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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, AUGUST 31, 1899.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO, AUGUST 31, 1899.

Saints Ramon Nonatus.—Kandahar relieved, 1890.—243 days past, 122 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Representatives held a sitting on Tuesday. The Annual Law of Property Tax for 1899-1900, for the capital, was approved in general without remark. A contract was authorized with "El Siglo Ilustrado" for printing the minutes and Reports of the Chamber. Discussion in detail commenced of the Bill for creating eight Justices of the Peace in the Department of Montevideo. Considerable debate arose over the form and intention of the 1st Article, and eventually the Chamber decided to resolve itself into General Committee to arrive at a settlement. The public debate was accordingly adjourned until Thursday and proceedings closed.

A length Report, occupying several columns, has been published relative to the conflict in Maldonado between the Prefect and the local judicial authorities. The Fiscal of Government Dr. Romeo Burges, after a prolix examination of the cases cited, declares it as his opinion that the police have erred from an excess of zeal on the one hand, and the judicial authorities from a lack of zeal on the other hand, not properly restraining the police nor punishing offenders; but that, after all, the cases cited are only of secondary importance, and therefore the affair does not call for a prosecution, but may be met with a reprimand. This report has been adopted by the Superior Tribunal. The affair may thus be regarded as having received a coat of whitewash which leaves matters much as they were and will probably satisfy neither party. It is not entirely over, however, as the Maldonado Fiscal Dr. Gurruchaga has instituted proceedings for calumny against the Prefect Sr. Muñoz, who accused him of corrupt practices. This quarrel between authorities of the same Department is not edifying, nor is it likely to conduce to harmonious administration, and we think it is to be regretted the Government does not take steps to put a stop to it.

After various conferences, a Committee has been formed of the Senators and Deputies for the Departments of Canelones, Rocha and Maldonado to interview the Minister of Foment with the object of arriving at an arrangement with the Government which will permit of the continuation of the Uruguay Great Eastern Railway.

A number of business and shipping firms of Calles Colon, Piedras and 25 de Agosto, among which are several English firms, have addressed the Director General of Direct Taxes, complaining of the unsatisfactory conduct of the subventioned stamp agency at Colon 34, and asking for its transfer to more active hands. The fact is that these subventioned agencies for the sale of fiscal stamps are a mistake, not to say an abuse, and it would be welcome to commerce if they were all abolished. To the intricacy of the stamp Law, which itself is a serious annoyance to commerce, there is added the delay and difficulty in getting stamps of the proper denomination, all of which is obstructive to business. There is no reason why the sale of final stamps should be made the object of special restrictions and difficulties any more than that of red herrings—it is merely part of the silly and antiquated superstition that stamps are something sacred as forming part of the

autoridad and therefore may not be handled by profane persons. If the present agencies were abolished, and stamps allowed to be sold on a moderate commission by any exchange shop or stationer, the difficulty would be abolished, and one of the worries of commerce would be relieved. Lottery tickets are sold in this manner, so why should not stamps be sold the same.

MORE SAVAGERY.

The unpleasant sensation caused by the disgraceful Lassus-Gadea brawl was hardly twenty-four hours old before news arrived of a no less savage affair that occurred in the suburb of the Cerro, about noon on Tuesday, though the actors were in a lower station of life. Some men, among whom were the brothers Ramon and Manuel Tapia, were playing ball in a court at the back of the almacen of M. Garcia, near the Tabares saladero, when there entered the man Angelino Ibarra and claimed the court. This led to an altercation between him and the brothers Tapia, which ended in his taking out a knife and attacking them both with murderous fury, they being unarmed. Manuel Tapia received no fewer than five severe wounds, two of which are regarded as of a mortal character, though death has not yet occurred. His brother Ramon escaped with a slight wound in the side. Though there were several onlookers, none of them seems to have been inclined to interfere, until Ibarra, possibly tired of stabbing, threw down his knife. A bystander named Luis Garcia then picked it up, and in turn attacked Ibarra, stabbing him in the face and the shoulder, both wounds being severe. The police then appeared, and the brawl came to an end with the arrest of all concerned.

With regard to the affray of Monday, we learn that one of the sword blows on the head received by Sr. Gadea was so violent that his skull was splintered and he has had to undergo the operation of trepanning. His state is still very critical. His assailant Antolin Lassus has published a letter in the papers, asserting that he merely acted in self-defence (!) as the provocation issued from Gadea.

Although we know that it is little more than a waste of energy, we must protest once more against the ineptitude of the judicial authorities to repress and punish these barbarous scenes of murderous violence, which discredit the civilisation of the city and of the entire Republic. Men who resort to deadly weapons such as knives, swords and revolvers, and who commit murderous assaults on each other on account of trivial quarrels, cannot be ranked as civilised beings, whatever their garb or their station in life; they are merely blood-thirsty savages deserving severe and exemplary punishment. The law as it stands, although it errs on the side of leniency, is quite sufficient to repress these disgraceful incidents if it were properly enforced, but that is just what Judges and juries fail to do. What is wanted, is a few stern Judges who will insist on applying the law in its full vigor, and who when they find juries making false and specious excuses to avoid the proper punishment of crime, will refuse to accept their verdicts and will tell them plainly that they are little better than accomplices of the criminals. The use of a deadly weapon, whether there was provocation or not, should be treated as a serious offence, and the carrying of such a weapon should in itself be regarded as evidence of criminal intention, as is the case in nearly every civilised country. If this were enforced a few times, without consideration of persons, we would soon hear less of these cases of savagery.

The Walker Quarrels.

We copy from yesterday's *Siglo* the following account of the sand and stone quarries of Messrs. C. H. Walker and Co. Limited.—The quarries are situated at Conehill, Dept. of Colonia, and comprise an area of 4500 hectares (say 11120 acres.) They possess at present three machines for breaking stone, which turn out a thousand tons of broken stone per week. The quarries are connected with the embarking wharves (at Colonia, we presume) by rails, and give employment to 200 workmen, besides 22 employees of the technical and general administration. Messrs. Walker propose greatly to increase the establishment and the industry of extracting stone and sand, and with this object intend to repair and prolong the mole on the River Plate, to extend the railway lines, and to increase the installation and machinery, so as to be able to combat Argentine competition. It is well known that Argentina is the great market for Uruguayan stone, but the privileges granted by the Argentine Government to the quarries at Tandil and elsewhere have established a serious competition, so much so that recently the Gt. Southern Railway bought from them (the Argentine quarries) 200,000 tons of gravel for the ballasting of its line, which had hitherto been bought in Uruguay. The works which Messrs. Walker propose to carry out are costly, and on this account they have applied to the Uruguayan Chambers to concede them the

free importation of the materials for the large mole, extension of the railway, rolling stock, triturating machinery etc. The mole will be prolonged to an extension of 600 metres, and three steam cranes will be placed upon it. In the sand and stone quarries there will be employed three locomotives, three steam cranes, four triturating machines, two hundred trucks for carrying sand and stone, four thousand rails and twenty thousand sleepers. The Finance and Foment Committees of the Representatives are of opinion (concludes the *Siglo*) that the concession solicited by C. H. Walker and Co. should be granted, and the Executive, considering that the quarrying industry deserves stimulating, has included the matter in the topics of the Extraordinary Sessions.

The Accident to Mr. Wm. White.

We quote the following account from the *B. A. Standard*:

In reference to the accident to Mr. William White, C. E. Chairman of the Local Board of the Great Southern Railway, we have been able to obtain the following facts. On Friday afternoon the party, of which he formed one, were travelling on two trolleys or hand-cars about nine miles from Roca at a speed of some 15 miles an hour. On the first car sat Mr. White in the centre at the front, and on either side sat General Manager Henderson and Engineer Malmén, while some half dozen peons who propelled the car completed the company. On the second sat Chief Engineer Mills, Engineer Knox-Little and others. Suddenly, Engineer Malmén spied a piece of wood some 18 inches long and 2 or 3 inches square on one of the rails and ordered the car to be stopped; but before this could be done the obstacle was struck and jamming one of the wheels, produced such a shock that Messrs. White, Henderson and Malmén were thrown from the car, Mr. White falling by good fortune, stopped before it reached him. The unfortunate gentleman was picked up and was placed on one of the cars and the other was sent to Roca with all speed for assistance. Colonel Rhode immediately despatched a surgeon who made as thorough an examination as possible under the circumstances and immediately preparations were made for returning with Mr. White to Bahia Blanca and Buenos Aires. In the meantime, Colonel Rhode wired to the Government that the railway party had met with an accident, and about 1 a. m., Saturday morning, a special train with Doctors Castro and Pinto left Plaza Constitución for Bahia Blanca, where they met the special train with Mr. White, Mr. Henderson, and others, and returned to the city with them, the train drawing into the station at Plaza Constitución at about 7.50 a. m. Sunday, after having made the run up from Bahia Blanca in about thirteen and a half hours. Mr. White was assisted from the coach looking very much shaken up, but we are happy to state that, aside from the rude shock to his system, some contusions and the fracturing of three ribs, he is not otherwise injured. Mr. Henderson and Engineer Malmén, aside from trivial bruises, have not suffered any inconvenience from the accident. How did the piece of wood come to be placed on the rail? We are very much afraid that it was placed there with malicious intent. This is certainly something that will require careful investigation and we presume has already received due attention.

Electricity not Property in Germany.

It seems that the theft of electricity is no crime at present in Germany, there being no express law against it. In December last the provincial Court at Elberfeld sentenced three mechanics each to one day's imprisonment for stealing electricity. The men had secretly attached wires to a circuit in the house where they lodged, and thus got their room lighted by electricity for nothing. The Court decided that electricity possessed the essential properties of a movable object, but this was appealed against, and the case has finally reached the Senate of the Supreme Court of the Empire. The Senate holds that the judgment of the provincial Court must be quashed for the reason that those properties are wanting in electricity which would be necessary to constitute it a movable object in the sense of the law. In the sentence it is stated that electricity must be reckoned as one of the energies of nature, like sound, light, and heat. As the law provides only against theft of movable bodies, it is inapplicable in the case. Damage to property can also not be pleaded, for this requires that the substance of the object must be affected. It cannot again be said that a property has been withdrawn from the wire, for electricity is not one of the properties of copper wire. The Senate came to the unanimous conclusion that, with the law in its present state, tapping an electric current is not theft.—*Western Electrician.*

Holy Trinity Church.

Sept. 3.—XIV Sunday after Trinity.
9.45 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.
Venite.—Psalms, for 3rd day.—*Te Deum*, 2nd Set.—*Hendelius*, Garret.
Hymns, 207, 287.—*Antiphon*.
12.15 p. m.—Holy Communion.
8 p. m.—Evangelical and Sermon. Psalms, for 3rd day.—*Magnificat*, Smart.—*Nunc Dimittis*, Feltou.—Hymns, 210, 225, 21, *Antiphon*.
Offerings.—Poor relief.
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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.
Pastor: Geo. P. Howard.

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. Frisch, Captain 116 Orillas del Plata.

SUNDRIES.

Serious accounts continue to arrive of the floods in the north west of the Republic. At Salto over 150 houses are surrounded by water, and the families have had to take refuge on the *acoles*. Many poor families have been given refuge in the Isolation House. Committees have been formed for their relief. The electric light factory continues to be inundated and cannot work. The deposits of the North Western Railway Station are flooded, and it is feared the railway traffic will have to be suspended. Boats navigate freely in many of the streets, being the only means of communication. At Paysandu all the lower part of the city, next the river, is flooded, and many families are homeless. Similar accounts come from Concordia, where it is said such floods have not occurred for fifty years. Several persons have been drowned. The river is now fourteen metres above ordinary low water. To make matters worse more rain has fallen, and the waters are still rising.

The weather yesterday was again sultry, but in the afternoon there were indications that the proverbial Santa Rosa storm cannot be far off. If this is accompanied with a downpour of rain, as is generally the case, it will make the floods still worse and they will assume the proportions of a veritable disaster, if indeed they have not done so already.

Many of the Buenos Aires papers are making a vigorous protest against the scheme, which seems to have been sanctioned by the Minister of Justice, for sending to Europe a number of Indians from the Chaco, to be exhibited in combination with a circus company which will perform *criollo* dramas of the "Juan Moreira" type. We quite agree with them. Apart from the cruelty, for the Indians will be treated as slaves or worse, both the Indians and the *criollo* dramas represent the uncivilised side of River Plate life, and it is not desirable that either should be exhibited in Europe, which probably has already a sufficiently poor idea of River Plate civilisation. Such things are best kept at home.

The trial has taken place of Santiago F. Folle, formerly in business in this city. The jury found that he had committed fraudulent bankruptcy and had falsified his books, and that there were strong suspicions that in the latter offence he had been advised and assisted by other persons who have not been brought to trial. In conformity with this verdict, Judge Montañó has sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, accepting the declaration of assistance as an extenuating circumstance!!! His accomplices escape. This is the first time that we have heard of its being an extenuating circumstance to have accomplices in a crime, but there is no accounting for the vagaries of justice here. Perhaps if he could have produced a sufficient number of accomplices, he might have been acquitted entirely.

Telegrams from Hong Kong state that a rather serious incident has occurred between the British and Russian authorities at Hankow, on the Yangtse-Kiang. A patrol of twelve Cossacks tried to prevent a British merchant from wiring in some property he had in the territory recently conceded by China to Russia. The merchant complained to the British consul at Hankow, who went to the Russian consul, asking him to cancel the prohibition which affected the merchant's rights. The Russian consul did not grant this petition, so the British consul, Mr. Harst, landed 15 sailors from the gunboat "Woodlark," sending them to the theatre of the dispute, whilst the gunboat prepared to bombard the Russian consulate. The prohibition was cancelled, and the incident terminated for the time being. Great Britain has notified the Government of the Tsar that she will not permit any such aggressions upon her subjects.

The death has taken place in Chacabuco, Argentina, of Mr. James Casey, one of the pioneers of that rising district. Mr. Casey was the eldest brother of Mr. Edward Casey.

Here's an incident for a novelist. Manuel Rossi was known as a bad character. He had been no less than

150 times the guest of the Buenos Aires police. A few days ago he came into a fortune of 20,000 francs. He went to draw his first cheque, and as he was doing so became suddenly ill and died at the hospital.

At a political meeting held last Saturday, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, made a speech in which he explained the present situation in South Africa. He began by expressing his sorrow that he could not announce the settlement of the difficulties pending between the Transvaal oligarchy and the British Government, because President Kruger is delaying his answers, making concessions to which he attaches unacceptable conditions. "No one will deny," he added, the patience of the British Government, nor the moderation of the demands of the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. Now peace and war are in the hands of Mr. Kruger. Will he accede to our demands, thus assuring the independence of the Transvaal? Time is flying, the situation, which is already too strained by too prolonged, is becoming more serious every day. In the case of the Government being obliged to use coercion, it would doubtless assure British supremacy in South Africa in a definitive manner, and to attain this object it has the unconditional support of the United Kingdom and of all the Colonies. The Government, in answer to the offers of troops made to it by the natives of India in case of war with the Transvaal, has declared that its intention is to employ only white regular troops and that it has sent reinforcements in accordance with this resolution.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club, held on Monday last, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington being chosen for Hon. President, Mr. S. Carlisle, President Mr. Denny J. Stokes, Vice-President, Messrs. A. Luce, R. W. Anderson, B. W. Gardom, J. Drysdale, C. W. Cummings and H. C. Plews, members of committee. Mr. J. O. Anderson was re-elected as Captain and Mr. J. Drysdale was elected Captain of the second eleven. During the past season the Club played 21 matches, winning 16, losing 4 and drawing 1.

Alejandro Melogno, sacristan of the church of St. Agustin in La Union, has been arrested on a serious charge of immorality.

During the voyage from Buenos Aires, on Monday evening, of the river steamer "Eolo," a first-class passenger was found to be missing. From papers found in the overcoat left in his cabin, he is believed to be a Spaniard named Juan Antonio Acuña, aged 29. It is not known whether he fell overboard or committed suicide.

The telegrams are indulging in the wildest contradictions over the revolution in San Domingo, and it is impossible to judge what is really happening there. The "yellow press" seems to have taken the topic under its special care, with the usual result that no one can know the truth.

A Vienna telegram states that at a military banquet at Kemburg, Galitzia, a Czech officer toasted the Emperor in his own language. This was resented by a German officer, who struck the Czech. A duel ensued, and the German was killed (serve him right).

The Health authorities have not yet made up their minds whether quarantine performed in Brasil shall exonerate vessels from a repetition of the penance on arriving at the Plate. Shipping agents are pressing for a solution of the problem, which we need hardly say is prejudicial to their interests.

The telegrams fail to give any reliable news about the progress of the bubonic plague in Portugal, and it is impossible to say whether it is extending or not.

A Boston physician, Dr. Simpson, maintains, according to *Cosmos*, that the use of artificial teeth is bad for old persons, because it enables them to eat meat. The teeth, he affirms, fall out naturally at a certain age, because nature means that at this particular time of life we should limit ourselves to a vegetable diet. Dr. Simpson insists that his ideas on this point are by no means as paradoxical as they may seem to some people.

An advertisement in a country paper says: "Wanted, a servant that knows how to cook and take care of children."

He: "What a lovely fan you have, Edith!" She: "Yes, I like it. Papa gave it to me. It came from Paris and is hand-painted." He: "Indeed! And how nicely it matches your complexion!" There has been a coolness between them ever since.

The "singluses," as the Boss troupe were generally called, have finished their engagement at the Casino. The latest new comers are the sisters Lapucci, announced as fencers and dancers. We are sorry to say that the very objectionable Spanish dancer is once more on the programme, which simply means a provocation to the rowdy part of the audience. Quite a long list of new artists is promised for next week.

Telegrams about the Transvaal crisis continue to be contradictory and indecisive, as usual. It is reported, but requires confirmation, that the garrison troops have left Capetown hurriedly.

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for the frontier, and will be concentrated at Matking and Laigh's Pass. This has caused great alarm in the City. Another telegram represents the troops as concentrated in Capetown. The attitude of the Cape Premier Mr. Schreiner, which is more favorable to the Boers than to the British, is giving great dissatisfaction, and an indignation meeting is preparing in Capetown.

—In the Dreyfus case, on Tuesday, Col. Cordier, ex-Chief of the Information Office of the Staff, deposed that when suspicions of treachery first arose, circumstances pointed far more to Esterhazy than to Dreyfus as the traitor but, in spite of this, superior orders were given confining the enquiry to Dreyfus. When Dreyfus was arrested, only one of the documents mentioned in the bordereau was missing, the others were missed later on! Documents continue to be missed long after Dreyfus was under arrest. On this point he gave the fullest contradiction to General Roget and Mercier, calling the former a liar and a falsifier to his face. The bordereau, he said, was presented by Sandherr and Henry (both dead) At first, yielding to the suggestion of his superiors, he believed Dreyfus guilty, but he was now convinced of his innocence. He spoke of Henri as a miserable forger, and testified to the plot to exculpate Esterhazy, whom he believed to be the real traitor. There were some lively passages between him and Roget and Mercier. Mr. Freycinet, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of War, ridiculed as absurd and baseless Mercier's assertion that England and Germany had contributed 30 million francs to the campaign in favor of Dreyfus. He believed the campaign to be noble and disinterested, and spoke of Mathieu Dreyfus as a highly honorable man. He then diverged into an allocation on military honor, and hoped that the Court would do its duty.

HOW TO PUNISH CHILDREN.

Walking to and fro upon the platform of South Place Chapel, Professor Earl Barnes delivered an interesting address which he called, "A Study on Children's Attitude Towards Punishment." In this address he gave the fruits of an inquiry he has been making during the past ten years in California, Chicago, and London. This inquiry has taken the form of an ingenious probing of the minds of some 3,000 children.

Professor Earl Barnes began with some thoughts on punishment. Tom knocked out one of John's teeth, so John knocked out one of Tom's, and they were quits. That view operated, not only in barbarous, but also in our own, days. But it tended to be less powerful as men became more intelligent. Our penal laws rested on the assumption that evil-doers should be punished to deter others from evil-doing. But now there was a tendency to substitute a punishment designed merely to bring the offender back into the social line.

So much by way of prelude. The lecturer now came to the inquiry he had instituted into the mental attitude towards punishment of 3,000 children. His method, it seemed, was to get this or a kindred subject for composition set in schools: "Describe a punishment that you have received unjustly." The common offence among his 3,000 children was disorder or restlessness. One quarter of the offences were purely negative—things not done. Of the active offences, three-fourths were cases of misdirected energy—the hissing of escaped steam, the rattling of loose machinery. That fact indicated the difficulty of finding proper outlets for the energy of children. The punishments were whippings, slappings, confinement, and scoldings. A test case was put to the children—Two burglars broke into a house, and when they were disturbed one got away with the booty and the other was caught. The punishment for such an offence is five years in prison. If you had been judge, what would you have done with the man who was caught? The significant thing in the replies was that at seven, eight, and nine years old scarcely a child would apply the law. Every kind of punishment was specified except the one imposed by law. At ten and eleven three or four per cent of the children sentenced the man to five years' imprisonment. At twelve and thirteen over fifty per cent took that course. At fifteen and sixteen some such remark as this was made: "As the law says five years' imprisonment is the punishment for his offence, I should pass sentence of five years' imprisonment." Another test was set: It was stated that two boys were playing in the school ground, when one got angry with the other and hit him, which led to a fight. The boy who began it ran home; the one who had been attacked entered the schoolroom. The teacher had made a regulation that for fighting a boy should lose his outings. If you had been the teacher, what would you have done to this boy? Again it was shown that, whereas the younger children

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Reconquista 268, Buenos Aires.—Grand Dock, La Plata.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Division of Profits, 1900. The Next Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at 15th November, 1900; and all who assure under the Profit Scheme during the current year will be entitled to claim for Bonus on that occasion. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than six millions sterling.

B. LORENZO HILL

161, CALLE ITUZAINGO.

Sole Agent for the Uruguay Republic.

would not impose the appointed punishment, there was a growing tendency later on to act according to the rule. Boys grew into a recognition of the law more readily than girls. There was another test. A four-year old child received a box of colours as a birthday present, and when her parents chanced to be upstairs she carefully painted the drawing room chairs, calling to her mother, at the completion of the task, "Mummy, come and see how beautiful I have made the chairs look." The problem set to the scholars was, "If you had been the mother, what would you have done to that child?" The lecturer read typical answers at different ages. At 8 almost the universal verdict was, "If I had been that child's mother I would have given her a good beating and then forgiven her." At 10, "I should have taken the paints away, slapped the child, sent her to bed, and not let her go out next day." At 11, "When her next birthday came I wouldn't let her have anything, and I would not let her have any toys at all until she knew better. When she grew old enough I would make her pay for the chairs she had spoilt." At 12: "I should have scolded her very much and taken away the paints till she knew how to use them." Here the lecturer paused to point out that at that age the need for guidance was beginning to be recognised. At 13 came great wisdom: "If I had been the child's mother I would not have bought her the paints. I think if the chairs are thoroughly scrubbed the paint will come off all right. As for the child, I would fetch her a smack, but she wasn't hardly old enough to know better anyway." At 14: "To punish the child would be very hard and very improper. Explain to the child why she ought not to do such things." Thus at 7 and 8, 60 or 70 per cent of the children would have offered physical violence to a little child who was perfectly innocent of offence, and who, after painting the chairs to please her mother, had actually summoned that lady to admire the work. This readiness to prescribe physical chastisement was not confined to poor children—it was equally noticeable among the children brought up in nice families. At 16, only one or two would maltreat the little thing.

Coming to general conclusions, the lecturer said, as he supposed was always the case, children were punished to make them better, they must be punished on lines they understood. The young child understood and responded to strong, vigorous physical reaction. As he grew older, enlightenment and subjective treatment might be gradually substituted for physical reaction. Certainly there was a time when the child had to rest in an absolute, controlling physical force. From that time to the time when an absolutely self-directing individual had grown up, the problem was to diminish gradually, inch by inch, physical control and substitute for it, inch by inch, subjective control. He knew of no more God-forsaken and helpless thing than the child who had not learnt the intense calm, rest, and peace of a strong controlling adult hand. In grappling with the problem they must remember that a child of eight might, in mental habits, have reached the age of 20.

Moreover, he had known eight-year-old boys who were still in the nine-months-old stage. In view of the foregoing conclusions, he regretted that no corporal punishment was the hard and fast rule in some schools, services, and prisons.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Aug. 30, 1899.
Business to-day was fairly brisk. Prices opened rather weak but closed

firmer, with a recovering inclination. Sales as follows.
Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$31,500 at 63.90 t.m.w., 63.80 and 63.90 end of September. Ditto, 2nd Series, \$14,800 at 63.70 and 63.60 cash.
Treasury Certificates Debt, \$103,400 at 62.90 and 63 cash, 63.30 and 63.20 end of September.
Cedulas A, \$2200 at 46 and 46.20.
Cedulas B, \$3000 at 45.20.
Mortgage Bank, 780 shares at 13.80 to 13.60 cash, 14.10 to 13.80 end of September.
Consolidated Debt, \$161,110 at 47.30 cash and end of month, 47.60 end of September. The London quotation has recovered to 47 3/4.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank.	Comercial.
London 90d/s.	51 7/8-52 1/2	16-1/8
Paris 90d/s.	5.43-44	5.46-47
Antwerp 90d/s.	5.41-45	5.47-48
Germany 90d/s.	4.43-44	4.46-
N. York	98-99	—
Italy	5.75-77	—
Spain	6.50-53	—
Brasil	30.500	30.850
B. Aires,	1 1/2 prem.	par.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$11694 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$1429 on account of the 5 % Loan service.

—Yesterday being a holiday in Buenos Aires there were no business telegrams thence.
—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 7 31/32 to 15/16 to 31/32 d. per mil-reis. Jerked beef 840 to 1020 reis per kilo. Stock 1,421,000 kilos.
—London, 30. Wheat 25s-9d. Linseed 38s-9d. Maize 15s.—Antwerp. Wheat 14 7/8 francs, linseed 25 2/5 francs, maize 9.

—Several important failures are reported from the Buenos Aires Bolsa this week, in consequence of the monetary crisis.
—Wheat fairly busy, prices a little firmer. Some 1575 bags sold at \$2.10 to 2.20 without bag. Maize also rather firmer. Quotations, \$1.20 to 1.25 with bag, new or old; distillery \$1.10 without bag. 460 bags, current placed at \$1.55 and 1.60 with bag.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Aug. 30, 1899.
—Str. Venus from Aires, 84 pass.
—Str. Sicilia from B. Aires, for Genoa.
—Str. Messapia from Rosario, for Genoa, 15 pass.
—Str. Walsburg from Bremen.
—Str. Austria from B. Aires.
—Str. San Nicolas from B. Aires.
—Str. Venus from B. Aires.
—Str. Triton for Salto.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. EOLO will leave TO-DAY for Buenos Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.15 p.m.
—The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above.
—The str. MARK will leave TO-DAY for Las Palmas, Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp and Bremen. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 p. m. on the 30th.

OTHER DATES

—The str. IBERIA will leave Sept. 2 for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talca-



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, Confeiterias, Almacenes, 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.

HIGHLAND PRINCE, Left London, July 10.
GRECIAN PRINCE, Left New York, July 15.
MYRTLEDENE, Left New York, July 22.
SPANISH PRINCE, Leaves London, Aug. 4.

Accommodation for Passengers. Fare to Rio and Santos, \$30.
For further particulars apply to Prince Line Agency.
Buenos Aires, Reconquista 36—Rosario, San Martin 464—Montevideo, Cerrito 52.

«Norton» Line of Steamers

AGENTS: NORTON AND SON, NEW YORK.
MANAGER: BUCKNALL NEPHEWS LONDON.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo, NEWLYN, For RIO and NEW YORK, August 25.

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

23 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342.

huano and Valparaíso. Correspondence at G. P. O. till—

—The str. SIRIO will leave Sep. 2 for Santos, Rio Janeiro, and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m.
Note.—In addition to the hours mentioned above, letters for all these steamers will be received, without extra charge, in the Aduana Kiosk until the P. O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA BETWEEN SORIANO AND CANELONES
Every Night at 8.45. Sundays and Holidays, special performances for families at 4 p. m.

Grand Variety Company.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANDY MAN, English, aged 28, desires employment in any capacity. Good references, small wages. Address "H.B." at this office. Set. 15.

NURSE.—A married woman offers her services as sick-nurse. Apply Calle Andes 362. Sept. 8.

TO LET—A charming and most comfortable quinta-house. Six fine rooms, offices, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Within 15 minutes of the Plaza Matriz. For particulars apply at the Libreria Barreiro, Corner of 25 de Mayo and Camaras.

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

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

I. O. G. T.

Independent Order of Good Templars

This Society is held at Sarandi 38, every Thursday night at 8 p. m.
For information apply at the above address

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.

MISSING.—Ernest D. McLachlan, aged 27. He went to New Zealand for his health, but this b-c-coming worse he took passage home again in the str. «Ruahine» from New Zealand to London. He went ashore with other passengers at Montevideo to look around (this was in May, 1897, but did not return to the vessel and has not since been heard of. Any information may be addressed to the Editor of this paper, or to Brigadier Pearce, Salvation Army, Rivadavia 3290, Buenos Aires.

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 Inglés» of G. Schwengel, Calle 88 No. 61.

SATURNO

Beer and Lunch Saloon.

Deutsche Bier Ausschank.

Wines, Spirits, Beers and Cigars of the best quality.
Sandwiches, Lunch and Cocktails.
Billiards, Rompsacks and hot lunch at all hours. Hot Suppers.
Free Concerts every Thursday and Sunday at 8.30 p. m.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

HERMANN ABEL.

4 & 5—Plaza Cagancha—4 & 5.
AND CALLE QUEQUAY 216.

HAMS SUPERIOR ENGLISH

AT REDUCED PRICES

For sale: Calle Juncal 118.



Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaíso.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Orcana

Captain: W. Styer
8th September, 1899,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Orissa

(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: A. J. Cooper
22nd September, 1899,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Iberia

Captain: R. Fletcher
6th October, 1899,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Iberia

Captain: R. Fletcher
2nd September, 1899,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

Oravia

(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: G. Massey, R.N.R.
17th September, 1899,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

Orellana

Captain: R. Archer
30th September 1899,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaíso.

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

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

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

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

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates

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

WILSON SONS & CO., LIMITED
Piedras 123 Reconquista 823 San Lorenzo 1125
MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES ROSARIO
SANTOS, SAO PAULO, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO & ST. VINCENT, C. V.

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF

COAL DEPOTS

MONTEVIDEO—LA PLATA—BUENOS AIRES—ROSARIO

SANTOS SAN PAULO BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO PERNAMBUCO
ST. VINCENT V. C.

LAS PALMAS

ALSO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS AT
CARDIFF AND BARRY.

HEAD OFFICE

7, DRAPERS GARDENS, LONDON, E. C.

Stocks always kept of only very best descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal.

Tur 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.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited, are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices etc., should be sent to their address at

CALLE PIEDRAS 123, MONTEVIDEO

323, CALLE RECONQUISTA, BUENOS AIRES.

1128 Calle San Lorenzo, Rosario.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The splendid steamer

"MARK"

Will sail on the 31st August, 1899, for

SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME.

Through tickets issued for New York via Southampton.

J. R. Schwartz.

Solis 49.

Agent.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

PASSENGER-STEAMERS

FOR

NEW YORK.

The following are the proposed sailings of the Company's steamers from Rio de Janeiro:—

Coleridge, August 17, in connection with P. S. N. C. «Oropesa», Aug. 11.

Hevelius, Sept. 2, in connection with P. S. N. C. «Liguria», Aug. —.

For further particulars apply to

C. R. HORNE & Co.

198—CALLE CERRITO—198

Central Railway Station

Café and Restaurant.

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

The steamers of this line are illuminated by Electric Light.

AGENTS

Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.

MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES

Piedras N.º 123 Reconquista N.º 823

ROSARIO

San Lorenzo 1125

Grand Orchestron

MONTEVIDEO

[illegible]

Me sobretodo util a la clase obrera, a la cual el ahorro gastos considerables de enfermedades y tiempo perdido, pasa con el **NUBIA GULLIN** las curas con rapidez.

Este NUBIA se vende en todas las principales boticas de las Américas; y particularmente en **Huastecas: A. DEMARCO H y C.; - V. GARAYCOCHEA; - G. IMBERT; - JOSE MARIA SUREO.**

Large Assortment of Autumn and Winter Goods and Novelties for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Dress Materials of every description and in the newest Season Patterns.
Linen, Underwear, Hosiery and Haberdashery.

Mazawattee Tea.

AMY & HENDERSON

"TIENDA INGLESA"

Calle CAMARAS 162

English Drapery Store

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

CALLENDER AND CO.

142-CALLE SARANDI-142

(CORNER OF ZABALA)

MONTEVIDEO

W. D. & H. O. WILL'S BRISTOL TOBACCO.

PRINCIPAL BRANDS.—Three Castles.—Gold Flake.—Best Bird's Eye, Traveller.—Navy Cut, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

DANCKELMANN & SCHRADER

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Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

En combinacion con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.
Itinerario a regir desde el 15 de Diciembre de 1898 hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Montevideo (F. C. O.)... 8.20 a.m.	La Sierra... 1.10 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (F. C. O.)... 8.25	Piedras de Afilar (Parada)... 1.80
A. F. C. U. del Este... 9.00	Mosquitos... 2.05
Las Toscas (Parada)... 9.30	Las Toscas (Parada)... 2.25
Mosquitos... 9.50	Empalme Olmos (F. C. U. E.)... 2.55
Piedras de Afilar (Parada)... 10.25	F. C. C. ... 3.25
La Sierra... 11.05	Montevideo (F. C. C.)... 3.50

Por Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse a la agencia de Montevideo Calle Zabala No. 72, las Estaciones 6 a la Administracion.
Empalme Olmos, Diciembre 10 de 1898.

English Steam Printing Offices



Blank Books ruled and bound to order.

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



OFFICE REQUISITES AND STATIONERY.

Stephen's Inks and Office Gum.—Copying and Colored Inks.—Pens, pencils and holders.—Writing, note and blotting paper, and envelopes.—Letter Files.—Account books.—Memorandum, index and pocket books.—Albums and Scrap-books.—Stamp albums.—Memorandum and letter blocks.

Call and inspect the Stock.

GUILLERMO SCHWENGEL

CALLE TREINTA Y TRES N.° 61

MONTEVIDEO.

Higiene de la Cabeza
EXTRACTO VEGETAL
DE
Rosas y Violetas
preparado con yemas de huevos
ED. PINAUD
Perfumista-Químico
31, boulevard de Strasbourg, PARIS

AVISO!
La nueva invencion del TAPON PERFECIONADO, que evita la evaporation de la esencia y evita la oxidacion de la botella, es el unico que garantiza la pureza y la fuerza del perfume.

PERFUMES DISTINGUIDOS de
Extracto Vegetal ED. PINAUD
ROSA
YLANG-YLANG
JASMIN
etc. etc.

NUEVO TAPON ADHERENTE

THE CRIME

AT THE CAFÉ ROUGE.

(A SHORT STORY)

(Continued)

Beside the window, however, stood another table of plain deal. Upon this lay a number of curiously diverse articles: an old fashioned pistol, a cheap modern revolver, an odd boxing-glove, a foil, with two or three knives and daggers of various descriptions, all useful as models for the black and white illustrations by which Lucille gained her daily bread.

Percy Davenport stood by this table, watching the door for her entrance. She had lived at Sussex Mansions a year or more, and for months they had met each other daily on the staircase or in the hall of the building. Then Percy lifted his hat, and she smiled, soon he spoke, and his love grew until he could no longer keep the knowledge of its existence to himself.

She entered hurriedly, with both hands outstretched. Grasping them eagerly, Percy stooped to kiss her lips. She was a small woman, short and of a slight but extremely graceful figure; quick and impulsive of movement. Her hair was fair, yet not quite yellow; her eyes were grey.

Withdrawing her hands a moment later, Lucille sat down in one of the wicker chairs and breathed a weary sigh. Percy was by her side in an instant.

"You are tired, darling."
"I am a little, Percy. I have had a busy day."

"Lucille," he said, bending over her eagerly, "how much longer will you prevent me from relieving you of all this?"

"Oh, I don't know. You see, I like interesting. Of course, I like you, too," she added, with a smile, "but it's unfortunate the two seem incompatible."

"I hate to see you wearing yourself out in this way," he persisted. "It is three months since you promised to be my wife and I intend to make you fulfil your promise—"

"I quite intend to fulfil it," she said, cheerfully— "some day."

"Dearest, I am going to ask you to marry me within a month," he urged.

"A month so soon goes," she retorted.

"Promise me, Lucille."

After some demur, she promised to become his wife within four weeks from that day, and during the next half hour Percy Davenport was a happy man. Then his face grew graver and drawing a chair near to hers, he sat down, leaning forward with what Lucille always laughed at as his professional manner.

"There is something I wish to ask you," he began—"about your sister."

"About Marie?"

"Yes, about Mrs. Mascart," he said.

"But I have told you all about her," Lucille returned.

"You told me that her husband ill-treated her and that she ran away from him with her child. I want to hear whether she still continued to bear his name."

"She dared not," answered Lucille. "All she had to depend upon was her beautiful voice. If she had sung in public under her proper name, of course he could have traced her at once."

"What was her husband's name," asked Percy.

"Walter Redmond. But why?"

"You saw this morning's newspaper?" he cried. "You read about the murder at the Café Rouge?"

"I have not seen the paper," exclaimed Lucille, turning suddenly pale. "I have heard of no murder."

"Walter Redmond was stabbed to the heart at the Café Rouge last night—"

Lucille started impetuously to her feet.

"No!" she cried; "it is impossible. Who could have stabbed him?"

"Rodrigues, the proprietor of the restaurant, happens to be a client of mine," he explained. "I attended the inquest. A photograph was found in Redmond's pocket—a photograph of Mrs. Mascart. The waiter identifies it as that of his companion—"

"Oh Marie!" Lucille faltered.

"And a warrant is issued for her arrest."

"But she was not there!" cried Lucille.

"Of course if she can prove an alibi—"

"She can—at least I can prove Marie was not there."

"You," Percy exclaimed.

"It was I who dined with my brother-in-law last night," she said in great agitation. "And I left him perfectly well. I need not tell you that I had not seen him since we—Marie and I—little Willie, he was a baby then—fled from Florence five years ago. I met him near Baker Street station about half-past seven last night. I refused to tell him where I lived—"

"Why?" asked Percy.

"Because I feared he would have me watched and so discover

Marie. I feared he might deprive her of the child. He would not leave me, and finally I consented to dine with him at a restaurant."

"Yes," said Percy, eagerly.

"He ordered a private room," she continued. "He implored me to put him in communication with Marie. When I refused, he became abusive. I lost my temper and left him there."

(To be continued.)

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

American Dentist



Laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

163—Calle Camaras—163

(Esquina Buenos Aires.)

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

CALLE COLONIA, CORNER OF RIO NEGRO

DR. MACARTNEY

THE AMERICAN DENTIST

Ex-Director and Professor of the Dental Course at the University of Chile

GRADUATE IN ODONTOLOGY:

"PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE" AND "HOSPITAL OF ORAL SURGERY"

GRADUATE IN MEDICINE:

"THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA"

On the 15th of June, 1897, Dr. Macartney opened his office for the exercise of the profession in all its branches. The extraordinary success which has attended his efforts is ample proof that his scientific and intelligent application of the most advanced principles of Odontology has been universally recognized.

His introduction of General Antiseptics applied to Dental Pathological conditions, the use of proper Sterilization and careful Prophylaxis, was awarded instant recognition by the leading Physicians and Surgeons of this city by whom Dr. Macartney is widely consulted and recommended.

Dr. Macartney is the ONLY American Dentist in Montevideo, who has complied with the requirements of the University of Montevideo, the Faculty of Medicine and the Council of Hygiene.

Every person consulting Dr. Macartney will receive the PERSONAL attention of an Apt. Careful and Efficient

PROMPTITUDE, PERFECTION, PAINLESS.

DOCTOR MACARTNEY

THE AMERICAN DENTIST

CALLE COLONIA, CORNER OF RIO NEGRO

MONTEVIDEO.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

Speciality in English-style goods, ready made or made to order. A supply of English leather recently received. Moderate prices.

M. FATTORUSO. 25 Mayo 191.



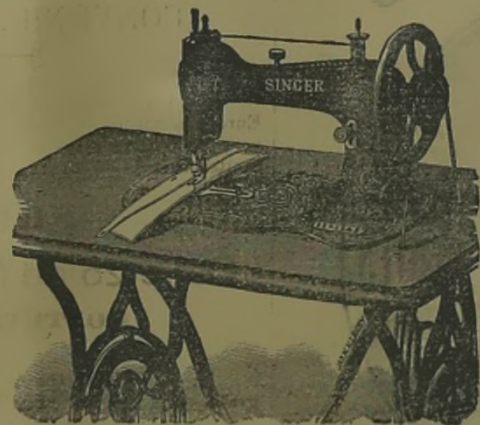
"LA LIGURIA"

DEPOSIT OF

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Repairs executed and parts renewed.—Sales wholesale and retail.



Carlos Dighiero, Convencion 134.

ANÉMIA — CLORÓIS
Globulos Ferruginosos H. Duquesnel

LAUREADO DEL INSTITUTO Y DE LA ACADEMIA DE MEDICINA

PROTOCOLORIO DE HIERRO Y ADELANTADO

Los Globulos Ferruginosos de H. Duquesnel, contienen estas sustancias bajo la forma de pasta blanca facilmente soluble y cubiertos por una envoltura de glicerina.

Este medicamento da a la sangre un principio elemental, el hierro, tan necesario en la Asmia y la Clorosis, por su principio azucarado, completa el aporte, regulariza las funciones de la vida digestiva e induce la coagulacion.

Dosis: Uno a dos globulos al principio y a la hora de comer.

Pedir y comprar en las Farmacias, Droguerias y en las principales Parafarmacias.

H. DUQUESNEL, 24, rue de Valenciennes, a PARIS

The Salvation Army.

Calle Orillas del Plata 116.

Montevideo.

Donations of food, clothes and money will be thankfully received for work among the poor.

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

Cheques can be sent direct to the London and R. P. Bank, made payable to Brigadier Pearce or Captain Frisch, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to Captain T. Frisch, Orillas del Plata 116.

MANUEL BOTTINI.

SHIP CHANDLER, PROVISION

MERCHANT AND BUTCHER.

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

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Calle Rampla 95 & 97, Montevideo.

THE MANCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COY.

SOLE AGENT

Enrique Algorta y Villa de Moros

Calle Misiones 176, Montevideo.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Speciality in Boots and Shoes to measure, for ladies, gentlemen and Children, to the purchaser's taste. Recommended by many English Families.

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159—CALLE CERRO—159.

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MONTEVIDEO

The healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids.

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