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The Montevideo Times

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VOL. XI.

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894.

No. 1583.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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begin to advise our customers and the public that we have
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Just arrived, a large and varied
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Libreria Europea. L. Jacobsen and
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CALLE ZABALA 53, ESQ. CALLE PIEDRAS
THE ROYAL
Royal Fire Insurance Company.
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The Montevideo Times

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No anonymous communications will be attended
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withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid advertise-
ments inserted for a specified period. The collector
is not qualified to receive verbal instructions re-
specting the withdrawal of advertisements.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 11, 1894.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

**A NATIONAL CALAMITY—HERRERA
REDIVIVUS.**

A very serious, though by no means unforeseen, calamity, and a calamity that is bound to bring still worse evils in its train, has befallen this distressful Republic of Uruguay.

Electoral fraud and political corruption have consummated their task. The audacious machinery devised by the ex-president for the defiance of the constitution and the suffocation of the popular will has done its work, and Dr. Julio Herrera and three of his supporters have been elected to the vacant seats in the National Senate.

It is difficult to condense within a short space all the disaster that this means for the Republic, though the political significance of the fact will be readily perceived by those who have carefully followed the history of the last few years.

In the first place, it means that the Senate, which amidst the political wreck did preserve some measure of independence, of public respect and confidence, and of guardianship of public interests, is now degraded to the level of the other Chamber and will in future be a mere registering machine for the imperious will of Dr. Julio Herrera and his clique, and for the enforcement of every imaginable corrupt and disastrous design. This completes, closes and clinches the circle of political and administrative degradation imposed on the Republic by the said Herrera. The work of corruption may now be considered finished. The two Chambers, the military, the police, the municipality, the tribunals and every branch of public authority and administration are now converted to the tools of his designs, whilst the public will and the sovereignty invested in the people by the Constitution are as effectually wiped out of existence as if the Republic had been swallowed by an earthquake or devoured by a conquering army of savages.

Next, it means the practical abdication of President Idiarte Borda, who will now only remain a mere figure-head in national politics, and perhaps not even that for long. Sr. Borda, though coming into power by the unpopular election of an illegitimate body that did not represent the national will, had it in his power to redeem the Republic from the abyss into which it was being dragged by the influence and action of his predecessor. The natural resources of the Republic declared themselves eminently in his favor, public confidence professed itself ready to repose in him, all the best political elements were ready to place themselves at his side, in fact every honest, progressive and healthy element in the Republic was waiting to join him in the reaction against political dishonesty and corruption as typified by the circle drawn together by the ex-president, if he would only strike out an independent course for himself. But Sr. Borda has, in the most deliberate manner possible, refused to do this. He refused, in the first instance, to allow an alteration in the electoral law or any change in the electoral machinery established by his predecessor, and then, still having the power of decision, he allowed the elections to be decided in the worst manner possible, and once more places the Republic under the heel of its greatest enemy and abdicates his own independence. He has rejected public confidence both for the present and the future, and has done a deed for which he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to atone. He has placed himself in a position even worse than that of Dr. Herrera during the last year of his presidency, for Dr. Herrera did at least govern for himself, whilst Sr. Borda has most effectively shown

that he is governing in the interests of another, and that other one who is at open war with public opinion and every honest public interest. The result of all this will soon be evident, not only in the open and declared opposition of the independent press of the country, hitherto favorable or neutral; but in public resistance to his measures, renewed mistrust and depression, and, in short, a return to the intolerable and strained situation of the latter half of the Herrera administration, when the Government and the country were at absolute discord with each other, and the failures and dishonesties of the one were reflected in the discontent and distress of the other. This is a situation for which no amount of merely vegetative progress and productive energy can atone. Nature may do what she can, but so long as the Government and the people are in direct opposition, the Republic will always be in distress and unhappiness.

Nor is it the least surprising that the few papers which have as yet been able to refer to the event (Saturday having been a holiday,) should, in view of this abject submission, agree in remarking that Sr. Borda has possibly out short his own term of office, for that the duty suits Dr. Julio Herrera. Sr. Borda will cease to be President.

Next, it means a return to unresisted power and for an unlimited period of Dr. Julio Herrera. As President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Republic, with a President subservient to his schemes, an unconditional majority in both the Chambers, the electoral machinery at his implicit disposal, the army, the police, the municipality, and all branches of authority corrupted into creatures of his will, and even the Constitution of the Republic prepared for amendment in his favour, there is no apparent limit to the power of this bad man and to the outrages he may have in store for the land that is cursed with his presence. His power, which wavered for a moment during the election of March and once or twice afterwards, is now affirmed more strongly than ever; he is implicit master of the situation. This means more disaster than we know how to express. If his first presidency was bad, his second, now that his power is proved to be irresistible, is likely to be far worse, and the downward course of the Republic, when the reins are under his control, will indeed be rapid.

What, indeed, can be expected from the predominance of this man whose name is associated with a multitude of political crimes and offences; whose weapons are cunning, falsehood and corruption; whose aims are self-interest and self-aggrandisement; who has distinguished himself by his insolent defiance of public opinion and disregard of public interests; whose name has become synonymous with disaster, degrading administration, financial fraud and trickery, and political dishonesty and bad faith; and whose policy has become the symbol for all that is hateful, degraded and untrustworthy? What can be expected from his return to power but trouble, trouble, and yet again trouble?

Next, it means, for the people and the residents, a return of the old situation of mistrust and uneasiness in the present with inexpressible anxiety for the future. So long as Dr. Herrera remains in power there can be nothing but disaster. And since his political and electoral corruptions have closed every lawful channel for the expression of public opinion, to get him out of power there only remains the resource of a patriotic revolution, of doubtful results, and with all the concomitant troubles and horrors of civil war. Still, bad as revolution is, of the two evils it would certainly be the least if it could be carried out with success. But whether it is to be unchecked "terrorism" or revolution, in either case the Republic will be the sufferer and her people will have to pay the bill.

The topic is so full of misgivings that we dare not pursue it. The result of the elections and the return to power of such a man as Dr. Herrera has proved himself to be, sounds the knell for all hopes of definite reaction and return of confidence, whilst it rings the alarm to all the residents and all concerned in the fortunes of the country, to be prepared for disasters, for treachery, and for assaults upon their interests. The elections are, indeed, a national calamity.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894.
Saints Páramo and David Stilla. 845 days past, 20 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.
The results of the four senatorial elections were proclaimed on Saturday, and are as follows:—
"Soriano." Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes, Substitutes, J. Maza, J. R. Gomez, G. Sanchez, Dr. A. Crovetto.
"Durazno." José Modesto Iriarri, Substitutes, J. M. Echeverría, Dr. A. M. Rodriguez, T. Diaz and F. Baños.

Salto. Dr. José E. Ellauri, Substitutes, E. Garzon, L. Castro, E. Lenzi and P. Guimaraens.

Paysandú. Sr. Juan Lindolfo Cuestas, Substitutes, F. H. Lacueva, P. Echebener, E. MacEscuen and Dr. S. Fernandez.

The elections are recorded as having been unanimous on the part of the Electoral colleges, except in Durazno, where Dr. Castells has the credit of having voted for the non-official candidate General M. Tajés. The new senators do not take their seats until February 15, when the ordinary sessions commence.

With regard to Dr. Julio Herrera, further remark is unnecessary. Dr. Jose Ellauri as his confidential political friend and partner in various financial combinations, enjoys no public confidence whatever, as was very plainly shown when he was elected to the Presidency (at Dr. Herrera's bidding) last March. However, his refusal to accept that election shows that he was not unconscious of the public feeling and therefore still has a remnant of political conscience. He is a man of ability, and if he could free himself from the pernicious influences of Dr. Herrera might be of service to his country. As it is, his presence in the Senate is only an additional misfortune, which, however, would be in no way remedied by his resigning to make room for Dr. E. Garzon (editor of the *Heraldo*) who is an even more unconditional supporter of Herrera. The two other new senators, both at present in the Chamber of Deputies, are hardly figures of sufficient political importance to warrant their removal to the senior Chamber. Personally neither of them has much weight, and they were merely sent there to vote in favour of Dr. Herrera's plans and prevent the seats being occupied by independent legislators. They have done this faithfully in the lower Chamber and we presume will do so again. On the whole the new Senate is the weakest, as it is certainly the least representative, that the country has ever had—the natural result of electoral corruption.

The announcement of the result of the election, though fully expected, has been received everywhere with intense dissatisfaction and foreboding. Owing to the holidays, our contemporaries have had little chance of giving their full opinion, but we can foresee what it will be.

The *Siglo* says the elections are a logical result of the political attitude assumed by Sr. Borda, and that the only complement remaining is for Dr. Herrera, when elected Vice-president as he will be, to ask Sr. Borda to retire amicably to his house, leaving Herrera in sole command. "It is very logical that the author of the monstrous reigning electoral law should enter the Senate by means of that law. But what we do not understand is that Ministers like Sres. Vidiella, Castro and Etchebarria should assent to this surrender to omnipotent and ambitious chiefs, who hardly await the conclusion of Sr. Borda's period to renew their plans and dominate the political theatre."

The *Razon* says,—"These elections cannot leave the country even partially satisfied. The country desires to see Sr. Borda emancipated, but Sr. Borda daily retires further under the shadow thrown by the great influences of a situation in which he has only the pretence of public honors. The country desires to see the oligarchy conclude in a broad policy of institutional reparations, but the oligarchy, stubbornly rejecting every regenerative inspiration, closes its ranks hourly, dominating the present and assuring itself the domination of the future. This oligarchy is rejected equally by the political parties and by those outside politics but who wish to see a better state of things. Some day these resisting elements may condense themselves and then the Government of Sr. Borda will find itself in a similar situation to the Governments of Santos and of Juarez Celman. . . . Already there are those who predict that his presidency will be even shorter than that of Dr. Vidal."

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday afternoon, but no matters of primary importance were treated. Approval was given to the regulations drawn up by the Minister of Foment for impeding pauper immigration. These will probably be published this week.

Sr. Camilo Rossell y Ruiz, Uruguayan Consul, in Paris and just returned here, had a lengthy interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, respecting his negotiations for the entry of Uruguayan jerked beef into the Italian market. The Italian Foreign Minister has promised to submit the matter to a Commission of seven deputies, and it is hoped to have the negotiations favorably concluded in January next. The house of Hoffer and Co. of Italy, in whose interests Sr. Rossell is working, is prepared to take some 600 tons or 12,000 quintales of jerked beef monthly, which will give a great impetus to the production here.

The Minister of Finance has authorized the free despatch of

various cases containing toys and articles for the Kermesse and for the Christmas Bazaar of the Catholic Club.

The Executive has signed and promulgated the Annual Law of Licenses for 1894-95. The term for payment is not yet fixed.

There is considerable talk in official circles of a new project for the organization of military rank, fixing Colonel as the highest rank in relation to the present constitution of the army. The existing Generals would, of course, retain their position by acquired right, though their position is entirely anomalous, for there are neither Brigades nor Divisions for them to command.

Saturday having been a public holiday there was nothing done in the Government House and offices.

Death.

With great regret we record the death, which occurred on Sunday after a prolonged illness, of Mr. Charles Davis, a veteran and highly respected English resident. Mr. Davis, who was of Scotch origin, was 64 years old, and had resided in this country for fully 40 years. For the greater part of that time he occupied an important position as manager of one of the large estates of the late Don Juan Jackson, and some ten years ago came to the city to take management of the *barraca*. But from that time his health began to decline, and he also suffered a severe reverse of fortune in the time of the crisis, until, after a lingering illness of some years, he succumbed on Sunday to a complication of heart and liver complaints. He also acted for many years as British Vice-Consul, his withdrawal from that position being received with great regret by his superiors. He was universally respected and esteemed for his high personal qualities and amiable disposition, and his decease is deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends, the greatest sympathy being felt for his bereaved family. His funeral took place yesterday morning, and although there had been little time to issue proper notice, it was very largely attended, there being present the British Minister and nearly all the leading British residents, Admiral Kennedy (Mr. Davis's brother-in-law) and several officers from the U.S. fleet, and a very large number of native friends of all classes. In fact the large and distinguished gathering was an eloquent tribute to the general esteem in which Mr. Davis was held. Mr. Davis was twice married, in the first place to a daughter of the late Mr. C. Barber, by whom he had two sons still living, and afterwards to Luisa, daughter of the late Mr. John Goward, of a well-known River Plate family. His second wife and a numerous family survive him, and we tender them our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction. Mr. Davis was buried in the Central Cemetery, in accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church, to which he had been converted.—R. I. P.

Charity Lottery.
The following were the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing:—
10,992, \$15,000.
7575, \$2,000.
6585, \$1,000.
4417, 1116 9962, \$500 each.
10,947, 8674, 1086, 6640, 7483, \$200 each.
2255, 7554, 10834, 6981, 9849, 8876, 7576, 10564, 6589, \$100 each.

SUNDRIES.
—President Cleveland is reported as having recovered from his attack of gout.

—A Rio Janeiro telegram of Saturday says that new cases of cholera have occurred in the infected districts. The newspapers accuse the Sanitary authorities of concealing the truth about the epidemic. Several bankers and managers of foreign banks have had a conference with the Minister of Finance who wished them to advise him as to the best way of stopping the continuous fall in the rate of exchange. He assured them that the Government would adopt severe economy in all branches of the Administration and would present to Congress several bills for establishing an equilibrium in the budget. The financiers, while expressing confidence in the Government, said that exchange was falling because it was believed that the Government intended to issue a large loan to pay the expenses of the revolution.

—Good houses have prevailed at the San Felipe Theatre, where the reappearance of Sr. Julio Ruiz has been a complete success, and his dry comicities and natural humour have kept the audience continually amused. Those who have not seen this most original and unexaggerated of Spanish comedians, should not fail to do so. There will be the usual variety of pieces this evening.

—The following sensational story was telegraphed from London on Saturday, but we have our doubts as to its truth. A plot has been discovered by the police which has been contrived by various individuals to steal the infant son of the Duke of York. Some persons implicated in this criminal attempt have already been arrested. They are believed to be connected with the Anarchists. According to the information obtained from those in custody it appears that, had the attempt been realized, a large sum of money would have been demanded from the Royal parents as ransom. The authorities are very reserved on this serious matter.

—The death occurred at Paris, on Friday last, of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, born November 19, 1805, and therefore in his 89th year. He commenced life in the diplomatic service, but his name will be chiefly remembered as the originator and promoter of the magnificent and important work of the Suez Canal, which was commenced in 1859 and concluded in 1869, and which brought him a handsome fortune. His connection with the later scheme of the Panama Canal was less happy.

—The death sentence on the murderer Marcelino Silva was duly carried out at Mercedes yesterday morning, and was witnessed by a crowd of nearly 1000 persons, who, however, preserved perfect order and were evidently impressed by the solemn scene. The criminal maintained his firmness to the end.

—The annual visit of the members of the Superior Tribunal to the prisons will take place next Saturday.

—The bathing season was formally opened on Saturday last by the usual ceremony of "blessing the waters." The great heat drew enormous crowds to Pocitos, the Playa Ramirez and other popular bathing places.

—A very pleasant and well-attended fête took place on Sunday for the trial trip of the *Casique*, the new steamer of Pascual Escofet and Co. There was a large gathering of friends, guests and representatives of the press, and Father Requena baptised the vessel with due ceremony, after which the time was devoted to pleasure and enjoyment of the frank hospitality provided by the hosts.

—The quarantine nuisance is already having its usual results in deranging the itineraries of the shipping companies. On account of quarantine restrictions the departure of the R. M. S. "Nile" is transferred from the 14th to the 16th instant.

—The fête given by the "Parra Doms" Club on Saturday in honour of visitors from Buenos Aires, was a tremendous success. The President of the Republic was among the guests, who numbered over 400. Hospitality, good fellowship and merriment reigned supreme, and towards the close some excitement was provided by one of the arbours taking fire from a fire-balloon, but with so many willing hands it was soon extinguished.

—News from the seat of war is not particularly interesting. Negotiations for peace are believed to be proceeding but nothing very definite seems to be known about them.

—There has been a terrible and destructive storm in the Antilles.

—A Rio Janeiro telegram of yesterday states that the Government has officially declared that the epidemic in the interior is Asiatic cholera. For once, then, the alarm has turned out well-founded.

—The Custom House paid \$19,915 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

—From London telegrams we learn that Mr. John M. Richardson, a Conservative, has been elected M. P. for Brigg, Lincolnshire, thus gaining a seat from the Liberals. On account of his delicate health, Mr. Gladstone will pass the winter in the south of France.—The exports for November show an improvement of 10% over those for the same month last year.—Queen Victoria will leave for Nice in March.—The agitation over the Armenian massacres continues.—There has been a terrific storm in Ireland, doing great damage.—A broker named Pierce has disappeared after selling half a million of North American shares that have proved to be false. The police have not yet been able to track him.

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BUENOS AIRES.
—St. John's Church was well filled on Thursday evening with the *Mite* of English-speaking Society, the occasion being the marriage of Mrs. Isabel Newbery and Mr. Theodore Ernest Keppel, one of the managers of the Transatlantic Insurance Company. Bishop Stirling performed the marriage ceremony, and Mrs. Newbery's brother Lt. Col. Nuñez gave the bride away. She wore a pearl gray silk dress with train and light bonnet. The decorations of the Church were notable for simplicity and beauty. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel will reside in Belgrano.

—Amongst the marriages registered we note that of Mr. Sidney Russell Walker, engineer, to Miss Ka-eleu Walls.

—Mr. Francisco Hansen, the Consul general for the Argentine Republic in Liverpool, arrived on the *Liguria* and after a short visit will return to his post in Liverpool.

—It is stated that the Minister of

GRAN CASA INGLESA

DE H. E. STEWARD

English Store.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Splendid Assortment of Christmas and New Year Gifts.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO No. 282

T. J. DALY

ENGLISH TAILOR

(recently cutter to Lamolle)

Begs to notify the English residents that he has secured rooms in the "Gran Casa Inglesa" of H. E. Steward, Calle 25 de Mayo, 282, where all orders will be punctually attended to.

LADIES RIDING HABITS and TAILOR-OUT JACKETS. GENTLEMEN'S RIDING BREECHES, LEGGINGS ETC., a SPECIALITY.

FINE SELECTION OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHS and SUITINGS ON VIEW.

"Gran Casa Inglesa"—Calle 25 de Mayo 282.

British Hospital

MONTEVIDEO

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

Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day
Semi-private Rooms 2.00 do
General Ward 1.00 do
Female Ward. Conditions as above.

Special Cases, Special Terms.
Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.

Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m. Urgencies at all hours.
Hours for Out-door Patients 11 to 12 a.m.

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

Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited.

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

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

For further particulars apply to James T. Lane, Hon. Sec.

Calle 25 de Mayo 107.

T. J. Lane, Hon. Treasurer

25 de Mayo 338.

I. O. G. T.

Good Templar Meetings are held at the Sailors' Home, Calle Piedras, at 8 p.m. every Thursday evening.

Also, Meetings of the Juvenile I. O. G. T. at 3 p.m. every Saturday afternoon.

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

STAUDT AND Co.

Buenos Aires. (Montevideo, Misiones No. 210. Rosario de Sta. Fé.

Large assortment of the most renowned

CHAMPAGNES

Veuve Clicquot: Carte blanche, Carte jaune
Louis Roederer: Carte blanche, Grand Vin Sec.
Moet and Chandon: White Star, Dry Imperial.
Piper Heidsieck: Carte blanche, Sec.
Staudt & Co. Sec.
Extra Cuvée: Quarter Bottles.

FINEST BORDEAUX WINES

Schroeder & Schyler and Co., Bordeaux. St. Emilion, Médoc, St. Estephe, Margaux, Pontet Canet.

Whiskies: A. G. Thomson & Co. Ltd. Glasgow.

The Royal Blend in cases of 8 Jerobams
The Royal Blend . . . 12 clear bottles
Royal Liqueur . . . 12 black flagons
Scotch Mist . . . 12 clear bottles
The Piper's Blend . . . 12 clear bottles

COGNACS. Jules Robin & Co., Cognac. 1 star*, 2 stars*, 3 stars*, Fine Champagne.

The famous GIN of Wynann Fockink, MONOPOLE, Extra Supérieure.

PORT WINES

Fine Tawny Port, Fine Old Port, Old Choice Port. VERMOUTH, CORA.

BITTER BOONKAMP OF MAAGBITTER, H. UNDERBERG—ALBRECHT, RHEINBERG.

LIQUORS.—Benedictine, Chartreuse, Kirsch. The CHOICEST of

ALL MINERAL WATERS

for table use, from RHENS ON RHINE.

STAUDT AND Co.

Buenos Aires. Montevideo, Misiones No. 210. Rosario de Sta. Fé.

Our Studio.

(A SHORT STORY.)

Madge and I came up to London to study art. I am aware that that sounds very important, but it was the expression used by our friends in speaking of our errand. It had been talked of for a long time by fits and starts, discussed in various ways, then shelved for months, before we finally wrested from our respective fathers permission to go to town for a while and do some systematic work in a studio.

Madge and I are friends, not relations, but if we were sisters we could not be much closer to each other. Madge is one of a large family, her sisters are all jolly girls and her brothers nice boys. I am an only child, and sometimes the sight of so much good-fellowship in Madge's family makes me envious. In some ways it may be advantageous, but in others it is a mistake to be an only child.

Madge was born lucky, too. She gets a little cross when I say this, for like the rest of us she has her occasional moods of discontent, but that does not alter the fact that she is a favourite of fortune and generally gets what she wants, sooner or later. Even in her visit to town she was lucky in having a delightful aunt and uncle living within walking distance of our studio, who on hearing of her desire promptly issued an invitation for an unlimited period. I have no near relations in London, and those I have live far away from the studio district, so I had to settle myself in rooms.

There is an appearance of breezy freedom about this, but speaking from experience, I cannot honestly say that I like it. I must confess, however, that this is not the fault of the rooms. We are not rich, and as studio fees, theatres, and concerts mean a good deal of money, I thought it better to be contented with small rooms in a respectable neighbourhood, instead of taking large ones in a fashionable quarter, and have to count every shilling before I spent it. In this I was very fortunate, for I got two capital rooms in a dear little box of a house, not far from Madge, and my landlady, Mrs. Kettle, was so clean, and kept the little box so clean, that I felt apologetic if I went in with as much as a smut on my face. With cleanliness and good cooking, one can manage to exist without Chippendale and Crown Derby, and as I was frequently out I had not very much time in which to get lonely. Still I had some and it was rather bad. Not that I am a helpless sort of creature, always wanting someone to talk with, and never able to do anything without counsel and assistance, but somehow a girl likes to feel there is someone around she can fly to if she wishes.

As soon as we were settled, we made the round of several studios which had been recommended to us. The one we liked the best, belonged to a man with a foreign-looking name, and having at some pains acquired the correct pronunciation, and asked for him, and addressed him in this elaborate fashion, we were rather put to confusion by finding he was a Yorkshireman. He said his name was a great bother, for people would persist in thinking he must be a foreigner, and were either disappointed or indignant at finding he was a mere Englishman. There were about twenty of us in the studio, and our fellow students were as nice a set of girls as could be found anywhere. We were very loyal, too, and if one student did a piece of good work, all the rest were delighted for the honour of the school.

In looking back upon any extraordinary event, it always strikes us as surprising that we did not feel its approach. It seems that it must have communicated itself to us in some subtle way long before it actually occurred, and we are inclined to blame our own obtuseness of perception. I suppose it is because we never realise that we are living in the midst of the elements of tragedy as well as of broad farce. We read in newspapers of ruined lives and crushed hopes, of desperate acts and heroic self-sacrifice, but we do not see that the same elements are all around us only waiting to be touched by the finger of fate to crystallise into noble deed or terrible catastrophe.

Our studio seemed the last place in the world to look for anything out of the commonplace run of events, yet Madge and I had only been there some six months or so when we found ourselves taking part in a drama whether we would or not.

The beginning dated from a certain Monday morning when we were to start a new model. Our master did not always come to pose the models, in which case he requested one of the advanced students to do so for him.

Most of us had assembled, but the model had not arrived, and we were beginning to fume with Monday morning eagerness to begin work.

"Who is the model, Helen? Man or woman, old or young?" asked someone.

"Man, young, Beauty unknown. Profession, artist. Circumstances, down on his luck," answered Helen.

A commiserating chorus of "poor fellow" was checked by the appearance of its object. I have only to shut my eyes and see him that morning for the first time. He came in with an assumption of ease which he was far from feeling. He was scrupulously brushed and

TEA

Congou & Souchong

Imported direct from China in original boxes of lbs. 12.

Demarchi, Parodi and Co.

Calle Cerrito 267, 269, 271.

735 Dec 15.

neat, but his clothes hung loosely on his gaunt frame, while the hollow cheeks and unnatural brightness of his eyes told their story of disappointment and privation. He was a handsome fellow with a refined, sensitive face, in which one read much talent but more weakness.

Not much posing went on that morning. Mr. Arkright—for that was his name—seated himself in the platform chair, and after requesting him once or twice to turn his head to or from the light, Helen professed herself satisfied and we set to work.

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.,

(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

American Dentist.



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

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

We are all in full swing when steps were heard on the landing outside. «Late as usual, Daisy! You must wait a quarter of an hour till 'rest,'» called out Helen. An inarticulate murmur was the sole response—and again there was silence, till Helen said «Rest!» when down went palettes and brushes, and a general buzz of conversation and criticism broke out, in the midst of which the door was pushed open and the late comer entered.

(To be continued.)

Gold Medals,



Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

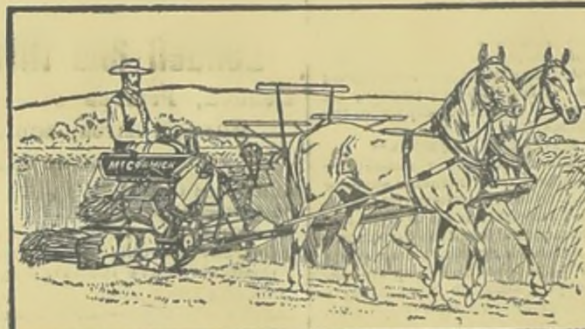
Numbers for Ladies' use, Medium and Broad Points—166 M, 166 B, 225 M, 287 M, 552, 616 M, 616 B, 909 M, 983 (oblique). Fine Points—163, 166, 287, 808, 909.

AND A LARGE SIZED

"NO"

GOES HERE!

Has the McCormick "Machine of Steel" an Equal as a Grain Harvester?



Has it an Equal for Lightness, Strength, Durability, Capacity, Convenience and Light Draft?

HAS ANY OTHER HARVESTER SO STRONG and STIFF A MAIN FRAME?

HAS ANY OTHER BINDER SO SIMPLE AND SO CERTAIN A KNOTTER?

Did any other Knotter get an Award at the World's Fair?

HAS ANY OTHER HARVESTER A STEEL-PINNED DRIVE CHAIN?

Has any other such Handy and Easily Worked Levers?

Has the McCormick Bundle Carrier a Successful Rival?

CAN ANY HARVESTER SHOW A STEEL PLATFORM WORTH HALF AS MUCH AS THE McCormick?

Did the McCormick Co. «Hem and Haw» about taking this Binder into the World's Fair Field Tests?

Did any of the other Binder Makers Go into These Tests and let their Field Work be Compared with the McCormick?

Would they have Staid Out of these Important Trials if they had Believed they could make even a Fair Showing against the McCormick?

Were as many awards Granted on Binders and Mowers to all other exhibitors at the World's Fair as to the McCormick?

Can the Farmers be Hoodwinked into believing that an Award on Paper Twine, and one on the Machine for making it, and another on the form of Twist put into it, and another on a Hay Twine and on the Machine for making it, and still another on the Twist in it, and so on up to 16, are of any value in determining the merit of a Binder or Mower?

Are these "Great-Machines-on-Paper" as Good as the McCormick?

IS THEIR ACTUAL FACTORY COST WITHIN \$25 OF THE COST OF THE McCormick?

Is it Wise Policy to Buy a "Thing" because it is Cheap?

DO THOSE FARMERS WHO ANNUALLY BUY MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND McCormick MACHINES EVER REGRET THEIR INVESTMENT?

JUAN SHAW

21 CALLE RINCON. MONTEVIDEO.

THE CRITERION,

CHARLES SCHWARZ,

PROPRIETOR,

Finest English-German Restaurant

Beer and Billiard Saloon.

Especially in Cocktails and Best Imported Liquors. Meals in the English Style, Well-furnished Rooms, and the only English Billiard-table in the City.

73, 73a—CALLE COLON—73, 73a MONTEVIDEO.

Prices Current

IMPORTS

(NOTE.—The figures in the first column denote the prices when duty paid, those in the second column the prices in bond.) Nov. 19.

ABSINTHE—Per doz.	
Silliman . . . \$ 10.00	\$ 4.50
Nolly & Prat . . . 9.00	4.25
Other marks . . . 10 to 12	5.00 to 6.30
ALCOHOL—	
Tierces of 463 litres	
N. American . . . —	—
German, per litre . . . 0.085 to 0.09	—
BEER—per doz.	
Bass beer . . . 1 1/2	5.00 2.85
Guinness beer . . . 1 1/2	5.00 2.85
4 horses . . . 1 1/2	5.20 3.40
Imperial . . . 1 1/2	4.50 2.20
1 1/2 . . . 1 1/2	4.90 2.70
Culmbach leg. . . 1 1/2	4.50 2.40
Bulldog . . . 2 1/2	5.10 3.00
Pilsener . . . 1 1/2	nom 1.60
DISCUTS—per case.	
Superior large tins . . . 2 1/2	1.00
Ordinary . . . 1 1/2	1.00 1.24
Interior small tins . . . 0 1/2	0.30
BITTERS—per doz.	
Boeckamp . . . 10.50	6.50
Angustura . . . 18.75	15.00
Orange . . . 10.50	7.00
BLACKING—per doz.	0.35
BRANDY—In cases, per doz.	
Hennessy V.O. . . . 17.50	13.50
Hennessy ("") . . . 15.80	12.00
Hennessy ("') . . . 13.00	9.00
Martell ("") . . . 13.50	9.20
Martell ("') . . . 12.00	8.50
Silver Cup . . . 8.40	4.00
E. X. S. O. . . . 22.00	18.00
Bis. Dubouché . . . 14.70	12.00
Grand vin Champagne . . . 16.00	13.00
Other marks . . . 7.50 to 15 1/2	4.00 to 11 1/2
BUTTER—	
English, per kilo . . . 1.25	0.85
Danish, per tin . . . 1.25	0.85
CAPSALES, per bottles.	
White, per mil . . . —	—
Colours . . . 3.00 to 5.00	—
CHAMPAGNE—per doz.	
Ciquot . . . 1 1/2	23.00 20.00
1 1/2 . . . 1 1/2	24.50 21.50
Carte Blanche . . . 1 1/2	14.50 11.00
1 1/2 . . . 1 1/2	15.50 12.00
Mackstaine . . . 18.00	—
Sportsman . . . 1 1/2	16.00 12.50
Other marks . . . 10.00 to 25.00	6.20 to 15 1/2
CANDLES—Composite, per packet	
Family . . . 0.165	0.095
Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6, . . . 0.115	0.070
CHOCOLATE—	
Van Kosen per kilo . . . \$ 0.800	—
Langelaan . . . 0.800	—
Other classes . . . 0.750	—
Pato Grasse . . . 0.85	0.40
Gruyere . . . 0.95	0.45
Parmesan . . . 0.80	0.43
English . . . —	—
Gorgonzola . . . 0.90	0.45
CHOCOLATE—	
Senior . . . per kilo 0.890 0.550	
La Gallega . . . 0.80	—
La Flor . . . 0.730 0.400	
Fry's . . . 0.88 to 1.40	0.50 to 1.00
Felix Coruñesa . . . 0.700 0.350	
CINNAMON—Per kilo.	
Ground . . . 0.74	0.50
In sticks . . . 0.34	0.25
Cloves—Per kilo . . . 0.35	—
COFFEE—	
Mocha, per kilo . . . 0.80 to 0.82	
COFFEE—	
Per Case . . . 9.40 6.50	
GUY—	
Langelaan per 15 bott 10.00	4.00
Three Anchors . . . 9.00	3.00
Wynand Fockink, jars 8.250	3.800
HAM—	
Superior pork 1.05 to 0.92	0.60 to 0.80
Good . . . 0.81 to 0.87	0.50 to 0.62
Ordinary . . . 0.75 to 0.78	0.48 to 0.52
KEROSENE—per 10 litres	
Refined . . . 0.650 0.370	
Common . . . —	—
LOBSTERS—canned, per doz.	
Morton . . . 11.20	6.40
Other marks . . . 10.00	5.50
MATCHES—per gross	
Wax, Dellacha . . . —	0.85
Wooden . . . —	0.41
MINERAL WATERS—per case	
St Gainer . . . 12.50	8.50
Vichy . . . 13.50	10.00
Seltzer . . . 10.00	7.60
Bonnefont . . . 17.00	10.00
Fridellshacher . . . 13.00	10.80
Joehoes . . . 18.00	14.00
Pouges . . . 14.00	10.00
Apolinaris, 50 1/2 bot . . . —	—
MUSTARD—Per doz.	
English . . . 1.65 to 3.50	1.40 to 3.00
French . . . 1.70 to 2.10	1.20 to 1.70
PEPPER—	
Red, per kilo 0.24 to 0.26	0.280 0.165
Whole, per kilo . . . 0.280 0.165	
Ground, per kilo . . . 0.65 0.50	
PRUSSIAN BLUE—	
Per case Special . . . 0.50 0.35	
Common . . . 0.40 0.30	
OLIVE OIL—	
French in bottles, per doz.	
Plagniol . . . 4.40 3.35	
OLIVES, per keg.	
1 1/2 @ . . . 1.20 0.90	
1 1/2 @ . . . 0.63 0.43	
OYSTERS—canned, per doz.	
Kemp & Day . . . 6.50 3.30	
Murray . . . 8.00 4.15	
Morton . . . 7.00 3.40	
PICKLES—per doz.	
English . . . 2.50 to 3.20	1.50 to 2.00
French . . . 2.60 to 3.70	1.50 to 2.40
Rice—per 10 kilos.	
Italian extra 1.24 to 1.25	0.76 to 0.80
Indian good 0.94 to 0.98	0.47 to 0.52
Ordinary . . . —	—
Japan . . . —	—
RUM, in cases.	
Jamaica, extra, 12 1/2 to 15.00	8.50 to 10.50
" Fine, 10.50 to 12.00	6.00 to 7.50
" Ordinary, 8.50 to 9.50	4.00 to 5.50
Martique, Sup. 8.00 to 10.00	3.50 to 5.00
SARDINES—in tins, per 4 1/2	
French . . . —	—
Spanish . . . —	—
SAUCES—per doz.	
Lea and Perrins . . . 4.60 3.40	
Other marks . . . —	—

SCHNAPPS—per doz.	
Gayen . . . 4.30	1.90
Potters . . . 4.00	—
Van Rossum . . . 4.00	—
SOAP—per 10 kilos.	
Malaga . . . 3.25 to 3.50	—
Italian . . . —	—
STARCH—per 10 kilos.	
Malze, Magnolia . . . 2.16	1.20
Juan Shaw . . . 1.880	—
Rice, Remy per 10 kilos . . . —	—
" Cat. . . 2.375	1.650
" Crocodile . . . —	—
" Patterson . . . —	—
SCORP—per 10 kilos. Refined to kegs.	
Paris Say Pile . . . 1.750	1.000
" Le Baudy . . . 1.520	