

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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D. R. MACARTNEY, AMERICAN DENTIST—Ex-director and lecturer of the Dental Course in the University of Santiago, Chile. Consultations 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.—262, Calle Colonia corner of Rio Negro.

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W. H. DENTON.

NOTICES.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that all advertisements 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 not qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of permanent advertisements.

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 21, 1900.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1900.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.—Our Lady of Bethlehem, Saint Francis and Agnes. XVI. Gallatín, 1791.—21 days past, 344 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Budget discussion was continued by the Representatives on Friday. Some time was spent in "reconsidering" various items, in which further minor amendments were introduced or former amendments rescinded. Some progress had been made with the schedule of the Judicial Power when the Chamber adjourned.

One or two more sittings ought to conclude the discussion of the Budget as far as the Representatives are concerned. It will then pass to the Senate, and it is impossible to say how long that body will detain it. Anyhow, it is very unlikely that the sanction will be complete before the end of March, and then it will have exactly three months left to run! It will then be time to present the new Budget for 1900-1901, which ought to come into force on July 1, but the probabilities are that the present Budget will be prolonged to extend over that period, with perhaps a few minor changes. All this shows once more how, while the Chambers maintain their present methods, an annual Budget simply becomes an impossibility. However, it is useless to comment on the point.

General Estevan, the redoubtable conspirator against whom no proofs were forthcoming, was set at liberty on Friday. The matter may now be allowed to pass into oblivion. It is to be hoped that the next time the Government takes steps against a conspirator, it will be a little more certain of its proofs.

The President and the Minister of Foment have warmly taken up the idea of introducing in this country the "Fête of Trees," a pretty ceremony held annually in Italy and various other parts of Europe, and, if we mistake not, in some parts of the United States. The main object of this fête is to inculcate a love and care for trees and plants, and this is done by making the school children plant trees on the day fixed, which are afterwards regarded as under their special protection. It is proposed to hold such a fête, in which all the public school children will take part, on the national anniversary of July 18, and the Municipality is being consulted as to the best means of carrying out in Italy the fête is considered of such importance that it is organized by the Minister of Public Instruction. We may mention that we consider the idea a most praiseworthy one, as it will tend to overcome the strange indifference shown by a large proportion of the population here to garden life and interests. The poorer classes here seem to take no interest in gardening at all, except as a means of sustenance, and even among the comparatively well-to-do there are few who show any personal interest in their gardens, or take any pride in their cultivation. Such an institution as a fruit and flower show is entirely unknown here. The Government will therefore do well to take steps to educate the population in this direction, and fortunately the effort will not require any serious outlay.

The Council of Hygiene has sent a lengthy document to the Government protesting against its resolution in the matter of the bag-

ger Penadés, and combating the arguments on which it is based. The text of the document has not been published yet, but it foreshadows a coming conflict.

Why the Argentines Sympathize with the Boers.

From a lengthy letter published in the *Review of the River Plate* we quote the following, which is a very clear and intelligent statement of what may be called the "other side" of the question, and which contains remarks worth pondering over.

And now to deal with Argentina's sympathy with the Boers. I do not think it has been proved: on the contrary, I myself looked for far stronger expressions of sympathy than we have seen. But there are various reasons, obvious enough to a foreigner like myself, why it would be natural for Argentines to sympathize with the Boers, or against the English.

1. The fight is one of strong against weak. Whatever may be the present position of the campaign, the fight is between a giant and a pigmy. Not only Argentines, but Englishmen themselves, cannot withhold their sympathy in such a case. The cause of the North against the South was the cause of progress against stagnation, of theoretic liberty against admitted slavery, of patriotism against rebellion; but with whom did the majority of Englishmen sympathize? I will not think so low of Englishmen as to believe that even in Lancashire, cotton was the cause of this sympathy. I believe that it was the natural sympathy which is aroused when the weaker party makes a plucky fight. On this ground it is natural for Argentines to sympathize with the Boers, as it would have been for Englishmen were they in the place of the Argentines.

2. The cause of the Boers is the cause of republicanism against monarchy. Republicanism is no longer a word to conjure with, and the sympathy of this country was unmistakably with the old monarchy of Spain two years ago. But blood is thicker than water. Even the United States, after many years of misunderstanding, is beginning to think itself more akin to the monarchy of England than to the republicanism of France. But where no question of blood intervenes, as in the case of the Transvaal, the prejudice in favour of the republic, and especially of the republic against a colonising power, still holds.

3. The Argentine is apt to regard the Transvaal as dragged into its present situation by the power of the capitalist. If foreigners were admitted to the vote, or if the country were to pass under the power of England, the controlling strings would be pulled, not at Johannesburg or Pretoria, but in London and on the Continent. Wherever the Union Jack flies, there is always an abundance of individual liberty, but there is not always so full an enjoyment of political liberty as might conceivably be desired. There are at the present moment classes in England who are suffering from the wrong of taxation without representation; for the complicated provisions of the various franchise bills exclude a large number of adult British subjects who are neither paupers nor criminals. And when we look at life in such a town as Kimberley, where all the conditions of existence are absolutely at the mercy of a company, whose ideal is the declaration of continuous big dividends, we are not altogether surprised to learn that it is the only part of Cape Colony which consistently returns supporters of Mr. Cecil Rhodes; for we know how these things are worked, always within the limits of the law. Now the Argentine knows perfectly well, and you, Sir, know perfectly well, that the overshadowing power of the foreign capitalist is a danger to any country; and if it be true, as you maintain, that the Argentine knows very little of the Boers, he may be pardoned for having some sympathy with a republic that is yet more entirely given over into the hands of the capitalist than his own. This, you must remember, is by no means an accusation against the capitalist; for one may openly admit that foreign capital has been a great boon to a country, and yet regret that it should have acquired such power. And the capitalist does not ask for sympathy.

5. This leads me to another consideration, suggested most of all by your own title—"A curious phenomenon"—and your surprise that Argentine should turn against "her best friend." You will pardon me for saying that the use of such an expression as the last is calculated to justify the use of the term hypocrite, to which you object so strongly, although the hypocrisy may be quite unconscious. The banker who allows you a liberal overdraft, after careful inspection of the security, and who afterwards retracts from pressing you unduly because he sees that you might be involved in a common ruin, is not a friend of yours; he is a business acquaintance, an indulgent creditor, if you will, I am inclined to think that it is, after all, characteristic of the various nations that England alone should claim to be a friend of the people to whom her capitalists lend money for the sake of the return it will give. When you say England is Argentine's best friend, I presume you mean that England has lent her more

money than any other nation. The fact is beyond controversy, but would the money have been lent to Argentina if better investment had seemed to offer? If not, is his friendship or business? And why ask sympathy?

6. Lastly, if you have got so far, although your anonymous correspondent is ridiculously violent in his language, is it not the case that Englishmen are more heartily disliked abroad than any other race? Do your young Anglo-Portenos love the Englishman; and if they do not, are they altogether at fault? Are they not at one with colonialists the world over in rising against the abruptness and hauteur of the dominant race? And if these questions must be answered in the affirmative, why the dickens do you wonder at the want of sympathy?

Beds and Bedrooms.

The necessity for ventilating bedrooms would go to show there has been a great advance during this century in the building and construction of dwelling-houses. Well fitting doors and casements, hollow walls, and an increase in brick casing, have in a great measure done away with the draughts in bedrooms and the chilled air in stone dwellings which were so common up to fifty years ago. To prevent draughts and to keep warm the occupants of the beds, rooms were paneled or hung round with tapestry, but these methods were beyond the reach of all, the great majority of people were unable to afford these protections, and therefore fell upon the expedient of surrounding their beds with curtains, forming, to judge by the Great Bed of Ware, a room within a room. The great four-posters of our grandfathers, hung round with homespun, and the box beds of the North, were the outcome of necessity. Into such contrivances a whole family must have crowded, probably with the addition of their occasional visitors. The Great Bed of Ware, still preserved, is said to have held twelve men and their wives. As time has gone on, bringing many improvements, the curtains have fallen into disuse, but even yet there is room for a great advance upon our present sleeping accommodation. The bed is the only article in ordinary life, long use with which we are so closely related, on which we spend so much of our time, and which we occupy with a sigh of relief and leave with a grimace of regret. True sanitation, which, after all, is but simple cleanliness, demands that the article on which we spend so much of our time, and is so intimately bound up with our lives, should be simple, clean, and hygienically healthy. All bedsteads should be of steel or iron, simple in construction, head and foot rail arched, legs not more than 17 to 20 inches high—the mattress of woven wire, with longitudinal springs. All beds should be single—This, I am afraid, will be a sore innovation with some, but I would beg their sympathy for a moment. There is no doubt much of the increase of contagious disease is caused by our old-fashioned system of double or multiple beds. Consumption in particular—and many other diseases are given by one occupant of a bed to another. One of the first principles of preventive medicine is separation and isolation. With single beds the room is lighter, there is less obstruction to currents of air, and greater air space—a vital necessity—is afforded for the occupants; less work is caused in "bed-making" and expense in furnishing. All beds should have their heads next an inner wall; if this is impossible, the contact with the outer wall of the room must be prevented by the intervention of tapestry, panelling, or thick serge, hung loosely on the wall, to prevent the air chilled by the cold walls falling on the sleeper—a source of frequent respiratory disease. For the same reason a bed must not be placed before a badly fitting window nor open doorway, nor in the direct path of the natural current of air from window, or door, or flue of chimney.

—J. O. WALLACE.

Yesterday's telegrams again have a great deal to say of the advance movement of Sir R. Buller, though much of this is mostly repetition of what we already know. Of actual fighting there is very little news, and we are left in doubts as to whether the decisive battle anticipated has yet begun.

The War Office has published a despatch from Sir R. Buller, dated from Spearman's Farm, 10 p. m. on Thursday. He reports that Lord Dunderdale's cavalry fell in with the enemy on Wednesday night to the west of Acton Homes. Sir C. Warren sent him reinforcements, and at 7 p. m. on Thursday, after a sharp combat, the dragoons occupied the hill which the Boers had been defending. Field Cornet Heilbrunn, who commanded the Boers, was killed, and they also lost 20 killed and wounded and 15 prisoners. The British losses were Lieut. Shaw of the Imperial Cavalry dangerously wounded, 20 men killed and 1 wounded. The captive balloon lent great services in observing the position of

the enemy and directing the artillery fire.

A later dispatch from Sir R. Buller reports that Gen. Lyttelton's brigade, extended over a mile, had advanced to reconnoitre the enemy's positions, whilst the Howitzer cannons on Alice Hill bombarded them with good effect. The Boers did not answer the fire. From the captive balloon it was noticed that the Boer trenches were full of men, and that reinforcements were coming up from Ladysmith and Colenso. He confirms the occupation of the hill to the west of Acton Home by Lord Dunderdale's cavalry. Yet another message gives the British losses in this operation as only 2 killed and 2 wounded. (It is practically hopeless to rely on the telegrams for either numbers or dates, as they are mangled first in transmission and afterwards by careless copying or printing. We have no resource but to repeat them as we find them, but we place no reliance on them.)

The above exhausts the information that may be regarded as official. We take the following items from other and less reliable messages. General Buller's brigade is composed of the Dublin, Connaught, Leinster and Frontier regiments. A few miles from Frere, during the advance, Lord Dunderdale found a number of targets representing troops in open order. It was thought that the Boers had been practising at these from the neighbouring hills. The 6th Brigade had already occupied Springfield when the principal column began its march. The British transports consisted of some 5000 carts, and extended over several miles. No resistance was met until Alice Hill was reached. The day before the Boers had been in Potziersdrift, and a large camp was also observed in front of Alice Hill, but they all disappeared on the approach of the British. Sir R. Buller has established his headquarters in a well situated house belonging to the colonist Martinus Pretorius, who had recently fled. Soon after arrival a violent explosion was heard, and it was found that the Boers had blown up a bridge that was building some 7 miles from Potziersdrift. The troops had a difficult and tedious march, but were now encamped in a good situation and were in capital health and spirits. There are various references to bombardment of the Boer positions, all agreeing that the Boers made no reply. Their silence and their non-resistance to the British advance is giving rise to much surprise and conjecture. At Capetown it is said that Sir R. Buller has given orders to the troops not to take notice of the white flags shown by the Boers, unless they throw down their arms. This is on account of the frequent abuse they have made of it. He also cautions them against the false bugle calls which the Boers often use to throw the British troops into confusion.

Telegraphing from Capetown, Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Gatacre has established an advance guard at Lopezburg, 5 miles from Mafeking, and has fortified Bushmanstoe, 8 miles from the same. Lord Methuen has made a satisfactory reconnaissance of the enemy's positions. He was in good health and was busy carrying out Lord Roberts' instructions for the increase of the colonial cavalry.

According to a Capetown message, the rumors repeated in London that Lord Methuen's mind was giving way had reached the camp at Modder River, and had there met with a vigorous denial from all the officers and war correspondents in the camp. It may be added that there has not been the least confirmation yet of the numerous telegraphic reports that he had been recalled or relieved.

The War Office has published a corrected list of the deaths at Ladysmith in the battle of the 6th, bringing the number up to 181.

The British Consul at Lourenço Marques reports that Col. Plumer with his Rhodesian forces, has arrived in three armoured trains at Gaborone, not far north of Mafeking and close to the Transvaal frontier, but there is a Boer column impeding his advance to Mafeking. The news comes through from Pretoria. (It is several weeks since Col. Plumer was reported at Mafeking, which is nearer Gaborone than Mafeking. His progress has been very slow.)

The British Government has ordered a large number of automobile tricycles to be built for the forces in campaign. Sir R. Buller has asked for them, reporting them to have been found most useful.

The Canadian parliament has resolved to raise the colonial contingent to 1200 men.

The case of the "Bundesrath" and other detained German steamers was the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag on Friday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs explained that the British Government had given ample satisfaction, and his explanations in turn satisfied the Chamber.

The U. S. Senate has adopted a resolution authorising the President

to receive and recognise officially the representative of the S. African Republics. (This requires some explanation.)

Holy Trinity Church.

Jan. 21.—III Sunday after Epiphany. 8.15 a. m.—Holy Communion. 9.45 a. m.—Sunday school. 11 a. m.—Matins and Litany. Venite. O. P.—Psalms, for 21st day.—Te Deum. Lowe.—Henedictus, Garrett.—Hymns, 283, 311, 31.—Anthem.—8 p. m.—Evensong and sermon.—Psalms, for 21st day.—Magnificat, Simper.—Nunc Dimittis.—Simper. Hymns, 282, 28.—Anthem.—Offerings.—Poor relief. Rev. S. F. Hancock, Chaplain. 815 Calle 18 de Julio.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264. Morning Service Sunday 11 a. m. Sunday School Sunday, 12.30 p. m. Mid-week Service Thursday 8 p. m. Geo. P. Howard, Pastor.

Salvation Army.

Spanish meetings are held at Calle Cerro Largo 174, corner of Rio Negro every evening except Tuesday at 8 p. m. Sundays, at 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.—Children's Meetings, Sundays at 3 p. m. and Thursdays at 4 p. m.—T. Frick, Captain Calle Uruguay 484.

SUNDRIES.

—We learn from Messrs. Wilson Sons and Co. that the P. S. N. Co's "Iberia" has not performed quarantine at Ilha Grande, as the passengers for the Plate would not be infected thereby, for they would still be infected with five or six days' quarantine at Flores Island on their arrival here. The "Iberia" sailed last night from Ilha Grande direct for this port, without having had any communication with Rio Janeiro, and will arrive here on Tuesday morning next, sailing the same day for the West Coast. This will relieve the anxiety about the delay in mails. We may add that the homeward vessels of the P. S. N. Co. will now call at Rio Janeiro as usual.

—We call attention to the announcement of the sale by auction, by Montauti, on the 30th and 31st instant, of the fine house belonging to Dr. Alberto Nin, who is leaving the country, and of his splendid English furniture.

—Some startling revelations are being made of the results of the campaign of the Municipal Office of Analysis against local manufacturers of liquors, syrups, and other "crefrescos" that are largely consumed in this hot weather, and which are generally gaily colored to allure the public taste. Out of 12 establishments from which samples were taken, it has been found that 7 employed dangerous or poisonous coloring matters in an alarming proportion, and that no less than 80 % of their products contained noxious matter of one kind or another. What a delightful idea this gives of national industry.

—The homeward sailing of the R. M. S. "Atrato," which should have taken place yesterday, has been deferred to Saturday next, owing to her detention in quarantine.

—There is no lack of amusements announced for this afternoon. At the Campo Euskaró the "ninas toreras" will give another sham bull fight and on this occasion the impresario pledges his reputation—whatever that may be worth—that bulls of spirit will be forthcoming. At Holmers's Circus, where the Water Patomine has proved a tremendous success, there will be a special performance for the little ones, and there will also be an afternoon function at the Casino. There will also be bands at Positos and Playa Ramirez.

—A Buenos Aires contemporary records the appearance in Mendoza of a swarm of locusts 15 centimetres in length (each locust, not the swarm) or say six inches. A locust six inches long requires a great deal of swallowing.

—Anarchy is said to prevail in Venezuela since the triumph of the recent revolution. Several bankers have been imprisoned for refusing to lend money to the revolutionary Government. The French residents have petitioned their Government to send war ships to protect them. Two Italian vessels have also been sent there on account of the frequent outrages on foreign residents.

—The departure of H. M. S. "Swallow" for the Falklands has been deferred until Tuesday, in order to wait for the mails by the "Iberia."

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires report the dock strike there as at an end. Most of the men have returned to work, and the port has resumed its usual activity.

—H. M. S. "Pegasus" returned to this port from the Falklands yesterday.

—In the list of amusements for this afternoon we forgot to mention one of the most important, namely the Race meeting at Maroñas for the benefit of the Red Cross. The programme is a very interesting one.

THE CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

ENGINEERING.

It is generally conceded that the average American is more ingenious in shaping means to ends than an average European. This feeling is echoed in such phrases as "Yankee cuteness" and "Yankee dodges." The American approaches a problem from

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ON PAGES 2 AND 3

a new standpoint, and taking a bird's-eye view of the case, unhampered by previous traditions—improves on previous methods in most industries which he takes up. One instance will suffice, that of locks and keys. Europe has been accustomed for centuries to consider a key as comprising two essential parts, the wards for operating the lock, and a distance-piece for penetrating the thickness of the door from the outside, where the key is inserted, to the inside where the lock is attached. When the Americans gave their attention to this subject, they soon saw that the distance-piece could be dispensed with and the key made more portable by bringing the locking mechanism of the lock in small compass to the front of the door, while retaining the bolt at the back. Lock manufacture has developed along these lines in America, and the result is an exquisite piece of mechanism, such as a Yale lock, with its portable key.

The question naturally suggests itself. Whence comes this American ingenuity? It probably arises partly from the newness of the country, and partly from the composite character of the nation. The larger portion of America has only comparatively recently been reclaimed from Nature and the Indians. The gradual process of reclamation and settlement has taxed to the utmost the resourcefulness and resolution of the white man over a period of about 250 years. The stern law of the survival of the fittest has had free play, and has not been restricted in its operation as is the case in older countries. This could not fail to produce a hardy, self-reliant, and ingenious race. The same process is going on in British colonies to-day, and the colonies of the future may be expected to possess many characteristics now seen in Americans. When the United States representatives at the Diamond Jubilee were introduced to the Colonial Premiers, they exclaimed, "Why, they are more like Americans than British."

Immigration into the United States, which, since the introduction of steam navigation has reached enormous proportions, might be expected to dilute and weaken the more desirable national characteristics of ingenuity and self-reliance. This, however, is found not to be the case. Firstly, because although it is the poor rather than the comfortable classes who emigrate, an emigrant is probably possessed of some enterprise and resolution in order to take such a drastic step, and, therefore, forms a desirable addition to the nation. Secondly, because history seems to point to the fact that a nation composed of a blend of other races has more vitality than a homogeneous one. The Anglo-Saxon himself is a blend of several distinct nationalities. The Anglo-Saxon nucleus of the American nation has continued the blending process, and with beneficial results. In England, few fresh additions on a large scale have been made since the Norman Conquest, and the increasing homogeneity may tend in time to weaken the vitality of the nation. Other instances, especially among Latin races, might be quoted, of the ill effects of homogeneity, while the benefits derived from the introduction of fresh bloods is seen not only in nations, but in families and institutions. If, then, it be conceded that ingenuity and the mechanical instinct is more widespread in America than in England, it becomes easy to understand how the Americans, hampered by dear labour and great distances, have succeeded in utilising their ingenuity to overcome them. As a result, in our saving appliances, and the systematic management of factories, have reached such perfection that while the cost of labour per day is still higher than in England, the labour per ton, or per article, is in many industries lower. The American motto is, "Labour is dear, capital is cheap," and accordingly he spends large capital sums on machinery to reduce labour, and finds it a very paying investment.

The Americans are as bold and ingenious in finance as in mechanics, and as the former is the vital force of engineering, it tells in their favour in international competition. The gigantic "trusts" which have recently been formed in many American industries eclipse everything previously done, being different in kind as well as degree from the old-fashioned "combinations" or working agreements between competing concerns. The trusts are an out and out purchase by a new company of a number of separate works, which thereafter lose their individuality. Such trusts are said to the extent that they use their immense power to cheapen construction by economy in management, and the avoidance of wasteful competition. They are supposed to the extent that they attempt

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A large stock of Best Cardiff Steam and House Coal always on hand. N. B.—Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only and taking their supplies from J. Mudd and Co. are free of Entry and Wharf dues. Steam Tugs at all Ports.

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Claims paid in 1898 £ 708,790 sfg.
Accumulated Funds £ 898,725

APPLY EARLY TO THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:

B. LORENZO HILL
161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

to corner the market and stifle competition. They are more stable than the old "combine," since disintegration in falling times is impossible. Rather would the older and less efficient plants of the trust be stopped, and establishment charges thereby reduced. England will probably have to look to still keener competition in normal times from the existence of the trusts, which to all appearances are being worked on a sound and economical basis.

The question naturally arises, What can be done to regain England's old position in the industrial world? The English people will probably never do that, and will have to be content with a share of the world's commerce. But much can doubtless be done to prevent further retrogression, whether relative or actual. The conservatism of Englishmen must be broken down, and they must be content to learn from their American cousins. It is half the battle to realise one's weakness. Happily this state of things is coming about, and a few startling contracts, such as the Athlone Bridge and the Midland Railway locomotives, have brought it home to many Englishmen that American competition is no bogey. There is a decided tendency for English works managers to travel in the United States, and to adopt what is best in American practice, which is a most hopeful sign. The militant element of trade unionism, which received a salutary check in 1896, is not dead, and will probably be heard of again. The masters, however, have learned their strength, and if in time a state of things can be attained where an artisan's wages are proportionate to services rendered without restriction to freedom of contract, one of England's greatest disabilities in competing with America will have been removed. If to this be added England's existing advantages of a central position on the highways of commerce, a stable government, a sound financial system, and, last but not least, prestige, the prospect of Englishmen holding their own in friendly rivalry with their American cousins cannot be considered other than hopeful.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE

Montevideo, Jan. 20, 1900.
Business to-day was dull. Prices perhaps a shade firmer. Sales as follows:
Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$45,000 at 62.50 for Monday, 63.10 and 63.20 end of Feb. 2nd Series, \$18,000 at 62.50 and 62.60 cash and end of month, 63 end of Feb.
Treasury Certificates Debt, \$15,500 at 63.10 cash, 62.50 end of Feb.
Mortgage Bank, no sales.
Consolidated Debt, \$70,970 at 47.10 and 47.20 cash and Monday, 47.20 end of month, 46.70 end of Feb. No London quotation.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Commercial.
London 90d/s. 52 1/2 52 3/8
Paris 90d/s. 5 11 5 49 5/8
Antwerp 90d/s. 5 15 5 50 5/8
Germany 90d/s. 4 41 4 47 45
N. York 0 97 03
Italy 5 79
Spain 6 90
Brazil 31 300 31 05
B. Aires, par. 3 4 1 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$9823 on account of the Consolidated Debt, and Railway guarantee service and \$1139 on account of the 5 1/2 % Loan service.
—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 224.00 and closed at 228.50.
—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at

7 3/4 to 23 3/2 d. per milreis. Jerked beef 950 to 1020 reis per kilo. Stock, 2,200,000 kilos.

—London, 20. Wheat 25s 6d for March for cargo, 25s partial. Linseed 41s 3d for Jan., 40s for Feb. Maize rye terms 16s 9d.—Antwerp. Wheat 14.375 francs for March for cargo, 14.50 partial, linseed 26.75 francs for Jan., 25.50 for Feb., maize 9.25. Wool, class B, 6.80 francs for Feb., 5.95 for May.

The private rate of discount in London fell yesterday to 3 1/4.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 20, 1900.
Gold, cash, 238.50.
Do. end of month, 239.10.
Cedulas H Nacionales, cash, 76.70.
Cedulas 8 % Prov., 10.70.
Fondos Publicos 1892, cash, 74.40.
Emprestio Popular Interno, 1898, cash, 72.80.
Do. end of month, 72.50.
Consolidada de Santa Fe, 1886, cash, 47.
Do. 1893, Mon., 47.50.
Terrenos Puerto B. Aires, end of month, 14.50.
The "Eolos" and "Helios" sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Jan. 20, 1900.
—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 151 pass.
—Str. Montevideo from B. Aires, 24 pass.
—Str. Elbe from La Plata, for Southampton, 9 pass.
—Cruiser Pegasus from Port Stanley.
—Str. Pfalz from B. Aires, for Bremen.
—Str. Cordoba from San Nicolas, for Hamburg.
—Str. Treville from B. Aires, for Danzig.
—Str. Colonia from B. Aires, for Havre.
—Cruiser Chicago for B. Aires.
—Str. Highland Prince for B. Aires.
—Str. Albana for New York.
—Str. Venus for B. Aires.
—Str. Paris for Salto.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. STOLBERG will leave TO-DAY for Bahia and Bremen. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 5 p.m.
OTHER DATES
—The str. EOLO will leave Jan. 22 for Buenos Aires only. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 5.45 p.m.
—The str. HELIOS will leave Jan. 22 for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above.
—The str. NEKO will leave Jan. 23 for Havre and Hamburg. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 3 p.m.
—The str. SERAPIS will leave Jan. 23 for London and Hamburg. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 3 p.m.

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
21	Mont Blanc	French	Marseilles
21	Montevideo	English	Glasgow
21	Santos	German	Hamburg
21	Normandy	English	Liverpool
21	Valetta	English	New York
22	Amazath	English	New York
22	Orizaba	German	Bremen
21	V. Washington	Italian	Genoa
24	Lavinia	German	Falklands
24	C. Al. Toriso	Italian	Genoa
24	Buenos Aires	Spanish	Barcelona
25	Niko	German	Valparaiso
25	Oreva	German	Hamburg
10	Assencion	English	Valparaiso
20	Vienoa	English	Liverpool
28	Niko	English	Southampton
30	Quinto	Italian	Genoa
31	M. Prieta	English	London

Steamers to leave.

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
24	Lavinia	German	London
25	Niko	German	Havre
26	Oreva	English	Liverpool
27	Assencion	English	Southampton
27	La Plata	French	Bordeaux
27	Nevario	German	Vigo



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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, Confeiterias, Almohadas, and by the

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NOTE—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

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

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VALETTA Left New York, Dec. 22.
MOORISH PRINCE Left London, Jan. 2.

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

For further particulars apply to

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P. Christophersen, Rosario, San Lorenzo 808.
Buenos Aires, Ouyo 249.

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

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

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And at Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York
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INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT

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Enormous & still increasing Sales.

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New assortment of Globes and

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Holmer's Circus.

Corner of Colonia and Avenida La Paz.

Grand International, Equestrian, Acrobatic and Zoological Company, under the management of Mr. Charles Holmer.

Water Pantomime.

Varied Programme nightly at 9 a.m. and on Sunday's at 2.30.

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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.

NURSERY—MAID WANTED.

with good references. English preferred. Apply Calle Sarandi 121.

Feb. 3.

TO LET, at Pecos, a small house, suitable for bachelors or small family, with furniture if required. Apply "C." 153 Calle Cerro, 2nd floor.

Feb. 3.

TO LET, one or two rooms, with or without furniture, for single gentleman. Apply, Calle Estrella del Norte No. 20, ha. Figure from Calle Sierra, Aguda.

Feb. 18.

GERMAN GOVERNESS, returning to Europe in April, wishes to accompany single lady, or family with children. Best references. Apply "M. B." Calle Gaboto 151.

Feb. 2.

TO LET, two rooms furnished or unfurnished, for single gentleman, with or without pension, in family house. Apply No. 77 Calle Trinita y Tres.

Jan. 31.

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

Jan. 20.

TO LET, furnished rooms, facing street, for single gentleman married couple. Apply, Calle Cerro 158, 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 jr without board. Highly recommended. Apply, Plaza Zabala 99a.

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for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice, and Liverpool.

Orellana

Captain: R. Archer

4th February, 1900.

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

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Professional divers at the public service at moderate prices.

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Do. paid up 500,000
Reserve Fund 320,000

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On Deposits @ 7 days' notice.	1 %
" " " 30 " " "	2 " "
" " " 60 " " "	3 " "
" " " 90 " " "	4 " "
" " " 12 months fixed	5 " "
" " " 18 months fixed	6 " "

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BLANCA, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO,
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Authorized Capital £ 2,000,000
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Paid-up Capital 900,000
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Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.
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" Do. " 6 months.	3 1/4 " "
" Do. " 12 months.	4 1/4 " "
Discounts	Conventional
Interest charged on overdraft	10 1/4 per

C. NUTTALL,
MANAGER.

JANUARY 1, 1897.

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Do. paid up 350,000
Reserve Fund 25,000

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130—Misiones—130

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Various sizes of these Celebrated Sterilizers kept in Stock.

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ITALIA.	1.10	" "
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