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The Montevideo Times

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Advertisers are respectfully informed that all advertisements or notices must be given to the printer at least 24 hours before the day of publication, and that the printer is not responsible for the loss of advertisements or notices not so given.

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, MAY 20, 1900.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CLAIM.

The Finance Committee of the Representatives are once more occupying themselves with the long-standing claim of the Commercial Bank against the State, as we mentioned a few days ago.

The Manager of the Bank has favored us with a Pamphlet or Report, relative to the said claim, which was laid before the Chambers in June 1895. From this we condense the following brief history of the affair.

In the year 1874, the Government of Sr. Ellauri, being hard pressed to meet the service of the Franco-English Debt (since extinct) contracted with the Commercial Bank for a loan of \$100,231 for 90 days, at interest of 12% per annum. Being unable to repay the amount at the expiration of this period, the debt was, by the terms of the contract, passed to current account, at the same rate of interest, to be amortized gradually by drafts on the Custom House. Periodic payments were made, on these conditions, until January, 1875, when Sr. Ellauri's Government was overthrown by the infamous military mutiny that involved the Republic in a series of disasters of which the effect is still felt. The new Government that ensued suspended payment of the debt, leaving a balance in favor of the Bank of \$24,046. This forms the principal of the present claim.

No further attempt was made to pay off the debt. The Bank, religiously capitalizing the 12% interest every quarter, in 1877 notified the Government that the amount due had grown to \$30,533. The Government approved the statement but excused itself from immediate payment. In Dec. 1880, this performance was repeated with the same result, the debt having now reached \$43,996, or double the original principal. In 1881, Sr. Castas then being Minister of Finance, the Bank's claim, now reaching \$55,146, was again approved, and still without payment. In 1882, the Bank again presenting its claim, a Resolution was issued declaring (in alleged conformity with certain financial operations of the period) the payment of interests to the Bank to be suspended. Some how or other this Resolution was never officially notified to the Bank and the point has been more or less in dispute ever since. It would be tedious to recapitulate the various occasions on which the Bank urged its claim, steadily capitalizing the interest quarterly at 12% per annum. In June, 1895, the date of the Report from which we are quoting, the claim had reached \$72,098. To-day it reaches, in round figures, \$187,000. The Report also establishes, very clearly, that 12% per annum was not an excessive rate of interest in the market at the time the debt was contracted; that it was the established custom of the Banks to capitalize their interests on current account quarterly, some indeed doing so monthly; and that these facts were accepted by the Government, which furthermore admitted that its debt came under the ordinary conditions of account current.

It results, then, that for a principal of some \$24,000, due in 1875, the Bank now claims \$187,000, or twenty times the original amount. The claim may be divided thus: Principal, \$24,000; interests, and interests on interests, \$163,000.

From the strictly legal point of view the claim is a very strong one. So far as we can see it would be very difficult to upset the case presented by the Bank. The Bank cannot be accused of neglect to attempt to recover the debt, and the Government has, on various occasions, admitted the claim and the compound interest charged.

Still, the case is such a peculiar one that it requires further consideration. Although the claim may be legally exact, there are moral and reasonable considerations that certainly should not be overlooked. We will mention these, without intention of prejudicing the interests of the Bank.

That a debt left to accumulate at compound interest, will double, treble and quadruple itself in a comparatively short time is notorious. When the rate of interest is high and the interest is capitalised quarterly, the time required is very short indeed. In the present case, it seems to have taken barely six years. It is obvious, however, that there must be some limit to the operation, if only upon moral grounds. A man contracting a small debt at the outset of his career, and leaving it to accumulate at compound interest, might make a fortune and yet find the whole fortune consumed in payment of that small debt, and thus conclude his life penniless. An interest which, in 25 years, amounts to nineteen times the amount of the original principal, that is to say to 1900 per cent on the principal, may be strictly legal, but morally it is excessive, usurious and abusive. To make a man repay the principal, and in addition to that nineteen times the original amount for interest, however long the debt may have been running, is, from the moral point of view, gross extortion. As we say, there must be some reasonable limit to a claim of this nature and, if the law omits to fix it, good sense and ordinary consideration should do so. Interest, it must be remembered, is a contingent, not an actual, profit, and its non-payment does not mean an actual loss. So long as the principal is repaid, no one is out of pocket, no one an actual loser, by the non-payment of interest. In common reason then, however extended the term of the loan, the amount of interest should be in reasonable proportion to the principal. It cannot be said that this is the case when the interest is nineteen times the principal, as in the present affair. The disproportion is so great that it shocks one's sense of reason, and shows that there is something at fault. We only have to imagine the debt being left to accumulate a sufficient number of years longer, to reach one million dollars, two, three, millions, and eventually to be equal to the entire annual revenue of the Republic—all on account of a relatively small principal of \$24,000. This would be obviously abusive, and there would be no dishonor, but perfect moral right, in repudiating a claim that was carried to such an exaggerated extent.

Baring these considerations in mind, we think that the Directors of the Commercial Bank, as men of common sense and as men of the world, and also as an act of friendliness to a Government that enjoys public respect, would do well not to exact the full legal extent of their claim; not to insist, like Shylock, on their legal "pound of flesh." Claiming only simple interest, at 12 per cent, for 25 years, they could still claim \$72,000 for interest, which is three times the amount of the principal. Surely they ought to be satisfied with getting back their principal, and in addition three times the amount as interest, in all four times the original amount. A profit of \$72,000 on an operation of \$24,000 is not to be despised.

Fortunately, claims of this description do not often arise, but, to prevent their repetition—for their abusive nature needs no further pointing out—it would be well, in the interests of debtors, to pass a law defining the limit to which compound interest may be allowed to accumulate. The present state of affairs, by which a debt can double, treble and quadruple itself every half-dozen years, is neither moral, just nor reasonable.

Referring to the Lazaret problem, yesterday's *Siglo* makes the happy revelation that the Council of Hygiene may be regarded as eliminated, as concerns taking charge of the administration of the Lazaret. The members of the Council shirk the additional labour. This is well, for as we said the other day, the Council is an incompetent and untrustworthy body, which would enjoy no public confidence whatever in the performance of such a task. As the handing over of the Lazaret to a contractor is also out of the question, after recent sad experiences, the only remaining solution so far mooted is that of appointing an honorary Commission for the purpose. Why not try our suggestion of re-

forming the present Council of Hygiene, placing that body on a broader, more trustworthy and more representative basis? This step is required for other interests besides those of Lazaret. It would be well if the present Council were eliminated not only as regards the Lazaret, but as regards all other matters as well.

The names proposed by the Executive to renew the Directorate of the Bank of the Republic have given rise to several expressions of dissatisfaction. The individuals selected are not considered sufficiently representative nor sufficiently expert in commercial matters. It is also asked why Sr. M. Lessa should be eliminated, as he is. Hence it is considered probable that the nomination will meet with some resistance in the Senate, unless this is avoided by the Executive making a judicious change in the names proposed. We believe that the President has been indirectly approached to this effect.

The Ministry of Government has approved the regulations drafted by the Municipality for the introduction and storing of petroleum in the capital. The maximum quantity of refined petroleum allowed to be kept in deposit, without special leave, is fixed at 1000 litres, and this must be in metal receptacles. Other special conditions are also introduced.

A Permanent British Committee.

(We quote from the *Review of the River Plate* the following references to a movement which is being carried out in Buenos Aires to establish a permanent British Committee. The idea is one which is well worth consideration here.)

In another column we publish a copy of the resolution come to by a number of representative British residents, who have felt, as have all of us, the want of some central organization of a permanent character, which should not be specially associated with any particular British institution in the River Plate, and should be available for the expression of national feeling, or the promotion of national objects, at any time when emergency may call for joint action on the part of the British community here. It will be noted that the proposal is that the permanent committee should take its character from association with institutions of British origin, not merely from British individuals. The suggestion is that it should be composed of the Managers of British Banks and Railways in Buenos Aires, the members of Committee of the British Hospital, Convalescent Home, and Prince George's Hall, and the Presidents for the time being of the English Club, the English Literary Society, the Amateur Dramatic Club, the Choral Union, and the Barracas Institute. It is stipulated that only men of British descent shall be eligible for a place on the Committee. The movement in this direction may be taken as an indication of the growing spirit of federation which in British colonies is taking shape in legislation, and which in foreign countries bids fair to put an end to the want of association from which British residents have often suffered. Many practical advantages of the more social nature will suggest themselves to all. Action has had to be taken in connection with the Jubilee, with subscriptions for British objects, and in other directions, by individuals who have had the public spirit to constitute themselves representatives of the British community, and who have merited our most hearty thanks. But it would take away all individual character from such movements if they emanated from a permanent committee; and those who have suggestions to offer would have a committee to which to apply, and which would consider their suggestions and deal with them in a thoroughly representative way.

The fact is, we believe genuine enough, that the telegrams, with their customary pervercity, do not give a single item of information as to how or when it occurred. In fact, we only learn the good news indirectly by an afternoon message which relates at great length the rejoicings that took place over the event in London on Friday night. The enthusiasm, it says, was unparalleled. Large crowds paraded the streets all night ringing patriotic songs. There was a continuous demonstration all night in front the residence of Col. Baden Powell's mother in St. George's Place. At the Mansion House the Lord Mayor harangued large crowds. The Mansion House, the War Office and the newspaper offices were illuminated immediately on receipt of the news, and Col. Baden Powell's likeness was exhibited on lantern screens. And so forth. For the details of the relief, we suppose we must wait.

THE WAR.

Mafeking Relieved.

Mafeking has been really relieved this time, after a siege of some seven months.

The fact is, we believe genuine enough, that the telegrams, with their customary pervercity, do not give a single item of information as to how or when it occurred. In fact, we only learn the good news indirectly by an afternoon message which relates at great length the rejoicings that took place over the event in London on Friday night. The enthusiasm, it says, was unparalleled. Large crowds paraded the streets all night ringing patriotic songs. There was a continuous demonstration all night in front the residence of Col. Baden Powell's mother in St. George's Place. At the Mansion House the Lord Mayor harangued large crowds. The Mansion House, the War Office and the newspaper offices were illuminated immediately on receipt of the news, and Col. Baden Powell's likeness was exhibited on lantern screens. And so forth. For the details of the relief, we suppose we must wait.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.
SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1900.

Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday. Saint Bernardine of Siena.—140 days past 2.5 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators sat on Friday. Dr. Aréchaga resumed his lengthy speech in defence of Dr. Vasquez Acero's reformed Code of Penal Procedure. Sr. Leuzi asked leave to reserve his reply until the next sitting. After a few remarks it was also resolved to defer further discussion of the application of the Executive to dismiss a minor subordinate at Positos. There was no further business of general interest.

Referring to the Lazaret problem, yesterday's *Siglo* makes the happy revelation that the Council of Hygiene may be regarded as eliminated, as concerns taking charge of the administration of the Lazaret. The members of the Council shirk the additional labour. This is well, for as we said the other day, the Council is an incompetent and untrustworthy body, which would enjoy no public confidence whatever in the performance of such a task. As the handing over of the Lazaret to a contractor is also out of the question, after recent sad experiences, the only remaining solution so far mooted is that of appointing an honorary Commission for the purpose. Why not try our suggestion of re-

The relief is briefly confirmed in a Paris telegram of Buer origin. A message from Laurence Marquis says that the last 500 refugees arrived there assert that Mafeking is relieved and that war will be over by the Queen's birthday on June 20. (This is Accession Day.)

Of other news there is not much, but is all of a very favorable character. Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Broadwood's brigade has occupied Lindley. The Boer commando in occupation made a feeble resistance for half an hour and then dispersed in direction of Heilbron, taking some wounded with them. There were no British losses. Steijn had left Lindley last Sunday. Lord Methuen's troops have occupied Hoopstad and Gausdrift, without resistance in either place. The Boer Commanders Daprez and Daniels and 40 men in Hoopstad surrendered at the first intimation. Other Boer groups retired towards the north.

On Thursday, Lord Roberts also reports, Gen. Hutton with 1000 mounted infantry, had an important encounter with the Boers, 30 miles north of Kroustad. The Boers were completely routed, losing 45 killed and wounded, and 25 prisoners. Amongst these was a commanding officer of the name of Botha, but it is not certain whether it is the Commander-in-Chief or his brother.

In their retreat northwards the Boers have blown up the railway bridge over the river Rhenoster. Large forces are encamped on the northern bank, and resistance is anticipated at this point.

Sir R. Buller entered Newcastle on Thursday, without resistance. The Boer forces in Natal are now said to be retreating to Mafeking. Her Majesty has telegraphed her congratulations to Sir R. Buller on the success of his recent operations.

The *Times* publishes a sensational telegram to the effect that a plot has been discovered at Durban, just in time, between Boer emissaries and certain foreigners to blow up the British cruiser "Forte," which is employed in guarding the coast, thus inciting the "Mafeking" affair. It is not said whether any arrests have been made.

A Kroustad message (not official) alleges that Kruger has decided to surrender as soon as Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal, in order to save destruction of property. Other messages, however, represent him as still determined to resist to the utmost. The seat of Government will be transferred from Pretoria to Lydenburg.

From Washington it is stated that a Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which it was resolved that the U.S. Government would not attempt to intervene, unless so solicited by both belligerents.

From Pretoria it is said that a powerful peace league has been formed there, mainly of foreign residents with children born in the Boer Republics, which will present a petition in favor of peace to the British and Transvaal Governments.

THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

What Bishop Hartzell Thinks.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the strongest and most active religious organization in the United States. It is conspicuous for the practical ability with which its business affairs are managed, and for its zeal in missionary work. 18,000 ministers are ordained each year. There are eighteen Bishops, of whom two have missionary jurisdiction, one in India and the other in Africa. Bishop Hartzell, who has charge of the American Methodist missions in Africa, is now in London at the Langham Hotel. He is about to sail for America to attend the Ecumenical Mission Conference in New York, and the Quadrennial General Conference at Chicago. At these two great Protestant Councils he will report the result of his missionary work in Africa during the past four years.

Bishop Hartzell, an excellent type of the American Methodist, genial in manner, practical in spirit and, above all things, business-like. He was born in Illinois, educated for the Methodist ministry, and lived in New Orleans for twelve years, where he made a special study of the race question. He became secretary of the Southern Educational Society, and in 1896 was elected Bishop. He went at once to South Africa, and during the last four years has visited every section of English, Dutch, and Portuguese dominions. He has met all the leading men—Sir Alfred Milner, Mr. Rhodes, President Kruger, ex-President Steyn, Dr. Leyds, and many other official and outstanding figures, both Dutch and English. He has talked with traders, business men, miners, missionaries, adventurers in towns and villages, and preached in the best and in the poorest places of worship throughout South Africa. He has travelled and studied in Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa.

Bishop Hartzell talks with great animation about his missionary work. But his views of the war in South Africa are especially interesting. He does not hesitate to say that he considers England to be entirely in the right, and that from the beginning he has hoped for the conversion of Dutch South Africa. He speaks temperately and kindly of all the Dutch leaders, and credits them with possessing many fine robust traits of character. As an American Bishop he was not a partisan, but he is an intelligent observer, and has three reasons to give in justification of his English sympathies:

1. Firstly, there is the broad argument from civilization. He says that England stands for liberty and progress, whereas the Boer represents the very stagnation of Conservatism and retrogressive ideas. As the Bishop looks at the map of Africa he sees the Cape to Cairo railway in full operation in the course of a few years, with lateral feeders from the east and west coast. He predicts that the mails for Darban, Capetown, and Johannesburg will be delivered by ship on the West Coast before many years, and sent across the Dark Continent by railway. During the last four years he has seen towns in Rhodesia spring up like magic, and this has given rise to a glimpse of the great transformation which will be wrought on the great Continent by railway and commercial progress. A British triumph in South Africa he knows will promote this vast civilizing movement. Dutch success would, he says, hopelessly retard it.

2. Secondly, the Bishop regards the native problem, as every Christian must, of the greatest importance, that is, for the whole Continent. He thinks that the black natives ought to have this chance. He does not think that they will have this chance under Dutch rule. The great trek of 1835, he reminds you, occurred because slavery was abolished, and negroes permitted to testify in court. The Boers went north because they wished to treat the natives in their own way. President Kruger and the Doppers have never undertaken any missionary work among the black races. The average Boer, says the Bishop, does not admit that the native has a soul, and treats him with less consideration than his horse, his male, his dog. Since the Boers do not measure with the English in their just treatment of inferior races, the Bishop is convinced that the English cause ought to, and must, win. He says that Africa, beginning far in the South, is destined to be the scene of the development of the black races under the tutelage of Great Britain.

3. Thirdly, the Bishop hopes for British success, because it will promote the welfare of the Boers themselves. They are pious, but then they are narrow, superstitious, ignorant. They have fallen far behind the level of their own race in Holland that, in the heart of Africa, have been shut in upon themselves, British rule in the Republics will be just, and it will "broaden out" the burghers. It will bring with it schools, and the right ideas of liberty. The Bishop draws a striking parallel between the struggle in South Africa and the Civil War in America.

In 1861 there were twelve millions in the Southern States who were fighting to keep up the Union and to perpetuate slavery. Their defeat, by superior numbers and resources, was necessary in order to save the Union, to destroy slavery, and to deliver the South itself from the curse of its own wrong ideas in dealing with inferior races. The Southerners themselves to-day rejoice over their own defeat and the destruction of slavery. In the same way the pious Boers are fighting a battle for wrong ideas. The time will come when they will rejoice over the salvation of the British Empire, and the introduction of just principles in dealing with inferior races. The Bishop concludes that the victory of Britain and annexation of the Republics will be equally for the best, for the Boers, for Britain, for the native races. "Nay," he says, "the Boers will live to thank God for it. In the past it has been Britain against Boer; in the future it will be Britain and Boer, working together in harmony and peace. And the great question to be solved is the treatment of the blacks. The negro question in America is an incident of minor significance in comparison with the native problem in Africa."

THE CIVILISED SAVAGE.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

I was struck, the other day, with a remark I heard an American make to a Frenchman, in discussing a certain noted French actress. The Frenchman, with that charming apostolic air that foreigners sometimes assume in this country, had expressed the opinion that, after acting for some years to English and American audiences, the artist in question had lost much of the original freshness of her art, and was no longer what she was when at the Français in Paris. To this my American friend rejoined: "I don't dispute the fact; but I should not call it necessarily a sign of artistic degeneration. Madame X, probably has, as you say, insensibly adapted herself to her public, and, to a certain extent, given up the French ideas for ours. But you must pardon me for looking at this from our point of view. You French are undoubtedly the most highly civilized people in Europe; for that extreme pitch of civilization we Anglo-Saxons have little aptitude. Do what we may, there will always remain an uncivilized residuum in us; we shall have, to the end, something of the savage left at bottom. And herein lies our strength."

We Anglo-Saxons have ever been rather proud of our strength—with what justice is not for us to say. Neither will I try to determine whether our possible inaptitude for complete civilization is an element of that strength or not. What especially in-

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

The Standard Life Assurance Company.
GOSPEL TRUTH

"If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those
of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than a
infidel."—I. Timothy, Ch. V, Verse 8.

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\$ 109.35 a year at age 25
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Holy Trinity Church.
May 20.—V Sunday after Easter.
8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.45 a.m.—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Matins, litany and sermon.
Vespers, 6 p.m.—Psalm, for 20th day.
Te Deum, Smart.—Benedictus, Goss.
Hymns, 215, 229, 234.—Anthem.
8 p.m.—Evening song and sermon.
Psalm, for 20th day.—Magnificat,
Bennett.—Nunc Dimittis, Bennett.
Hymns 246, 266, 23.
Offerings.—Poor relief.
Rev. S. F. Hancock, Chaplain
8.15 Calle 18 de Julio.

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

Residence—Calle Rio Negro 290.
Salvation Army.
Spanish meetings are held at Calle
Corro Largo 174, corner of Rio Negro
every evening except Tuesday at 8 p.m.
Sundays, at 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.—Child-
ren's Meetings, Sundays at 3 p.m. and
Thursdays at 4 p.m.—R. H. Steen, Cap-
tain. Calle Uruguay 484.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, May 19, 1900.

Business today was fairly brisk.
Prices were once again favorable,
and closed firm with a fractional ad-
vance. Sales as follows:

Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series,
\$35,000 at 65 end of month, 63.90
end of June.—**2nd Series,** \$186,000
at 64.60 and 64.40 cash and end of
month, 63.60 and 63.70 end of June.
Treasury Certificate Debt, \$46,000
at 64.20 to 64.30 closing 64.30
end of month, 63.70 end of June.
Cedulas A, \$1000 at 46.20.
Italian Bank, 50 shares at 60.30
Monday, 60.80 end of June.
Banco Transatlantico, 110 shares at
40 and 50 cents.
Mortgage Bank, no sales.
Consolidated Debt, \$117,500 at
48 cash, 48.30 end of June. No London
quotation.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank.	Comercial.
London 90d/s.	51 3/16-5/16	51 1/2
Paris 90d/s.	5.36	5.40-41
Antwerp 90d/s.	6.37	5.42-41
Germany 90d/s.	4.36-37	4.40-41
N. York	0.97 1/8	—
Italy	5.62	—
Spain	6.65-67	—
Brasil	28.00	28.150
B. Aires.	par.	1/8 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the
London Bank yesterday \$20625 on
account of the Consolidated Debt
and Railway guarantee service and
\$2520 on account of the 5 1/2 % Loan
service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yester-
day at 228.10, and closed at 227.60.
—Exchange upon London was
quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at
8 11/16 to 23/32 to 11/16 to 21/32 to
5/8 d. per milreis. Jerked beef 800
to 960 reis per kilo. Stock 5,000,000
kilos.

—Antwerp 19. Wool, class B, 5.10
francs for June, 5.15 for Sept. Market
sustained.

Saladero Killings.

May 19. Total to date.

R. Salasco 84952
P. Denis & Co. 89554

BUCHANAN WHISKY
Special Scotch
As supplied to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
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, May 7.
Accommodation for Passengers. Fare to Rio and Santos, \$30.
For further particulars apply to
Christophersen Hoos. (Montevideo Piedras 142.
P. Christophersen, (Rosario, San Lorenzo 829.
Buenos Aires, Cuyo 249.

«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,
WESTHALL For New York, June 2.

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, 336 & 342.

Steamers to leave.

DAY	NAME	FLAG	FOR
20	Cordouan	French	Bordeaux
20	Orissa	English	Valparaiso
20	D. di Galliera	English	Genoa
21	France	French	Marseilles
21	Corrientes	German	Hamburg
22	Scotia	German	Genoa
24	California	French	Havre
24	Asuncion	German	Cherbourg
26	Honn	German	Bremen
26	Thames	English	Southampton
27	Oropesa	English	Valparaiso
29	Città di Torino	Italian	Genoa
31	Les Andes	French	Marseilles

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA BETWEEN

SORIANO AND CANELONES.

Every Night at 8.45. Sundays
and Holidays, special performances
for families at 4.15 p.m.

Grand Variety Company.

Admission, 20 cents. Seats, 30
cents and 10 cents, boxes \$2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLERK WANTED possessing a good
general business knowledge, for an Im-
p. Ring House. Good recommendations
indispensable, and a knowledge of En-
glish will be an advantage. Apply by
letter only to «Z. Y. X.» office of this pa-
per. May 20.

WANTED, a good MECHANIC for re-
pairing Bicycles. Apply at the Bicycle
Depot, Plaza Cagancha, 38, from 9 to 12 m.
or from 2 to 6 p.m. June 9.

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

TO LET, APARTMENTS, fur-
nished, for single gentlemen, in
house of an English family, with
or without board. Highly recom-
mended. Apply Plaza Zabala 39 a.

TO LET, furnished rooms, fac-
ing street, for single gentlemen or
married couple. Board, with or
without lodgings. Apply, Calle Cer-
rito 158, altos.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
for married couple or single gen-
tlemen, with board if required. Ap-
ply 216 Calle Maldonado. pm.

THE «EMPIRE»

TYPEWRITER.

Combines all the latest advan-
tages and improvements. Descrip-
tive circulars free. On Sale by

G. Schwengel

61—CALLE TREINTA Y TRES—61

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso
New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject
to modification)

FOR EUROPE
Iberia
Captain: A. J. McWatt.
27th May, 1900,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco,
Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice,
and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC
Orissa
(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: A. J. Cooper
21st May, 1900,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano
and Valparaiso.

Liguria
Captain: F. E. Kite
5th June, 1900,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo,
La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Oropesa
(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: H. W. Hayes
1st June, 1900,
For Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano
and Valparaiso.

The s.s. «Orellana» will not take second class passengers
Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
The Steamers are illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT
in the Cabins.
Table wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes.
Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates

For fares, freights and other details, apply to the AGENTS,—
WILSON SONS & Co., LIMITED
MISIONES 117 Reconquista 823 San Lorenzo 1128
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 PERNAMBUCO
RIO DE JANEIRO 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.

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.

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 MISIONES 117, MONTEVIDEO.

323, CALLE RECONQUISTA, BUENOS AIRES.

1123 Calle San Lorenzo, Rosario.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The splendid steamer

«WILLEHAD»

Will sail on the 7th June,
1900, for

SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON
will be landed under all circum-
stances 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:—

For further particulars apply to

C. R. HORNE & Co.

193—CALLE CERRITO—193

Central Railway Station

Café and Restaurant.

Restaurant a la carte.—Dishes
coorder.—Best Wines, Spirits and
Liquors. Upmann's Havana Cigars.

Grand Orchestron

Automatic orchestra, 72 pipes, 6
trombones, 31 trumpets, 12 flutes,
drum and triangle. The grand in-
strument is unique in this country.

A. F. MULLER, Proprietor.

La Administración.

Montevideo, Abril 6 de 1900.

Mansion House Fund

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

The original list of Contributions
having been closed on February
28, and the balance remitted to
the Lord Mayor, London, Notice is
hereby given that a subscription
list limited to \$1 per month, has
been opened at the English Club,
for such time as the war in South
Africa may last.

By Order.

E. H. Cooper, Hon. Sec.

terested me in my friend's dictum was
his statement of the bare fact. Is it
true, I ask myself, that, after all our
striving toward civilisation, there still
remains an uneliminable something
of savagery in us? I must own that
I think may friend was right!

Of course our Latin and Teutonic
critics can point to the prize ring, and
to our so-called «brutal» athletic
sports—Rugby and Association foot-
ball among them—as signs of surviv-
ing savagery. True, the Spaniards
and Portuguese have the bull fight;
but I do not care to pursue a compar-
ison between this and our prize-ring
further; for neither the latter nor the
more pancratiastic developments
of football seem to me the surest
sign of the Anglo-Saxon's having
something of the savage left in him.

In studying the Anglo-Saxon from
this point of view, it is best to go for
documents to where the type is found
in its greatest purity—to England
rather than this country. The Eng-
lishman, not the American, is, after
all, the typical Anglo-Saxon. In Eng-
land, Anglo-Saxon blood, and espe-
cially Anglo-Saxon tradition, have
been less modified by exotic strains
or new social conditions than they
have here. And it is the
unbroken tradition which counts for
most in forming characteristic racial
traits; far more than purity of blood.
If we are to study distinctively Anglo-
Saxon traits, we can say they them
best in England. And I find much in
even the more refined phases of
English life to indicate a certain sur-
vival of inextinguishable savagery.
Take the average educated Eng-
lishman, say, the metropolitan Londoner
who moves in what is called «good
society»; his dominant social instinct,
and with it many of the conventions of
the society to which he belongs, is
that of the savage. His ideals are,
for the most part, Spartan rather
than Athenian, based upon the
idea of self-repression, not upon
that of self-expression. And this
may be called the most funda-
mental difference between the
civilised man and the sav-
age.

Winkelmann was, I think, the first
to point out this difference between
the Athenian and the Spartan. The
former, admittedly the more civilised
type of the two, had no reserve, ex-
cept in the visual arts—painting,
sculpture. In all other matters he was
outspoken frankness itself; the only
repression he acknowledged was that
which forbade his intensity of emoti-
onal expression going to lengths that
offended his sense of visual beauty;
farther than this he would not go.
In ordinary life he would express
the emotion of the moment with com-
plete frankness, even with violence,
and it never entered his head
that his personal dignity could suffer
thereby. We find a similar out-
spokenness in Greek poetry, in the
Greek drama. Homer's heroes and
Olympian gods cry out lustily,
like babies, at the first scratch of an
enemy's spear; Zola himself has not
outdone the gruesome «naturalism» of
parts of Sophocles's «Philoctetes»; nor
did the dramatist think it any indig-
nity to his hero to give him whole lines
made up of more inarticulate ejacula-
tions. The Athenian was so secure in
his own dignity that he never thought
of needing to stand on his feet; he
cried and shouted, laughed or blabbered,
as the feeling of the moment prop-
osed. It was the Spartan who could
never forget his dignity, and what he
considered its due; his notion of dig-
nity was essentially that of the savage
—the barbarian, or foreigner—it was
absolute emotional repression. The
more impressive a man was, the more
like a statue, the more man he.

Now, is not just this outward im-
p. saviness, this strict emotional re-
pression, the most characteristic of
English social ideals? In English
society it is «the thing» to show no
emotion, to look as if you had none;
the *ne plus ultra* of «good form» is to
be perpetually bored, to take interest
in nothing; this is an infallible mark
of superiority. The Comanche's idea
of dignity is little else; only he carries
it a step farther, and does not even
look bored. Here we find the Eng-
lishman more civilised than the Coman-
che; his look of boredom—the least
animated expression the human
countenance can assume—is an in-
voluntary tribute to his higher civil-
isation. It is as near to the Comanche
as he can come; but he does his best.

AMY & HENDERSON

Are now offering an unequalled assortment of new season's Autumn and Winter Goods for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in the latest fashions and materials.

Dress Materials of every description and in the newest Season Patterns.

Linen, Underwear, Hosiery and Haberdashery.

A large selection of Golfing Irons, Silvertown golf balls, Footballs, Jerseys and hose for football and cyclists, etc., etc.

Mazawattee Tea.

"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

CRANWELL.

ENGLISH CHEMIST.

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

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

CALLE 25 DE MAYO No. 218.

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

En combinacion con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.

Itinerario a regir desde el 4 de Mayo de 1900 hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Montevideo (F. C. U.)... 8.20 a.m.	La Sierra... 1.20 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (F. C. U.)... 8.35	Piedras de Añil (Parada)... 1.40
del F. C. U. del Este... 8.50	Mosquitos... 2.15
Las Toscas (Parada)... 9.20	Las Toscas (Parada)... 2.35
Mosquitos... 9.40	Empalme Olmos (F. C. U.)... 2.55
Piedras de Añil (Parada)... 10.15	del F. C. U. a... 3.25
La Sierra... 10.35	Montevideo (F. C. U.)... 3.50

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

Empalme Olmos, April 15 de 1900.

Holzappel's Compositions Co. Ltd.

(INTERNATIONAL PATENTS.)

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

SOLE AGENTS IN MONTEVIDEO:

D. RATTI & Co. (Successors of Crosta Borelli & Co.)

111-Calle 25 de Agosto-113, Montevideo.

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

Rebaja de Pasajes

Tramvia a la Union y Maroñas

RIJE ACTUALMENTE LA TARIFA SIGUIENTE

De la Aduana a la Estacion Cordón y vice versa	4	cent.
" " " al Parque Nacional y	4	"
Del Parque Nacional a la Playa Ramirez y	4	"
De la Estacion Cordón a la Union y	4	"
" " Aduana a la Union y	8	"
" " al camino Cibola y	8	"
" " Union a la Playa Ramirez	8	"
" " Estacion Union a la curva (Mnas) y	4	"
" " al Hipódromo	6	"

SHORT STORY

A GREY LADY.

(Conclusion)

"I was not unaided, I was helped by a woman."

"Not Maria?"

"Not Maria."

"What other woman has dared to come to this house? The angry man prepared to rush to the door. Dr. Coventry laid a restraining hand on his arm.

"You must not do that," he said. "I have news for you, excellent news. Your little son will in all probability recover. Mr. Hylton, you ought to be a thankful man this night; your child is, by the grace of God, saved, and—hold up your head, sir—you were never disgraced! Your jealous temper, your unforgiving nature have alone caused you all this misery. Your wife is innocent."

"My wife innocent! My God, don't talk nonsense, Coventry. I do not wish my wife's name mentioned. I will not talk of her. Why, what—what are you saying, my ears must be playing me false."

"Your wife is in this house," said Dr. Coventry, "and she is perfectly innocent. The man whom you considered her betrayer never did her any wrong, even in thought. He was kind to her because you were cruel, he was like a brother to her. On that miserable and fatal day he took her to London to stay with her old nurse, I grant that he should not have done so, and that circumstances seemed to be against her, but leaving you and allowing him to take her to town was the amount of her crime. She was afraid of you, but she loved you and she never left you to go to another."

Once more the infuriated and excited man struggled to reach the door.

"You are telling me lies," he said.

"I am telling you the truth, as there is a God in heaven. No, you don't go upstairs now, you would kill your child if you rushed into the room in your present mad state. Your wife is innocent, believe it or not, as you please. She wrote to you, you never answered her letters, you never allowed her to explain, but she loves you, and she loves your child as only a mother can. She has been here hiding in this house unknown to you for the last two months, and to-night she helped me. She administered the chloroform, which you had not the courage to give, and she has saved the child. Hylton, your misery lies only in your imagination. You have but to take your wife back to be the happiest of men."

Hylton staggered to the nearest chair.

Dr. Coventry went downstairs. When he did so he saw that Hylton's place was vacant. The man had gone out. The tired doctor lay down on the sofa and went to sleep. When he awoke the next morning Hylton was standing near him.

"You had better come up and see your patient," he said. "I went to the door just now and heard the little one babbling in his old style. Upon my word I didn't know I had a heart, but when I heard the child mention my name I felt queer. I can tell you, I heard him say 'Dad' quite distinctly. Will you come along up, doctor?"

"I will on one condition, Hylton," said Dr. Coventry. "I will go and see the boy if you will come with me."

"Right into the room? But I shall smother the child."

"If you exercise that control of which you have plenty you will not do so."

"The fact is," said Hylton, pressing his hand to his brow, "I walked miles last night. I had a fight with seven devils, I believe I have slain a few of them. I'm all right now, you need not fear. I will go upstairs with you."

They trod the creaking stairs of the old farm house side by side, and side by side entered the sick room. It was bright with daylight now. The child was awake. The girl in her grey dress was seated by the bed. She scarcely turned as Hylton and the doctor entered. Her eyes were fixed upon the face of the boy, who was looking at her.

"Shall I have a new toy kite now, mother?" he was saying.

"Yes, little Rupert," she replied. Suddenly the girl in her grey dress stepped forward, she laid a hand, white as a lily, on her husband's shoulder.

"Ralph," she cried.

"My God!" he answered. He looked at her, and the next instant his arms were round her and her head was on his breast.

SCRAPS

—How enlistment in the army was once estimated is shown in the criminal records of last century, when it was frequently offered as an alternative punishment to criminals. Thus, in 1762, one Stephen Lawless was convicted of body-snatching at Hick's Hall, and sentenced to be whipped at the cart's tail a full mile and a quarter and to a year's imprisonment in Newgate—or enter into His Majesty's

service for life. In earlier centuries murderers were sometimes exemplified from the consequence of their crimes on assuming the cross, and volunteering in the Crusades.

—While the late Vice Chancellor Malins was sitting upon the bench one day, a man rose in the body of the court, and threw an egg at him. The Vice-Chancellor took the affair in very good part. "This application," he remarked, "must have been intended for my brother Bacon." His brother Bacon was, of course, the other Vice-Chancellor of that name.

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.)

«BAZAR DEL JAPON»

TEA EMPORIUM AND GROCERY STORE

New Season's Tea, Just Arrived.

In the original Boxes and Packets of different sizes. — Superior Family Tea 80 cents per 1/2 kilo. — Tea No. 100, very fine, \$1.00 do. — Tea No. 1000, extra, \$1.20 do. — Superior Green Hyson, \$1.80 do. — Boxes at a Reduction.

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

Whisky, «Glenlivet», «Apex» and «Royal» brands. Havana Cigars, etc.

GIVEN AWAY

A genuine Japanese teapot, to every purchaser of a box of tea.

Martins, Carvalho & Co.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 343-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.

Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay Fiestas de San Isidro en Las Piedras

Para facilitar la concurrencia a las importantes fiestas a celebrarse en las Piedras el Domingo próximo, 20 del corriente, la Empresa ha resuelto que los boletos sencillos a dicho punto que se expendan en esa fecha en las Estaciones entre Central y S. Lucia, serán válidos para el regreso hasta el día siguiente.

TARIFA DE PASAJES DE IDA Y VUELTA

De Estaciones	1.ª Clase	2.ª Clase	De Estaciones	1.ª Clase	2.ª Clase
Central	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.50	Progreso	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.20
Bella Vista	» 0.50	» 0.40	Juanico	» 0.50	» 0.40
Yatay	» 0.50	» 0.40	Canelones	» 0.30	» 0.20
Sayago	» 0.40	» 0.30	Margat	» 1.10	» 0.80
Colon	» 0.30	» 0.20	Santa Lucia	» 1.30	» 1.00
Independencia	» 0.20	» 0.10			

La Administración.

Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay CARRERAS EN FLORIDA

En vista de las grandes carreras que se celebrarán en Florida el Viernes 25 de Mayo, la Empresa ha resuelto correr un Tren Expreso entre Central y dicho pueblo, a las horas y precios siguientes:—

ESTACIONES	HORA DE SALIDA	PASAJES DE IDA Y VUELTA
Central	8.00 A. M.	
Yatay	8.12 »	
Colon	8.25 »	
Piedras	8.40 »	\$ 1.50
Canelones	9.15 »	\$ 1.00
Santa Lucia	9.40 »	

El tren de regreso partirá de Florida a las 6 p. m.

La Administración.

Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay ALERTA CAZADORES UNA SEMANA EN EL CAMPO

Para facilitar a los cazadores aprovechen bien los días feriados la Empresa ha resuelto que los boletos sencillos vendidos en las Estaciones Central, Bella Vista, Yatay, Union y Treinta y Tres, en los días Miércoles 23, Jueves 24 y Viernes 25, del corriente mes con destino a las Estaciones Canelones, Pando y Sauce para afuera, servirán para regresar hasta el Domingo 27 del mismo mes, lo que equivale a una rebaja de 50 %.

La Administración.

EL ELIXIR
DIGESTIVO
de TROUETTE-PERRET
a la PAPAINA (Pepsina vegetal)

Es el mas poderoso digestivo conocido hasta la fecha para combatir las ENFERMEDADES DEL ESTOMAGO: GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, DIARREAS, VÓMITOS, PESADEZ DEL ESTOMAGO, MALAS DIGESTIONES Y DIFICULTADES, CONSTIPACIONES, ETC.

UNA CUENTA AL ACARAR DE CUBRA BASTA PARA TENER LOS CAMBOS SANOS Y FELICES. Tenga en cuenta que el ELIXIR de TROUETTE-PERRET es el mas poderoso digestivo conocido hasta la fecha para combatir las ENFERMEDADES DEL ESTOMAGO: GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, DIARREAS, VÓMITOS, PESADEZ DEL ESTOMAGO, MALAS DIGESTIONES Y DIFICULTADES, CONSTIPACIONES, ETC.

Se vende en todas las Farmacias y Droguerias. En Montevideo: DE MARCHE, PARODY & Co. y en las principales ciudades del Uruguay.

HAVE YOUR DENTAL WORK

DONE AT THE PARLOURS OF THE WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST

Gmo. E. HILL.

161-CALLE ITUZAINGO-161
(PLAZA MATRIZ.)

ESTABLISHED 1883.

Always Permanent and Reliable.

Only the latest, most artistic, durable methods and best instruments employed.

Crown and Bridge Work and Gold Fillings a Speciality.

161-CALLE ITUZAINGO-161

The Salvation Army.

Calle Uruguay 484.

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 Steven, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to Captain Steven, Calle Uruguay 484.

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.

British Hospital

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

General Ward 1.00 do

Female Ward. Conditions as above.

Special Cases, Special Terms.

Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.

Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m.

Urgencies at all hours.

Hours for Out-door Patients 11 to 12 a.m.

Visiting Hours; Every day except Saturday from 3 to 4 p. m., Feast-days, 3 to 4.30 p. m.

Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited.

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

William Thomson, M. A., M. B.

O. M., Resident Medical Officer.

For further particulars apply to

John Adams, Hon. Sec.

Calle Piedras 123.

E. O. Crocker, Hon. Treasurer.

Calle Rincon 49.

Prices Current

EXPORTS

(May 3.)

Barley—per 100 kilos.	—	—
For brewing.	—	—
Interior	—	—
Chilian	—	—
Birdseed—	—	—
Per 10 kilos.	0.50	0.60
Brass—	—	—
100 kilos with bag.	1.25	1.30
Flour—per 100 kilos.	—	—
Extra, mark O.	0.36	0.37
First class, sifted.	2.95	3.05
Medium	—	—
Second class.	—	—
Hair—per 10 kilos.	—	—
Horse, superior.	4.65	4.70
medium.	4.60	4.65
Cow washed.	4.80	4.85
dirty.	4.70	4.80
Hides—	—	—
From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos.	2.40	3.50
Culls	2.95	3.05
Kips	2.80	2.90
—culls	—	—
Horse hides	—	—
inferior	—	—
camp dried.	2.40	2.50
Lined—per 100 kilos.	0.38	0.40
Mix—per 100 kilos.	—	—
In grain white and yellow old.	2.80	2.90
Ditto new.	—	—
In spike	—	—
Guano, new.	—	—
OSTRICH FEATHERS—	—	—
Per kilo.	2.00	2.40
SHEEPSKINS—	—	—
Meat, 3/4 wool, per k.	0.270	0.280
1/3 to 3/4	0.210	0.220
Criollo skins.	—	—
Shorn skins, per kilo.	0.170	0.175
Shorn skins, culs, per kilo.	0.140	0.145
Lamb skins, sound, per kilo.	—	—
Lamb skins, culs, per kilo.	—	—
Superior, Colon.	2.40	2.45
Carmelo and	—	—
Palma	—	—
Superior, Lombardo	—	—
Rosario	—	—
Medium	2.20	2.30
Minimum.	—	—
Wool—per 10 kilos.	—	—
Mezcla, good brands.	3.40	3.50
1st. good clean	3.10	3.20
2nd.	2.90	3.00
3rd. 4th mixed	2.70	2.80
Belice.	1.70	1.75
Lamba wool clean	2.30	2.40
with seed.	1.70	1.80

EXPORTATION DUTIES

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Wool in general per 100 kilos.	\$ 1.000
Sheepskins, per 100 kilos.	1.100
Hair, per 100 kilos.	2.100
Grease, tallow and animal oils, per 100 kilos.	0.615
Horns, per 100 kilos.	0.290
Ashe and bones, per 1000 kilos.	0.690
Salted ox hides, each.	0.310
Dried ditto, each.	0.365
Salted horse hides, each.	0.140
Dried ditto, each.	0.075
Dried calf and goat skins, per 100 kilos.	1.350
Horns, per 1000.	3.800
Jerked beef, per 100 kilos.	0.615
In addition to the above, there is the 1/2 additional duty.	

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