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MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

No. 3250.

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The Montevideo Times

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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, APRIL 27, 1900.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

Saints Toribius and Peter Armengol.—Edward Gibson born 1737.—117 days past, 248 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Neither of the Chambers sat on Wednesday. It was the Senators who took a holiday, as usual.

Some of our native contemporaries continue to make most absurd and unjustified attacks upon the Government, relative to the campaign of the police against the uncivilized and illegal practice of carrying arms. Even the *Siglo*, which we would have credited with more common sense, joins in the outcry and uses such phrases as «an unedifying spectacle», «outrages on personal liberty», «exaggerated abuses of authority», «so forth. The whole affair is fully explained in yesterday's *Nacion*, which states that the only persons who have been molested by the police are certain individuals of shady character, who, since the affair of Gonsens's funeral have been going about openly bragging of revolutionary and disorderly intentions, and openly displaying their arms in the cafes and other places which they haunt. On such gentry sympathy is certainly wasted; not a single complaint has emanated from any peaceable and well-behaved citizen, and, for the matter of that, if it had not been for our contemporaries, the affair would have passed unnoticed and unknown by the large majority of the public whose ways and associations are decent and respectable. Our contemporaries have not only grossly exaggerated the matter, but have made themselves ridiculous by exhibiting sympathy with quite unworthy objects. As to the practice of carrying arms, it is uncivilized and indefensible; and we would gladly see the police take far more energetic measures than they have yet attempted to repress it. We are far more inclined to blame the police for neglect of duty than for excess of zeal in the matter.

April is now practically at an end, and the Budget which ought to have been in force last July is still unannounced. After being delayed for the Representatives and then by the Senators, it is now being delayed by the General Assembly, though there is only one contentious point at issue, and this, with a little parliamentary activity, might have been settled in three days instead of three weeks. Perhaps, however, the legislators think that it will quite sufficient if the Budget is sanctioned by the end of the term to which it should apply, which is what seems likely to be the case. Our legislators, who allot themselves such liberal salaries, evidently do not think that the drawing of those salaries creates any obligation to attend to public business. Work rendered in return for pay received does not enter into their programme. Their treatment of the Budget has been both scandalous and outrageous.

Publication has been made of the letters exchanged between Mr. G. Colladon and the Municipality, in which the latter accepts the offer of the former to endeavor to obtain from the London bondholders a reduction in the service of the Municipal Debt. From Mr. Colladon's letter we learn that the reduction proposed will be to a fixed interest of 4 1/2 % per annum, with 1/2 % amortization, the latter to be increased to 1 % after 1905 should the Municipal Budget exceed \$1,200,000. We understand that Mr. Colladon embarks for London on May 12.

The President of the Republic, who has recently had an attack of the fashionable complaint influenza, has recovered sufficiently to leave his bedroom, but is still unable to venture out of doors, and consequently attends to business in his private residence.

With regard to the proposed internal taxes, it is stated that the Finance Committee of the Representatives will report in favor of a tax upon sugar and alcohol, rejecting the tax on rice and on native wines.

The Cattle Plague in Argentina.

The cattle disease reports are, generally speaking, favorable, that is to say, while the disease continues its course, it retains its mild character, and the mortality is in most districts trifling. In Azul the mortality does not exceed 2 %, in Juarez it is reckoned at 1 1/2 %. In Ranch 12,000 cows are reported attacked with the disease in the Estancia El Amparo with 117 dead, and 5000 sheep, of which 400 are dead. In the estancia San Gregorio, out of 400 cows attacked, 4 died. In other estancias the mortality among the sheep is from 8 to 10 %. Up to last night no official confirmation of the reported closing of the French and Belgian ports had been received. Don Heriberto Gibson has written a long and somewhat pessimistic letter to the *Nacion*, saying that he thought it was pretty well known that «cabeza contagiosa» and «afta epizootica» are one and the same thing. He laments that some of the most obvious means of preventing the spread of the disease were neglected at the beginning, while discussions were going on as to the real nature of it. He says that the disease will inevitably run through all the cattle, and all the sheep, and probably through the pigs as well. It is quite a delusion in Mr. Gibson's opinion to suppose that it will have disappeared in one or two months. Its progress may be slow during the winter, and it may appear to die out, but it will break out again next spring and summer with renewed violence. As to the closing of the English ports, Mr. Gibson thinks that if that regulation is not a permanent one, it will at any rate be kept in force long enough for the frozen meat trade to be developed to such an extent as to have entirely superseded the live stock trade by the time they are open again; all of which is rather cold comfort for estancieros who have been breeding fine stock especially for the live cattle trade; though really this may be more apparent than real, for we heard to-day one high authority express the opinion that prime bullocks should always be worth 28 here when the new «freezers» are running.—B. A. Standard.

War Babies.

The *Western Mail* recently had an amusing article on the giving of war names to babies. It is hard on the babies that they should have to bear all their lives the earmarks of a fleeting war fever, and in many cases the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children might almost have cause to intervene. Fortunately for the newly-born generations, many of the names of battlefields are unsuitable. No parent would condemn a child to the name of Omdurman or Dargai. These are available only for villas. But during the Crimean War Almas and even Balaklava were plentiful, and some of them may be living still. There is one case on record in a provincial town in the West in which a baby was christened Alma Balaklava Luker; happily for the poor little wretched creature the fall of Sebastopol was deferred for a time, or that name would have been added by the patriotic parent. Wales just now seems to have caught this kind of fever badly, and the *Western Mail* gives some amusing results, amongst which are a Tagela James, a Modder River Jones, a Kimberley Clifford, a John Redvers Buller Thomas, a Harry White Redvers Jones, a William Symonds Redvers Jones, and a Zachariah John Redvers Jones. But one of the most comprehensive christening combinations is an Ezekiel Methuen Macdonald Baden-Powell Williams. Even poor little baby girls have to suffer, for there is a Jenny Ladysmith Jones and a Violet Ladysmith Phillips. Cannot the R.S.P.C.C. do something?

New Metals in the Sun.

The announcement was first made by Norman Lockyer that certain bright lines in the solar spectrum indicated the presence in the sun of a hitherto unknown gas which he proposed to call «helium». In 1895 Ramsay isolated this gas, and we now know that its density is about twice that of hydrogen, and that the atomic weights of the two gases bear the same proportion. «But at the same time», says *Cosmos*, abstracting an article in *Prometheus*, «Lockyer found in the spectrum of the corona other colored lines which he attributed to the presence of another element, to which he gave the name «coronium». Neither Ramsay nor any other chemist has yet been able to isolate this body. Nevertheless, an Italian spectroscopist has discovered the lines of coronium in the gases thrown out from the crater of Vesuvius. This has encouraged physicists to search for this pearl of all the gases, present, past,

and future. But this is not all; at the same time other physicists have had their attention directed to other lines of the spectrum, and announce that there will next be discovered two new metals that exist in the sun. They have given to these elements by anticipation the names of «aurorium» and «nebulum». The position occupied by these bodies in the atmospheric layers of the sun leads these scientists to think that they are lighter than hydrogen.... For chemists this discovery will be a veritable revolution. In fact, it will destroy Proust's hypothesis, which states that all the molecular weights of bodies are whole multiples of that of hydrogen. However, as no trace of either aurorium or nebulum has yet been found on the earth, the existence of these elements is yet far from conclusive demonstration.

The Importance of Good Marksmen.

Musketry will be the leading feature of all military training this year. More than ever the importance of good rifle-shooting has been brought out by the present war, and with magazine rifles the army which can shoot better than its opponents will more than ever obtain a decided advantage. The regulars have proved that their marksmanship is very effective, although still capable of improvement, but it is the Militia and Volunteers who stand in need of much more practice. All the arrangements for the training of these branches of the service during the ensuing season give unusual attention to marksmanship. Additional ranges are being constructed at Salisbury Plain in four distinct localities—Balford, Perham Down, Sidbury, and near West Down. Near these there will be large encampments, so that the men can devote attention to the use of their rifles with great convenience and economy of time.... A rigid and limited course of musketry, continued to a mere fraction of the year, is held to be a poor preparation for active service. Nothing short of a continual use of the rifle will ever make a marksman worthy of the name.—Broad Arrow.

THE WAR.

An early morning telegram, alleging the authority of a despatch from Lord Roberts, stated that the garrison at Wepener had been relieved, and the besieging Boers, numbering 4000 to 5000, had raised the blockade and were retreating hastily towards Ladybrand. Also that the aqueduct had been recaptured. As no further details are given, and no confirmation has appeared, we are inclined to regard the statement with doubt. All the other messages speak of a continuation of the struggle, with the usual bewildering confusion of dates, places and details.

A despatch attributed to Lord Roberts states that on Monday Goss. Brabant and Hart flanked one of the positions of the enemy, who was trying to impede their advance towards the north and to impede heliographic communications with Wepener. Col. Dalgaty reported all well in his garrison. General Brabant had lost 3 wounded and one missing, and 3 wounded the day before. The Frontier Regiment had 6 wounded. On Monday afternoon (date entirely doubtful) Brabant and Hart were some 8 miles south of Wepener. The 11th (?) Division under Gen. French arrived at Tweede river. Heliographic communication had been established with Goss. Randle. A patrol of the 7th Dragoons, reported missing, had returned to camp, two men only missing. Gen. Hamilton's mounted infantry had occupied the waterworks at Sannas, being reinforced by the 7th division under Gen. Smith Darrien and MacDonald, the enemy being fortified in the neighbouring hills.

Another despatch attributed to Lord Roberts, dated Wednesday (the dates of both despatches are quite unreliable) states that Polo Carew arrived the previous evening at Roods Kop without contretemps or loss. His advance was protected by cavalry and artillery forces. In his march he drove back the enemy with heavy losses, dead and wounded being left upon the field. The infantry halted during the night at Bloemfontein (!!!) and at 7.30 this morning crossed the Modder River at Walska in accordance with instructions. French's arrival certainly alarmed the Boers, who abandoned their strong positions near Dewetadorp during the night. Gen. Chermiside's forces now occupy Dewetadorp.

From Capetown it is stated that Gen. Hart's division, whose rear guard was seriously threatened by Olivier with 15,000 Boers, had been reinforced by 20,000 men of Brabant's colonial troops, who by a bold and rapid manoeuvre, took Olivier by surprise and forced a passage with their mounted artillery.

A Pretoria (Boer) message states that indecisive combats continue to the north and east of Bloemfontein. Do Wet keeps Brabant's cavalry always isolated, and has repulsed two attacks, taking 50 British prisoners. The Boers have reconquered Boshof, from which the British are retiring (every day the telegrams have a fresh statement about Boshof; the belligerents seem to be playing hide-and-seek

there.) Of the 3000 British prisoners concentrated in Weterval, 47 have died and 50 are seriously ill.

On Monday the British troops bombarded the whole day, the Boer positions at Fourteen Streams, and eventually compelled the enemy to retreat. (The statement is attributed to Lord Roberts, but seems to us to require confirmation.)

The last of the Boer prisoners at Simonstown have been embarked for St. Elena.

Capetown messages predict a split in the «Afrikaner Bond» arising out of the participation of some of the members in the prosecutions for treason.

Lord Spence, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, has spoken at Edinburgh in defence of the Government policy in S. Africa. The account given by the telegram of his speech is imbecile and unintelligible, as it generally the case when the telegrams try to report speeches of English statesmen.

The *Natal Times* announces discovery of a plot to blow up a British transport in Durban, when she had 2000 troops on board. An infernal machine is said to have been found close to the magazine. The plot is attributed to secret agents of the Transvaal.

We quote the following remarks on the death of Gen. Joubert from the *Daily News*:—It is impossible not to sympathize deeply with the Boers in the irreparable loss of their long-tried and trusted General, Piet Joubert. Joubert has always been identified with the Liberal and Constitutional party in the Transvaal, as opposed to the Conservative and retrogressive policy of Kruger. Unfortunately, in the election of 1893, the principles which he represented were thrown aside by the election—only, however, by a small majority—of his opponent. It is scarcely too much to say that, if Joubert had been chosen, the course of South African history might have been very different, and the present war perhaps avoided. It is pleasant to find that Sir George White only last Tuesday paid a generous tribute to the character of his antagonist, «General Joubert», he said, «is a soldier and a gentleman, and a brave and honourable opponent». Higher praise could scarcely be given, and it is not surprising that the grief among the Boers at the loss of such a man is overwhelming. It is probably a severe loss even to ourselves; for the influence of Joubert at the settlement might have been valuable and salutary. That settlement, however, he was not to see; and there is a profound pathos in the death of this aged warrior at a moment when events had begun to advance unmistakably to their decreed and inevitable end. Joubert has died in harness. Well may the Boers say, «Cantium galea premimus». At the age of sixty-eight the long day's work is over, and there will be no trace of resentment in the feeling with which in spirit we follow him to his grave.

Holy Trinity Church.

April 29.—II Sunday after Easter.
8.15 a. m.—Holy Communion.
9.45 a. m.—Children's service.
11 a. m.—Matins, and sermons.
Venite, C. P.—Psalms, for 25th day.—Te Deum, Smart.—Benedictus, Goss.—Hymns, 191, 540, 258.—Antiphon.—8 p. m.—Evensong and sermon.—Psalms, for 25th day.—Magnificat, Tours.—Nunc Dimittis, Tours.—Hymns, 248, 271, 537.

Offerings.—Church expenses.
Rev. S. F. Handcock, 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.

Residence—Calle Rio Negro 290.

Salvation Army.

Spanish meetings are held at Calle Carro 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.—R. H. Steen, Captain. Calle Uruguay 454.

SUNDRIES.

—The Tribunal of Appeal has confirmed the original sentence of 30 years' imprisonment on Ramon Morales, alias «Panta Fina», for the atrocious murder of Antonio Ortiz, his wife, and his sister-in-law, committed in May last year. The verdict was the same as in the first trial. The miserable murderer received the announcement of the sentence with a British grin, and his only exclamation was «Now I shall have no work to do.» This is one of the cases in which an appeal was an abuse of the machinery of the law and only weakened the moral effect of the first sentence, besides creating delay and imposing unnecessary work on the law-courts. The case was so clear from the first, that there was not a single incident to justify appeal. The resource of appeal in criminal cases is grossly abused here, to the detriment of prompt administration of the law, and is one of the many points in the judicial system calling for radical reform.

—The inauguration has taken place at Naples, simultaneously, of the National Exhibition of Hygiene and the Anti-tuberculosis Congress. The King and Queen of Italy and many other high personages were present.

—Vice-Admiral Bien Aimé has been named Chief of Staff of the French Navy in place of Caillard, who takes command of the Mediterranean squadron.

—Telegrams of the last two days contain some mysterious references to a practical participation of Gt. Britain in the Triple Alliance, Turkey also entering in the background as a kind of sleeping partner (possibly on the idea that an open alliance with Turkey would hardly be respectable). This is mixed up with a telegram, generally believed to be apocryphal, published by the new London halfpenny paper the *Daily Express* in its first number, in which the Kaiser expresses his friendly sentiments towards Gt. Britain. The telegrams make the usual muddle of the whole business, so we will have to wait for the London papers to elucidate the matter. It is not many days since the telegrams were repeating a wonderful cock-and-bull story of the discovery of documents said to prove that the Kaiser instigated the S. African Republics to the war and promised them his support.

—There will be a special programme at the Casino this evening for the benefit of the clever French illusionist Mr. Gauthier.

—It is alleged telegraphically that Russia has declared to the Sublime Port that it will oppose any attempt of the United States to employ force in its claims against Turkey. As the United States has done the same thing, with regard to European claims against the South American States, no objection can be raised to this.

—An announcement has appeared that the great violinist Sarasate will visit the Plate this year. Sarasate is one of the few living Spaniards who has attained any celebrity in the artistic world. In the scientific world there are none.

—In view of the possible introduction of electric traction here, interest will be found in the following note from a recent London paper:—Now that the preamble of the London Tramways Bill has been proved, a fresh chapter is opened in the history of transit in London. If remarkable results have been achieved in large cities at home and abroad by the introduction of electric traction, the effect in the most densely populated city in the world is likely to be even more remarkable. Already the London County Council have shown what can be done by good management in one year's working of the South London Tramways. Next year, as Mr. Benn has shown, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of over £40,000 to go towards the reduction of the rates even after a sum of £10,000 has been absorbed in making a ten hours' day universal for all employees, and all this has been achieved with an antiquated horse-traction system. At the same time wages have been raised and fares reduced, and a good deal has been done towards solving the overcrowding question by the introduction of halfpenny fares. Whether the surface contact system will be finally adopted, or the conduit system, remains to be seen; but when the tramway system is brought wholly under municipal management and extended over the whole of London, electric traction will work wonders in relieving congestion at the centre and the remaking modern London.

—A wedding note from the *B. A. Standard*.—In St. John's Church, on Tuesday afternoon, was celebrated the wedding of Miss Marion A. Brown, daughter of Mr. J. A. Brown of General Pintos and Buenos Aires, and Mr. Gerard A. Dale. The charming bride, most exquisitely attired in a dress of white satin trimmed with Brussels point lace, was escorted by her father and attended by her sisters the Misses Jessie and Nellie Brown, prettily dressed in sky blue silk trimmed with lace and hats to match. Mr. Shirley Hodson being the groomsmen. The church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mrs. McClymont, Mrs. Mold and the sisters of the bride. The ceremony, conducted by the Rev. H. B. George, being concluded, the bridal party adjourned to the house of the parents of the bride in Calle Callao, where a reception, confined to the relations of the family in consequence of their being in mourning, was held, the married couple afterwards left for Capilla del Monte.

—Nurse Dorothy Neely, late of the British Hospital in Buenos Aires has been appointed by Lord Roberts to General Sir William Gatacre's column, and left Capetown to join the hospital at Sterkstroom on the 9th of February last. She came to London in charge of a shipload of sick and wounded, and could secure no definite promise of an appointment from the Home authorities; but on returning to Capetown she saw Lord Roberts, who gladly accepted her services, and at once despatched her to the front.

—A Buenos Aires contemporary states as follows:—«The public heard with the most unforgotten gloom yesterday of the probability of a Bill being laid before Congress in the coming session to wipe out the Municipal Deliberative Council and place the management of the city in the hands of the Mayor and a couple of Commissioners. No project could be devised that would better please the inhabitants of this great city. After a trial of many

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THE NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS

OF THE

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ON PAGES 2 AND 3

years, elective Municipal government has proved not only a dismal and costly failure, but an abuse and standing by word for all good citizens. We are not quite so bad as that here, but still Municipal Government has not been so brilliant that it might not be greatly improved, and certainly rendered less costly. For some time past the chief end of the Municipality seems to have been to levy rates and increase the cost of living, without the inhabitants receiving any perceptible benefit therefrom.

—Another flash of light upon the working of trusts in the United States is given by the 17 per cent extra quarterly cash dividend recently declared by the Standard Oil Company in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. As the capital stock of the company amounts to \$100,000,000 this involves the distribution of \$20,000,000—probably the largest sum of money ever disbursed in profits at one time by any corporation in the United States. The shares of the company, par value \$100, are quoted at \$538. Meantime the price of petroleum to consumers has been increased 30 per cent or more, and it would appear that this was the source of the money for the extra dividend of \$17,000,000. In the face of this it would be hardly wrong to define a "trust" as a dishonest combination among capitalists whereby consumers are compelled to pay an unfair price for their purchases.

—There is a Coventry gentleman (Mr. J. K. Stanley, of cycle note) who thinks that the New Testament, being the Gospel to mankind, which has largely superseded the Hebrew prophets, should now be presented before the Old Testament. He is therefore about to have a large number of copies of the Bible bound up with the New Testament standing before the Old, and with a preface to the book. He will send copies to the leaders of religious thought, and ask their opinion as to the proposed new arrangement. A leading Nonconformist minister is stated to have already expressed his deep interest in this novel project.

—M. A. P. hears that the Queen was so gratified by the warmth of her reception when she came up to London the other day that she remarked to a friend on returning to Buckingham Palace after her drives: "I have immensely enjoyed my visit to town, and felt happier, even than on either of the Jubilee Days. For then I thought the people had come out to see the procession. But during these two days I know that they have only come out to see me!"

LONDON NOTES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

At yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Wharton moved the second reading of the Corporal Punishment Bill, which, while repealing three Acts, proposed to continue the punishment of flogging for burglary, highway robbery, garotting, and offences against women. The Bill was opposed, amongst others, by Mr. Asquith and the Home Secretary. On a division, the second reading was rejected by 195 votes to 72.

Yesterday the annual meetings of the Council of the National Liberal Federation were resumed at Nottingham. There was again a large attendance of delegates. After a resolution expressing admiration for the conduct of the troops, home and colonial, in the war, subjects of domestic legislation were discussed. These included registration and electoral reform, the veto of the House of Lords, "No Room to Live," Temperance, and London government.

A mass meeting was held in the evening in the Victoria Hall, at which the principal speaker was Sir E. Grey. He said the Liberal party was thoroughly united in home politics and not so united as appeared in reference to foreign politics. He hoped the Government would place the cost of the war on the present generation, as war, even when, as in this instance, it was carried on in the interest of the Empire, ought not to be made to appear cheap. He advocated the turning of the Imperial parliamentary into Imperial control. The problem would be how to establish equal rights for white men which should not be oppressive to either race. He believed that when the war was over the Boers would settle down as a pastoral people. He looked for South African federation under the British flag.

Speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association, Lord Wolsey stated that if it had not been for the system Lord Cardwell had laid down, and the Army Reserve thus created, it would have been impossible to carry on the war in

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Sole Representative:

B. LORENZO HILL
161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

South Africa successfully; and it would have been impossible for us to have sent this large army across the seas had it not been for the Militia forces. Lord Selborne, speaking at a Conservative dinner in London last night, said that a settlement of the war to be final and decisive must not only have the sympathy of the people of the United Kingdom, but of the Colonies, who had so loyally stood by this country.

Five persons were killed, and about twenty-five others injured, by a railway accident in Scotland yesterday. Two trains, containing about 2,400 workpeople, collided in a tunnel on the North British Railway near Glasgow. But for the slow speed at which trains are compelled to proceed through the tunnel, the loss of life would have been far greater.

In the Queen's Bench Division, yesterday, the Lord Chief Justice fined Mr. Howard Alexander Gray, editor of the Birmingham "Daily Argus," £100, with £25 costs, for writing an article containing what the Court found to be scurrilous abuse of Mr. Justice Darling. His lordship said that but for the defendant's ample and, no doubt, sincere apology, he would have been sent to prison for a considerable period.

In the replayed tie for the Football Association Cup at Reading yesterday Southampton rather easily beat Millwall by three goals to none. Southampton have to meet either Notts Forest or Bury in the final at the Crystal Palace on April 21.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, April 26, 1900.

There was a fair movement in Consolids to-day, but other values were dull. The weakness in prices is accentuating and they closed with a fractional drop, but not without symptoms of reaction. Sales as follows:

Deferred Debt, \$10,000 at 16.

Mortgage Bank, 650 shares at 11.50

end of month, 11.50 end of May.

Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$7000 at 63.80 cash.—Ditto, 2nd Series, \$29,700 at 63.70 cash, 63.60

end of month, 64 end of May.

Treasury Certificates Debt, \$29,700 at 63.30 and 63.20 closing 63.30 cash.

Consolidated Debt, \$215,260 at 48.30

cash and end of month, 47.70 and

47.60 closing 47.70 end of May. No

London quotation.

EXCHANGE.

Bank. Comercial.

London 90d/s. 51 7/8-15/16 53 1/8-1/4

Paris 90d/s. 5.42-43 5.475-485

Antwerp 90d/s. 5.43 5.485-505

Germany 90d/s. 4 1/4 4 1/4

N. York 0.97-98 —

Italy 5.70-71 —

Spain 6.80-81 —

Brazil 29.200 29.650

B. Aires, par. 1 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$15693 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$1918 on account of the 5 1/2 % Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 237.30, and closed at the same.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 81 1/32 to 5/16 d. per milreis. The

jerked beef market is said to be demoralized owing to excessive arrivals, and it is recommended to suspend embarking.

—London, 26. Wheat 26s-9d by cargo, 26s-3d partial. Linseed

47s-9d. Maize 19s-3d.—Antwerp. Wheat 15.50 francs by cargo, 15.26 partial. Linseed 31.50. Maize 10.375. Wool, class B, 4.80 francs for May, 4.85 for August. Market quiet.

Saladero Killings.

	April 26.	Total to date.
R. eliozo	28	51763
P. Denis & Co.	559	34543
Anaya & Irigoyen.	46367	
Aguerre y Ca.	22941	
F. Freguero.	27872	
P. San Martin & hijos.	363	17999
Rosario Tabares	26046	
Duclos y Monlié	8317	
E. Legrand y Co.	579	29654
F. Cibils Larraide y Co.	184	24581
B. Roca y Lanata Hnos.	694	22908
Jaume Hnos.	24300	
Total.	2379	311210

Same period 1899. 298724

1898. 180.05

Prices, Buques \$ 18 to 21

• Novillos, • 11 to 22

• Vacas • 11 to 18

Buenos Aires, April 26, 1900.

Gold, cash, 227.30.

Do. end of month, 227.30.

Cedulas H. Nacionales, cash, 78.60.

Cedulas 8 1/2 % Prov., 12.80.

Emprestio Popular Interno, 1898,

cash, 73.70.

Do. end of month, 73.80.

Do. end of May, 74.20.

Mercado Central de Frutos, (oro),

tmw, 102.

The "Paris" sails.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, April 26, 1900.

—Str. Eolo from B. Aires.

—Str. Herodot from Valparaiso, 7

pass.

—Str. Chili from Bordeaux, 22

pass., for B. Aires.

—Str. Della from Valparaiso.

—Str. Hermes from B. Aires.

—Str. Eolo from B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

None.

OTHER DATES

—The R. M. S. DANUBE will leave

April 28 for Vigo, Cherbourg and

Southampton. Correspondence at

G. P. O. till 10 a. m.

—The str. NEKO will leave March

28 for Port Stanley, Sandy Point,

Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso,

Iquique, Arica, Mollendo and Callao.

Correspondence at G.P.O. till 9 a. m.

Note.—In addition to the hours

mentioned above, letters for all these

steamers will be received, without

extra charge, in the Aduna Kiosk

until the P.O. agents leave to go on

board the steamers.

Steamers to arrive.

APRIL	NAME	FLAG	FROM
27	Finishing	English	Antwerp
27	C. di Milano	Italian	Genoa
27	Waldensian	English	Glasgow
27	Sparta	German	Sunderland
27	Nord America	Italian	Genoa
27	Mark	German	Southampton
27	Corrientes	German	Hamburg
28	Yoko	German	London
29	Liguria	English	Valparaiso

Steamers to leave.

APRIL	NAME	FLAG	FOR
27	Pampa	French	Havre
28	Danzbe	English	Southampton
28	Neko	German	Chile
28	Ureld	German	Bremen
29	Liguria	English	Valparaiso
29	C. di Milano	Italian	Genoa



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, Confectioneries, Almshouses, and by the

Sole Importer in this Republic

HIPOLITO GARCIA
128, Calle Cerrito, 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.

ROMAN PRINCE Left New York, April 14.

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.

«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,

PARANA For New York, April 30.

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

28 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342.

Special Notice.

We make it a special request to our subscribers and readers that any complaints as to irregularity in delivery of this paper, or any notifications of change of address, or of orders for or suspension of subscription to the paper may be made at our Office and not to the "repartidores." It is only by this means that we can keep in touch with them and secure compliance with their wishes. The "repartidores" are not qualified to receive orders or instructions, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for the execution of orders or instructions given to them. We also desire to warn our readers against paying subscriptions except against the printed and stamped receipts issued from our office.

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, boxes \$2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a room, furnished or unfurnished, with balcony to the street. Calle 18 de Julio 94. May 25.

WANTED: Married couple, without children, for the camp. Man as cook and to attend to small dairy, no milking. Woman as housemaid and to do plain sewing. Couple to bring their own beds. Wages \$5 per month. Must have good references. Expenses up paid provided stop six months. Apply by letter to Arthur FitzHerbert, Estancia "Media Agua," via Mercedes. May 6.

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

TO LET, Furnished rooms, facing street, for single gentlemen or married couple. Board, with or without lodgings. Apply, Calle Cerrito 158, altos.

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

To Insurance Companies and Agents.

The account books required by the Government for Insurance Companies under the new Law, as well as all other descriptions of account books, plain and ruled or ruled to order, are now on sale at the "Libro Inglés" of G. Schwengel, Calle 33 No. 61.

WILSON Bros.

GENERAL CAMP AGENTS.

Cereals and produce on consignment. — Purchases and Sales of Camp and Stock in general. — Mortgages, Renting and Valuation of Same. — Materials and Provisions Purchased for Estancias. — Telegraphic Address: "MOUNT."

CERRITO 148 --- MONTEVIDEO.

THE

MANCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COY.

SOLE AGENT

Enrique Algorta y Villa de Moros

Calle Misiones 176, Montevideo.

Puerto-Carril Central del Uruguay.

AVISO

Se avisa al público que con motivo de las grandes inundaciones se halla interrumpido momentaneamente el servicio regular del horario, corriendo sin embargo trenes en todas direcciones.

Por datos ocurrase a la Estación Central.

Montevideo, Abril 6 de 1900.

La Administración.

F. C. Central del Uruguay

AVISO

Se avisa al público que desde el día 1.º de Mayo próximo empezará a regir el Horario de Invierno.

Por horarios ocurrase a las Estaciones desde el día 20 de Abril.

Montevideo, Marzo 30 de 1900.

La Administración.

