

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

DR. 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 5 p.m. 87 pm.
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, alto.
SWORN TRANSLATOR AND PUBLIC AUCTIONEER. A. Horne Lavalle, Cerro 4c. Office, Piedras 138. 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.
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VINO ORIENTAL de Pascual Hargrave, garantido puro, embotellado ó en botellas y cuarterones. CONAC ORIENTAL, VINO Blanco y vinagre de vino de la misma procedencia. A. Lermite y Cia. únicos Agentes, CALLE CERRITO No. 80a. 201 pm.
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Entrance, 126 Calle Cerro.

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Professional and Business Cards, four lines, double column, per month \$ 2.00 gold.
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Agent in Buenos Aires, Mr. M. J. Byrne of the "Herald," Office, Calle Cuyo 488, 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. DENTON.

Notice to Advertisers.

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

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, APRIL 12, 1894.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.
Saints Zevon and Victor. Columbus discovered America, 1493. Gold found in Australia, 1851. 102 days past, 263 to the end of the year.

Parliament.

In the Chamber of Representatives, on Tuesday, after some routine business, the resignation of Dr. Brian as Deputy for Minas was accepted, on his being appointed Secretary to the President, as also that of Sr. S. A. Giffria the first substitute to his seat, and the second substitute Sr. F. A. Vidal, was called instead, taking the oath and his seat at once.

Sr. Vigil presented a Bill for the establishment of a Third Court of Justice, which he said had become entirely necessary through the accumulation of judicial work. This was referred to the Committee of Legislation.

Sres. J. A. Tarenne and Dr. Julian Herrera were named to fill vacancies on the Foment and Budget Committees respectively.

After some further routine business, the proceedings terminated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The deficit in the "eventuales" or sundry expenses in the different Ministries continues to be the chief political topic. The two official organs the *Heraldo* and the *Nacion* are immensely indignant at the charges made against the late administration in this connection and try to explain the matter away. Unfortunately their two accounts do not entirely agree with each other. According to the *Nacion* the Ministry of Finance has no deficit, and the deficit in the Ministry of War is only some \$100,000, caused by the extra expenses occasioned by the disturbances on the frontier. There was also a small deficit in the Ministry of Government occasioned by the sum assigned for police clothing being notably insufficient. The entire deficit of all the Ministries, concludes the *Nacion*, barely reaches \$200,000. It overlooks the fact, however, that there are still four months of the Budget to run, in which the sum assigned to the Ministries for the whole year being already exhausted, the deficit must inevitably be considerably increased. The *Nacion* is also horrified at the idea that the matter should be brought before the Chambers and thus be publicly ventilated. The question was discussed at length in the Cabinet Council of Tuesday afternoon, and, according to the *Siglo*, it was resolved in the only correct manner, namely an appeal to the Chambers.

It was announced yesterday that Sr. Enrique Kuby y Arteaga had resigned the post of Consul General in Great Britain to which he had been appointed by Dr. Herrera at the end of February, an appointment which gave rise to considerable adverse criticism at the time. No reasons are stated for the resignation, but it is thought that now the Consulship General may be restored to Dr. Alberto Nin the Minister, who has so long filled it most satisfactorily. Another rumour, however, avers that Chief of Police Abella will be given the post, thus removing him from his unpopular situation in Montevideo. We may mention that Dr. Nin leaves to resume his Ministry in London on the 18th instant.

The *Heraldo* denies the intention attributed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of suppressing the Legations in Europe.

Dr. Angel Brian has published a lengthy letter, in reference to the severe attacks made by the independent papers on his appointment as Secretary to the President, and purporting to clear his character from the imputations resting upon it. With regard to his acts as Chief of Police during the time of Santos

he publishes documents to prove that he merely carried out the orders of "President" Santos. He forgets, however, that no pretence of "superior orders" can shift the moral responsibility of participation in certain acts, and that there are certain cases in which obedience is a dis-honour. In any case, putting aside all Dr. Brian's previous career, his prominent share in the electoral frauds and immoralities which marked the close of the Herrera administration and the invincible popular belief that he is acting as agent of the ex-president to influence and direct the actual president, are quite sufficient to render his appointment improper and injudicious in the extreme in the eyes of the country which wishes to see the new president take an independent and reactionary course, freeing himself from the influence and purging himself from the innumerable evils of the past mis-administration. Dr. Brian may be the most malignant man in the country, but he is the last man who should have been selected for such a post. The *Siglo* says:—"In qualifying his appointment as shameful we neither referred to the personal conditions of Dr. Brian, nor to his political conduct during the time of Santos. We only censured that which was pertinent, the attitude of the new president in accepting the spiritual tutelage of Dr. Herrera by means of his most intimate employee and the leader of parliamentary unconditionality."

It is announced that Sr. Daniel Muñoz has definitely accepted his appointment as Jefe Politico in Florida, about which there was some doubt at first.

Politeama Theatre.

The benefit of the prima-donna Sr. Mazzi on Tuesday night was well attended and quite successful.

This evening will be given "El Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," a very attractive programme, though we venture to doubt the wisdom of placing together two works so very similar in style and treatment.

A great extra attraction has been provided in the engagement of the celebrated light soprano Sr. Luisa Trazzini, who has recently been creating a sensation in Buenos Aires, where she is freely compared to Patti—the fate of all light sopranos. She will appear in three operas only, the first being "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Saturday night.

The season will conclude at the end of the present month, and will be followed by a visit either from the popular Tomba Italian Operetta Company, or from a first-class Comic Zarzuela Company. We also hear that the "serpentine" dancer Miss Ida Thomson, who has made an enormous hit in Buenos Aires, will be engaged to appear in May or June.

BANK OF ENGLAND MEETING.

THE POSITION OF THE BANKING LIQUIDATION—THE IRREGULARITIES OF MR. MAY.

A general court of the directors and company of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, March 15, Mr. David Powell (the Governor) presiding.

The Governor said: I have now to acquaint the court that this is one of the half-yearly general courts appointed by By-law 12 for the making of dividends; that the net profits for the half-year ended February 28 last were £635,304 9s. 5d., making the amount of the rest on that day £3,636,687 17s. 11d.; and that, after providing a dividend of £4 10s. per cent, the rest will be £3,011,802 17s. 11d. The court of directors therefore proposes: "That a half-yearly dividend of interest and profits be made on April 5 next of £4 10s. per cent., without deduction on account of income-tax." Before putting formally the question as to the dividend, there are some matters to which I desire to make special reference. First, with regard to the present position of the Banking Liquidation. In September, 1893, I stated that the liabilities on August 31 amounted to £2,223,001, of which the debt due to the Bank was £4,095,000. Since that date the net result of the operations has been to reduce the liabilities to £3,537,667, a reduction of about £665,000, and the Debt due to the Bank £3,450,000, a reduction of £645,000. The assets on the 28th ultimo, according to a careful valuation in which, as on previous occasions, a low estimate has been adopted, stood at £4,023,241 compared with £4,641,650 in September last, and show an apparent surplus of assets over liabilities of £465,574, as against £418,649. The progress made has not been so great as we had hoped, but it has been steady, and as the estimated surplus is larger, while the liability has been considerably reduced, it is evident that the general position is not less satisfactory than when the figures were last placed before you. I must now refer to an event which has been the cause of great pain and regret to my colleagues and myself—namely, the removal of Mr. May from the chief cashiership of the Bank, a post he had held, and in which he had borne a high character, for twenty years. It became known to the Governor last November that Mr. May had seriously exceeded his authority, and had committed grave

irregularities in connection with advances made by the Bank to a certain number of its customers, and had further in one case, allowed a considerable overdraft without any authority whatever, and without the knowledge of the Governor. It transpired, moreover, that in violation of the strict rules of the Bank, Mr. May had engaged in Stock Exchange speculations which had placed him in serious pecuniary difficulties. Upon these disclosures there was no alternative but to require Mr. May's immediate resignation. These unhappy events proved that the checks hitherto existing upon the abuse of power by a highly placed and trusted officer of the Bank were insufficient. The administrative system hitherto in practice, especially in connection with advances, has in consequence been thoroughly reviewed, and measures have been adopted which it is believed will render such irregularities in future very difficult.

In the result the Bank will incur loss in respect of advances which are insufficiently covered. What the loss will be it is at present impossible to state with any approach to accuracy, as the securities have not been realised; but, after a most exhaustive examination, not only of the accounts to which reference has been already made, but also in view of the late heavy depreciation in securities of all the advances in London and at the branches, it has been deemed desirable to set apart a sum of £250,000 to meet all possible contingencies. For this sum, which is a maximum estimate, ample provision exists, and it is probable that the deficiency will prove materially less when the accounts are closed. It should be stated that this amount has no reference to any loss on the advances made during the crisis of 1890-91 to Messrs. Murrieta and Co., for which funds were specially reserved more than a year ago. We are, indeed, encouraged to think that the final result will be more favourable than we have assumed in our estimate. I may conclude by stating that all the securities which the Bank holds on its own account are of quite the highest class, consisting mainly of Government, colonial, Indian and corporation securities—the whole of those in the Issue Department being Government securities; and that they stand in our books at prices considerably below their market value. I need scarcely add that the Bank neither holds now on its own account, nor has it ever held, any securities of financial and trust companies. The Bank premises are all freehold. Those of the branches and the buildings owned by the Bank in Princes-street and Old Jewry are taken at a very low valuation, while the whole of the building in which we are assembled, with the land on which it stands, has long ceased to be included as an asset in the Bank accounts. The formal resolution is now before you. If I can explain anything further, so as to enable you to better understand what I have said, I shall be very pleased to do so.

Mr. John Jones said that Mr. Botley usually made a few remarks after the Governor had addressed the court, and he hoped that gentleman had not been driven off the line by the ridicule to which he and himself (the speaker) had been subjected in a certain publication. (Laughter.) He had not been able to hear all that the Governor had said, but he had looked at the newspapers, and had seen the proprietors had not got the same dividend as usual. Since they last met many things of interest had occurred in respect of this establishment, and he was anxious to know a little more about them; in fact, he had expected to have been able to hear more from the Governor. He had seen that irregularities had occurred in respect of some of the officers. Well, his experience was that in every establishment there were some servants who accepted the interests of their employers as their own interests, and there were others who cared nothing for their employers so long as they could sail cleverly and comfortably on. The first class ought to be honoured and rewarded, and, possibly, had that state of things existed to a greater extent at the Bank they might not at the present time have had to notice the resignation of any of their officers. That, however, was not material in the case, which he dared say had been cleared up; but what was material was that the proprietors were not getting so good a dividend as usual. This bank paid the poorest dividend of any banking establishment in London. True it was that nominally there might be 9 per cent, or even 10 per cent, per annum; but, then, one-third of the capital had no proprietary attached to it, and it went to swell the dividend on the remaining two-thirds. If they put together the value of the buildings and of the rest, and added them to the nominal capital of £14,000,000, they got the figure of £20,000,000, and when a dividend of 9 per cent. was offered, it was practically only 6 per cent. on the actual capital; but he did not complain, for it was not the purpose of this Bank to give a dividend, but rather to support the Government. (Laughter.) After referring to the several directions in which the

Bank supported the Government, the speaker went on to say he was thankful he had some interest in a concern of this magnitude and importance to the nation. He next alluded in complimentary terms to the directors of the Bank, and said it had been urged in many quarters that they ought to have a better system of government for the Bank of England, and that they ought to have a general manager instead of the successful and intelligent mercantile men who for two hundred years had kept the proprietors out of all dangers, and brought them safely into a position which was occupied by no other banking institution. He had read a pamphlet, published by one of the officers of the Board of Trade, which stated that for the last hundred years there had not been a bank on the Continent that had not failed; but the Bank of England had passed through two hundred years without any deficiency. That, he thought, ought to settle the question to which he had referred, for it showed that no change was wanted in the administration. In his concluding remarks Mr. Jones expressed a hope that there was a better feeling in the establishment than had prevailed for some time past, and that if any irregularity should ever occur in the future it would be at once checked. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Clark thought the term "irregularities" in connection with the action of the late chief cashier was rather a mild term to use, judging from what had become public. While he was glad to learn that the loss to the Bank had not been more than £250,000 in connection with anything Mr. May had done, they should bear in mind the losses which had been suffered by some of their customers who had acted on his advice. In one case alone, which came before him in the way of business, losses had been made amounting to £500,000; therefore, he thought that some investigation should be made of the chief cashier's irregularities, which had been viewed very lightly, but which appeared to him very grave. The influence of the chief cashier throughout the "House" had not been very good, and not always for the advantage of the "House." He was strongly of opinion that a thorough investigation of the matter should be made, and if anyone proposed a resolution he would be glad to second it. He did not wish to say any more, because the information he possessed had come before him in a confidential way.

Mr. Griffiths suggested that it would be a great convenience if the directors would consolidate the numerous Acts of Parliaments under which their powers were possessed. There were 60 principal Acts passed during the past two centuries and 37 others. They were voluminous in number, intricate in their clauses, and somewhat difficult to understand, and, therefore, it would be a great convenience if they could be consolidated.

The Governor, in reply, stated that he thought the more important questions asked were those put by Mr. Clark. Of course, this matter relating to Mr. May had been a very serious one indeed for them all, because Mr. May had great power, ability, and industry, and was respected, looked up to, and trusted by the directors, and it had been a very serious blow to them to find that he had been wanting in a proper conception of the duties of the trust reposed in him. The acts that Mr. May had committed were called irregularities for want of a better word. It was difficult to find an appropriate word to use, so he hoped they would accept the word "irregularities" as the best expression. Of course, they would understand that when a man holding the position Mr. May did had committed grave irregularities it was felt beyond him self. The whole matter had, however, been thoroughly sifted and looked into by the directors; but he did not think it was wise or right at a public meeting to go into all the details. Wherever they found anything wrong, he assured them that, as far as it had been in their power, they had taken steps to meet the difficulties, and prevent anything of the same nature occurring again. They would understand that no precautions could fully guard against a man holding the position of Mr. May abusing the trust reposed in him; but they had done their best, and they would continue to do their best, and he hoped they would meet with success. For the reasons he had given he did not wish to say anything more on that subject, because there might possibly still be some legal proceedings connected with the matter, and if there were not the matter had better die away. With regard to consolidating the Acts of Parliament under which the Bank was managed, that was a matter which the directors had had before them, as well as the question of altering some of the obsolete clauses in their charter; but, owing to the troubles and difficulties, to which he had referred in November last, it had been quite impossible to proceed with them. The matter had not been forgotten, but had actually been started.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the directors,

The Governor, in reply, said that no body of directors had ever gone through a more trying time than they had during the last six months—trying in more senses than one, for the work had been incessant and constant, and things had had to be routed into and found out, and there was, naturally, a feeling of suspicion thrown over the whole establishment. That feeling, he was glad to say, had not been justified to anything like the extent that might have been supposed. Still, everything had to be looked into, and that had given every individual director such work, he supposed, as had never fallen on directors of the Bank of England before. It was very satisfactory to know that the proprietors had still confidence in the directors, in spite of all that had occurred. He did not think the fault lay wholly with the directors. There might have been some fault in the system; but he could assure the meeting that the directors had always had the best interests of the proprietors thoroughly at heart.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

Our conjecture that something serious was occurring in Rio Janeiro is confirmed by the following telegram published yesterday:—"London, April 11, 2 a.m.—Telegrams have been received here from Rio Janeiro stating that the troops on the frontier of San Paulo State are marching towards the city. The Banks remain closed. Great fears prevail and complete want of security."

It would seem that telegraphic communication with Europe is not prohibited, only with the River Plate. This is of immense prejudice to commerce here, and should be protested against strongly if Peixoto were reasonable enough to listen to any protests. Perhaps, however, he does right to fear the River Plate, where he is held in little sympathy, his character being better known and his systematic falsehoods more easily exposed than in Europe.

The news from Rio Grande is uncertain and unreliable. The Legation makes light of the rising and pretends it will be quelled in a few days, but in all other quarters it is regarded as the most serious attempt the federals have yet made. It is evident that there was a cleverly concerted plan for a simultaneous rising and attack throughout the southern States, whilst Peixoto's attention is engaged in defending the capital from a threatened invasion so that he cannot send any reinforcements.

A telegram from Artigas states that Gumerindo Saraiva sent a train off the line at La Quinta station, containing the 29th and 32nd infantry battalions which were immediately destroyed. The government leader Colonel Telles with the troops of the garrison at Bagé is detained at Pelotas, unable to proceed to Rio Grande through the railway lines having been cut. It is rumoured that General Pira has suffered a reverse at Yaguaron. The federals are reported to have gained minor victories in several parts, and they daily receive accessions to their forces.

The "Tiradentes" and "Santos" which had been ordered to Desterro have reappeared at Rio Janeiro. It seems that when they appeared off Rio Grande the forts refused to let them enter, thinking they were part of the rebel fleet. It is evident that the "Tiradentes" has not much stomach for fighting.

A later telegram from Artigas, apparently of official origin, makes out that the reported destruction of two battalions of infantry by Saraiva is completely false and that they have arrived safely at Rio Grande, taking part in the combat against the invaders. It is also said that part of the invading forces are flying before the cavalry of General Telles. We make no pretence of reconciling the conflicting versions.

It seems that Admiral Saldaña refused to escape with the other refugees and remains on board the "Alfonso de Albuquerque." This was on account of a pledge he had given to the Commander. All the refugees on board the "Mindello" escaped, some 250 in number, including many officers, and are now in the lazaret at Martin Garcia. Those on the other vessel did not participate in the movement and remain where they were. The two Portuguese vessels are now off Punta del Indio on the Argentine coast, awaiting the arrival of the transport Alga (or Angola?) and will remain there without attempting to come to Montevideo.

SUNDRIES.

—Referring to the assertion of the *Nacion* that the Herrera administration was the most illustrious and honourable the country has had, the *Union Francaise* pertinently asks, what must the other administrations have been like? Worse than the worst is beyond the powers of imagination.

—The Government must be congratulated on the resolve to carry the question of the deficits to the Chambers, which is the only correct course. There is nothing more per-

micious and fatal than this policy of hushing up and covering up. The more often faults and scandals are exposed and investigated the less often are they likely to occur. And yet to read the way in which the "official" organs treat the matter, one would think the people had no right to know how the State was administered or what was done with the revenues they are taxed so atrociously to supply. Anyhow, if the late administration was so immaculate as they assert it was, it can have nothing to fear from any publicity, and should be rather anxious to court investigation than to avoid it.

—We much regret to announce the death, which occurred on Monday last from a very sudden and violent attack of pneumonia, of Mr. Thomas Linn, cashier of the cargo department of the Central Railway. Mr. Linn, who was only 33, was a native of Paisley, and had been resident in Montevideo for many years, being much esteemed by all who knew him. A sad part of the case is that he had opened negotiations for a life insurance a short time before his death, and every thing was completed except the medical examination, which he delayed for some reason, when his sudden death occurred, and he thus leaves his wife—the eldest daughter of Count Pres-Bonassi—and young child in difficult circumstances.

—The *Westminster Gazette* tells a splendid story of our democratic premier Lord Rosebery, whose chief grief is that he is not a commoner instead of a lord. When first taking his place as Chairman of the London County Council, in which post he earned such distinction, he particularly requested that he should not be addressed as "My Lord," but as plain "Sir" or "Mr. Chairman." Lord Rosebery is evidently of the stuff of which great men are made and England will yet be very proud of him.

—We hear that the U. S. gunboat "Alliance" will leave for Norfolk, Virginia, on Saturday or Sunday next.

—The death occurred on Tuesday of Don Francisco Rabajoli, proprietor of the long-established *San-Juan* in Calle Cármas, one of the oldest and best known stores in the city.

—The Federal Council at Berlin has approved the government scheme for minting 25 million marks in silver money.

—Sr. Luis Michelson has revived the proposal he laid before the Government some two or three years ago for the establishment of a National Stud for breeding horses for cavalry and police purposes.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires says that the election of Sr. Udaondo to the Governorship of the Province has made a bad impression there and is regarded as the precursor of further troubles and disorders. The capital itself has not been free from revolutionary rumours and alarms.

—A Washington telegram relates that there have been further troubles and serious riots with the Pennsylvania miners, the strike having broken out again. Another telegram says that the Senate has recommended the U. S. Government to establish relations with Mexico for the coinage of silver dollars, as a means of developing American commerce with Asia! We do not understand this.

—Sr. Luis Cardozo y Carvalho has been appointed Secretary to the Minister of Government. The appointment has given great satisfaction, and it had been hoped that he would occupy the same position with the President.

—The handsome house of General Salvador Tejés in Calle Yi has been sold by auction, fetching \$12,100. Purchaser Sr. Castro y Aresti. In the Reus boom this property cost Gen. Tejés nearly \$80,000.

—We learn that the U. S. Vice-consul Mr. Thomas Howard will leave for the States next month, accompanied by his family.

—The Custom House paid \$25,923 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

—From London telegrams we learn that Argentine stocks have fallen owing to the bad report of the situation given by the *Times* correspondent.—The Rev. Bernard P. Reilly, Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, is dead.—Conflicts have occurred at Cairo between British and Egyptian soldiers on guard.

BUENOS AIRES

—All kinds of frauds were practised by the Government party at Sunday's elections in the province of Córdoba. In the City, containing 60,000 inhabitants, the arrangements made were so excellent that only 305 persons were able to vote, of whom 184 voted for the Government candidates; 1500 persons of the opposition were prevented from voting. The same tactics were pursued in the country districts. At Villa Dolores there was a fight and several persons were killed and many more wounded.

—Mr. Ansell, acting British Consul in this city, will leave on the 19th for Rio Janeiro where he has been appointed British Vice Consul. The Consul-General in Rio will leave for England immediately after Mr. Ansell's arrival.

—The Argentine Pavilion, in Plaza San Martín, will be formally opened on Saturday next by the President of the Republic. Invitations to attend the ceremony will be issued to the diplomatic corps, the Press and to a favoured few. There will be a lunch for the invited guests. The public will be admitted to the evening at \$2 per head, but after the first day the charge for admission will be reduced to \$1.

—Several architects have responded to the appeal of the Anglican Church Committee and have obtained the necessary information for the preparation of plans for the Belgrano Church which it is proposed to erect there and which will, of course, be a dependency of St. John's Church.

Mr. Charles Dawney has generously given the necessary land; the cost of building is estimated at \$20,000.—*B. A. Herald.*

LONDON NOTES

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The new Session of Parliament was opened yesterday by Royal Commission. Measures were promised in the Queen's Speech dealing with Irish evicted tenants, registration, plural voting, Welsh and Scotch Disestablishment, the equalisation of rates in London, Local Government in Scotland, local control of the drink traffic, the promotion of conciliation in labour disputes, and other matters.

In the Lords, the Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Lord Swanssea and seconded by Lord Hawkesbury. Both made graceful reference to Mr. Gladstone's retirement, and Lord Salisbury, who followed, said they could offer their passing tribute to the most brilliant intellect devoted to the service of the State since Parliamentary government began. Lord Salisbury then went on to speak of foreign affairs and Home Rule. The Earl of Rosebery, in replying, expressed his deep sense of the loss sustained by Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the Cabinet. In alluding to Ireland, he declared that the Government would never concede the right of that hereditary House to force a dissolution. The Address was then agreed to.

Notice of the more important Bills mentioned in the Queen's Speech were given by Ministers in the Commons. Here the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Mr. Warner and seconded by Mr. Fenwick. Mr. Balfour, in alluding to Mr. Gladstone's retirement, said that every member owed the late Prime Minister a debt of personal and public gratitude for maintaining the high standard of public life that he had learned to admire in a different age, and had continued traditions with which no small part of the dignity and utility of the Assembly were inseparably bound up. He then went on to criticise the Government policy, and was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was deeply affecting in speaking of his late leader. In the debate which followed, Mr. Howard Vincent moved an amendment directed against the immigration of pauper aliens. This was defeated by 192 votes to 86, and the debate adjourned till to-day.

The first meeting of the Liberal party since the formation of Lord Rosebery's Government took place at the Foreign Office yesterday, when there was a very full attendance. The proceedings were perfectly unanimous and enthusiastic throughout. Lord Rosebery made a declaration of policy, in which he said that nothing was changed in the programme of the party except the men, and that they stood exactly where they did before. Measures which were mentioned in the Queen's Speech of last year still remained, and the Government had no intention of receding from them. Two points of policy—those of Welsh Disestablishment and Ireland—demanded a special word. He placed these in the forefront. On Home Rule their line was as direct as any that conducted to the goal. As to the House of Lords, the condition of affairs had become dangerous to the constitution of the country, and the present Government were not less alive to it than the Government just preceding them. The House of Lords must understand that though the task of revision was delicate the task of rejection was dangerous. Sir W. Harcourt, who followed, declared that his presence there was a proof that the temperance question had not been forgotten. As to the Lords, the question of their position was the question of the future. Mr. John Morley having spoken, several private members of the party—Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Whitbread, Sir George Osborne Morgan, Dr. Hunter, and Mr. Halley Stewart—declared themselves perfectly satisfied with the position taken up by the Government.

Last night the Conservatives and Dissenting Liberals of Leith Burghs decided to contest the seat vacant by Mr. Munro Ferguson's acceptance of office. Their candidate will be Mr. W. A. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left London for Brighton yesterday. Lord Rookwood presided yesterday over a largely attended and noisy meeting of shareholders in the Trustees' Executors' and Securities' Corporation, and made a speech defending the directors from the accusations brought against them. An amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried. "That the accounts be received but not adopted," and on this the chairman demanded a poll, which will take place next Monday. Subsequently a resolution was agreed to, directing that the scheme proposed by the shareholders' investigation committee should be referred to a committee of representatives of the different classes of the creditors and shareholders for consideration and report at a meeting to be held at Winchester House next Monday.

Sir James Stephen, formerly a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, died on Sunday at Redhouse Park, Ipswich, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was 64 years of age.

This morning are published some details obtained from a Matabele chief who was an eye-witness of the last stand made against the enemy by Major Wilson and the force under him. The small body of white men were surrounded by between 2,500 and 3,000 natives. From the first they kept up a heavy fire, which only flagged when many of their number were wounded and the

ammunition began to give out. The fight lasted about three hours. Wilson is described as standing, wounded in several places, and covered with blood, firing steadily from rifles which were loaded and handed to him by another wounded man at his side. At the last moment the few Englishmen who could still rise stood shoulder to shoulder, took off their hats, and sang together what by the chief's account is believed to have been "God Save the Queen."

Judgment was given in the Probate Division yesterday in what is known as the "pasted over" will suit—a case having reference to the testamentary dispositions of the late Captain Hosford, who died so long ago as October, 1874. Sir Francis Jeune held that the words over which strips of paper had been pasted were "apparent" within the meaning of the Wills Act, and amended the probate already granted, costs of the parties to come out of the estate.

Although rain fell during the greater part of the time that the game was in progress, there was a numerous company on Wrexham Race-course yesterday to witness the sixteenth annual engagement at Association football between England and Wales. The Englishmen, who dispensed with professionals altogether, played in first-class form, and were victorious by five goals to one.

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

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, April 11, 1894.

Closing quotations.
U. Consols. (London), cash, 43 1/2.
U. Consols. (M.V.), cash, 42.40.
Interior Debt, cash, 41.60.
Mortgage Bank, cash, 17.80.
Cedulas A, cash, 39.90.
National Bank Notes, cash, 43.

The tone of the market to-day was decidedly better, both prices and business strengthening in response to a renewed rise in the London quotation. \$91,500 Cables sold at 39.90 and 40, closing 39.90 for to-morrow. \$400,000 Interior Debt at 41.80 and 41.60. 240 Mortgage Bank shares at 17.80 and 17.90. \$20,000 National Bank Notes at 43. \$13,160 Consolidated Debt at 42.40 and 42.50. The London quotation has advanced to 43 1/2.

Sales	1st RING	Interior Debt.
\$3000 cash	41.80	
Cedulas A.		
1000 cash	39.90	
AFTER HOURS.	Consolidated Debt.	Cedulas A.
\$2350 cash	42.40	
4700	42.50	
4700 tmw	42.40	
Cedulas A.		
\$10000 tmw	39.70	
15500	39.80	
2ND RING.	Mortgage Bank.	Interior Debt.
60 tmw	17.80	
50	17.90	
Consolidated Debt.	Cedulas A.	AFTER HOURS.
\$1000 cash	41.60	
\$1410 cash	42.40	
Cedulas A.		
\$50700 tmw	40	
1800 cash	40	
AFTER HOURS.	Cedulas A.	Mortgage Bank.
\$3000 cash	40	
10000 tmw	39.90	
National Bank Notes.		
180 tmw	17.80	
EXCHANGE.	Bank.	Commercial.
London 90d/s.	51 1/2	51 1/2-52
Paris . 90d/s.	5.41	5.45
Antwerp 90d/s.	5.42	5.46 1/2
Rio Jan. . 27.000.	27.350	
Buenos Aires 1/2 dis.	3/4 dis.	
DISCOUNT . . .	8 to 9 1/2	
VALES	con.	

BUSINESS NOTES
—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 356.30 and closed at 355.80.
—There is still no exchange telegram from Rio.
—The "Venus" brought yesterday from B. Aires \$20,000 to L. Super-vielle, \$141,000 to the London Bank, \$80,000 to the British Bank, total \$241,825.

Buenos Aires, April 11.
Gold, cash, 355.80.
Do. end of month, 357.
Empréstito Nacional Interno, cash, 67.
Fondos Públicos 1892, cash, 64.50.
Títulos Banco Nacional, cash, 77.50.
Nuevo Banco Italiano, cash, 32.
Muelle Catalinas, cash, 5.30.
Cedulas 8 1/2, cash, 24.30.
Do. end of month, 24.40.
Do. O Nacionales, cash, 95.
The *Eolo*, *Golondrina II* and *Montevideo* sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.
Montevideo, April 11, 1894.
—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 85 pass.
—Str. Tropea from Rosario, for Antwerp.
—Str. America from B. Aires.
—Str. Manitoba from N. York.
—Str. Aquitaine from Marseilles.
—Str. Venus from B. Aires.
—Str. Rivalavia for Salto.

AMUSEMENTS

Nuevo Politeama

(CORNER QUEGUAY AND COLONIA)

SR. CIACCHI'S COMPANY OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Selected Artists, Full chorus, ballet and orchestra.

Moderate Prices.

Thursday, April 12.

GI PAGLIACCI

and "Cavalleria Rusticana"

Politeama Oriental

CALLE ANDEN Y MERCEDES

Sábado 14 y Domingo 15.

GRANDES BAILES

La orquesta será inmejorable y tocará las mejores piezas del repertorio moderno, será dirigida por el maestro Angel M. Metello.—Se to-cora

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, 5 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 Itzaingó.

Sucursal—Calle Rivera, corner of Calle Defensa.

Oriental & Platense Telegraph Co.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES.

Telegrams for Europe and North America by three distinct routes.

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

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

Via Antilles, by Le Société Française des Câbles 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.

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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.

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55 CALLE SOLIS, MONTEVIDEO.

365, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. EOLO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.45 p.m. maritime branch 5.15 p.m.

—The str. GOLONDRINA will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.45 p.m. maritime branch 5.15 p.m.

—The str. KAIKOURA will leave TO-DAY for London. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12, maritime branch 1 p.m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. PARAHYBA will leave April 13 for Rio Janeiro, Dumkirk and Havre. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. m. maritime agency 9.30 a. m.

—The str. NORD-AMERICA will leave April 14 for Las Palmas and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4 p. m. maritime branch 5 p.m. on the 13th.

—The str. ROSARIO will leave April 14 for Bahia and Hamburg.

—The str. PORTO ALEGRE will leave April 14 for Bahia and Hamburg.

Emulsion de Scott

Un niño raquítico está en constante peligro. Precisa hacerle recobrar las carnes, vigor y fuerzas y 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)

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Selected Artists, Full chorus, ballet and orchestra.

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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.

Galicia

Captain A. J. Cooper. 9th May 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 Stewards.

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—

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«Norton» Line of Steamers

NORTON AND SON, New York. Managers FROM BUCKNALL NEPHEWS London.

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

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Buenos Aires for Rio Janeiro and New York.

s.s. MANITOBA 2380 tons APRIL 26

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

WILLIAMS & CO., Cerrito 122

And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 287 or o Norton & Son, 90 Wall St, New York; Bucknall Bros, 29 Leadenhall St, London.

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.

Rushine 6127 tons, 4163 ts. Tongariro 4163 ts. Kaikoura 4474 tons, 4163 ts. Rimutaka 4173 tons, 4050 ts.

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

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Mensagerías Fluviales

DEL PLATA

The Oriental Steamer

"HELIOS"

Sails from Montevideo every Monday, and returns on Sunday.

The Oriental Steamer

FOR UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, MANTLES, OVERCOATS, JUVENILE GLOVES, CORSETS, MEN, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. **TWO STORES** SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "ROYAL" BLEND OF TEA AND THE CELEBRATED "VENUS" COGNAC.

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LOMAS, F. C. S.

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The best English Day and Boarding School in the Argentine Republic.

A large and efficient staff of teachers, English, Spanish, French, German, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Gymnastics etc., included in the ordinary course. In addition to the School building, there are 2 Boarding Houses, and a large field of 2 squares, containing pavilion etc., for Cricket, Tennis, Football.

RE-OPENS ON APRIL 16th

All particulars can be obtained from Mr. W. Wyatt Hayward, Principal, who is now staying at the Hotel des Pyramides. 708Apr.27.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Especially in English style goods, ready made or made to order. A supply of English leather recently received. Moderate prices. M. PATRUSO. 25 de Mayo 191 (opposite the English Bank).

THE REVIEW OF THE RIVER PLATE

A Weekly Gazette devoted to Railways, Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Investments. Offices, Piedad 559, Buenos Aires.

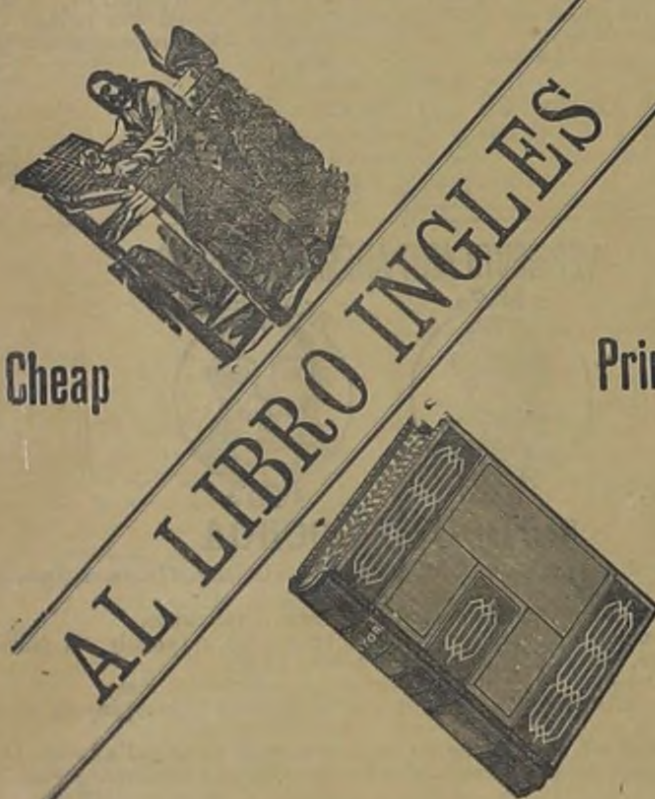
London Agents, Reuter's Telegram Co., Old Jewry, London, E. C.

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This printing establishment has a complete assortment of new type, cuts, borders, etc., etc., and having the newest machinery is prepared to undertake any orders in printing, ruling, perforation, numeration and book-binding.



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Blank Books ruled and bound to order

PRICES VERY MODERATE

All orders carefully and promptly executed, workmanship guaranteed

G. SCHWENGL.

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Globulos Ferruginosos H. Duquesnel

LAUREADO DEL INSTITUTO Y DE LA ACADEMIA DE MEDICINA

PROTECTOR DE HIERRO Y ABSINTHINE

Los Globulos Ferruginosos de H. Duquesnel, contienen estas sustancias bajo la forma de pasta blanda fácilmente soluble y cubiertos por una envoltura de goma recubierta de azúcar.

Este medicamento da a la sangre su principio elemental, el Hierro, tan necesario en el Asma y la Clorosis, por su principio amargo despierta el apetito, regulariza el funcionamiento de las vías digestivas y facilita la circulación.

Usos: Uno a dos Globulos al principio y al fin de la comida.

Podrá y se verá los GLOBULOS FERRUGINOSOS de H. DUQUESNEL

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Se vende franco de Paris el Catálogo Ilustrado.

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PERFUMERIA ORIZA L. LEGRAND

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ORIZA OIL - ESS. ORIZA - ORIZA LACTE - CREMA ORIZA

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DEBEN SU EXITO Y EL FAVOR DEL PUBLICO:

1. A los cuidados particulares que rigen su fabricación.

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

RECIBO COMO DE PUEDEN FALSIFICAR ESTOS PRODUCTOS ORIZA

advertimos a los Consumidores para que no se dejen engañar.

Los verdaderos productos se venden en todas las casas de perfumería y cosmética de París y en el Catálogo Ilustrado.

Our Convalescent Home.

(A SHORT STORY.)

CHAPTER I. FAMILY TROUBLES.
My sister Agnes and myself had lived together many years. We were both spinsters—old maids people called us, though at the time of which I write Agnes was but little past thirty. A family calamity occurring six years before, had caused her to break off a matrimonial engagement to one who was very dear to her. I was very much against her so doing, but she was firm in her resolution, although it nearly broke her heart.

Edward West was one of a large family, people who were very proud and tenacious, and she declared that she would never bring a taint of disgrace upon them. I thought, and I think still, that she was wrong, for her decision caused much unhappiness, as Edward, frantic with grief and disappointment, went abroad and was not heard of for many years.

As for me, I have never had an offer of marriage in my life, for I spent my youth and early years of maturity on an invalid's couch, and when at length I rose from it at the age of thirty. I was incurably lame and slightly deformed. I prayed that I might learn to be contented with my lot, and tried to be as useful at home as my infirmities would permit. I was the close companion of my stepmother, who was only two years older than myself, and who was commended to my care and help by my dear father on his deathbed, because I was possessed of means, while he was leaving her unprotected.

For poor father had been unprosperous and unfortunate ever since his second marriage. He was, I think, too fond of speculation, and one venture after another failed, until, when he died rather suddenly there was nothing at all for his young widow and her son, our half-brother, then a lad at school. But we two sisters were provided for. Our own mother, who died when Agnes was born, had had her property settled on us, and we had a certain income of rather more than three hundred years between us. So, when father left us, we all lived together in tolerable comfort for some years. Then our stepmother fell ill and died too, and all my care was bestowed upon my young half-brother Frederick, whom I loved most dearly. Agnes was very fond of him too, but she had her lover and her happy prospects, while I had no one but Frederick, my darling boy, who was just seventeen when his poor mother died, and he was very handsome, and engaging, and clever.

People told me that I spoiled him and humoured him, and gave him too much money to spend. Perhaps I did. In the dreadful time that came to us I often reproached myself for my want of firmness and my foolish indulgence, when I saw plainly that he was yielding to temptation, and contracting habits of idleness and dissipation. If my conduct had anything to do with his fall, I pray that I may be forgiven, for it was only my great affection for him that induced me to indulge him in every wish, very often by means of great and continued self-denial.

But the terrible calamity came. Fred displeased his employers by his inattention and want of punctuality in business, lost his situation and could not or would not find another, gave way to idleness, contracted evil habits, and got into bad company. After impoverishing me greatly, and compelling me to refuse any more supplies of money, the terrible crisis came, and our brother was in prison for forgery. I will not dwell on that sad time, but the case was considered bad, and the crime inexcusable, and the sentence was five years' penal servitude.

I turned to my sister in my helpless grief, and we both agreed that all our plans and the whole tenor of our lives must be altered. It was then that she broke off her engagement to Edward West, and I always think that she would never have taken so severe a step if it had not been for the unfeeling arrogance of his mother, who wrote her a most unkind letter, and demanded that her son should be released, as the connection would be now undesirable and disgraceful. Poor Agnes! She suffered greatly, I know, and she quite agreed with me when I said we had better leave the London suburb where we had always lived, and go to some quiet country place.

We found a little cottage in a small village in one of the southern counties. It was pleasant and retired, with a nice garden, and very far away from any one who knew us, and we decided to take it. We moved away quietly, and avoided letting anyone know our destination, and there in that remote place we settled down to a very quiet life, steadily declining to make any new acquaintances, and after a time we schooled ourselves to be fairly happy and contented. But in two years' time news was sent us that our brother had died in prison, and then the old wounds broke out afresh. We had begun to look forward to the day when he would be free again, and had talked of our plans of helping him to a new life of repentance and reformation, and now he was dead at three-and-twenty, and we should see him no more.

Those were dark days indeed, for our grief was bitter, and it was long before we could rouse our-

selves to try to make the best of our lives. But time went on, and the great heaviness of our sorrow passed away, leaving us tranquil again, when something most unexpected happened. Someone whom we had never seen and scarcely heard of—some distant relative of our mother's—died very aged and left us a fortune. We were indeed astounded when our solicitor wrote to tell us that our income would now change from hundreds to thousands.

(To be continued.)

Steamers to arrive.

APR. NAME	FLAG	FROM
11 Glenfies	English	Antwerp
11 M. Reunion	French	Marseilles
11 M. Strasbourg	French	Valparaiso
11 Tyndale	English	London
11 Italian Prince	English	Antwerp
12 Grecean Prince	English	Genoa
12 Ortel	French	Bordeaux
12 Newton	English	Lota
12 Deldington	English	Antwerp
14 Carlota	German	Hamburg
15 Thames	English	Southampton
15 Orenque	French	Bordeaux
15 Caron	English	Liverpool
16 Herodot	German	Valparaiso
17 Hellanoch	English	Liverpool
18 H. H. Meier	German	Bremen
18 Carlota	German	Valparaiso
18 Phoenician	English	Glasgow
22 Hallenese	English	Liverpool
26 Cyrene	English	Liverpool
30 Uruguay	German	Hamburg

Steamers to leave.

APR. NAME	FLAG	FOR
11 Melbourne	English	Antwerp
11 Messapia	Italian	Genoa
11 Eastern Prince	English	London
11 Rosario	German	Hamburg
11 Dorlogue	French	Bordeaux
12 Carlota	English	London
13 Nord America	Italian	Genoa
16 San Nicolas	German	Hamburg
16 Herodot	German	Hamburg
18 Serapis	German	Hamburg
20 Berlin	German	Hamburg

Alfred B. Hill

(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.

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Already acknowledged.	\$ 1946.02
W. Baring Esq.	50.00
H. C. Tisdall Esq.	9.40
H. G. Anderson Esq.	47.00
J. R. Williams Esq.	47.00
IN ENGLAND	
Already acknowledged.	£ 193-2
Central Uruguay Railway Co.	25-0
Messrs Beyer Peacock & Co.	25-0
J. W. Todd Esq.	5-5
Loftus Fitzwigram Esq.	5-0
Messrs Owen & Dyson	5-0
Patent Shaft & Axletree Co.	2-2
Total of donations	£ 300-9 1224.10

Hotel Universal

DE JUAN ERASUN
Ex-propietario of the Hotel Espanol

CALLE ITUZAINGO, CORNER OF PIEDRAS (Next door to the Cibils Theatre)

From to-day I beg to offer to the public and my numerous customers this large establishment recently fitted up on a par with the finest hotels in the Capital, unsurpassed in its culinary department and the elegance and comfort of its rooms and unequalled in the cleanliness, promptitude and cheapness of its service.

Travellers are charged for breakfast, dinner and bedroom on the street, \$1.50 per day.

Besides the bedrooms, all of which overlook the street, the establishment has several commodious and independent suites of rooms suitable for families at the same moderate prices.

The very place for commercial travellers and merchants, who will here find themselves surrounded by the most important commercial and industrial houses.

Large and well furnished rooms well suited for the representatives of manufacturing houses.

On the evenings when the Cibils Theatre is occupied the interior of the hotel is occupied with the theatre and the large and elegant saloons of the hotel will be opened and the dining halls of the establishment will be converted into a restaurant, café and supper rooms, the finest liquor, coffee and refreshments of all kind being served.

Breakfast and dinner sent to private houses, for moderate prices.

This tram, coming from the Centro railway station, will bring passengers to the door of the Hotel for 4 cents.

The Oriental train from the mole which goes either to the Plaza Ramirez, the Penitentiary or the Barrio Reus, also passes the door of the Hotel. The Portico train may be taken just at the very corner of the Hotel.

Pension per month \$20. Half Pension do. \$11. Breakfast 50 cents, Dinner 60 cents, Supper 50 cents.

Hot and cold baths, shower baths, etc.

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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.) April 2.

ABSTRACT—Per doz.

Silliman \$ 10.50 \$ 5.00

Nolly & Prat 10.00 4.40

Other marks. 10 to 12 5.00 to 0.30

ALCOHOL—

Tierces of 463 litres

N. American . . . 0.090 to 0.095

German . . . 0.090 to 0.095

BK—And Stout, 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 4.50 2.30

Imperial 1 1/2 4.80 2.70

Culmbach log. 1 1/2 4.50 2.40

Bulldog 2 1/2 5.10 3.00

Milwaukee 1 1/2 4.50 2.60

Pilsener 1 1/2 4.90 2.80

Crystalline 1 1/2 4.30 2.20

1 1/2 4.70 2.60

BISCUITS—per case.

Superior large tins . . . 2.50 1.70

Ordinary . . . 2.00 1.25

Inferior small tins . . . 0.42 0.30

BITTERS—per doz.

Boonkamp . . . 10.50 6.50

Angostura . . . 18.75 15.00

Orange . . . 10.50 4.50

BLACKING—per doz.

BRANDY—In cases, Per doz.

Hennessy V.O. . . . 17.50 13.50

Hennessy (**) . . . 15.80 11.00

Hennessy (*) . . . 13.00 9.00

Martell (**) . . . 13.50 9.20

Martell (*) . . . 12.00 8.50

Eckshaw's No. 1 . . . 17.00 13.00

Dry Old . . . 15.50 11.50

Grand fine Champagne, 10.00 13.00

Other marks. 7.50 to 15.00 to 11.00

BUTTER—

English, per kilo . . . 1.25 0.85

Danish, per tin . . . 1.25 0.85

CAPSULES—per bottles.

White, per mil.

Colours, > . . . 4.50 to 5.00 —

CHAMPAGNE—per doz.

Cluquot 1 1/2 23.00 20.00

Monopole dry 1 1/2 24.50 21.50

1 1/2 — —

Carte Blanche 1 1/2 14.50 11.00

Mackstaine . . . 18.00 —

Sportsman 1 1/2 16.00 12.50

Other marks. 10.00 to 25.00 to 15.00

CANDLES—Composite, per packet.

Family . . . 0.170 0.100

Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 0.120 0.075

CHEESE—

Van Rossum . per doz. \$16.00 —

Langelaan . . . 16.00 —

Other classes . . . 14.00 —

Paté Grasse per kl. . . 0.85 0.40

Gruyère . . . 0.95 0.45

Parmesan . . . 0.80 0.43

English . . . — —

Gorgonzola . . . 0.80 0.45

CHOCOLATE—

Meier . per kilo 0.890 0.550

La Gallega . . . 0.80 —

La Flor . . . 0.730 0.400

La Española . . . 0.730 0.400

Fenix Coronada . . . 0.700 0.480

CINNAMON—Per kilo.

Ground . . . 0.75 0.48

In sticks . . . 0.310 0.215

CLOVER—Per kilo. . . 0.425 0.305

COFFEE—

Mocha per kilo. . . 0.750 —

CODFISH—

Per case . . . 10.25 to 10.00 7.00

GIN—

Langelaan per 15 bott 10.00 4.00

Three Anchors > . . . 9.00 3.00

HAM—

Superior per k 1.05 to 0.92 0.66 to 0.78

Good . . . 0.81 to 0.87 0.50 to 0.62

Ordinary . . . 0.75 to 0.78 0.48 to 0.52

KEROSENE—per box.

Refined . . . 2.20 1.15 to 1.10

Common . . . — —