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited, are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices etc., should be sent to their address at

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 214, MONTEVIDEO.

365, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

330 pm.

Mensagerías Fluviales

DEL PLATA

Carrera del Plata y Uruguay
Desde esta fecha y hasta nuevo aviso los vapores de esta Empresa, tendrán el siguiente itinerario.

El vapor paquete nacional

MONTEVIDEO

Saldrá todos los Lunes.

El vapor paquete nacional

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Saldrá todos los Miércoles.

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Saldrá todos los Sábados.

Dichos vapores harán escala en B. Aires, Palmira, Dolores, F. Bentos, Gualeguaychú, Uruguay, Paysandú, Villa Colon, Guaviyá, Concordia y Salto.

El vapor nacional

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Hará viajes directos con carga.

Montevideo, 1.º de Julio, 1895.

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Receives vessels at reasonable rates.
There are workshops at the dock, for executing quickly and economically every description of repairs to the hull or machinery of iron or wooden vessels. Professional divers at the public service at moderate prices.
Apply to
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Thos. F. Lane,
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SOLE AGENTS for
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First class assortment of English soft goods, dress materials, hosiery, haberdashery, linen, tweeds and cashmeres. New seasons goods.
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142 - Calle Sarandi - 142
CORNER OF ZABALA
MONTEVIDEO

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SEASON 1895.

Members of the Society are notified that their subscriptions for the Season 1895 are now due, in conformity with Rule 19, and they will oblige by paying the same at their earliest convenience to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. C. Towers, Calle Cerrito 110.
Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society, are requested to address the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. H. Denstone, calle Treinta y Tres 61, from whom copies of the Rules may be obtained.

MONTEVIDEO HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
For particulars, call at San José 810 from 10 to 12 a. m. or at Calle Sierra 155 from 4 to 6 p. m.
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Restaurant à la Carte.—First Class

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Do. paid up..... £ 750,000
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Branch in Montevideo, 85 Calle Zabala.

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Pará
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Bahia
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Lisbon
Oporto
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Buenos Aires

Letters of credit, telegraphic transfers and drafts issued on its Head Office & Branches, also on
Glyn Mills Currie & Co. London
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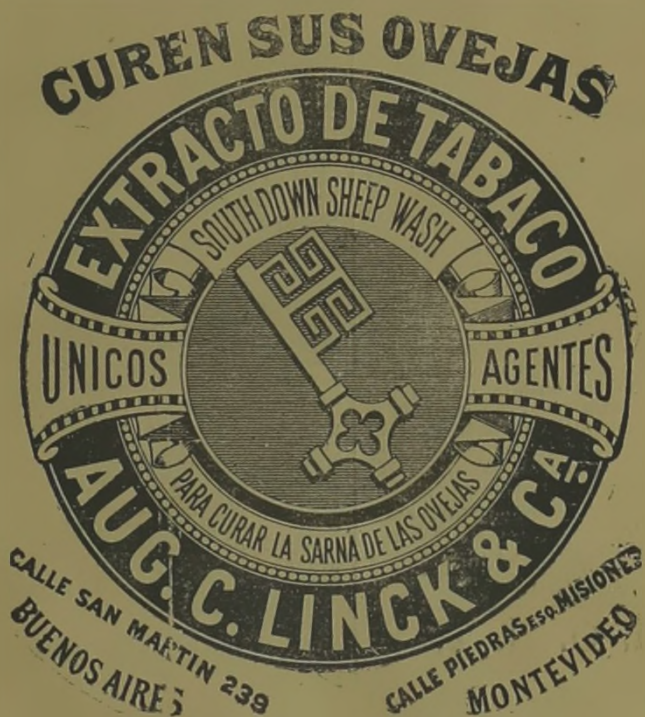
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Capital subscribed. £ 1,000,000
Do. paid up £ 500,000
Reserve Fund £ 850,000

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Bahia
Santos
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Current accounts opened.
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(Until further notice)
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On Deposits @ 7 days' notice 2%
" " " 30 " " 3%
" " " 60 " " 5%
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" " " 3 " " 4%
" " " 6 " " 5%
July 1, 1895. **M. B. Brooks,**
Acting 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 transacted.

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. £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund. £ 900,000

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,

GERMANY AND OF BELGIUM

SPAIN ITALY

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. **J. S. WRIGHT,**
Manager.

Holzappel'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.

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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MONTEVIDEO

ROYAL MAIL



STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

"DANUBE"

Will sail on the 23rd Aug., 1895, for RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, LISBON, VIGO, 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

(Compañía de Seguros contra incendios)

INDEMNITY

Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

(Compañía de Seguros Marítimos y Fluviales).

Los agentes tienen plenos poderes para arreglar reclamos sin referencia a las Compañías en Londres.

Agentes:—**F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co.**

108-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-108.

Great Reduction of Rates

Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.

VIA MADEIRA.

The Public are advised of the following great reduction, nearly 20 per cent., in the Telegraphic Rates to the following Countries—

Per Word.

Great Britain and Germany. \$ 1.13

Austria, Hungary and Denmark 1.15

Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland 1.12

Bosnia, Herzegovina, Roumania, Servia, Sweden and Norway 1.17

Bulgaria and Greece 1.19

Spain and Gibraltar 1.06

France 1.10

Italy and Holland 1.14

Portugal 1.03

Russia 1.21

Turkey 1.18

For further information apply at the Office.

Cerrito 183. **John Oldham, Manager**

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

OF GAS.

Demonstration of the great advantage of the new

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 as 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, 338 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.

