

OFFICES
61-CALLE TREINTA Y TRES-61
MONTEVIDEO.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.
"INDENT"-Montevideo.
Postal Address-Casilla 208.

The Montevideo Times

ESTABLISHED 1888.

VOL. XXII.

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

No. 3251.

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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 offices not later than 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, APRIL 28, 1900.

How Enterprise is Discouraged and Progress Thwarted.

In recent articles we have several times had occasion to remark how public enterprise in this country is discouraged by the attitude of the authorities. Our remarks on this head have just received an illustration that is both striking and disastrous.

It was announced yesterday that, after negotiations extending, if we are not greatly mistaken, considerably over twelve months, the proposal to introduce electric traction on the Baring group of tramways has collapsed, the proponent capitalists having withdrawn their offer.

The reasons for this are simple enough. In treating with the Municipality, the proponents had submitted patiently to innumerable delays, vexations and exactions, conceding point after point until their prospects of reasonable profit from the enterprise were reduced to a minimum. The agreement thus arrived had to be referred to the Chambers for confirmation, and there, with the Foment Committee of the Representatives, there was a repetition of the story of delays, vexations, and exactions. Further concessions were demanded from the proponents, clauses previously regarded as settled were repealed and modified, the members of the Committee disagreed among themselves as to their demands, nearly every day saw some fresh proposal made, and finally at the last moment an additional demand was made that rendered the enterprise impracticable. It is not surprising, therefore, that on learning this, the proponents lost all patience, and telegraphed to withdraw their offer. The chief wonder is that, in the face of so many rebuffs and exactions, they should have maintained the offer so long.

It is impossible to have anything but the severest censure for the attitude of the Municipality and the Committee in this affair. So far from protecting public interests, which was their duty, they have dealt them a severe blow and one the effects of which may be felt for some time to come, for the affair will have its indirect, as well as its direct, consequences, as we will show.

The direct consequences are, that the city is deprived of an important project that would have benefited it in many ways, not one of the least being the introduction of a substantial amount of capital and the giving of employment to a large number of hands for a considerable period. In addition to this the Municipality, through its excessive greediness, has lost the opportunity of a welcome increment to its funds, and has incurred the ill-will of capitalists from whom, at this very moment, it is asking a favor in the shape of a reduction in the service of the Municipal Debt.

The indirect consequences may be, in our opinion, even more serious. This proposal for the introduction of electric traction was, practically, the first proposal for a public enterprise of importance that has been made since the crisis of 1890-91. It indicated a returning interest of capitalists in the Republic, a renewed faith in the opportunities it offered for development, and a belief in an improved political and general situation. Under such circumstances, it was the duty, the most positive duty, of the authorities concerned to receive the proposal gladly and gratefully, and to grant it every reasonable facility and concession, not merely for the sake of an encouragement to further enterprise and further investment of capital. Instead of this being done, the proposal was treated, as we have said, with unreasonable delay, vexation and extortion, until it has finally been withdrawn in justified disgust. The authorities have almost as good as said that they do not want public enterprise here and do not mean to encourage it. Is it too much to say that, as a consequence of this attitude, capitalists will once more shut this Republic as a field for investment, it will be a long time before any further offers are made, and the next time capital is wanted for a public enterprise—and it will be wanted very soon for the construction of the Port—it will not easily be found? We think we were right in saying that the Municipality and the Committee between them have dealt a serious blow at public interests.

Authorities, whether municipal or legislative, who assume such an attitude as this, are underserving that offers for public progress should be laid before them. We might even go further and say that they are unfit to exercise the authority and duties entrusted to them, for they betray a lamentable misconception of their nature. It is their duty, one of the principal duties for which they are appointed, to promote public interests and progress. This can only be done by encouraging enterprise and the investment of capital; and this, in turn, requires that capital, when offered, should be allowed fair treatment and the prospect of a reasonable return. This they have entirely failed to give. The Municipality grossly misused its authority by treating the offer as an opportunity for getting the greatest possible advantages for itself, not for the general public. The legislative Committee showed the same mistaken spirit. Both forgot entirely that, in reality, the favor was on the side of the capitalists, not on theirs, and that no capitalists will submit to unreasonable delays and extortions, nor will they invest where they are denied a fair return for their enterprise. With regard to this, we can only repeat what we said a few days ago; namely, that so long as the authorities responsible assume this mistaken attitude, public progress and enterprise in the Republic will remain at a standstill, and deservedly so. If the people wish to see their country develop they must either change their authorities, or else imbue them with a more rational and less anti-progressive idea of their duties.

The affair has made a deplorable impression here, and we are sure that, when the details are known, it will make an equally deplorable impression in London, and one that will not easily be wiped out. It is only justice to add that President Caestras and his Ministers are not responsible for the lamentable fiasco, and probably deplore it equally with every other well-wisher of the Republic.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900
Saints Prudentius and Vitalis.—Martyr of the "Bounty," 1798—118 days past, 247 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Representatives held a very short sitting on Thursday, but the business transacted was of no general interest.

The note of the day has been the collapse of the proposal to introduce electric traction on the Baring group of tramways. The proponents had submitted to numerous vexations and exactions on the part of the Foment Committee of the Representatives, and a few days ago everything was regarded as practically settled, when suddenly the Committee took a fresh turn and wished to introduce an entirely unreasonable clause to the effect that at the end of 30 years the Municipality might expropriate the plant without any payment whatever! As soon as this was made known the proponent syndicate, probably profoundly disgusted at the manner in which their offer has been treated from first to last, telegraphed to instructing Mr. Collado to withdraw the proposal, and it is impossible to blame them for doing so. After this experience, it is not likely that another offer will be made in a hurry. We refer to the matter editorially, and can only repeat that the affair has made a deplorable impression, especially in financial circles, and that both Municipality and Committee are very generally censured for their attitude in the matter. As the *Siglo* well puts it, they have strained the cord of limitations and exactions, until eventually it has broken.

Wild rumors were circulated on Thursday evening, and repeated by some of the less responsible evening papers, that Sr. Caestras' health was too broken for him to continue in the presidency, and that his deposition had been agreed upon among a group of principal legislators and men of the situation. There is not the least truth in either statement. Like many other malicious tales, the rumor was of purely "collectivist" origin, and shows the unscrupulous lengths to which this faction will go in their de-

termination to keep the Republic in a state of unrest. In any case the change would be of no benefit to their vile plans, for the constitutional successor to the presidency would be Sr. Battle, who is just as much their enemy as Sr. Caestras, and is more likely to deal with them with a heavy hand. These "collectivists" are trying the patience both of the public and of the Government very severely with their threats, their conspiracies and their mischievous rumors. Some day that patience may be exhausted, and a few of them will meet with the exemplary punishment they have long deserved. These are few parts of the world where their rascally plans and proceedings would have been tolerated as long as they have been here.

We stated a few days ago that a certain Sergeant Gomez had been arrested as concerned in the conspiracy attributed to Gen. Simon Martinez. It now transpires that this Gomez has been porter to Dr. Julio Herrera, body-servant to Gen. Martinez, porter in the General Post Office—whence he was dismissed for being too ardent a collector of postage stamps—and latterly porter to the Military Tribunal of which Gen. Martinez was President. He was regarded as a confidential man by the "collectivists", and has probably merely been a base tool for the machinations of others who ought to be in prison instead of him. As to the conspiracy in which he is concerned, it is too contemptible to be worth notice.

The Decree will appear to-day appointing Dr. Felipe Garcia Zuniga as President of the Electric Light Board, in place of the late Sr. Alcides Montero.

The Legislative Committee of the Senate has reported in favor of the adoption of the reformed Code of Penal Procedure drafted by Dr. Alfredo Vasquez Acevedo, a matter which has been before the Chambers for quite six years. Whether it will come to anything now, is more than we will venture to predict. In reality this is the most important and practical step towards real judicial reform that has yet been proposed. Whilst the Penal Laws of the Republic are fairly good, the procedures are antiquated, cumbersome, expensive and contradictory in the extreme, so much so as to be unworthy a civilized nation. They are framed on an antique Spanish model, from which Spain herself, the least progressive of nations, has long departed. Dr. Vasquez Codo, we believe, is founded on the most advanced European system of procedure, and especially on that of England. In any case, the reform will begin at the right quarter, namely the base, not the apex, of the judicial structure. It is a pity that our native contemporaries do not make an effort to awaken public opinion in the matter so as to induce the Chambers to give it more urgent attention.

Weddings in Buenos Aires.

The Merced church was crowded on Wednesday afternoon on account of the marriage of Sr. Antonio De Marchi and Sta. Maria Roca, daughter of the President of the Republic. From 3 o'clock the streets in the neighborhood of the church were crowded and the people cheered the invited guests as they arrived. On the arrival of General Roca's carriage at the church the bride, who was dressed in a rich but simple robe of white brocade silk and wore a magnificent Brussels lace veil. The Bishop of La Plata, who performed the ceremony, received them affably, and at once repaired to the altar which was decorated with roses and orange flowers with a profusion of lights. The ceremony began at once and the organ accompanied by Sr. Marchal and Medina on cello and violin executed a wedding march during the first prayers of the prelate. The naves of the church were full to overflowing and among those present were the Vice President of the Republic, Ministers Yofre, Alcora, Garcia Merou, Rivalavia, General Camps, senators, deputies, high officials, Mr. Ballie, Dr. Beazley, the Ministers of Great Britain, United States, France, Chile, Italy, Uruguay, and Brazil and representatives of many leading families. The Squadron of Security, in parade uniform, formed a guard of honour. A large number of valuable presents were received by the bride, including a pair of Sevres vases from the French Government.

The marriage of Mr. Courtenay Clarke and Miss Mabel Patterson took place at St. John's church on Wednesday afternoon. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. H. B. George. Dr. O'Connor gave away the bride and Mr. Simpson Bakie served as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Peggie and Miss Hilda Patterson. The wedding march was played by Mr. Wall and the church altar was decorated with plants and tropical flowers in honor of the occasion. The happy couple are well-known in Buenos Aires and take with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

On Wednesday afternoon the marriage of Mr. Arthur Smith of the London and Brazilian Bank and Miss Dora Kean was celebrated at the Scotch Church. Mr. Smith is a younger

son of the late Mr. G. Barker Smith, of Hyde, Cheshire. Miss Kean is the youngest daughter of the late George Kean Esq. Mr. W. A. Roseow officiated as best man and the bridesmaid was Miss Ines N. Kean. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Fleming and the wedding march was played by Mr. H. B. Owen.—*B. A. Herald.*

The Delagoa Award.

The Delagoa Bay Railway Award has at length been made. The sum that is awarded to the claimants is as great a surprise as the unconscionable time it has taken the Arbitrators to arrive at a decision. It had been estimated that between two and two and a half millions, at least, would be the amount of the award. The original claim, with such interest added for ten years as the bondholders might reasonably expect, would perhaps reach nearer three millions. On the financial obligations that would thus be laid upon Portugal a great deal of political speculation has recently turned. This speculation will probably have to undergo a good deal of modification in view of the actual award, which is well under £700,000. The details of the award will probably be unintelligible to some readers since so much time has been given to everybody to forget who the claimants are and how their claim arose. Mrs. McMurdo, on whose behalf the United States Government are interested, is the widow of the American citizen Colonel McMurdo, who obtained the original concession from Portugal to build the railway from Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal frontier. By his concession the Portuguese Government were bound not to allow any other railway to be constructed, while also the permission to expropriate the concessionaire. While the line was being built with the aid of an English company the Portuguese Government varied its demand upon the company, both as to the time within which the railway was to be finished and the point to be regarded as the frontier, and on the plea that the company had not finished the work in time, confiscated the railway, as was then supposed, at the instance of the Transvaal Government, with whom it was discovered Portugal had a secret provisional treaty. The intervention of the Government concerned led to the arbitration on the subject of compensation, the final award of which has only now been issued, more than ten years after the seizure of the railway.—*London Exchange.*

THE WAR.

Wepener Relieved.—Explosion of a Boer Arsenal.

We think the relief of Wepener may safely be regarded as confirmed, though such particulars as the messages afford are scanty and confusing. So far as we can collate them, events seem to have occurred as follows. When Gen. French crossed the Modder at Valsbank, the Boers who were confronting Gen. Buller's division on two sides, hastily abandoned Dewetsdorp and retreated towards Wepener, finding themselves thus deprived of support, retreated rapidly towards Ladybrand. Forces—the messages are undecided as to which—are in pursuit. Dewetsdorp is secure in British occupation. Although the relief of Wepener is accomplished, Lord Roberts' plan has not entirely succeeded, for the British failed to surround the Boers, and the latter have evaded the decisive combat by which it was hoped to clear them out of the south east of Orange territory. Their strength is reckoned at 10,000 to 15,000 and they are still in a position to give further trouble. The British forces in the district are reckoned at no less than 40,000. The messages have some references to intermediate combats, but they are too confused for repetition.

Messages, all of Boer origin, contain most contradictory accounts of a disaster to the Boers, consisting of the explosion of an arsenal—or of a munition factory—at Begbie, which some of the messages place at Pretoria and others at Johannesburg. The building was entirely destroyed, fire completing the work of the explosion, but part of the machinery was saved. Messages vary as to the importance of the damage done, and also as to the personal injuries, though many of the 200 workmen (mostly Italian and French) were killed or injured. It is said that a tunnel had been found excavated from a house on the other side of the street. The affair is attributed to the work of the British, and it is said that it will justify the Boers in taking reprisals on the British residents and on the mines.

Mafeking is reported all well up to the 10th instant. Col. Baden Powell is not dead, but as lively as ever. Cooler weather is favoring the recovery of sick and wounded. The Boers are accused of cruel practices with native prisoners, male and female.

The Government has designated Lord Chief Justice Russell of Killowen to preside at the trial of British subjects in the Cape accused of taking arms in favor of the Boers. He will embark for Capetown next week.

Gen. Tacker cut off a Boer force which was trying to reach Thabagahu from Brandfort, and drove them back to their first positions.

An afternoon telegram from London accuses the Transvaal Government of inhuman treatment of the British officers and men, prisoners at Pretoria. They are badly sheltered, which is much felt now the cold weather is commencing, their accommodation is narrow and badly ventilated, and they are given impure water from a pond. 180 are suffering from dysentery, and have hardly any medical assistance.

The Daily Mail publishes a telegram from Pretoria stating that study of the secret documents captured at Sannasport and dated 1897 fully confirms that the British had long been preparing a war to seize the Transvaal.

Imperial Parliament has resumed its sittings after the Easter recess. Replying to a question in the Commons Mr. G. Wyndham said that the British army in S. Africa is now fully provided with all the materials previously wanting, and success is more certain than ever. Since Jan. 1st Lord Roberts has received 23,000 mules and 42,000 horses. Lord Roberts has terminated the transfer to Bloemfontein of all bases, and operations will soon be vigorously renewed.

We quote the following from a late London paper.—

London, March 30.

Perhaps the most important item of news this morning is the announcement that the railway has been completed across the Orange River, the line having been carried across the wagon bridge at Bathalia. This will greatly facilitate the pushing forward of supplies to Lord Roberts.

In hazarding a doubt a few days ago as to the intention attributed to Lord Roberts to make no forward move for a month, we mentioned various circumstances suggesting an earlier advance. One of these was Lord Roberts' inspection of General Tacker's Division. It is now stated that Major-General Chermiside's Brigade, forming part of that Division, marched forward on Wednesday to Glen, whither the Cavalry Brigade, and the 1st Coldstreams, the 3rd Grenadiers, and the Gordons had preceded them. Glen is the second station to the north of Bloemfontein, and is south of the Modder River. This movement is no doubt preparatory to the advance of the main body, though it need not be assumed, nor, indeed, is it likely; that this will take place immediately.

Sir Alfred Milner is Lord Roberts' guest in the same house in Bloemfontein in which last year he met President Kruger. The military authorities have discovered in the Government chest in the town hall a million's worth of realisable securities.

General Clements to the west, and General Gatacre to the east, continue their march northward to join Lord Roberts. The first-mentioned occupied Fauresmith on Tuesday without opposition, and made a valuable capture in the shape of a nine-pounder gun and a Maxim, which had been thrown down the shaft of a mine, and a large quantity of ammunition, which was discovered from what appeared to be graves. Lord Roberts reports that arms continue to be surrendered, and that the inhabitants are settling down.

No doubt any longer remains that the commandos which retreated from Colesburg and Stormberg, under Grolier and Olivier, have made good their escape to the north. General French, it is stated, was informed of their movements at Thaba N'Chu, but was unable to attack, probably owing to the poor condition of the horses. The joint strength of the fugitive Boers was stated a few days ago to be six thousand. Those, with the sixteen guns said to have been got away, would from a valuable accretion to the Boer strength at Kroonstad.

Lord Methuen's force at Warrenton was sharply engaged on Wednesday, when the Boers in strong force opened a very heavy fire from rifles and big guns. A great many cattle and other live stock were killed, but otherwise little damage was done.

Football.

The following are the teams for the return match which will be played at the Paso Molino to-morrow (Sunday) at 2.45 p. m. between the Albion F. C. and H. M. S. C. "Flora."

H. M. S. C. "Flora."—Belcher, Mr. Edgell, Craig, Henderson, Williams, Westlake (captain), Mr. Blackler, Wellington, Leighton, Winslow and Taylor.

Albion F. C.—E. S. Sardon, De-cunox, C. B. Poole (captain), Stewart, Cardenal, Oatler, Lichtenberger, W. L. Poole, J. Sardon, Lopez and Lodge.

SUNDRIES.

—Her Majesty has returned to Windsor from Dublin. It does not appear that she visited Belfast.

No case, not even a "suspected" one, of bacilic pest has been declared in Argentina for over ten days, but it will be fully authorized ten days before the authorities here will think of lifting the quarantines. No further cases have been declared in Rio Janeiro since those of

SEE

THE NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS

OF THE

GAS COMPANY.

ON PAGES 2 AND 3

a week ago, so there is just a chance that we may be spared further quarantine in that direction.

The death occurred on Thursday of Sr. Enrique Algorta y Villademoros, a veteran gentleman well-known and much respected in business circles. He was Consul for Peru, and also agent for the "Manchester" Fire Insurance Company.

—Revolutions of more or less violence are on foot in Venezuela and Colombia—they generally are—and the presence of war-vessels is demanded for the protection of foreign residents and interests. These disorders and disreputable Central American States discredit the name of Republic, and are quite unfit to be entrusted with self-government, which should be taken from them, Monroe doctrine notwithstanding.

—The B. A. Standard says that the official report of the cattle disease is encouraging, and seems to indicate that the epidemic is dying out. Although the disease continues to make its appearance in fresh localities, and rapidly spreads through the herds, still it appears to be losing its virulence, as the mortality is decreasing, and in some districts is almost nil. It is also stated that where the mortality is more pronounced it is owing to the camp being bare of pasture, so that the animals really succumb to starvation. Where the pasture is green and abundant they nearly always recover.

The big prize of \$70,000 Argentine dollars, in the combination lottery played in Buenos Aires on Wednesday, was taken by Capt. Gibbs, of the firm of Gibbs and Welsh of that city.

In the new part of the Oxford Dictionary will appear a verbal monstrosity that rivals the often quoted honorificableness. It is incircumscribability, which contains exactly the same number of letters, viz., 22. "Incir," etc., means the quality of being incapable of circumscription or limitation. Byfield, a pious writer of the seventeenth century, appears to be the only author who has ever had a fancy for using the word, which, by the way, rivals Mark Twain's German word that could only be properly appreciated by being spelt out along the parapet of the great bridge over the Danube at Budapest.

—The Duke of York has accepted from Mr. Husband, of Cork, a gift of 1,000 packets of shamrock seed to be sown on the graves of the Irish soldiers in South Africa, and will duly forward them to the officer in command of the Irish Brigade in the front.

—The Vienna Censor has prohibited a five-act comedy entitled, "King Harlequin," which was to have been performed in that city. The simple-minded cannot entertain wonder at this prohibition in a country like Austria. The story is laid in the fairy country of Lusatia where the son of the reigning prince, on returning from a long journey, is murdered by Harlequin, who puts himself in his place, succeeds to the throne, and plays the part so well during three long acts that his treachery is not discovered, nor ever would be if he did not tire of the whole business, and throw it up to run away with Columbine. The Censor has objected to no single act or scene, but to the whole piece as a satire, not to be permitted, on the wisdom of kings. The manager and author will try to have the piece performed with the same company in Berlin.

LONDON NOTES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

At Chelsea Barracks yesterday morning the Prince of Wales inspected a contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry—four companies of Lord Dunraven's Sharpshooters and one company of Paget's Horse. His Royal Highness congratulated the officers on the very fine body of men they were going to take out to South Africa.

The Copyright Bill and the Copyright (Artistic) Bill were read a second time in the House of Lords yesterday, and were referred to a Select Committee. A question relating to the attitude of Cape Colony towards the war was addressed by the Earl of Camperdown to the Earl of Selborne. In the House of Commons the London Water (Purchase) Bill was, after considerable discussion, rejected by 234 votes to 151. Mr. Stuart also moved the second reading of the Bill providing for the supply of London water from Wales, but eventually withdrew the measure. Mr. Balfour announced that the Easter Recess would extend from the 10th to the 26th of April. Committee stage of the Budget Bill was concluded.

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161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

With the customary breakfast to the party agents, the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation terminated at Nottingham yesterday. Speeches were made by Sir E. Grey and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. The latter took strong exception to the suggestion that the Government should seek re-election on the great wave of national emotion caused by the war, and predicted that if they resorted to this trick they would find the Liberal party far more powerful than they seemed to believe. The British flag must wave over the whole of South Africa.

It was last night announced that the resignation of the Postmaster-Generalship by the Duke of Norfolk had been accepted. A fine of £1, with costs, was yesterday imposed by the justices sitting in Petty Sessions at Hadleigh, Suffolk, upon the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, Vicar of Hexton, for brawling in Kettleston Church. Defendant attended service in the church, and when the consecrated wafer was exposed, called out, "This is idolatry; Protestants, leave the House of Baal!" Notice of appeal was given.

After a two hour's match Bury yesterday defeated Notts Forest in the semi final of the Association Cup by three goals to two. They will have to meet Southampton in the final.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, April 27, 1900.

There was moderate movement to-day in Consolidateds, but other values were dull. Prices were mostly weak and falling, though inclined to recover just at the close. Sales as follows.

Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$12,000 at 63.80 cash, 63.70 end of month.—Ditto, 2nd Series \$15,000 at 63.40 cash, 63.50 end of month, 63.90 end of May.

Treasury Certificates Debt, \$17,000 at 63.20 cash, 63.10 mty.

Mortgage Bank, 200 shares at 11.10 and 11 cash.

Consolidated Debt, \$185,650 at 48.30 and 48.20 recovering at close to 48.30 cash and end of month, 47.70 and 47.60 end of May. The London quotation has moved to 49 1/4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank	Commercial
London 90d/s.	51.15-16-52 53 1/8-1 1/4
Paris 90d/s.	5.42-43 5.475-485
Antwerp 90d/s.	5.42 5.475-485
Germany 90d/s.	4.43 4.48
N. York	0.97-98
Italy	5.70-71
Spain	0.30-31
Brazil	29.350 29.650
B. Aires.	par. 1 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$12578 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$1537 on account of the 5 % Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 227.30, and closed at the same. —Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 8 1/4 to 9/32 to 5/16 d. per milreis. —Antwerp, 27. Wool, class B, 4.725 francs for May, 4.75 for August, 4.77 for September.

Saladero Killings.

April 27. Total to date.	
R. ellon	51781
P. Denis & Co.	31443
Anaya & Irigoyen.	46367
Agüero y Ca.	22941
F. Freguero.	507 28679

P. San Martín & hijos.	1561 19560
Rosario Tabares	26016
Duclos y Monié	292 8609
E. Legrand y Co.	158 2811
P. Obis Larraide y Co.	273 24803
B. Roca y Lanata Hnos.	48 23956
Jaume Hnos.	24900
Total.	2838 314048

Same period 1899. 302987

1898. 181127

Prices, Bueyes \$ 18 1/2 to 24 1/2
• Novillos, • 18 1/2 to 20
• Vacas • 10 to 14 1/2

Buenos Aires, April 27, 1900.
Gold, cash, 227.30.
Do. end of month, 227.30.
Cedulas G. Nacionales, cash, 79.20.
Do. H, cash, 78.60.
Cedulas 8 1/2 Prov., 13.
Do. P, 12.80.
Emprestito Popular Interno, 1898, cash, 73.80.
Do. end of month, 73.80.
Do. end of May, 74.40.
Certificados Banco de la Provincia cash, 40.20.
Banco Español cash, 124.50.
Banco Francés, (oro), cash 107.50.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, April 27, 1900.
—Str. Paris from B. Aires.
—Str. Montevideo from Salte, 48 pass.

—Str. Golondrina from Paysandu, 24 pass.
—Str. Pampa from B. Aires.
—Str. Sparta from Hamburg.
—Str. Nord America from Genoa, 14 pass.
—Str. Paris for Salte.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. MONTEVIDEO and GOLONDRINA will leave TO-DAY for Colonia and Uruguayan ports. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.15 p. m.
—The R. M. S. DANUBE will leave TO-DAY for Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a. m.
—The str. NEKO will leave TO-DAY for Port Stanley, Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Iquique, Arica, Mollendo and Callao. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. TENNYSON will leave April 30 for Rio Janeiro. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4 p. m.
—The str. FULHAM will leave April 30 for Santos. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 a. m.
—The str. PERSEO will leave May 2 for Barcelona and Genoa. 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 Adana Kiosk until the P. O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.

Steamers to arrive.

APRIL	NAME	FLAG	FROM
28	Finishing	English	Antwerp
28	C. di Milano	Italian	Genoa
28	Waldensian	English	Glasgow
28	Mark	German	Southampton
28	Corrientes	German	Hamburg
28	Vaka	German	London
29	Liguria	English	Liverpool

Steamers to leave.

APRIL	NAME	FLAG	FOR
28	Pampa	French	Hayre
28	Danabo	English	Southampton
28	Nuko	German	Chile
28	Crested	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, Almacenes, and by the

Sole Importer in this Republic

HIPOLITO GARCIA

128, Calle Cerro, 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.
P. Christophersen, 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 267, 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, 336 & 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 would also 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 9/4 May 25.

WANTED: Married couple, wit out 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 \$25 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 89 a.

TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, facing street, for single gentlemen or married couple. Board, with or without lodgings. Apply. Calle Cerro 158, alto.

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

To Insurance Companies and Agents.

The account books required by the Government for Insurance Companies under the new Law, as well as all other description of account books, plain and ruled or ruled to order, are now on sale at the "Libro Impres" of G. Schwengel, Calle 83 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 Mores

Calle Misiones 176, Montevideo.

Ferro-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

CAMBIO DE HORARIO

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.



Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

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

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Orellana

Captain: R. Archer
10th May, 1900,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Iberia

Captain: A. J. McWatt.
18th May, 1900,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice, and Liverpool.

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.—

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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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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The splendid steamer

"MARK"

Will sail on the 10th May, 19

