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The Montevideo Times

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W. H. JENKINSON.

Notice to Subscribers.

Camp and Foreign Subscribers are respectfully requested that all communications for this period should be sent to the Editor, and they will be gratefully acknowledged. The paper will be sent by mail, and will be delivered at the office of the paper.

On account of our early hour of going to press it is especially requested that any notices or advertisements intended for publication on the following day be delivered at our office not later than 4:30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, JANUARY 4, 1900.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900

Saints Gregory and Aquilinus—4 days past, 361 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The parliamentary year opened, as the old one had closed, with a no-quorum. The General Assembly was convoked for Tuesday, but no sitting could be held owing to the deficient number of Senators.

The Nation of yesterday replies to the New Year's critics which have accused Sr. Cuestas' Government of being narrow and exclusive. Who, it asks, are the men excluded from office or emolument? Those who have been tried and found wanting; officers or civilians who, having been placed in a position of trust, have abused that position to conspire or mutiny against the Government, adherents of a faction who thought themselves entitled to live at the expense of the public treasury, and to apply public moneys for their own personal benefit or enrichment. These are the men whom the Government treats with a policy of exclusion, and their absence from office can hardly be considered a public loss, nor are their services and adhesion worth purchasing at the sacrifice of the principles of strict administrative integrity and order which the Government makes its motto. The reply is a very complete one, and may well be taken to heart by more critics than one of the Government. If they can find no more serious charge to bring against it than that it refuses to avail itself of the services of men of known untrustworthy or dishonest characters, they had better retire into private life.

It is announced that the Permanent Commission will be asked to sanction the appointment of the President-elect, Dr. J. L. Cuestas, Deputy for Cerro Largo, as Uruguayan Minister to the United States, now that the Legation has been re-established. Apart from the question of relationship, the choice has not made a very good impression. Dr. Cuestas is a clever and promising young man, perhaps, but it is to be doubted if he has the experience, or the diplomatic knowledge, or the acquaintance with the English language, necessary for such a post.

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Library.

Richard Carvel, by Winston Churchill. Macmillan's Colonial Library, No. 388.

This is a book which ought to receive wide-spread acceptance, for it is not only a bright and entertaining tale of adventure, and an interesting review of America's childhood, but it also contains a charming and wholesome love story. Richard Carvel is an American by birth, but his most eventful days are spent in England and partly in company of such interesting persons as Charles Fox and Horace Walpole. The hero of the tale is an orphan, but has a Colonial grandfather of considerable wealth who wishes to make him his heir, to the exclusion of his own son, Grafton, who is the black sheep of the family and therefore also of the book. Richard is in love with beautiful Dolly Manners, who, although younger than himself, treats him at first as a brother, and an uncouth country youth. The girl's ambitious father, who wishes her to marry at least an English Duke, takes her away from the Maryland home and brings her to London, where she becomes the belle of several seasons.

Richard's uncle, in order to obtain the inheritance, has him captured by the captain of a pirate vessel and

carried away; and the old grandfather, believing his beloved grandson dead, leaves his wealth to the hitherto despised son Grafton.

How Richard is rescued from the Slaver by Captain Paul Jones, who afterwards plays such a prominent part in America's struggle for liberty, and is brought by him to England, the reader must find out for himself. In London, wishing to occupy his proper position, Richard gets into financial trouble and both he and Captain Paul Jones see the inside of Fleet Street prison.

They are, however, released by Dolly Manners, his lovely American friend, who is accompanied by Lord Comyns, a naval officer whose life Richard has spared during a duel in Maryland. Now comes a time of high living and even dissipation, in London, during which, however, the hero's love for Dolly remains unchanged, although she is sought in marriage by a Duke and other titled admirers, whilst the young American thinks he has no right to come forward. Finally Richard goes back to his native land, and on war between England, and America breaking out, joins his friend Captain Paul Jones. Two descriptions of the naval battles appear to us the least interesting part of the book, as they seem to be quotations and not the work of the author. Richard is severely wounded, carried by his lady love and his friend Lord Comyns to London and nursed back to life. He sails with Dorothy and her parents for Maryland, and as in the meanwhile the lawsuits to his rights to his grandfathers' property has been decided in his favor, he is able to bring Dorothy as Mistress to Carvel Hall.

The book is in the shape of a personal narrative and written in the somewhat free and easy language used by our grandfathers; if there are a few despicable characters such as Grafton Carvel, the Rev. Allen, his Grace of Chattersea and Mr. Manners in the book, they are overshadowed by the deep friendship of Lord Comyns, the sterling qualities of Captain Paul Jones, the noble bearing of lawyer Stains, the silent affection of Patty Swain and last, but not least, the great love of sweet Dorothy, the much admired beauty of English and Colonial society, for the playfellow of her youth Richard Carvel. It is one of those books which, no matter what the reader's opinion may be, will command his interest to the very end.

"Stalky and Co.," by Rudyard Kipling. Macmillan's Colonial Library, No. 388.

The best of authors have their weak moments. Neither Dickens, nor Thackeray, nor Sir Walter Scott, nor Balzac, nor Victor Hugo, were always great. In fact, every one of them has written pages which, if signed by any other name, would be contemptuously dismissed as "waddle." We suppose, therefore, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling must be forgiven for having perpetrated the book now before us, but the very depth of our admiration for him makes us all the more sorry that he should have given the world such poor stuff, for in truth we find in it nothing worthy of his great reputation and talents.

"Stalky and Co." is supposed to relate the adventures of three schoolboys, in their relation to their schoolfellows and their masters, in a college somewhere in Devonshire. Whether Mr. Kipling has evolved these three boys out of his inner consciousness, as the German philosopher is said to have evolved the camel, or whether he sketched them from life, we cannot say, but most certainly they want the humanizing touch to make them interesting. It is just possible such schoolboys may exist, but we fail to imagine them—and, candidly, we do not like them. Kipling's "Soldiers Three" were creations; faults and virtues mixed, they impressed themselves as real, live men. But Kipling's "Schoolboys Three" are merely nightmares—abortions of the author's brain—and we fail to find in them a single one of the redeeming characteristics to bring them within either the scope of human interest or of novel-readers' attention. Their escapades are as tedious as the language Mr. Kipling puts in their mouths is impossible. We read 159 of the 271 pages comprising the book without finding a glimmer of wit or of real fun, while it was a positive strain on the attention to follow the thin and very tangled thread of such story as there was. The whole 271 pages are not worth any two of "Soldiers Three," and it is difficult to believe they came from the same pen. We would sooner believe that some one with a certain amount of imitative faculty had stolen Mr. Kipling's name and put it to a bad baroque of his style.

In "Stalky and Co." Mr. Kipling has given us of his worst—at least it is to be hoped it is his worst—and not even his magic name on the title-page makes the book readable. Let it pass aside as an example of the temporary aberration of one of the most brilliant writers of the generation. In his next work let him return to the Kipling of "Soldiers Three," and "Stalky and Co." may pass into kindly oblivion as a book which the admirers of Mr. Kipling are recommended not to read.

Thought—Transference.

The ranks of those who see in wireless telegraphy an argument in favour of thought transference by "brain-waves" have been joined by the editor of the *Medical Times*, who writes as follows in that journal for August: "Marconi has shown that a small electric battery can send waves of energy and intelligence through the etheric atoms of space for a greater or less distance, according to the elevation, which may be caught up by a sensitive mechanical receiver and its code of signals recorded and interpreted. In the battery a small amount of material is decomposed to produce the electric current. The brain is, to a certain extent, a battery, and the ganglions of the great sympathetic nerve relay batteries to insure a continuous supply of the nervous energy generated in a great measure by the brain. This battery with its relays, by the nourishment supplied to the body, decomposing its own material thus supplied is perpetually in action. Thought is to a certain extent the outcome of cerebral action, the same as electricity is a force evolved from the decomposition of elementary substances. Thought, then, is an entity, a force, something which can travel through space and be caught up by a receiver, however distant, which is in tune with its vibrations."

The Cup that Cheers and Pays.

Mr. John McEwan has published the interesting paper he read before the Seventh International Geographic Congress at Berlin on "The Geography of Tea." He says that although the tea plant is indigenous to Assam and the Chinese plant is a debased variety, it was unknown in India till 1834. In the previous year the East India Company had lost its monopoly of the China tea trade, and the directors set to work to secure for their own territories a portion of what had become to them a very material business. Seeds and plants of the debased China variety were imported, and with them Chinese and Chinese methods. The following fifty years were employed in getting away from Chinese methods, of which the outcome is the excellent Indian methods of to-day, which have practically destroyed the export of the Chinese production. Following the success in Assam, tea was planted in Bengal and other provinces, until in 1897 the area of cultivation was equal to 200,000 hectares. Outside of India, China, and Japan the greatest development has been in Ceylon and Java.

The principal tea-drinking countries of the world are China, Japan, the United Kingdom, the British colonies, Russia, and the United States of America. Excluding Mongolian requirements, the world's consumption may be taken roughly at 230,000,000 kilograms per annum, which including cost of transportation, but not revenue and distributive profits, may be valued at £17,000,000. It is estimated this quantity is sufficient to make 100,000,000 cups of tea. The United Kingdom takes the largest quantity, the imports for 1898 being 107,000,000 kilograms, or 2.65 kilograms per annum per head of population—a good deal less than the quantity consumed by the Australasian colonies. Next to Great Britain comes Russia as a consumer of 42,000,000 kilograms, or 0.34 kilogramme per head of population. The United States takes 31,000,000 kilograms, or 0.41 kilogramme per head; but then the people of the States consume 5 kilograms of coffee per head. Canada consumes 3 kilograms per head and Holland 1/2 kilogramme.

Prairie Dogs as a Pest.

The rapid increase in the number of prairie dogs in Western Nebraska has caused the experiment station connected with the State University to experiment with a view to suggesting means for their extermination. Few persons realise the amount of damage done by the prairie dogs, and hence no organised force has been extorted against them. These pests have become such a nuisance in Sheridan county and other parts of Nebraska, especially in the north-western part, that the people are actually becoming alarmed. Ten years ago there were but few prairie dogs in the vicinity of Rushville, and these, it is claimed, were in the same "town." Little attention has been paid to the damage done by them until within the last three or four years. But since then they have increased with alarming rapidity, migrating to new places and starting new towns. As an example of how fast they multiply, mention may be made of a "dog town" located just north of Rushville. Three years ago this town covered less than 100 acres, and at the present time it extends over nearly four sections of land. Within a radius of four miles of Rushville there are no less than nine "towns," covering as much as 3,500 acres of pasture, which is rendered almost useless. The damage done by these little pests consists in killing out the grass in their "towns." And as that part of the country in which they exist is used almost entirely for grazing, it is necessary that the land be saved

against their ravages. For the purpose of exterminating the prairie dogs various methods have been tried, some with complete success, while others having been completely killed out. But what has been successful in one case has not been in another, and the "dogs" continue to thrive. The most important and practical methods of extermination consist in the use of poisonous gases and different diseases and poisons. Among the poisonous gases used carbon bisulphide is the most efficient. In fact, it is the surest method so far discovered. But on account of the price for material and the labour required to apply it this method has not been generally adopted. In obtaining a virus to spread a contagious disease among the prairie dogs the great difficulty is to find one that will not affect domestic animals or human beings. Another difficulty met with in feeding the virus to the animals, as it is liable to be exposed on the bait long enough to become weakened before being eaten. Thus far no success has been attained along this line. Great difficulty has been met with in the application of poison, as it is often almost impossible to get the little animals to eat it.

HOW TO CURE WORRY.

AN EXTRACT FROM "THE CONFESSIONS OF A WORKER," IN THE "PICCADILLY MAGAZINE."

There is no use in trying laboriously to have done with worry with an effort of the will. The only possible way to get rid of it is to replace the worry attitude of mind with the non-worry attitude. And this can always be done when the person is sincere and patient in this desire to bring it about. It can be done, because it is Nature's intent that we should not worry, and when we are trying to bring this about we are working with Nature, not against her, and have thus all the force of her beneficent laws working with us. The man who has got Nature on his side needs no other help. All he has to do is to be passive and let Nature have her own perfect way with him.

So much for the abstract theory; now for the practical prescription through which all this wonderful change may come about. I call it a prescription advisedly, because the method of worry cure I am about to give you is founded on both psychological and physiological laws that are as exact in their working as the laws of medicine, and must be followed with the same implicit obedience.

The psychological basis is what is known as the law of attention, and the physiological basis is in the undoubted control of the body by the mind through the nervous system. The underlying laws are as old as humanity itself. Nor is the formula I am about to give you specially new except as I have worked it out for myself through years of experiment and have found it at last to answer all my needs. Here it is.

When the symptoms of worry begin to manifest themselves, when your mind gets to dwelling upon some one troubling matter with feverish insistence, or irritable, or overgratified, or full of foreboding, then go into your room and lock the door.

For the first application of this prescription you must be absolutely alone and in silence; after awhile you may be able to make these conditions for yourself anywhere, by the complete withdrawal of your mind even in the midst of a crowd, but at first you must be quite alone. Loosen your garments completely and lie down in the most restful position you can assume. The one I recommend is flat on the back, with the shoulders as low as possible, and with just enough elevation of the head to be comfortable.

Avoid raising the head too high, thus cramping the neck and impeding the circulation. Now close your eyes for a few minutes, and raising the arms, let them fall and lie loosely and naturally above your head. Lie thus for a minute or two, then begin to take deep, long breaths, as deeply as possible, exhaling quietly and naturally. Keep this up for five minutes, until you are sensible of a real relaxation and refreshment of the body. You will then be in the physical condition to take up the mental work.

Begin this process by making the mind as empty as possible for the moment. Figure to yourself that your mind is a slate over which you pass a damp sponge, oblitterating every line that the day's thought has made upon it. Wash the slate as clean and blank as you can, and then begin to impress upon its face a new series of thought. First say to yourself, out loud, but quietly and with your whole mind fixed upon its meaning, "This is God's world, not mine." Say it over and over, not in a wandering, parrot-like way, but understandingly, until the full meaning of the phrase has flooded your mind, and brought with it a delightful sense of calm and rest.

THE WAR.

British Victory at Cotesberg.—Sever- at Minor Engagements.—80,000 Reinforcements.

Yesterday's telegrams at last gave some indications of the campaign returning to activity, though the

accounts, for the most part not bearing the official stamp, are very confused and contradictory, and in some cases decidedly unreliable.

The principal item is a victory obtained by General French which has enabled him to take the Boer camp at Cotesberg. He sallied from Rensburg on Saturday afternoon, with the half of the 1st Suffolk regiment and a detachment of mounted Royal Artillery, and was joined later on by five squads of cavalry, half the Berkshire regiment, 80 mounted infantry (in carts) and 10 guns. They rested for four hours at Molders' farm, and at 3.30 a.m. on Monday occupied a hill dominating Cotesberg. The enemy's advance guards were taken by surprise, and at daybreak bombardment commenced of the enemy's camp, and an attack on their right wing. The Boers answered with 14lb guns, but their fire was soon silenced, whilst the British cavalry attacked the right wing. (The preceding is from an official message, the remainder of which is unintelligible, except that the British losses were only 3 killed and a few wounded.) What follows is from other sources. The cannonade lasted steadily for two hours. The Boers abandoned one cannon, which the British seized, but took the rest with them northwards. Eventually the Boers retired in great disorder and suffering heavy losses. The British troops continued extending their lines so as to prevent the union of the Boer columns. It is not certain whether General French entered and occupied Cotesberg. According to a Central News telegram of Wednesday morning the Boers dislodged from Cotesberg by Gen. French had returned with reinforcements and reoccupied their former positions and the whereabouts of Gen. French was not known. Gen. French reports that one of the field guns used by the Boers was of British manufacture and the shells bore the mark of Woolwich arsenal!!! (We decline responsibility for the confusion in the above account. Not one of the messages states clearly what was the real result of the encounter, though they agree in crediting it as a victory for General French.)

A minor victory has also been scored on the western frontier, on Monday or Tuesday. Lieut. Col. Picher, who was sent to protect the railway line to the north, fell in with a large Boer force at Sannyside, some 30 miles from Belmont. There was a determined fight, in which the Boers were defeated, and their camp and 40 prisoners taken. The British losses were 3 killed, of the Australian contingent.

A brilliant affair occurred on Saturday night at Dunga (we cannot say where this is). A picket of 40 Cape cavalry Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Montmorency was suddenly attacked by a column of 800 Boers. The first volley wounded and disabled a British officer, but his comrades refused to abandon him, and so they stood by him all the night, repulsing several assaults of the Boers. On Sunday morning a British column under Col. Goldsworthy came to their rescue and obliged the Boers to retire. The British losses were only two wounded, the officer and a soldier. The Boer losses were 8 killed and 20 wounded.

A Capetown telegram states that on Saturday there was a determined battle at Uabachang. The British had driven back the Boers, but they returned reinforced and in turn drove the British back to Dordrecht whence they had sallied. The combat lasted six hours and was very determined. The British losses were 200, including 9 officers. (We strongly suspect this tale is a Boer invention, like the unaccompanied British defeat at Mafeking last week. At all events it must be put in quarantine until confirmed.)

On Tuesday, a provision train, without locomotive, started from the British camp at Rensburg towards the Boer positions (we presume this must have been down-hill) in view of which the British artillery destroyed it with shells. A Dutch colonist has been arrested on suspicion of having set the train going.

There were several skirmishes at the end of last week between the British and Boer advance guards near Sterkstroom, and they are considered the prelude to a serious encounter. The British mounted troops showed themselves superior to the Boers.

On Saturday night, a detachment of mounted artillery under Col. Thorneycroft made an attempt to attack the Boer lines at Colenso, but were revealed by the search-light and had to retire under the heavy Boer fire. There was skirmishing round Frere camp on Monday and Tuesday.

Captain Duizel (? Dalziel) of the Devonshire regiment has been killed by a shell at Ladysmith. Six British officers are said to have been wounded in a sally from Mafeking, among them Capt. Gordon Wilson, husband of Lady Wilson who is a prisoner of the Boers. (This is a Boer tale.)

A wonderful London telegram says that a Boer agent has been discovered trying to recruit men in England! He had succeeded in enrolling two who were discovered in an attempt to steal papers from the Staff Office!

The Times correspondent in Ladysmith reports the garrison as sorely

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barraged by disease, short rations, continual bombardment and low spirits, but still confident in the success of their resistance and determined to hold out to the last. Sir G. White also reports fever and dysentery as increasing.

A Pretoria telegram states that on Sunday the British troops twice attacked the position of the Schuman commando in the Colesburg district, but were both times repulsed with heavy losses. "Even the English themselves do not doubt this telegram." (Is this the Boer version of Gen. French's victory?)

Col. Pitcher's column, after having defeated the Boers near Belmont, pursued them and occupied Douglas city, previously in their power. (This may mean Douglas on the Orange River, but it is a considerable distance from Belmont.)

With the embarkation of the 7th Division, which will take place about the 12th instant, nearly 80,000 men will have left England for S. Africa. From Nov. 6 to date, 83 steamers have left with 70,000 men, and the 7th Division consists of 9688 men. It will be accompanied by 553 horses and 18 guns. The Viceroy of India has accepted the offer of 700 (or 7,000) war horses made by Indian potentates, and they will be sent to Capetown next week.

A London telegram states that Sir R. Buller will not resume his advance until he has received the reinforcements by the "Majestic" (has she not arrived yet?) which will bring his forces up to 22,000 men of the three arms.

The capture of the "Banderath" continues to excite the indignation of the pro-Boer German press. The German Government is said to have lodged a formal protest. (How about that Austrian protest?) The German 2nd class cruiser "Schwalbe" has left Zanzibar for Lourenço Marques to protect German interests. It is now said that a second German steamer, the "Haus Wagner" has been seized by a British cruiser in Delagoa Bay, presumably while conveying contraband.

Mr. Choate, the U. S. Ambassador in London, has protested against the capture of three American steamers in Delagoa Bay by British cruisers, which confiscated the flour and other goods on board. Mr. Hay telegraphed that the U. S. Government did not recognize the right of capture in such cases as the present.

SUNDRIES.

—The Sanitary authorities have issued a Decree declaring Bahia as exempt from the effects of quarantine. They cannot be accused of hastiness, for it is over two months since any plague was reported there, if ever there was any there at all.

—Unconfirmed reports are circulating in London that Lord Wolsey intends to resign his post as Commander in Chief.

—We quote from a London exchange:—It seems that our doctors have at last hit upon a rational treatment of consumption, free from the cruelty that raises false hopes. Fresh air and sunlight and attention to the conditions of the consumptive's home are proved by experiment to be ruin to the tubercular bacillus. Sir Richard Thorne Thorne now bids us discard the depressing, and, as he says, lying theory that consumption runs in families. He bids us rather believe that it runs in houses, and thus supplies another argument for treating the housing question as the most urgent of all social reforms. The consumptive must not live on a damp subsoil. There must be on every floor of every house at least one window admitting sun and air. The tubercular bacillus perishes in light and air. The danger of the milk supply, if it is not overruled by Sir Richard Thorne Thorne seems to give emphasis to a point recently made by one of the lady doctors in London, who is identified with the new treatment of consumption. Dr. Jane Walker, of the Women's Hospital in Euston-road, holds that in the housing of cattle the same rational fresh air treatment should be employed as a safe-guard against tuberculosis.

—A London contemporary has discovered that the Transvaal War is indirectly abolishing a Scottish grievance. We never hear of the English and the Boers. "Britain and Boer," or "the British and the Boers," are so much more satisfying to the ear that their use is universal. If the war lasts long we shall have acquired the better habit of speech which has been so long enjoined upon us by our friends across the Border. "Thas the temptations of alliteration" "artful aid will have accomplished what years of Scottish remonstrance and rebuke could not perform."

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

FUNDS EXCEED \$44,000,000 GOLD

SPECIAL FEATURES

The Only Company in the Republic that has a Local Board or can accept Proposals at once without reference to Head Office. Absolute Security—Liberal rates. Bonus additions already declared exceed \$6,000,000 Stg. Next Division of Profits 15th November 1900 in which all who assure during current year may participate.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:

B. LORENZO HILL 161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

LONDON NOTES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Under the patronage of the officers of the Household Brigade, an entertainment in aid of the families of the soldiers now in South Africa was given yesterday in the Albert Hall. The Prince of Wales was amongst those present.

Sir Henry Tate, the founder of the Tate Art Gallery, succumbed yesterday to the painful malady by which he has been afflicted for a long time past.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, of the Irish Bench, died yesterday at his Durban residence. Yesterday the London County Council passed a scheme for improving the main drainage system, at an estimated expenditure of £1,250,000, this being an instalment of a larger scheme involving an outlay of three millions sterling. The project for building a municipal "Rowton House," at Deptford, was approved.

Addressing a meeting in Finsbury last night, Earl Carrington touched on the work in hand by the London County Council to lessen the evils of overcrowding in houses.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday arguments were heard by the Master of the Rolls and others on the point whether perforated paper rolls, prepared for use in a wind instrument called the Eolian, and bearing marginal instructions as to time and expression, were infringements of musical copyright. Judgment was reserved.

Sitting in the Divorce Division, yesterday, Mr. Justice Barnes had before him the petition of Mr. D. S. Constantini for a judicial separation, from his wife, on the ground of her desertion. Respondent is the daughter of Mr. S. Kalli, the well-known Greek merchant. The suit was undefended. A judicial separation was granted with costs.

Under the presidency of Lord Winterston the annual meeting of members of the Smith-field Club Cattle Show was held yesterday. It was determined, on entering the second century of the Club's existence, to change the constitution, making it a national institution rather than a social club. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild was elected as the next President.

Mr. F. E. Lacey presided over the annual meeting of County Cricket Secretaries, held at Lord's yesterday to arrange the cricket fixtures for next season. It was reported that teams of West Indians and South Africans would visit this country.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Jan. 3, 1900. Business to-day was fairly brisk. Prices are still unsettled and closed with a slight fall. Sales as follows:—

Extraordinary Loan, 2nd Series, \$85,300 at 63 and 62.50, closing 63 cash and end of month. Ditto, 2nd Series, \$11,600 at 62.50 and 62.50 cash.

Treasury Certificates Debt, \$44,900 at 62.80 to 62.60 closing 62.70 cash, 63.20 to 63 end of month.

Cedulas A, 230 at 44.50 and 45 cash. Credito Real Ur., 15 shares at 10. Mortgage Bank, no sales. Consolidated Debt, \$200,160 at 46.40 to 46.20 cash, 46.60 to 46.30 closing 46.40 end of month. The London quotation has gone back to 47.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Commercial. London 90d/s. 52 1/2-3 52 1/2-16 Paris 90d/s. 5.50-52 5.50-56 Antwerp 90d/s. 5.51-53 5.51-59 Germany 90d/s. 4.47-50 4.47-55 N. York 0.97-98 —

Italy 5.81-82 — Spain 6.85-90 — Brazil 35.100 35.450 B. Aires, 3/4-1 dis. 3/4-1 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$15074 on account of the Consolidated Debt. And Railway guarantee service and \$1842 on account of the 5 1/2 % Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 228.50 and closed at 228.40. —Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 631/32 to 71/32 d. per milreis.

—London, 3. Maize 16s. Linseed 24s. 6d. —Antwerp. Wheat 14.85 francs, maize 9.38. Wool, class B, 6.425 francs for Feb., 6.50 for March.

—The commercial rate of discount in London fell yesterday to 5 1/4 %.

Saladero Killings.

Jan. 2. Total to date. R. Jellazo 9281 P. Denis & Co. 5360 Anaya & Irigoyen. 24 1224 Aguerre y Ca. 1762 F. Freyre 10769 P. San Martin & hijos. 10228 Rosendo Tabares 2678 Ducloux y Monlé 9914 E. Legrand y Co. 179 10772 F. Cibils Larraide y Co. 676 5957 B. Roca y Lanata Hnos. 5900 Jaime Hnos. — Total. 879 88796

Same period 1898. 115663 1897. 66383 Prices, Buenos Aires, Jan. 3, 1900. Gold, cash, 228.30. Do. end of month, 230.50. Cedulas H Nacionales, cash, 76.50. Cedulas 8 1/2 % Prov., cash, 10.10. Empréstito Popular Interior, 1898, cash, 73.20. Consolidada de Santa Fe, 1886, cash, 47.50. Do. 1893, cash, 48. Banco Español cash, 127.50. The "Olympo," and "Montevideo" sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Jan. 3, 1900. —Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 173 pass. —Str. Labrador from Salto, 17 pass. —Str. Sirio from Genoa, 79 pass. for B. Aires.

—Str. Cameria from Cardiff. —Str. Trefas from Madeira, for B. Aires. —Str. Giraleness from B. Aires, for St. Vincent. —Str. Lancelot from Sandy Point. —Str. Brasil from Bordeaux (Tuesday) for La Plata. —Str. Pampa for Havre. —Str. Min for St. Vincent. —Str. Eolo for B. Aires. —Str. Triton for Salto.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY —The str. OLYMPO will leave TO-DAY for Buenos Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5.45 p.m. —The str. — will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above. —The str. COLENZ will leave TO-DAY for Bahia. Correspondence at G. P. O. till —. —The str. AMASIS will leave TO-DAY for Havre and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till —.

OTHER DATES

—The str. AQUILAINE will leave Jan. 5 for Rio Janeiro and Marcellas. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a.m. —The R. M. S. MAGDALENA will leave Jan. 6 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m. —H. M. S. FLORA will leave Jan. 6 for Port Stanley. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5.30 p.m. —Note.—In addition to the hours mentioned above, letters for all these steamers will be received, without extra charge, in the Adana Kiosk until the P. O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.



BUCHANAN WHISKY

Royal Blend Scotch Permanent Stock in and out of Bond. This Whisky is the best imported in South America, and the most largely accepted and generally consumed throughout the world. On sale in all the Hotels, Cafés, Conditarias, Almascenes, and by the

Sole Importer in this Republic

HIPOLITO GARCIA

128, Calle Carrito, Montevideo.

NOTE—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

PRINCE LINE.

Regular line of steamers between London, Antwerp, New York, Brazil and the River Plate.

SAILINGS OF STEAMERS.

SPANISH PRINCE Left London, Nov. 30. HIGHLAND PRINCE Left London, Dec. 19. VALETA Left New York, Dec. 22.

Accommodation for Passengers. Fare to Rio and Santos, \$30.

For further particulars apply to

Christophersen Hnos. (Montevideo Piedras 142. Rosario, San Lorenzo 869. Buenos Aires, Cuyo 249. P. Christophersen,

«Norton» Line of Steamers

AGENTS: NORTON AND SON, New York. MANAGER: BUCKNALL NEPHEWS, LONDON.

FROM ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo, ETONA New York and Santos, —.

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

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

WILLIAMS & Co., MISIONES 58. And at Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York Bucknall Nephews, 22 Crutched Friars, London, E. C.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT

IS STILL THE

CHEAPEST & BEST ILLUMINANT

Enormous & still increasing Sales.

ANOTHER REDUCTION

in the price of the Apparatus & Mantles

New assortment of Globes and

SPECIAL "JENA" CHIMNIES

MONTEVIDEO GAS Co. LIMITED

25 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342.

Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m. —H. M. S. FLORA will leave Jan. 6 for Port Stanley. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5.30 p.m.

Note.—In addition to the hours mentioned above, letters for all these steamers will be received, without extra charge, in the Adana Kiosk until the P. O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.

BIRTH.

BEARE.—On the 2nd instant, at Calle Carapé No. 67, the wife of A. E. Beare, of a son.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA BETWEEN SORIANO AND CANELONES.

Every Night at 8.45. Sundays and Holidays, special performances for families at 3 p.m.

Grand Variety Company.

Admission, 20 cents Seats, 30 cents and 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a furnished room for single gentleman, in a family house. Highly recommended. Apply Calle 25 de Mayo 99. Jan. 4.

TO LET, a room for a single gentleman, furnished, in the house of an English family, balconies to the street. Apply Calle 18 de Julio 104. Jan. 6.

TO LET, furnished rooms, facing street, for single gentlemen or married couple. Apply, Calle Carrito 168, alto.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for married couple or single gentlemen, with board if required. Apply 216 Calle Maldonado. pm.

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

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ADVERTISING

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APPLY EARLY

AT THIS OFFICE.



Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Orotava

Captain: H. Collins. 12th January, 1900. for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Oporto, La Pallice, and Liverpool.

Oravia

(TWIN SCREW) Captain: G. Massey R. N. R. 26th January, 1900, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Oporto, La Pallice, and Liverpool.

Orellana

Captain: R. Archer. 9th February, 1900, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Oporto, La Pallice, and Liverpool.

Orellana

Captain: R. Archer. 7th January, 1900, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Oropesa

Captain: H. W. Hayes. 19th January, 1900, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Liguria

Captain: F. E. Kim. 11th January, 1900, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

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

Every steamer carries a Doctor and stewardess.

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

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

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates

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

WILSON SONS & Co., LIMITED

MISIONES 117. Reconquista 829. San Lorenzo 1126. MONTEVIDEO. BUENOS AIRES. ROSARIO. SANTOS, SAO PAULO, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO & ST. VINCENT, C. V.

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STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF

COAL DEPOTS

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LAS PALMAS

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 Depot Ports and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers. WORKSHOPS at ST. VINCENT, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO with efficient modern Plant, where repairs of all descriptions are undertaken.

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If you want a good glass of fine old

SCOTCH WHISKY

go to the

"CERVEGERIA HELVECIA"

Calle 25 de Mayo No. 262 (opposite the Hotel Central) and ask for

"ASHE'S RESERVE BLEND, R. B."

than which there is nothing finer in the universe.

If you prefer Irish you can there obtain

JOHN JAMESON'S

to be had nowhere else in Montevideo.

Casimir Fellay, Proprietor.

"A LA CENTRAL"

Boot and Shoe Shop

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Speciality in Boots and Shoes to measure, for ladies, gentlemen and Children, to the paragon's taste.

Recommended by many English Families.

JOSÉ SALETTI & CO.

159 — CALLE CERRO — 159.

Central Railway Station

Café and Restaurant.

Restaurant à la carte.—Dishes on order.—Best Wines, Spirits and Liquors. Upmann's Havana Cigars.

Grand Orchestration

Automatic orchestra, 72 pipes, 5 trombones, 31 trumpets, 12 flutes, drum and triangle. This grand instrument is unique in this country.

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The splendid steamer

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Will sail on the 18th January, 1900, for

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NOW ON SHOW. Spring and Summer goods of every description. Unrivalled assortment, latest fashions.
Dress Materials of every description and in the newest Season Patterns.
Linen, Underwear, Hosiery and Haberdashery.

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AMY & HENDERSON
"TIENDA INGLESA"

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English Drapery Store

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

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142--CALLE SARANDI--142

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ENGLISH CHEMIST.

Attended personally by Mr. O. Cranwell, Pharmaceutical Chemist. English spoken.

Complete assortment of English and American Patent Medicines, Toilet preparations and other specialties.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO No. 215.

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

En combinacion con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.

Itinerario a regir desde el 15 de Diciembre de 1898 hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Montevideo (P. O. C.)... 6.30 a.m.	La Sierra... 1.10 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (P. O. C.)... 8.35	Piedras de Añlar (Parada)... 1.30
I. (P. O. C. del Este)... 9.00	Mosquitos... 2.05
Las Toscas (Parada)... 9.30	Las Toscas (Parada)... 2.25
Mosquitos... 9.50	Empalme Olmos (P. O. C.)... 2.55
Piedras de Añlar (Parada)... 10.25	... F. O. C. ... 3.25
La Sierra... 10.45	Montevideo (P. O. C.)... 3.55

Por Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse a la agencia de Montevideo Calle Zabala No. 72, las Estaciones ó a la Administracion.

Empalme Olmos, Diciembre 10 de 1898.

Holzappel's Compositions Co. Ltd.

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Anti-Corrosive Composition for the Hulls of Iron and Steel vessels.

SOLE AGENTS IN MONTEVIDEO:

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111--Calle 25 de Agosto--113, Montevideo.

Importers of Naval Articles, Paints, Oils, Cotton and Canvas Sails Cloth, Buckets, Zinc, Rubber, bronze, copper and iron Taping, etc.

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English Steam Printing and Bookbinding Works.

Every description of Account Books, Ledgers, Journals, etc ready-made, or ruled and bound to order in any style. Letter Copying Books. Albums for stamp collections, signatures, etc. Blank and Scrap books in various forms. Receipt books and forms. Pay and Work sheets, loose or bound. Drafts and Bills of Exchange in English, French or Spanish. Invoices, manifests and Bills of Lading. Professional, business, visiting, wedding, birthday and Christmas Cards. Portfolios, Bill Cases, etc., etc.

All kinds of printing, ruling and bookbinding work executed on the premises at moderate prices.

Novels, music, magazines, journals, etc., neatly bound at exceptionally cheap rates.

Guillermo Schwengel.

SHORT STORY

The Queen's Ring.

(Continued)

"Oh! don't put that way," she said. "I do not forget that she is a woman—there was a flash of jealous anger in the blue eyes—'for does she not bewitch all men—ay, to their ruin? I ask thee, Amys, wast ever so madly zealous for her interest until last year you saw her at Castle Bolton? I tell you, her bright glances and her gift—she touched the hand which encircled her child, on the third finger of which he wore the Queen's ring—'have clean bewitched thee; but oh, Amys, in the name of thy love to me, I implore you to give up this undertaking! She would her arms around his stalwart form, and tears rose to his eyes as he met her beseeching gaze."

"Little one," he said gently, "it is too late. My word is pledged. I cannot draw back, and I would not if I could. But, dearest, your tears are groundless, and as for thy little jealousy, why, sweet, it pleases me well, since in truth thy love is mine. But 'tis very foolishness! Jealous of that unhappy lady! Ah, Madge, could you but have seen her!"

"The saints be praised, I have none," she said sharply. "And woe is me that ever you saw her face! I know what it means for us—a traitor's death for thee, Amys, and for our child, a lost inheritance and a branded name! It shall not be! I will prevent it!" she cried in a frenzy of grief, and burying her face among her baby's curls, she burst into passionate sobs.

The distressed husband strove in vain to comfort her, and Lance, frightened by his mother's tears, added his howls to the general distraction. At length Margaret allowed herself to be led into the house, but it seemed to Amys that, in those few minutes, his wife had changed from a child into a woman.

Steadily, as the days passed, the ramifications of the plot grew in strength and extent. To Heaton's surprise, Margaret never again alluded to that last useless appeal she had made to him out on the sunny lawn, but instead, entered into every detail of the plot with a curious eagerness which puzzled him.

The truth was that, nerved to despair, the unhappy wife had resolved on desperate measures to prevent the contemplated rising, and preserve, as she thought, the happiness of her home. When her plans were sufficiently matured, the absence of her husband at another hunting party gave her the opportunity she sought. Locked in her own room, she wrote, revised, and rewrote a letter to a cousin in London, a man whose honour and loyalty she knew to be undoubted, and whose influence was wide. To him she revealed the plot, bidding him make known as much as would secure the suppression of the rising, demanding as her reward the safety of the house of Heaton. She mentioned no other names, but this was little safeguard against the vengeance which would have been visited upon every Catholic in the North. She was wrought to such a pitch of despair that she had long ceased to question whether her action were right or wrong. The only point clear to her was that, at all hazards, she must save her loved ones.

Placing the sealed and directed missive in her bosom, Margaret ran down the side staircase to the courtyard, where a trusted messenger waited for the packet, which he had been ordered to carry in hot haste, yet with the utmost secrecy, to London. Her face was like death as she gave him the packet. The man had just sprung into the saddle, when, with a spasm of terror, she beheld her husband riding into the courtyard.

"Give it me back," gasped Margaret, adding, "say, ride on with it!" The man, naturally, hesitated, and their air of irresolution struck Amys, who rode up to the frightened pair.

"Say, Terence," he said sharply to the man. "What message is it you send, love? he asked, dismounting to greet his lady.

"Nothing," she faltered, white to her lips.

"Nothing, Margaret?" he said, for he knew she had lied. "Terence, hand me the letter thou hast hidden in thy doublet."

"Nay, Terence, good Terence, ride on and destroy it!" wailed the girl, her words giving her case hopelessly away. Moved by the despair in her eyes, the man struck spurs to his horse, but Amys had caught the reins.

"Give it to me, fellow," he said so sternly that the man yielded without further resistance. Taking the suppletted Margaret by the hand, her husband led her upstairs to the room which, with its litter of weapons and hunting trophies, was his own particular sanctum. Here he courteously placed for her the one chair the apartment contained, shot the clumsy bolt of the door, and broke the seal of the packet. He did not utter a word as he perused the contents, but every drop of blood deserted his ruddy face, and great beads of moisture broke out upon his brow.

trusted, would have brought this stain upon my honour, would have betrayed our cause, our friends, our religion! Good heavens, how vile a thing a woman can be! He look to striding up and down. His surprise and anger seemed too deep for words. Margaret neither moved nor spoke.

"And you are the mother of my child!" he said at length bitterly. "I would strangle him with mine own hands did I think he had inherited this foul strain of treachery—his voice broke. "Oh Margaret, how could you?" he almost sobbed.

"Amys, forgive me!" cried his wife, flinging herself at his feet. "I did it for love of you and Lance."

"For love!" he said harshly, loosing her clinging hands. "A curse on such love!"

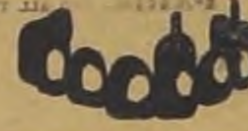
"Amys!" she wailed.

(To be continued.)

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

American Dentist



Laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

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NEW AMERICAN RESTAURANT. D. Crovara, proprietor. Breakfasts and dinners à la carte or à la pension. English cooking. Moderate prices. Close to the port. Calle 25 de Agosto 77, 79 and 81, corner of Colon.

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For the Benefit of the Widows and Children of our Soldiers who fall during the Transvaal War.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ENGLISH CLUB.

MONTEVIDEO LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Already acknowledged \$ 2586.68	J. S. Reid	10
W. Chas Hoard	P. C. Towers	20
E. Goldaracena	Uruguay Weekly News	10
W. L. Poole	Thomas Howard	47
E. Jones	Frederick Crocker	10
S. A. Hartridge	Officers and crew ss. "Alacritty"	27
E. O. Crocker		
Robert Jones		
Supper Party		6.40
	Up to 30 Dec. 1899	\$ 2791.73

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TEA EMPORIUM AND GROCERY STORE.

New Season's Tea, Just Arrived.

In the original Boxes and Packets of different sizes. Superior Family Tea 80 cents per 1/2 kilo. Tea No. 500, very fine, \$1.00 do. Tea, No. 1000, extra, \$1.20 do. Superior Green House, \$1.80 do. Boxes at a Reduction.

Seasonable Presents. Fry's Chocolate's Bonbons, Crystallized Fruits, and other confections in fancy and ornamental Boxes. Liqueurs and Syrups in fancy bottles. Other articles suitable for presents. Christmas Biscuits, etc.

Whisky, "Glenell," "Apex" and "Royal" brands. Havana Cigars, etc.

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Blank Books ruled and bound to order.

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Call and inspect the Stock.

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CALLE TREINTA Y TRES N.º 61

MONTEVIDEO.

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TONICO, ANTIFEMATICO Y ANTIBILIOSO

PREPARADO POR PAUL GAGE, FARMACUTICO

Único propietario. Calle de Ornate-Sole-Formosa, 11, en París.

Las enfermedades del estómago, en su mayor parte, son debidas a la falta de equilibrio en la digestión. Este elixir, que es un verdadero tratado de medicina, y que se prepara en París, con los ingredientes más selectos, y que se vende en todas las farmacias, es el único remedio que puede curar estas enfermedades. El elixir es un remedio que puede ser administrado en cualquier época de la vida, y que es muy útil en los casos de indigestión, acidez, flatulencia, etc. El elixir es un remedio que puede ser administrado en cualquier época de la vida, y que es muy útil en los casos de indigestión, acidez, flatulencia, etc.

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SHIP CHANDLER, PROVISION

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Water and Live Stock Supplied. Sole Agent in the River Plate for sale of the Charts of the Hydrographic Office of the United States of America.

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Calle Rampla 95 & 97, Montevideo.

Genuine English Boots

FOR GENTLEMEN

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The Salvation Army.

Calle Uruguay 484.
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Persons needing workmen by the hour, day or permanently, should send to the above address, when every effort will be made to supply promptly.

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MONTEVIDEO

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Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day
Semi-private Rooms 2.00 do
General Ward 1.00 do

Female Ward. Conditions as above.

Special Cases, Special Terms.

Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.

Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m. Urgencies at all hours.

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Visiting Hours: Every day except Saturday from 3 to 4 p.m., Feasts, days, 3 to 4.30 p.m.

Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited.

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

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

For further particulars apply to

John Adams, Hon. Sec.

Calle Soils 57.

E. O. Crocker, Hon. Treasurer.

Calle Rincón 29.

I. O. G. T.

Independent Order of Good Templars

This Society is held

at Sarandi 38, every

Thursday night at 8 p.m.

For information apply

at the above address.

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