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The Montevideo Times

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VOL. X.

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

No. 1382.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

- D. JAMIESON.**—167 Calle Colon, Corner of Sarandi. — Consultations 2 to 3 p. m.
- ALFRED B. HILL** (late Prince and Hill) AMERICAN DENTIST. Calle Camaras No. 163. Montevideo. — Consultations 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
- J. O'DONOGHUE**, Surgeon-Dentist. Corresponding Member of the Odontological Society of London. Member of the British Dental Association, etc. Office hours from 9 to 5. Calle 25 de Mayo 256. 81 pm.
- CORNELIO VAN DOMSELAAR.**—Public Accountant and Average Adjuster. Calle Asamblea 36b. Office, Calle Rincon No. 4, attos.
- SWORN TRANSLATOR AND PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.** A. Horne Lavalle, Cerrito 40. Office, Piedras 188. 327 pm.
- JUSTO A. IGLESIAS.** Sworn Translator and Public Auctioneer. Calle Piedras No. 153. 326 pm.
- S. N. NOBLE.** Agent. River Plate Estancia Commission Agency. London, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. — 88 Camaras, Montevideo.
- ARTHUR J. PENTREATH.** Sole Agent for advertisements in Tramways and Railways. Calle Zabala 91a. 328 pm.
- HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED PRICES.** Fotografia Inglesa, Rincon 176.
- HIGHEST CLASS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.** Style and finish. All the latest novelties of the World's Fair in Chicago. New operator from the United States in charge. — **Chute and Brooks**, Calle 25 de Mayo Num. 900.
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- OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.**—Finest quality—Dawson's Perfection, Special, and Extra-Special. On sale by **J. A. Easton**, Calle Juneal 115.
- ROSS'S ROYAL GINGER ALE.**—The original brand imported by Barclay, Mackintosh and Co. — 205 Misiones. 522 pm.
- THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME.** The only public English Board and Lodging House. Meals at all hours. Comfortable Rooms and Good Beds. Charges very moderate. — **Charles Schwarz**, 75 Calle Colon 75, between Piedras and Cerrito, Montevideo. 312 pm.
- THE ST. ANDREW'S GAZETTE** for March. — Almanach de Gotha, 1894 \$2.50. — New Novels in English, German, French, Spanish and Italian. Tachnits Edition, 50 cents the Volume. Scientific books. — Large assortment of Grammars and Dictionaries in all languages. — Large variety of Writing Paper in Blocks of different sizes, ruled, etc. — Song Books. — Pearson's and Ainsley's Nautical Almanacs, 1894, etc. — L. Jacobsen and Co. Itzazingo 141.
- VINO ORIENTAL** de Pascual Harriague, garantido puro, embotellado ó en botellas y cuarteras, CONAC ORIENTAL, VINO Blanco y vinagre de vino de la misma procedencia. A. Lermite y Cia. únicos Agentes, CALLE CERRITO No. 80a. 201 pm.
- GRAND CAFÉ-RESTAURANT OF THE BOLSA.** F. Cavaliere, proprietor. First class cookery and wines. Meals à la carte or in pension. Moderate prices. Next door to the National Bank. 78 Calle Zabala, 73. 804 pm.
- MARTINEZ & ESTAPE.**—English Grocery Store. Large assortment of Wines, Port, Sherry and Bordeaux, Spirits and Liqueurs, Havana Cigars, Canned Goods of all descriptions, Grand assortment of Uruguayan wines. New address, Sarandi 323, underneath the Club Uruguay.
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- JACOBSEN'S BOOKSTORE.** New Books received. — An Englishman in Paris, 0.80. — Hungerford, The Red House Mystery, 0.80. — A Third Person, 0.80. — J. S. Winter, Only Mystery, 0.80. — Henna, A Midnight Mystery, 0.40. — Dumas, The Royal Life-guard, 0.40. — Kneipp, An Ocean Tragedy, 0.40. — Wa den, Dumas, The Royal Life-guard, 0.40. — Kneipp, Thus Shalt Thou Live, \$2. — Bourget, Love's Cruel Enigma, 0.70. — Common Prayers and Hymns. — Holy Bible. — Cookery Books. — School Books. — Children's Books, etc. — 141, Itzazingo, 141.

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The Montevideo Times

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Ditto, ditto, 15 days. 1.00
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Agent in Buenos Aires, Mr. M. J. Byrne of the "Illustrated" Office, Calle Cuyo 48, Buenos Aires, where orders for subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor,
W. H. DENSTONE.

Notice to Advertisers.
To avoid disputes, advertisers are respectfully advised that all "permanents" or monthly advertisements will be charged for until due notice is given of their withdrawal. This does not apply to pre-paid advertisements inserted for a specified period. The collector is not qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of advertisements.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, APRIL 6, 1894.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

Saints Celestino and William. Alario A. Watts died, 1894. 96 days past, 269 to the end of the year.

Parliament.

The Chamber of Senators sat for a short time on Wednesday. A considerable quantity of routine business, not of general interest, was got through, and the Chamber then resolved itself into secret session to consider the application of the Executive for authority to appoint Brigadier General P. Callorda as member of the Military Tribunal of Appeal, in place of the late General Lacalle. No further report of the proceedings was attainable.

Military Notes.

General Pedro Callorda has been appointed to the vacancy in the Military Tribunal of Appeal created by the death of General Lacalle. Gen. Callorda was Minister of War in the early part of Dr. Herrera's administration, but did not make any mark in the post. Col. Gordillo has joined the Permanent Council of War, and other changes have been made in various secondary posts in the Military Tribunals and offices. Colonels Despeyroux, Ramos and Cardoso have been named Adjutants to the Minister of War, with Col. R. Erasquin as their Chief.

For the present it is stated, the Minister of War has no intention of appointing a Director to the Military College, but will continue the work with the present staff. He entertains the idea of thoroughly reforming the College on the European model, so as to make it a place of preparation for official service in the army, and also to extend its capacity to 100 pupils. He has already been inspecting the site recently brought for the building of a more appropriate edifice than that at present occupied at the Paso Molino.

Whilst applauding the Minister's ideas, it is to be hoped that he will find means of carrying them out without further increase of the War estimates, already swollen far beyond the requirements and capacity of the country.

Promotions have been extended to the official staff of the College. These promotions, warranted by the services rendered, were refused by the late administration on the score of economy, at the same time that hundreds of other promotions were issued which were solely due to political intrigues and favoritism.

Nothing further has been heard of the revision of the official lists alleged to have been ordered by the Chief of the Staff General Garcia, and, excellent as the step would be, it is much doubted if it will be carried out thoroughly or in good faith.

Dr. Segundo's Schemes.
We give some further particulars of the Bills presented by Deputy Segundo to the Chamber of Representatives and duly referred to the corresponding Committees.

1. This is a short Bill modifying Art. 91 of the Penal Code in the following form:—"The work or occupation to which convicted prisoners are submitted may be effected either within or without the respective penal establishment." This, explained Dr. Segundo, was intended to assist in the regeneration of criminals by means of labour. It is evident, however, that the Bill provides no safeguards for the good conduct of the criminals while on the establishments to which they had been confined in the interests of society.

Dr. Segundo's intentions are not particularly clear. If he proposes the application of convict labour to public works and road-making, as is done in many countries, his notion is a good one. There are an immense number of convicts in the penitentiary and elsewhere whose existence is a sheer burden on society, and

useless either to themselves or to the community.

2. The second Bill provides for the establishment of Municipal Breeding-farms in the pastoral departments of Rocha, Treinta y Tres, Cerro Largo, Tacuarembó, Rivera and Artigas, with the object of improving the live-stock of the Republic, by the gradual refinement of race. These farms are to be supported by the products of the taxes on the exportation of live-stock by the frontier, the tax of 50 cents on each 100 kilos of fencing wire imported, the tax of 10 cents on each foot of hand-bay wood imported for fencing purposes, (three monstrous taxes which ought to be abolished without consideration) and the fees charged for use of the breeding stock. Parts of the lands acquired for the above purposes are also to be devoted to the purposes of agricultural schools and experimental farms. The establishments are to be under the control of the Departmental Municipal Boards, each of which shall be empowered to raise an 8% loan of \$30,000 for the foundation. The farms to be free from taxation and any profits to be applied exclusively to departmental road making.

3. The third Bill, which is of rather an elaborate description, is for the establishment of five National Colleges, capable of bestowing a Bachelor's Degree, in the departments of Paysandú, Salto, Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo and Maldonado respectively, other departments to follow in due course. Each College to have 20 scholarships open to pupils of the State Schools, including those of other departments. The departmental Fiscal Judges and Agents shall be qualified to hold professorships in these Colleges. The annual cost of each College he estimates at \$16,140. The foundation and current expenses are to be met by an increase in the land tax, by a special tax of \$1 on every deed of sale or mortgage issued in the Republic, and by the fees on the diplomas.

The idea is excellent, barring the proposed taxes, which are detestable. We want fewer taxes, not more.

Passengers.

Left by the P.S.N.Co's "Britannia," for Liverpool, etc., April 5.—Mr. and Miss Holyroyd, Sr. M. José da Silva, Sr. F. de Souza, 12 third class, 13 second and 33 third.

The P.S.N.Co's "Iberia" is expected here next Monday bringing London dates to about March 17.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

An Officer on board H. M. S. "Sirius" has kindly furnished us with the kernel of truth that lies behind the monstrous "Nasmyth" story so widely and maliciously circulated by the unscrupulous agents of Peixoto. It seems that the Captain of the "Sirius" for a supply of fresh water, but as he wanted a much larger quantity than the "Sirius" was able to furnish at the moment he was referred to the U.S. flagship of Admiral Benham, which had a very large tank of fresh water at the service of merchantmen in port. No question of "protection" was raised or needed, and the affair was simply one of mutual accommodation from a friendly flag. The tale about the sailors of the "Nasmyth" dancing on the Union Jack is fiction of the wildest description. Captain Lang, whom the Standard so generously blamed in the matter, had left the harbour nearly two months before.

We can also give the correct version of another incident which happened a few days after the insurgents vacated the harbour, and which has been grossly misrepresented. An officer from the "Sirius" landed at Extadas Island to take a sight, but on landing was at once arrested without explanation by the Government authorities then in possession of the Island. As he did not return at the proper time, a boat's crew was sent from the vessel to enquire, and it was then learnt what had happened to him. The captain of the "Sirius" at once sent a note demanding his immediate release under threat of stern measures. After a slight demur this was granted. The affair was at once reported to the British Minister in Rio, Mr. Wyndham, and through him to Peixoto's government. After some diplomatic delay and red tape of the usual description, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in presence of the British authorities, made an apology to the Captain of the "Sirius" and his officer, and the Brazilian flagship of Admiral Goulves, the "Niteroi," fired a salute of 21 guns to the British flag, thus showing that the respect for the latter had been entirely enforced.

We have been unable to obtain any confirmation of the alleged insults to and assaults upon British merchants and residents in Rio, and rather doubt their having happened. At the same time it is quite true that there was a very strong feeling of irritation, but only in government circles, against the British and especially against the British gunboats, who were accused, we need hardly say quite erroneously, of favouring the insurgents and giving them supplies and munitions.

We hear shocking accounts of the cruelties practised by Peixoto's party

upon the rebel prisoners, who are being tortured in most inhuman and even unmentionable modes. This was only to be expected from a ruffianly despot of Peixoto's stamp, and doubtless his temporary success will make him more vindictive and cruel than ever. Some of these cruelties were personally witnessed by British officers, and inspired them with the greatest horror and indignation. On the other hand Admiral Saldanha and his companions are spoken of in very high terms, as being inspired with real patriotism and showing wonderful bravery and abnegation. All the courage, as all the sympathy, was on their side. Saldanha, we are credibly informed, was perfectly in a position to have replied to the bombardment of the city batteries, but refrained from doing so as he did not wish to wreck the city. We also learn that the insurgent vessels always showed the greatest consideration compatible with their belligerent position to the merchantmen in the harbour, and that the chief danger to the latter was generally from the government forts, which observed no scruples towards anyone.

The official papers recently received from Rio seem vying with each other as to which can tell the most monstrous falsehoods about affairs in Rio, but all their accounts are absolutely contradicted by those we receive from independent sources.

The Portuguese Government still seems unable to come to a decision about the refugees on board the Portuguese gunboats now in quarantine at Buenos Aires. In the name of common humanity it is to be hoped they will not be handed over to the tender mercies of such a conscienceless ruffian as Peixoto, and it will be a disgrace to Portugal if she accedes to his request. A Washington telegram of Wednesday reiterates that President Cleveland has refused to plead on their behalf.

We may add that Admiral Saldanha has inspired great respect among the foreign naval officers with whom he came in contact at Rio, and they speak in sympathetic terms of his courage and courtesy, adding that they believed him to be inspired by purely disinterested patriotic motives, to rid his country of the pernicious rule of a vulgar military despot. Some of them consider it a great mistake that the insurgents did not receive recognition as belligerents, but this was chiefly due to the influence of the United States in favour of Peixoto.

We learn that the Congress of Pernambuco State has dissolved itself as an act of protest against the military impositions of Peixoto in the private affairs of the State. A little more of his rule and every State in the Union will be in arms against him—and yet he dares to say the revolution was over!

SUNDRIES.

Nothing new in political circles yesterday, and the important question of the Jefes Politicos remained where it was. The people are getting rather impatient and beginning to think it time that the Government gave some clearer indications of its intentions. In this, as in certain other matters, such as the removal of Abella and Brian, every day's delay will diminish the confidence and hopes aroused and the sympathy expressed towards President Borda. He owes it to himself to settle such matters as soon as possible.

Yesterday's *Siglo* contained a letter of nearly four long columns from Dr. J. P. Ramirez concerning the Western Railway affairs. Our readers may well excuse us for not giving a digest of so lengthy and complicated a matter, but as soon as we find it in a shorter and more intelligible form, it shall be laid before them. The gist of Sr. Ramirez' lengthy communication seems to be in the first sentence, where he states that although the affair may have been turbid enough originally, at present it is being settled solely on the basis of legitimate rights and claims.

Yesterday's *Nacion* simply splutters and howls with inarticulate rage because the *Siglo* insists on a speedy reform of the shameful electoral law that produced the fraudulent elections of last November. This is intelligible enough. No one knows better than the *Nacion* that if even a moderate degree of honesty were introduced into the elections, the party it delights in calling its "friends" would speedily be eliminated from public life and office, prevented from further misrepresenting the country in the Chambers, and relegated to that unhonorable obscurity which they have eminently qualified themselves to adorn. Once the people's votes are counted the "cherrista" party in the Chamber will be represented by a round, round O. Of course the *Nacion* is angry.

It is said that the Minister of Government intends to overhaul the Post Office. He will certainly find a great deal in this Department that requires reform, for the service is much below the mark. As, however, the Postmaster General is his own brother, we are afraid the overhaul will be more a matter of form than of fact.

We understand that Dr. Alberto Niu, Uruguayan Minister to Great

Britain, will return to his post about the middle of the present month. Nothing more has been heard for the present about the claim he made to Government against the Consulship General being separated from his post. It is hinted that he may be sent on a special mission to the United States with the object of obtaining some advantages for the introduction of Uruguayan raw products. This would respond to the President's intentions of developing the natural resources of the Republic.

Sr. J. J. Castro, the Minister of Foment, has expressed the idea of taking a tour through the Departments as soon as his office is in working order, possibly next month. He wishes to stimulate a spirit of initiation not only amongst the local authorities, but amongst the farmers and residents in general, so as to be able to carry out various works of public interest and immediate benefit for the camp populations. His very laudable idea is to introduce these improvements without recourse to loans or to charges on the exhausted State Treasury. He is intimately acquainted with the interior, its necessities and its people, and he thinks that if the spirit of enterprise can be roused, all his ideas may be carried out. For our part, we would add that the first and absolutely necessary step to this is to restore confidence by giving the camp more trustworthy local authorities and Jefes Politicos.

The Direction General of Cemeteries entertains the idea of closing the Central Cemetery to further burials except for those who have family vaults or burial niches already purchased there. The measure would be wise, for the Cemetery is already very full, and it can hardly be beneficial to the health of the populous neighbourhood which has grown up round it.

According to the *Bien*, negotiations are on foot for renting the National Hotel for the use of the National University, the present accommodation having long been inadequate. We understood that it had been settled some time ago that the Courts of Justice were to be removed to this Hotel. Perhaps, however, it is considered capacious enough for both purposes.

Sr. Vidiella, Minister of Finance, has recently inspected all the Custom House offices. He has specially recommended the Director of Customs that in future all vacancies amongst the officials should be filled with strict attention to the principle of promotion by seniority, which has not hitherto been done.

The proverbial inaccuracy of the *Buenos Aires Standard* combined with its invariable refusal to make an amende honorable for its frequently mischievous misstatements (as in the "Nasmyth" case) has called down upon it the severe wrath of the Buenos Aires correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who writes to a contemporary saying:—"The public and the foreign correspondents in this city are very merciful indeed to the innate absurdities of *The Standard's* utterances: consideration for age and want of tact accounts for the admittance and maintenance of much silliness, but even the proverbial liberties taken have a limit, and *The Standard* would do well to be more accurate when referring to me, or he may be placed in a somewhat ridiculous position by being 'hoist with his own petard.'"

The Argentine cruiser "25 de Mayo" with the remains of Sr. Peña on board, left last night, and Buenos Aires will celebrate the arrival to-day by a holiday. Perhaps when the fuss is all over, some one will kindly condescend to inform the wondering public what he did and what it was all about. We would like to know, you know.

The "Ciudad de Cádiz," which left for Cádiz on Wednesday, took with it, unnoticed and unheeded, the remains of Dr. Emilio Reus, the wild speculator of the inflation period of 1887-90, the founder of the National Bank, the National Company, and numerous other speculative concerns whose failure contributed to the financial crisis of the last four years, in short the John Law of Uruguay. Dr. Reus, after consuming two or three fortunes, died in comparative obscurity and poverty some two years ago, and all his schemes have come to grief.

A Larnaca telegram says that the Cypriotes are agitating against British rule and for annexation to Greece.

On Wednesday night there was another anarchist outrage in Paris. A dynamite bomb exploded in the Foyot Restaurant, Rue de Tournon, a place of resort for students and literary men. A fearful panic was caused, and three persons were injured seriously. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The Society for the Protection of Animals has very properly called the attention of Government to the fact that at a certain place near Villa Colon the law is broken by the holding of a kind of bull-fight in which steers are put to death in a cruel fashion, the affair being semi-public.

The British Hotel at Frankfurt has been destroyed by fire, ten persons perishing in the flames.

A Washington telegram says that in the second discussion of the

Bland Silver Bill by the Deputies, it was approved but not by a majority of two-thirds, and therefore the President's veto holds good and the Bill is shelved.

The Custom House paid \$3,831 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

From London telegrams we learn that the British forces have been triumphant at Akra on the Gold Coast. They contemplate establishing a Protectorate in Ashantee territory.—The notorious anarchist Meunier, wanted for being concerned in the Vary Restaurant explosion, was arrested as he was about to embark for foreign parts. He will be extradited to France.

BUENOS AIRES

The Brazilian refugees on board the Portuguese men-of-war are treated in an unwarranted and barbarous manner. They are refugees and not prisoners. They are in Argentine waters and are therefore amenable to Argentine laws, not being part of the Portuguese crews nor Portuguese subjects, and the Argentine Government, if appealed to, should demand that they be allowed to go free. In the meantime, two deaths from yellow fever have occurred and the health authorities have so reported. The Portuguese Minister says there is no yellow fever on board. Waiting the first question, it is most certainly the duty of the Argentine Government to order these ships away or into quarantine. Certainly, there is no reason why the public health should be menaced by a dispute between Portugal and Brazil.

The Portuguese Minister declares that the hygienic condition of the Portuguese warships is excellent—from a Portuguese point of view—though the Department of Hygiene declares that they constitute a serious danger to the public health, and has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there is yellow fever on board the "Mindello."

The sub-committee of ladies of the Red Cross has sent on board the two ships, for the use of the refugees, a considerable quantity of sheets, blankets, pillows, and provisions. The doctor of the floating hospital confirms the statement that the two sick men transferred from the *Mindello* are suffering from yellow fever. The Grand Master of Argentine Freemasonry has telegraphed to the King of Portugal and Marshall Peixoto asking them to permit the refugees to be landed and to the President of the United States of North America asking him to use his influence for that purpose.

Messrs. Staudt & Co. have commenced proceedings against the Havas Agency to recover £40,000 for damages, in consequence of the Agency having telegraphed to Montevideo that they had made an arrangement with their creditors.

Thomas Cawthorne, residing in the camp of Don Francisco Caoceros, near Las Flores, wishes to have information about his father, John Pearson Cawthorne, formerly of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, or of his mother.

Mr. Frank Spring died suddenly from heart disease on Sunday afternoon, while walking near San Roque Hospital. He was related to an old Boston family and also to the family of the late Andrew C. Bean. The funeral took place on Monday in the Chacarita Cemetery.—*B. A. Herald.*

WRECKAGE BY THE LORDS

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.
During the present Session the House of Lords have passed resolutions or mutilated Bills affecting every part of the United Kingdom. At one time it has been London, especially though the County Council, that has been flouted; at others it has been Wales, or England and Wales together, Scotland and Ireland, that have severally suffered. In London the blighting influence of the Lords has been felt in four or five distinct directions. What has been done may be shown under separate headings, thus:

LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.—In May a Select Committee of the Lords struck out of the County Council Bill that part which would have provided for the opening of Lincoln's Inn Fields to the public, and thus a desirable place of recreation remains closed in a neighbourhood where, open, it would be a great boon.

THAMES AND LEA.—In June and July the Lords refused to give the London County Council any adequate representation on the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards, notwithstanding that London has an enormous interest in such representation.

BETTERMENT.—In July they began their formal opposition to the principle of betterment, and have since maintained it, thus preventing the County Council from commencing various public works that are urgently required and that would have provided employment for a large number of men this winter.

RATES.—The Lords further refused to allow the County Council to spend 10,000, for necessary public inquiries, and thus came near to an unconstitutional interference with taxation.

VESTRY REFORM.—While hampering the London County Council in

Friday, April 6, 1894.

every possible way, a few days ago they struck the clause out of the Local Government Bill that would have provided for the reform of London Vestries and have led to improved district administration.

In matters of a wider and national importance the list of mutilations effected by the Lords is a still longer one. It includes the following:

LAND LAW REFORM.—In March, the Lords threw out the Law of Inheritance Amendment Bill, which proposed to alter the law of inheritance in the direction of assimilating the distribution of real property in the case of intestacy with the distribution of personal property, and which would in such cases have abolished primogeniture.

RAILWAY SERVANTS.—In June, they robbed the Railway Servants' (Hours of Labour) Bill of an important provision by carrying an amendment declaring that the Bill should not apply to servants of a railway company who are not in the opinion of the Board of Trade directly or indirectly engaged in or concerned with the movement of traffic, the effect being to exclude men employed in railway workshops and factories from the benefits of the Act.

EDUCATION.—Early in the Session they passed a reactionary Education Bill, introduced by the Bishop of Salisbury, that would have upset the religious settlement of 1870.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.—By insisting on the principle of "contracting out" they destroyed the Employers' Liability Bill with all its valuable provisions in the interest of workers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In the dealing with the Local Government Bill, the Lords introduced a series of most damaging amendments, rendering nugatory the provisions relating to charities, the use of school-rooms, allotments, and other matters; but these amendments have since been rejected by the Commons, and it remains to be seen what the result will be.

WELSH.—As to matters affecting Wales, it may be stated that in August the Lords set themselves to mutilate the scheme for establishing a Welsh University, and in the following month passed addresses to Queen against technical and intermediate education schemes for the countries of Cardigan and Merioneth.

SCOTLAND.—In the past few days they have insisted upon amendments which have wrecked the Scotch Sea Fisheries Regulation Bill.

IRELAND.—After a debate of four days they rejected the Irish Home Rule Bill by 419 votes to 41, a majority of 378.

On some minor points the Lords have also effectively resisted the proposals of the Government, but the foregoing will suffice to show how ruthless has been their opposition to Liberal and progressive measures.

ON THE VERGE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

KINROSS ADVERTISEMENTS.

In six years the end of the nineteenth century will be reached, and the twentieth will dawn on humanity. The world is wondering, silently for the most part, what it will bring. Hope, which the poet tells us, "springs eternal in the human breast," naturally awakens at the prospect. Although there is no magic in numbers and no reason for expecting more from the twentieth century than from the nineteenth, yet we cannot forget that we measure future progress by past centuries of advancement. For the last nineteen hundred years, with an occasional relapse, mankind has been steadily moving forward, conquering the powers of nature, learning some of her secrets, and adapting himself to his surroundings. Always in an experimental stage, fashioning new tools and dreaming strange dreams which he calls philosophy, man never loses hope. With a long and honourable record behind him, can he be blamed for believing there is a still nobler future before? The absolute perfectibility of the human race will possibly never be attained. Ere that golden period be reached, the earth's crust may have become too cold to support life, as the men of science gloomily predict it must in a few millions of years. But nothing will convince man that the present is the ultimate goal of his progress. Before New Year's Day 2000 dawns on him, man hopes to have added a remarkable record to his achievements. Even our pessimists do not deny us progress, but merely an increase of happiness, which is a very different thing. What the political prospects may be no one can venture to predict. It is safe to say they will be very different from our anticipations. Is Socialism before us, or must Individualism still more vigorously develop? The imaginative world developed? Socialism as a system dwells on man's air and destiny, and Belshazzar's castles have impressed us more strongly than most of us are willing to admit. The present age has seen a vast accumulation of wealth; it is to be earnestly hoped the coming century may see its more equal diffusion. Pauperism is an ugly blot on two thousand years of progress and Christianity.

What will be the actual conditions of life through the coming century, and which one of the social reformers' theories will be realized? How far will science be able to lighten the burden of humanity? Ignorance is still the evil against which we most constantly war. If the poverty and half the suffering of the world is due to want of knowledge, if the world thoroughly understood the problem of living and husbanding its resources, want would cease. The coming generations will call in many allies to their help. Chemistry and electricity promise to be their most powerful servants. The kitchen will, perchance, become converted into a household laboratory, where

there shall be no coal, no ashes, no dust, no heat, no waste, and no unnecessary labour. Chemistry will give us cheap food and warmth, and if there is an abundance for all who will work, the great problem of the unemployed will be solved. At present we are surrounded by wasted energies with the coming generations will subdue and bend to their service, as our fathers did steam, and as we ourselves are doing with electricity. Who can help being optimistic over the future of physical science when a man has learnt to study nature with a hundred keen eyes? Of course, some of us have forebodings concerning the destiny of the human race, just as Malthus did. But it does not do to reckon only with the book of arithmetic when we are dealing with the future of men and women. Had Malthus known that the application of steam to locomotion was destined to solve the population difficulty, in which he beheld the arrest of progress and the retrogression of civilisation, his pessimism would never have clouded the musings of his contemporaries. Science has made fables impossible by permitting the abundance of one country to find a cheap market in the dearth of another. The temperate zones feed on the fruits of the tropics, and the sheep fattened in Australia have become the food of the British artisan. We are at present passing through a period of depression, and in the relation of capital to labour there are prospects of a change. This, for the moment, has quenched our optimism, but it need not make us despair.

ELECTRIC SIGNALLING WITHOUT WIRES.

In a paper read before the Society of Arts recently, Mr. W. A. Preece, F.R.S., considered the subject of sending signals by means of electricity from one place to another without the intervention of any conductor, unless the all pervading ether be termed a conductor. In 1884 it was noticed that messages sent through insulated wires buried underground in the Gray's Inn-road, were read upon telephone circuits carried on the tops of the houses 80 ft. away. In 1885 it was found that currents passing in a telegraph line between Durham and Darlington produced effects in a parallel line ten and a quarter miles distant. These results were not conclusive, because it could not be proved that they were not due to accidental connections through the network of wires between those two places. In short, it was doubtful whether they were the result of induction or of conduction. But in 1886 experiments were made on parallel lines four and a half miles apart between Bristol and Gloucester, where there were no intermediate conductors to vitiate the results. Moreover, the circuits used were metallic throughout. Under these circumstances, only weak disturbances were detected, though when the experiments were repeated in 1889 in the light of experience more success was obtained. The theoretical possibility of signalling without wires was thus shown, and in 1892 a practical test was made in the Bristol Channel. On Lavernock Point, near Cardiff, a copper wire 1,267 yards long was hung on poles, the circuit being completed by earth. On the sands at low-water mark, 600 yards from this circuit, and parallel to it, two covered copper wires and one bare one were laid down, their ends being buried deep in the sand. On Flat Holm Island, 31 miles away, another covered wire 600 yards long was laid down. On the shore an alternating current (which was controlled by a Morse key), with a frequency of 192, a voltage of 165, and of any considerable strength up to 15 amperes, was sent through the primary circuit. The signals received on Flat Holm on the secondary circuit produced sound and were read on a pair of telephones. By this means messages were successfully sent. The same method was tried with another island, Steep Holm, 535 miles away, but was scarcely successful. Disturbances were indeed perceptible, but the signals could not be read. Such experiments, in which careful precautions were taken to eliminate the effects of earth-currents, proved the possibility of signalling between England and France without any wire being carried across the Channel. But the expense would not be negligible, for at Lavernock P. a 2-horse power engine was required to get Preece's current of four miles. Mr. Preece also described experiments with parallel wires about 1 1/4 miles apart stretched on poles along the banks of the Caledonian Canal, near Inverness. Here, with the use of ordinary telegraphic apparatus, Morse signalling was easy and speaking by telephone possible. Mr. Preece's critics contend that his results are due to conduction through the earth. He himself maintains they are due to electro-magnetic induction. The rapidly alternating current in the primary circuit throws the surrounding ether into oscillations, and energy is radiated in "electric waves" these waves spread out, as do waves of light, and, if they fall on conductors properly placed and sympathetically prepared, are reconverted into an alternate current in the secondary circuit.

THE PRISON BABY AS PRISON REFORMER.

The Christian Union suggests that the Home Secretary might take a hint from the novel experiences of a Russian gaoler, with an account of which it has been favoured. The gaoler was Colonel V., and his wife had just arrived to take charge of a large prison in one of the central provinces. The Colonel was a terrible disciplinarian, but a kind enough man in his way. His wife

was a gentle little enthusiast, and had made up her mind to reform all the female prisoners. This particular gaol had a very bad reputation, and the female prisoners especially were often in mutiny. Colonel V. got along famously with the males, but the females were too much for him, and he meditated flogging and all sorts of terrible measures. Once Mrs. V. took a walk through the prison yard when the female prisoners were exercising. Behind her walked a nurse, with her baby. The prisoners, as soon as they got sight of the baby, flocked around, and Mrs. V., at first fearing violence, was relieved to see that only baboon-ry was intended. First one and then another of the women begged to hold the child a moment, and some laughed with joy and many shed tears. Madame V. had a happy thought, and she spoke it out. "The best conducted woman of you all at the end of the week will be allowed to nurse baby for half an hour." Never was a change so instantaneously wrought. The women became as little children, amenable to every word of the warders, and at week's end it was with the utmost difficulty that Madame V. could decide among so many well-conducted prisoners, which had the best claim to the promised reward. The baby's visits were afterwards frequent, and the wards were completely reformed.

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

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, April 5, 1894.

Closing quotations.
U. Consols. (London), cash, 42 1/2.
U. Consols. (M.V.), cash, 41.30.
Interior Debt, cash, 41.30.
Mortgage Bank, cash, 17.60.
Do. end of month, 17.80.
Cedulas A., cash, 39.40.
Mortgage Certificates, cash, 39.

The market was in a weak and unsteady mood to-day. \$20,000 Cedulas went at 39.40 to 39.20, closing at 39.40. \$10,000 Mortgage Certificates at 39. \$11,500 Interior Debt at 41.20 and 41.30. 410 Mortgage Bank shares at 17.60 to 17.80, closing at 17.60 for tomorrow, 17.80 for end of month. \$340 Consolidated Debt at 41.20 and 41.30. The London quotation continues to recede and now is at 42 1/2.

Sales		
1st RING		
Mortgage Bank.		
60 cash	17.50	
Interior Debt.		
\$5000 cash	41.20	
AFTER HOURS.		
Mortgage Bank.		
100 Apr. 30	17.80	
Cedulas A.		
\$5000 tmw	39.40	
10000	39.20	
Consolidated Debt.		
\$4700 cash	41.20	
2nd RING.		
Mortgage Bank.		
80 tmw	17.50	
20 cash	17.50	
Interior Debt.		
\$1500 cash	41.30	
AFTER HOURS.		
Mortgage Bank.		
100 Apr. 30	17.80	
50 cash	17.60	
Interior Debt.		
\$5000 tmw	41.30	
Cedulas A.		
\$5000 tmw	39.40	
Consolidated Debt.		
\$4700 tmw	41.30	
Mortgage Certificates.		
\$10000 tmw	39	
EXCHANGE.		
Bank.		
Commercial.		
London 90 d/s. 51 1/2.	51 1/2.	
Paris . . . 90 d/s. 54 1/2.	54 1/2.	
Amsterd. 90 d/s. 54 1/2.	54 1/2.	
Rio Jan. . . 25.850.	26.400.	
Fuenos Aires 1/2 dis. 8 1/2.	8 1/2.	
Discount	8 to 9 1/2.	

BUSINESS NOTES.
—Secs. C. Burmeister and Ramón River have been appointed to enquire, on behalf of the creditors, into the application of Farini and Sons for a moratorium. The liabilities of the firm are said to reach half a million of dollars.

—The Superior Tribunal of Justice has issued a sentence qualifying as fraudulent the bankruptcy of A. Sagasti and Sons, recently of Calle Riocor, and referring the case to the Criminal Judge to make good their responsibility.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 854 and closed at 854 70.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 9 3/8 to 5/16 to 1 1/4 per milreis.

—Titles of broker and public auctioneer have been issued to Sr. José Monlie.

—The «Eolo» brought yesterday from N. Palmira \$700 to Corbacho, \$574 to Alvarez, also from B. Aires \$3000 Arg. to B. Tejada.—The «Montevideo» brought from Paysandú \$400 to London Bank, from Dolores \$250 to Taranco.

Buenos Aires, April 5.

Gold, cash, 354.30.
Do. end of month, 355.50.
Fondos Públicos 1892, cash, 65.
Titulos Banco Nacional, cash, 78.

Do. end of month, 79.50.
Muelle Catalinas, cash, 5.
La Buenos Aires, Compañía de Seguros, cash, 50.
Cedulas 8 1/2, cash, 2120.
Do. K, cash, 2120.
Do. E, cash, 25.
Do. P, cash, 24.
Do. A Nacionales, cash, 101.50.
The Venus sails.

Botica Inglesa "Hutchinson"

(ENGLISH DISPENSING CHEMISTS)

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

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

Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Calle Iturzaingó.

Sucursal—Calle Rivera, corner of Calle Defensa.

Oriental & Platense Telegraph Co.

Calle 25 de Mayo, Corner of Zabala, opposite English Bank.

Direct Communication with Brazil and all parts of the Argentine Republic.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES.

Telegrams for Europe and North America by three distinct routes.—

Via Galveston, by the Central & S. American Telegraph Co.

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

Via Antilles, by La Société Française des Câbles Submarines.

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

E. JONES, General Manager.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited

MERCHANTS AND PROPRIETORS

COAL DEPOTS

St. Vincent C. V. Pernambuco Bahia Rio de Janeiro Santos Montevideo Buenos Aires La Plata

ALSO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS AT CARDIFF AND BARRY.

HEAD OFFICE

7, DRAPERS GARDENS, LONDON. E. C.

Stocks always kept of only very best descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal.

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

55 CALLE SOLIS, MONTEVIDEO.

365, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

380 pm.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, April 5, 1894.

—Str. Golondrina from B. Aires, 43 pass.

—Str. Montevideo from Salto, 18 pass.

—Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 55 pass.

—Str. Norseman from Pernambuco.

—Str. Britannia for Liverpool, 93 pass.

—Str. Eolo for B. Aires.

—Str. Golondrina for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and intermediate to Asunción. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.45 p.m. maritime branch 5.15 p.m.

—The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and intermediate to Salto. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.45 p.m. maritime branch 5.15 p.m.

—The str. LA PLATA will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1.30 p.m. maritime branch 2.30 p.m.

—The str. GUAIA will leave TO-DAY for Santos, Rio Janeiro and Gezoa. Correspondence as above.

OTHER DATES

—The str. ROSARIO will leave April 9 for Bahia and Hamburg.

—The str. IBERIA will leave April 9 for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

Emulsion de Scott

Un niño raquítico está en constante peligro. Precisa hacerle recobrar las carnes, vigor y fuerza para este objeto no hay medicamento que pueda siquiera compararse a la Emulsion de Scott.

Montevideo, Mayo 10 de 1892.

«El Médico cirujano que suscribe declara: que la Emulsion de Scott es muy eficaz para el desarrollo de los niños y para las personas débiles de las vías respiratorias.»

Dr. Bartolomé Bosio. (Cuidado con las falsificaciones)

AMUSEMENTS

Nuevo Politeama

(CORNER QUEQUAY AND COLONIA)

SR. CIACCHI'S COMPANY OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Selected Artists. Full chorus, ballet and orchestra.

Moderate Prices.

Saturday, April 7.

FAVORITA

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaíso

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Oreana

Captain T. E. Kite.
18th April, 1894.
Direct for Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Sorata

Captain Styer.
2nd May, 1894.
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Iberia

Captain Geo. Massey R. N. R.
9th April 1894.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

Orellana

Captain H. W. Hays.
21st April 1894.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

DIRECT STEAMERS TO EUROPE.

The str. «Oreana» sailing 18th April and «Iberia» sailing 16th May will proceed direct to Lisbon without calling at Brazilian ports.

* The «ORELLANA» will come direct from Europe without touching at Brazil. During yellow fever season in Brazil this year every alternate steamer sailing from Europe will come direct from LISBON without touching at Brazilian ports, so as to avoid quarantine in the River Plate.

The s.s. «Orellana» and «Oreana» 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.

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

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

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

—WILSON SONS & Co. LIMITED—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, Reconquista 365.

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

«Norton» Line of Steamers

NORTON and SON, BUCKNALL NEPHEWS

New York, London.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

(Calling at Rio Janeiro only)

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

Liverpool.

s.s. TROPEA 2500 tons APRIL 5

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers

For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents—

And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 287 or o Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York; Bucknall Bros. 23 Leadenhall St., London.

N Z S Co.

N. ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

Monthly Line of Steamers between

New Zealand and London, calling at

MONTEVIDEO AND PLYMOUTH

Without touching at Brazilian

Ports.

FLEET.

Rachine 6127 tons, leaving 4163 tons.
Wickto 4765 tons, leaving 4163 tons.
Koh-u-a 4474 tons, leaving 4163 tons.
Kimitaka 4173 tons, leaving 4050 tons.
Otaru 3808 tons.

The R. M. S.

KAIKOURA

LIT BY ELECTRICITY

Sails on 13th April, 1894,

DIRECT FOR

Plymouth and London

Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

AGENTS

Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd.

MONTEVIDEO,

MAUÁ DRY DOCK

MONTEVIDEO

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

The Montevideo Gas Co., Ltd.,
Calle 25 de Mayo No. 338.

Thos. F. Lane,
General Manager,
125 pm.

Dankelman and Schrader

English Tobacco Store.

233 Calle 25 de Mayo-233

MONTEVIDEO.

Large stock of English and North American tobaccos and cigarettes. Sole importers of genuine Egyptian and Turkish cigarettes.
Deposit of Havannah and German Cigars.
Always on hand assortments of Meerschaum and Briarroot Pipes, India rubber and Horse Pouches, Cigarette cases, Cigar-holders, etc.

SALON ORIENTAL

Sombreros y gorras para señoras

GRAN SURTIDO EN NOVEDADES DE PARIS

Taller en la casa para confección y composturas tanto en adorno como reforma.

257-CALLE SARANDI-257

F. S. G.

W. MEIKLE Y Ca.

64 - CERRO - LARGO - 64

INTRODUCTORES

Piezas de todas clases, para herreros, carpinteros, etc. como tambien tirantes y vigas de fierro para construcciones, azulejos, inodoros, etc., etc.

Alambres para cercos de acero y de fierro; patentes y media patente; extractores y pines de fierro galvanizado para techos; idem liso; zinc de todos los adms; caballetes, tornillos, clavos y rosas galvanizadas; flejes de todas clases; hojalata de todas clases y tamaños; ollas y cacerolas estañadas, baldes sencillos, ralladores y ramachados; loca piedra labrada; porcelana, vidrieria y cristaleria; cenizas de soda; soda clasica y un variado surtido de artículos de goma, etc., etc.

Unico agente en el Uruguay, de las máquinas agrícolas, industriales, etc., etc., de Richard Harmsby & Sons de Gantham, Inglaterra.

Portland marca legítima ELEFANTE.

96 pm

English Drapery Store

First class assortment of English soft goods, dress materials, hosiery, haberdashery, linen, tweeds and cashmeres. New seasons goods.

CALLENDER AND Co.

142 - Calle Sarandi - 142
(CORNER OF ZABALA)

MONTEVIDEO

105 pm.

The Rio News.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

(Established 1873; Reorganized 1879)

The only English newspaper published in Brazil.
Circulates widely throughout Brazil and in foreign markets interested in Brazilian trade and investments.
Special attention given to the publication of commercial and financial information, market reports, exchange, stock transactions, official acts affecting commerce and industry, etc., etc.

An exceptionally good medium for first class advertisements.
Foreign subscriptions: £2 per annum.
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For further particulars, address the Proprietor:

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Caixa A, Rio de Janeiro.

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Poner mucho cuidado que el producto lleva la leyenda de la dinamita.



Depositos en Montevideo: A. DEMARCHI & Co. y A. BELLAIR.

Banco de Londres y Brazil

Capital suscrito... £ 1,500,000
Id. integrado... £ 750,000
Fondo de reserva... £ 500,000

SUCURSAL EN MONTEVIDEO, ZABALA 85

Gira letras de cambio sobre las siguientes plazas

Londres, Glyn, Mills, Currie, Co.—PARIS Mallet Frères y Ca.—HAMBURG Los señores J. B. Gossler y Ca.—AMSTERDAM, Banque d'Anvers—GENOVA, Grand Brown y Ca.—DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA, Varios correspondientes.—SUCURSALES EN NUEVA-YORK, OPORTO LISBOA, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, SAN PAULO, RIO GRANDE, FLORES, PORTO-ALGORE, BUENOS AIRES—DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL, Varios correspondientes.

Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, Paris, Portugal, Brazil y Nueva York.
Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre plazas.
Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes.
En depósito a plazo fijo y a retirar con 30 días previo aviso.

ABONA POR DEPOSITOS FIJOS.
Por 3 meses a razon de 4 % anual.
Por 6 meses a razon de 4 1/2 % anual.
Con 30 días de aviso a 4 % anual.
77-pm.

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros

DE N. GODDARD

53 CALLE SOLIS 53 (ALTOS)

Seguros Contra Incendio.

COMPANIA

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

SEGUROS MARITIMOS Y FLUVIALES

Compañía British & Foreign

78pm

WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

COOPER SHEEP DIP

THE CHAMPION!!

HIGHEST AWARD FOR EXHIBIT

AND

OVER 500 PREMIUMS GAINED BY COOPER-DIPPED SHEEP.

Half the entire Sheep exhibited were Cooper-dipped, and nearly half of these obtained premiums, while they also secured above ONE-HALF OF THE TOTAL FIRST PREMIUMS, testifying in a remarkable manner to the sterling merits of the Dip, and establishing a record quite unparalleled in the history of Sheep Shows and Sheep Dips.

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

CHICAGO DEPOT, 178 Michigan St. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Unicos introductores Carlisle Smith y Ca.

Calle Rincon 29, Montevideo.

Agente viajero en Campaña G. Lucas-Carcraft, quien se encarga de enseñar a los interesados el modo de bañar y las ventajas que ofrece.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT

is often the whole secret of success in business. Advertisers should remember this and take note that they can now secure some excellent and advantageous spaces in this paper at exceptionally cheap rates, which will not be raised to permanent advertisers when the revival comes—If it ever does come. If matters get worse, we may begin to consider the advisability of doing what we cannot do at present, namely, inserting advertisements

FREE OF CHARGE

Gold Medals,



Paris, 1873: 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, 999 M, 983 (oblique), Fine Points—163, 166, 287, 908, 909.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1883

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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Something for everybody to read

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post, or at the office from 9 o'clock a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. daily. For terms, etc., Apply to THE MANAGER.

CALLE TREINTA Y TRES 61

MONTEVIDEO

Tonico, Reconstituyente, Regenerador

VINHO DE MARSA

de Doutor MOUCELOT, da Faculdade de Paris

Aprovado pela Academia de Medicina

Este precioso producto é recomendado pelas autoridades medicas mais celebres, as pessoas atacadas de debilidade, proveniente da natureza do clima, excessos, doencas, ou casos que necessitam de reconstituicao e regeneracao do organismo enfraquecido.

O VINHO de MARSA do Doutor MOUCELOT, actua a circulacao, excita e restitue as funcoes digestivas, recupera as forcas e da o vigor e a saude.

Com grande successo, recommenda-se o VINHO de MARSA, no rachitismo, Anemia, chlorosis, Cachexia, Fluxo branco, Fraquezas e debilidades provenientes de doencas, doencas a pobreza de sangue, e com certeza o Tonico, reconstituyente e regenerador por excellencia e mais poderoso e de uma efficacia sem contestos.

Consultar a nota acompanhando cada garrafa

J. BATARD MORINEAU & Co., Droguistas

50, Boulevard de Strasbourg, PARIS

E EM TODAS AS PHARMACIAS

Tomar cuidado com as falsificacoes.

British Bank of South America, Limited.

ESTABLISHED, 1863

Capital subscribed... £ 1,000,000
Do. paid up... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund... £ 820,000

London

Buenos Aires

Montevideo

Rosario de Santa Fé

Rio de Janeiro

Santos

San Paulo

Current accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
Commercial bills discounted.
Letters of credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers and drafts at sight, and up to 90 days' sight given, on its Head Office and Branches.

London Joint-Stock Bank, (Limd.), London,
Messrs. Heine and Co., Paris.
John Berenberg Gossler and Co., Hamburg.
also on

Italy, Spain, Belgium, North America,
Transfers of funds to or from this country and Europe can be effected through the medium of the Bank's chief offices at
2a Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
All kinds of Banking business done.

Interest on accounts current and for deposits:
On 30 days notice... 3 %
> 3 months fixed... 4 %
> 6... 5 %

74---Calle Zabala---74

71-pm.

The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited.

London: 15 Nicholas Lane, E. C.

Buenos Aires: 486--Piedad--494

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. 164 pm.

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 and Paysandú

Authorised Capital... £ 2,000,000

Subscribed Capital... £ 1,500,000

Reserve Fund... £ 800,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days notice of withdrawal. Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

Princes Street, London E. C.

OR OF THE

Paris Branch, 16 Rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And the principal towns of

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

AND OF

GERMANY BELGIUM

SPAIN ITALY

AFRICA—AUSTRALIA—BRAZIL—CANADA—CHILE—PORTUGAL—SWITZERLAND—UNITED STATES—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

RATES OF INTEREST

From 1st June and until further notice the following rates will rule:—

Allowed:—

On Deposits @ sight... nil.

> Deposits @ 30 days notice... 3 %

> Fixed Deposits for 3 months... 4 %

> Do. > 6... 5 %

Discounts, conventional

J. S. WRIGHT, Manager.

1 Junio, 1893 72 pm.

Aviso á los Consumidores

Los PRODUCTOS de la

PERFUMERIA ORIZA L. LEGRAND

11, place de la Madeleine, a PARIS

antes 207, rue Saint-Honore

ORIZA OIL • ESS. ORIZA • ORIZA LACTÉ • CREMA ORIZA

ORIZA-VELOUTÉ • ORIZA-TÓNICA • ORIZALINA • JABON-ORIZA

DEBEN SU ÉXITO Y EL FAVOR DEL PÚBLICO:

1. A la calidad particular que rigen su fabricación.

2. A la calidad insuperable y a la suavidad del perfume.

PERO COMO SE PUEDE FALSIFICAR ESTOS PRODUCTOS ORIZA para evitar su reputacion,

advertimos a los Consumidores para que no se dejen engañar.

Los verdaderos productos se venden en todas las casas honorables de perfumeria y drogueria

Se envia franco de Paris el Catalogo ilustrado.

First produced and designated CORN FLOUR

by BROWN & POLSON in 1856.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

Was in the Field some time before any other was anywhere heard of, and no other has now an Equal Claim to the Public Confidence.

EXTRACTOS de ZENO & Co.

PARA EL PAÑUELO.

PROBARLOS ES ADOPTARLOS.

16, Rathbone Place, London, y todas las buenas establecimientos.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

"MAGDALENA"

Will sail on 10th April, 1894, for RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON and ANTWERP.
Taking passengers, mails, specie and cargo.

Great reduction in passengers 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 to the passages with the Agent on reasonable terms.

NEW YORK

Through tickets issued for passages from Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York and 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.

pm. Calle de las Piedras 108.

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS

PHOENIX ASSURANCE Co.

DE LONDRES

ESTABLECIDA EN 1782

(Compañía de Seguros contra incendios)

INDENITY

Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

(Compañía de Seguros Maritimos 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.

pm.

JOHN ADAMS

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

