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MONTEVIDEO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894.

No. 1487.

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The Montevideo Times

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W. H. DENTON.

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, AUGUST 15, 1894.

REACTION DEFINED.

During the present year, that is to say since the prospect of the exit of Dr. Julio Herrera from the presidential chair and during the inception of the new government, one idea has, in various forms, preoccupied the public mind and press, an idea that may be embodied in the well-known word REACTION.

Both by the people and by the dominant party in politics the word has been accepted as the embodiment of an idea eagerly implored by the one and as sternly resisted by the other. And between the two there has arisen a confusion of ideas and motives that has exacerbated rather than ameliorated the inclemencies—or as one would say in Spanish, the tirantez—of the political situation.

It is just possible that an interpretation of this unfortunate fact may lie in the double meaning of which the word reaction is capable equally in Spanish as in English. The one party has interpreted it as change of action in the forward direction and the other as change of action in the backward direction. Given this trite explanation it is easy to understand how reaction has come to be advocated or resisted, according to the views entertained by either party of the situation taken as a starting point. Those who regard that situation as bad, naturally contend for a change towards something better, but those who regard it as good or satisfactory, would equally naturally resist what they deemed a return to something worse—a reaction in the backward meaning of the word.

This definition, then, brings us at once to the long-standing bone of contention between the people and the progressive interests of the country on the one hand, and on the other hand the usurpatory oligarchy, now known as "reactionists," who, without any support from legitimate public vote, arrogate to themselves an exclusive monopoly of the administration of the republic. The situation thus raised is a curious and essentially un-republican one, and we may add that, to those who have to endure it, it is an uncommonly unpleasant and irritating one.

The people and the progressive interests of the country, as represented by their own voices and by the independent press which in this matter is entirely of accord, have severely and entirely condemned the recently past regime, which has come to them to represent everything that is fraudulent in politics and everything that is disastrous and unsatisfactory in administration. They may be right or wrong in their verdict, but such is their verdict, and since the constitution of the country is representative republican, it is to be supposed that so unanimous a verdict cannot be entirely laid aside or overlooked. And in accordance with this verdict has been the unanimous popular demand for reaction, by which is meant in this case a movement of reform and improvement on the evils so universally recognised in the past. We do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that to a great many the Herrera regime represents a depth so low that any change must be for the better—any reaction must necessarily be in a forward direction.

The "reactionists," however, considering themselves independent of the popular vote, equally refuse to accept the popular verdict as to the government of their party. They will not admit—or at all events pretend that they will not—that the Herrera regime was short of perfection in any particular. Neither public opinion at home and abroad, nor the patent failure of all their schemes except that for suffocating the suffrage, has

carried the least conviction to their minds. It is still the first article of their declaration of faith that the "reactionist" policy and administration is so perfect that it cannot be improved upon. Hence they regard "reaction" as a synonym for retrogression, and hence they resist every demand for reform, for change even, as an imputation on the perfection of their methods and their institutions. The point of view is perfectly intelligible—but what is not intelligible is the perversion of republican principles and the blindness to facts that can reach such a point of view.

It is difficult to see what will be the outcome of so peculiar a situation. The right lies with the people—but the power unfortunately lies with the party in avowed opposition to the people, and a party deaf to public outcry and inaccessible to a public suffrage which it has converted into the most impudent of farces. So arrogant and insolent is this party in its assurance of domination, that it does not hesitate daily to commit the absurdity of calling the people and the independent press—the enormous majority of the country—"the opposition," forgetting that it itself forms the only opposition—opposition to the public vote and systematic opposition to every demand made by public voice and every verdict pronounced by public opinion—opposition, moreover, to the recovery, welfare and progress of the country.

What can be done with a party so conscienceless, so inaccessible, so dishonestly un-republican? It is difficult to say. The people might stone them down in the streets—it would be no more than they merit—they might rise in revolution, but only to be persecuted in turn by the military and the police. Disorder or revolution in such a case would only be remotely justifiable in view of the probability of success at present not apparent.

We have had a very similar case in Buenos Aires. The government of Juarez Celman, in its corruption, its dishonest practices, its fatal results and its intense unpopularity affords a close parallel to that of Dr. Julio Herrera. Revolution against it, though sympathetic and justifiable, proved futile, until the force of public opinion penetrated into government circles and eliminated Celman in disgrace from Argentine politics. But the process has been slow and painful, nor is it yet complete, for "celmanism" still exists as a powerful taint in Argentine political circles, and the bad men Celman brought to the front still have their share of place and power and are still unpunished for their numerous misdeeds and offences. The same thing may—probably will—ultimately happen with Dr. Julio Herrera and his associates—but the country is impatient for a process less slow in its working.

To a stranger this may hardly seem intelligible. It requires to have been a resident here to comprehend how it is possible for a party to maintain its domination in the teeth of such failures and of such a strong popular verdict, and how a party can deliberately stand in the way of recovery and progress. But the fact remains that the dominant party has set itself in opposition to the country in every possible way, will not even allow the country to support the government in any progressive movement, might almost say has made a tacit declaration of war on the people. And hence it is that the reaction which is so earnestly claimed by the one is so bitterly opposed by the other.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894.

Assumption B. V. M. General Holiday. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771. 227 days past, 138 to the end of the year.

Holiday.

To-day being kept as a church and general holiday, THE MONTVIDEO TIMES will not appear again until Friday morning next.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The President of the Republic had a relapse on Monday, the Minister of Foment continues confined to his house, and other members of the Government are indisposed. Hence there is next to nothing doing in official circles. To make up for this dulness, rumours are once again busy, and there are vague hints of renewed cabinet crisis and of important political changes to be developed after the patriotic celebrations. There is even a happy rumour that the President has at last determined to develop a more popular, line of policy. What amount of truth there is in these rumours we cannot undertake to say, but after the affair of Dr. Piñero it is useless to pretend that the political situation is stable. Whether the new development will be for the better or the worse, time alone will show. Meanwhile we do not think it necessary to give further details of the rumours—though some of them pretend to be circumstantial enough—than the above mention.

Neither of the Chambers held any sitting on Monday.

Very sensible and apropos was the article in yesterday's *Razon*, from which we condense the following sentences.—"It is not sufficient for the official papers to express a growing admiration for every act of the government, nor even to signal as a mark of ferocious opposition and personal disrespect every word of criticism addressed to the government, but they also consider it part of their duty systematically to oppose every indication emanating from other organs of the press. They seem to think that the monopoly of power has its necessary complement in the monopoly of ideas—even the most cultured criticism is a consummated rebellion and a simple thought is a subversive attempt. Should such an opinion prevail, what kind of press would we have?—We should have to follow the example of Paraguay in the times of Lopez and confine ourselves to a *Weekly Compendium of Advertisements and Useful Facts*. This is little likely to happen here, but none the less reprehensible is the atmosphere it is attempted to form round the Executive in insinuating that the indications of the independent press deserve no attention. . . . There are still some who consider that the exercise of power means a permanent resistance to the aspirations of public opinion as reflected in the press. They think the principle of authority in danger when opinion triumphs. No idea could well be truer." The *Razon* concludes by defending the idea, already combated by the *Nacion*, of consulting public opinion in the matter of tariff reform.

Whilst the *Razon* is thus showing its moderation and its desire to see the Government at one with the people in progressive measures, the *Nacion* harps on the old string of a "systematic opposition" which exists only in the files of its own party, and continues to advocate an exclusive and imperial form of government that would in reality be a veiled dictatorship as far removed from the representative republicanism of the constitution as is the government of Russia. This is doing, presumably, in the interests of Dr. Julio Herrera, for whose return to authority it is evidently trying to pave the way.

Government has been officially notified that a Brazilian military Commission will arrive here, with the gunboats "Benjamin Constant" and "15 de Novembro" (ex-Republica) to bring the Paraguayan medals and participate in the patriotic celebrations.

The President has sent an autograph letter of sympathy to the widow of Don Adolfo Triaca, late Custom House Official.

It is announced that the payment of the local obligations for May is at last nearly concluded, and it is hoped to commence those for June shortly.

RACES.

The following are the entries for the meeting to be held at Maroñas on the 26th instant.—

Premio 19 de Abril—1,200 metres —Orelia, Nelson, Rolando ex-Orlando, The Masher, Queen, Mistral, Zig-Zag, Ravachol, Alejandrina, Trinchera, Alaska, Explosion, El Solo, India.

Premio 25 de Mayo—1,200 metres —T. Littlemouse, Miss Pizarro, Serpentina, Flor de Lis, Souvenir, Pobrecita, Alejandro, Colon, Crisis, Calineuse, Petrolera.

Premio 26 de Agosto—2,500 metres —Zig-Zag, Colibri, Alejandrina, Nelson, Ravachol, Profeta, Honora, The Masher.

Premio 18 de Julio—1,750 metres —Calcuta, Pavana, Audinet, Suleito Mireille, Dora, Albion, Gándola, Pintado, Brandy, Combate.

Premio Jockey Club—1,750 metres —Libertad, Elio, Florida, Milla, Cimier, Triunviro, Bourget, Dictador, Atrevido, Solista, Dollar, Myosotis, Motinero, Gama, Pampero, Saturno, Danton, Huracan, Treinta y Tres, Lion, Monseñor, Paysandú, Queguay, Cuñatay.

British Proclamation of Neutrality.

The following is the substance of the Queen's proclamation issued on the 7th instant in consequence of the war between China and Japan. After reciting that England is at peace with all Powers but that a state of war exists between China and Japan with which countries England is on terms of friendship, and reciting that great numbers of British subjects reside and carry on commerce and possess property and enjoy rights and privileges in each of the said countries, protected by treaties with their respective sovereigns, and reciting that the Queen, being desirous of preserving to her subjects the blessings of peace which they now enjoy, is firmly determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war. She therefore strictly commands all her subjects to observe such neutrality and to abstain from violating the laws and statutes of the realm in that behalf or the laws of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

The Proclamation then sets forth the provisions of a statute passed in 1870 to regulate the conduct of British subjects during the existence

of hostilities between foreign States with which England is at peace, whereby it is forbidden for any British subject, without the Queen's licence, to serve in the army or navy of any foreign State at war with any other State at peace with England, or for any person within the Queen's dominion, to induce any other to engage in such service. The offence is punishable by fine and imprisonment with or without hard labour. To go on board a ship, or to induce another to do so, for the purpose of quitting the Queen's dominions with intent to accept service as aforesaid is an offence punishable in a similar manner.

Similar punishment is incurred by any person inducing another by false representations to embark for the purpose aforesaid.

The master or owner of a ship, who, without the Queen's license, knowingly takes or engages to take or has on board any such person as before mentioned, is guilty of an offence against the Act, incurs similar punishment, and his ship must be detained until the fine imposed has been paid or secured and illegally enlisted persons are to be removed from the ship.

The Act also makes it an offence punishable as aforesaid for any person, without the Queen's license, to build or agree or cause to be built any ship, or to equip, despatch, or cause or allow to be despatched any ship with intent or knowledge or having reasonable cause to believe that it will be employed in such service as aforesaid, and the ship will be forfeited to the Queen.

Exception is made in respect of a ship built or equipped in pursuance of a contract entered into before the commencement of the war, provided that notice thereof be given to the Secretary of State immediately after the publication of the Proclamation of neutrality and provided that security be given that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered or removed, without the Queen's license, till after the termination of the war.

The act also makes it an offence, punishable as aforesaid, to increase or be concerned in increasing the warlike force of any ship which when within the Queen's dominions is in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any other State at peace with England.

It is also an offence punishable as aforesaid to prepare or fit out any naval or military expedition against the dominions of any friendly State or to engage or assist therein or be employed in any capacity in such expedition. All ships and their equipments and all arms and munitions of war used or forming part of such expedition will be forfeited to the Queen.

Any person aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any offence against the Act is liable to be treated as a principal offender.

The Proclamation then goes on to command that no person whomsoever shall do or commit any act, matter or thing contrary to the provisions of the said Statute upon pain of the several penalties thereby imposed, and it warns all persons entitled to the Queen's protection to observe to all belligerents with whom the Queen is at peace the duties of neutrality, and, in default thereof, and especially if any persons should violate the law of nations by breaking or endeavouring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by either of the belligerent owners or by carrying officers, soldiers, warlike materials, or any contraband of war for the use of either of them, such persons, with their ships and goods will be justly liable to hostile capture and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations.

SUNDRIES.

It has been definitely resolved to postpone the performance of Mr. Still's operetta "Jeannette" until Wednesday the 29th instant, thus allowing more time for rehearsals. We understand that the very popular farce "L'oi sur parole Français" has been selected to complete the programme and is already in course of preparation.

The ladies and gentlemen taking part in "Jeannette" are reminded there will be a rehearsal at the Lafone Hall to-morrow evening, commencing with the second act, for soloists only at 8 p.m. and for all concerned at 9 p.m. Punctuality and full attendance are specially requested. On Friday there will be a general rehearsal, with partial orchestra, in the Cibils Theatre.

The most interesting event of to-day to English-speaking circles will be the Athletic Sports, to be held at the Blanquedra cricket field, commencing at the early hour of 11.30 a.m. We have already given the details of the programme. The entries are hardly so numerous as in former years, but the presence of several "crack" athletes from Buenos Aires will impart additional zest to the competitions. Judging from the last two days the weather promises to be favorable and pleasant. We hope to be able to record an entirely successful meeting.

In addition to the above we may state that Mrs. W. Baring, wife of the British Minister, has kindly

consented to deliver the prizes, that the Minister of War has kindly accorded the services of a military band, that omnibuses will be provided for the journey from the tram to the field and back, that the ground was reported yesterday as in greatly improved condition, and that an ample supply of refreshments will be on hand.

It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that the Federal Judge of Salto has at last pronounced in favor of the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour, so long reclaimed by the British authorities. We cannot say if this is final, or if the decision still has to be revised by the National judges. At all events it is one step nearer bringing Jabez to the justice he has so long defied.

The *Heraldo* contains a very sensible and necessary complaint against the monstrous high hats which many ladies still persist in wearing in the stalls at the theatre, to the great discomfort and prejudice of persons sitting behind them. We ourselves have had the misfortune to sit behind such hats, which obstruct the view of the stage as effectually as a large tea-tray or a fire screen. As the theatres here are not yet sufficiently advanced to provide dressing rooms for their lady visitors, the ladies can hardly be expected to take off their hats, but the least they can do is to wear some style of headdress occupying moderate dimensions and less obstructive to others. This would only be considerate, and consideration for others used to form part of a lady's education.

Father Jordan, the celebrated Jesuit preacher from Buenos Aires, has arrived here and will preach in the Cathedral today.

The R. M. S. "Magdalena" left Rio on Monday evening and should arrive here to-morrow afternoon or Friday morning.

"Gloconda" will be given at the Solis this evening and "Mefistofeles" at the Politeama. At the San Felipe there will be afternoon and evening functions.

Deputy Clodomiro Arteaga, proprietor of *La Nacion*, had a fit on Monday night that greatly alarmed his family, but is now somewhat better.

A telegram from Turin says that the brother of Caserio Santo, the assassin of Carnot, has committed suicide, on account of the grief caused by the terrible crime of his brother.

Ex-major Cordeiro has appealed against the lenient sentence passed on him by the Military Council for the assassination of the policeman Ramirez. We think he had better be satisfied he is let off so easily.

Late on Monday evening there was an affray between some soldiers and civilians, in Calle Patagones. Some of both parties were slightly hurt.

The latest telegrams about the Chino-Japanese war are chiefly to the effect that both sides are bringing up more forces, with a view to fresh encounters.

A Rome telegram says that the Pope has convoked the Patriarchs of the Orthodox Church to a meeting to deliberate on the means of fusion with the Catholic Church.

Iceland is trying to obtain its independence from Denmark.

On Monday afternoon there was a storm of exceptional violence in Madrid and the surrounding district. A great number of houses were wrecked, and fully 100 persons injured.

We are glad to see *El Bien* taking up the cudgels against the mischievous perversion of sentiment expounded over the homicide Miss Parsons.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a violent explosion of gas took place in the Scholastic Library and Museum in the Plaza O'Ganba. Considerable damage was done to the furniture and fittings, and the porters, two brothers named Camargo, were slightly hurt. It is a wonder they did not receive more serious injuries, for on smelling an escape of gas, they idiotically struck a match to look for the leak, thus causing the explosion.

Those imbeciles the Argentine Health authorities are already talking about putting quarantine on Montevideo, because we do not share their absurd views about cholera in Europe. It is time that a general protest was made against the impositions of these men.

A Washington telegram says that the Deputies have at last approved the amendments of the Senate in the Tariff Bill, and the Bill is now passed to the Executive for promulgation. They have also approved the separate Bill placing iron, coal, sugar and wire in the free list, but it is doubtful whether the Senate will agree to this.

The Custom House paid \$18,122 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

From London telegrams we learn that much surprise has been caused by a visit of the Emperor William to the Ex-empress of the French.—A Cape telegram announces a rising of the Kafirs. Twenty persons have been drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the regatta at Teby.—Captain Lugard, of Uganda celebrity, has entered the services of the Niger



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Company.—The Commons have voted the important Bill tending to equalize the taxes. (What this measure means only the genius who invented the telegram can explain.)

LONDON NOTES.

MONDAY, JULY 16.
On Saturday the Cobden Club's annual meeting took place. Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., presiding. According to the report the enemies of Free Trade in this country had within the last two years lost heart; but there were signs of coming danger which needed watching. The opinion was expressed that the Budget scheme now passing through Parliament might have a far-reaching indirect influence in the progress of a Cobdenian policy in finance. The committee had permission from Mr. Gladstone to publish the original text of his letter to the distinguished French honorary member of the club, M. Léon Say, who, as president of the Political Economy Club of Paris, sent to Mr. Gladstone an address of regret on his retirement. Mr. G. W. Medley, commenting on the condition of the United States and France as showing the worthlessness of Protection against trade depression.

About a hundred members of the two Houses of Parliament visited Portsmouth on Saturday by invitation of Lord Spencer, and inspected the battleship Majestic, which is now in course of construction, the docks that are being excavated, and the new cruiser Eclipse, which is to be launched on Thursday. Afterwards the party went aboard in two Government tugs, escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boats, and watched some very interesting experiments in Stokes Bay and at Spithead.

A telegram received in New York from Colon reports that an encounter has taken place in Corn Island, on the Mosquito coast, between British subjects and Nicaraguan troops. The latter, it is said, were defeated, and the Governor fled to the forest, but was restored later on by the natives, who took up arms. We learn from Tangier that the Sultan of Morocco has dismissed the Grand Vizier and the Minister of War. Ahmed ben Musa, the Grand Chamberlain, has been appointed Grand Vizier, and his brother becomes Minister of War.

A Paris Correspondent describes the French National Féte kept in that city on Saturday, as the duller for many years. Sympathy with the family of the late M. Carnot and cold and very wet weather, combined to check the usual manifestations of festivity.

Cholera in increasing in Russia. Sixty-nine deaths took place on Saturday in St. Petersburg, and 218 cases were reported. Special measures of precaution have been taken by the authorities, and the restaurant keepers have been ordered to organize a gratuitous distribution of boiled water.

A Constantinople Correspondent states that the effects of the earthquake there are every day shown to have been more serious than was believed. The later shocks have hindered the work of exhumation, but it is now certain that over two hundred lives were lost.

At the Hamburg Regatta on Saturday, the Thames Rowing Club was represented in several events. In the four-oared race for the Hammonia Prize, the English Club was beaten by half a second by the Hammonia Favourite boat.

Interest at Biele on Saturday centred in the shooting for the Elcho Challenge Shield. After a close contest victory lay with the Scotch Eight, with an aggregate of 1,627; the Irish team being only five points behind, and the English representatives third with 1,619. In the contest for the Kolaspor Challenge Cup the Englishmen won by a substantial majority. Capt. G. C. Gibbs headed the list for the Albert with a score of 159. Amongst other competitions completed were the Whitehead Challenge Cup, the Chancellor's Plate—won by Cambridge—the Wimbledon Cup, and the Mullens, Brimand, and Mappin prizes.

After the blank day on Friday, it was almost inevitable that the match between Eton and Harrow, at Lord's, should be left unfinished. In the early morning on Saturday rain again interfered with the progress of the game, but for the rest of the day the weather was entirely favourable, and the attendance of spectators was large. On the first innings Eton were two runs behind. In the second innings they disposed of Harrow for 80. At the Oval little progress could be made with the Surrey and Leicestershire fixture. At Blackheath Kent beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 101 runs, while Nottingham, at Trent Bridge, proved victorious over Somerset by twenty-one runs.

An adjourned general meeting of the Bar was held on Saturday in the Inner Temple, when the recommendations of a committee of inquiry were adopted for the formation of a new consultative committee of the Bar to consider all matters affecting the profession.

In the Queen's Bench Division the case The Bristol Tram and Carriage Company v. Weston and Co., was disposed of. The plaintiff sought to recover damages on the ground that the defendants had sold them a quantity of Indian peas, and warranted them to be good food for horses, and that the food had produced illness and death in some of the horses. Mr. Justice Lawrence gave judgment for the plaintiff, but added that in his opinion there was not the slightest imputation of any kind upon the defendants.

In the Divorce Division on Saturday Lord Justice Lopes had before him the case of Rogers v. Rogers and Rose, on what is known as an "Act on Petition." The respondent, "Miss Minnie Palmer," the actress, pleaded that she and her husband were Annet-

ican citizens, and that therefore the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The hearing was adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.
A short sitting of the House of Lords was held yesterday, when several Bills were advanced a stage. In the House of Commons the London Streets and Buildings Bill was read a third time. Consideration of the Finance Bill, as amended, was resumed. Eventually, amidst cheers, the report stage was concluded, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-day.

Amid manifestations of popular rejoicing the Queen yesterday visited Richmond for the purpose of attending the christening of the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Wales, The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarowitz, Princess Alix of Hesse, and all the members of the Royal Family in England, attended the ceremony, which took place in the drawing-room of White Lodge. The names given to the Prince were Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. On her arrival at Richmond her Majesty was presented with an address of welcome and congratulatory from the Mayor, to which a gracious reply was made.

The Prince of Wales presided yesterday at Marlborough House over the eleventh annual meeting of the Royal College of Music. After congratulating the members on the success that had attended the opening of the new building, he said though 1,755 had been received in response to an appeal he made on behalf of the furnishing fund, a great deal more money was still needed. In the evening the fifth annual of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music took place under the presidency of Lord Charles Bruce, at the Hotel Metropole.

A meeting, presided over by the Duke of Westminster, was held yesterday at Grosvenor House, when the articles of association of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty were approved. The Trust will be legally incorporated, so as to be able to hold property, the object of the association being to receive gifts of land and buildings whose owners may desire them to be preserved for the benefit of the nation.

The ceremony of unveiling the marble bust of Keats which has been sent to this country by American admirers of the poet was yesterday observed in Hampstead parish church. There was a distinguished gathering of spectators, the act of unveiling being performed by Mr. Edmund Gosse.

Widespread havoc has been wrought in Bavaria by a cyclone, which visited the country between Munich and Simbach on Saturday night. Several villages were almost entirely destroyed, and in others half the houses collapsed. Many hundreds of people are homeless. Prince Luitpold has ordered a body of military pioneers to the district, and has sent 150,000 for the immediate relief of the victims.

Preparations are going on at Lyons for the trial of Caserio, the murderer of M. Carnot. The number of witnesses is very large; but everything will be done to avoid waste of time, and the Public Prosecutor will limit his speech to forty minutes' duration. The prisoner has decided to conduct his own defence, but though opportunity has been given him it has not yet begun to prepare it.

An Odessa Correspondent states that Lord Salisbury's recent utterances with regard to Anarchist activity in England have been seized upon by the Russian Press as a basis on which to repeat their demand that Great Britain should be urged by the Russian Government to take action against the Anarchists and to abolish the right of asylum.

In Chicago yesterday, while a body of regular troops was changing position, an explosion took place in the caisson of a battery. Three soldiers were killed and twelve injured. The explosion also killed eight horses.

A Correspondent at Biele states that the conditions under which shooting was continued yesterday were the worst experienced since the present meeting began. Close upon 2,000 entries have been received for the big prizes of the week, and many Volunteers reached Camp yesterday and on Sunday. In the first stage of the Queen's Prize no highest possible was scored, but thirty-four were made by Colour-Sergeant Harrison, 1st Derby, and Captain Warren, of the Victoria. A start was made with "The Graphics" competitions.

Like other outdoor engagements, the meeting between representative athletes of Oxford and Yale, at Queen's Club, yesterday, suffered by reason of the inclement weather. Rain did not actually fall during the competitions, but the heavy showers of the afternoon had a depressing effect upon the attendance of spectators. The Oxonians won all five foot races; the visitors securing the long jump, throwing the hammer, and putting the high jump. There was a tie for the high jump. The Oxonians thus won by five and a half points to three and a half.

Bitania and Vigilant met again yesterday in the Royal Ulster Yacht Club race, when the Prince of Wales's craft was once more victorious.

Very little progress could be made with the cricket matches arranged for yesterday. Sussex met Middlesex at Lord's, and scored 73 for the loss of two wickets before rain caused play to be abandoned for the day. Warwickshire against Yorkshire at Sheffield made 105 in their first innings. Not a ball was bowled at Derby or Manchester, where Derbyshire and Surrey and Lancashire and

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DEMARCHI, PARODI and Co.

Calle Cerrito 267, 269, 271. 735 Dec. 15.

Somerset, respectively, were to have appeared.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury were occupied with the hearing of an action in which Miss Ellen Goodwin, a barmaid and hotel manageress, claimed damages from Mr. Henry James Tovey, a licensed victualler, said to be possessed of considerable property, for breach of promise of marriage. The promise was admitted. According to plaintiff's evidence the date of the marriage was fixed, her trousseau was ordered, and friends were invited to the ceremony, but two days before the date the defendant broke off the engagement. The hearing was adjourned.

Sir Francis Jeune yesterday made absolute the decree nisi obtained by Mrs. Hawtrey against her husband, Mr. Hawtrey, the actor.

Yesterday in the Divorce Division the further hearing of the case Rogers v. Rogers and Rose was resumed before Lord Justice Lopes. Mr. Tudewick, on behalf of the respondent, who is professionally known as Miss Minnie Palmer, continued his arguments in support of the plea that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. Eventually the hearing was adjourned till Monday next.

A singular nullity suit was heard in the Divorce Division yesterday by Lord Justice Lopes, the position being that of Mr. J. H. Gaudar, of Vauxhall-bridge road, and the ground being that at the time his marriage was contracted with the respondent she was of unsound mind. There was no defence, and a decree nisi was pronounced.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday a scene which caused considerable excitement was witnessed outside the House of Commons. Mr. and Mrs. Sandys, of Cambridge, drove up to the House in a banium, and as the lady alighted a rough-looking man rushed forward, and was apparently about to stab her with an open penknife when he was seized by the police. He was detained in custody.

The two Közulas and the man Schermerfeld, who are charged with being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Rasch, in Shaftesbury-avenue, and with stealing money and jewellery, were yesterday committed for trial from the Marlborough-street Police-court by Mr. Hannay.

Further evidence as to the violent language used by the two alleged Anarchists, who were arrested for their proceedings on Tower-hill recently, was given yesterday at the Guildhall Police-court. The Police described the result of their search at Cantwell's lodgings, at which a printing press and revolutionary literature were discovered. Prisoners were again remanded.

James Canham Read, described on the charge sheet as a cashier, was brought up at the Southend Borough Police Court yesterday, charged with the wilful murder of Florence Lewis, at Son hent, on the 24th ult. Evidence as to prisoner's arrest having been given, he was again remanded for a week.

Tobacco, "Pioneer Brand," Sole Agents, Danckelmann and Schrader. Calle 25 de Mayo 238.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Aug. 11, 1894.
Closing quotations.
U. Consols. (London), cash, 43 1/2.
U. Consols. (M.V.), cash, 42 9/16.
Do. end of month, 43.
Mortgage Bank, cash, 15 20.
Cedulas A, cash, 40 30.
Mortgage Certificates, cash, 39 80.

Prices were firmer to-day, corresponding to the rise in the London quotation, though business is still much limited. \$10,000 Cedulas sold at 40 30. \$10,000 Mortgage Certificates at 39 80. 50 Mortgage Bank at 15 20. \$32,900 Consolidated Debt at 43 and 42 90, for end of month 43 20. The London quotation has taken a sudden leap forward to 43 3/4.

Sales
1st RING
Consolidated Debt.
\$4700 Aug. 31 . . . 43 20
14100 cash . . . 43
Sociedad La Estrella.
10 cash . . . 20
AFTER HOURS.
Cedulas A.
\$10000 Aug. 16 . . . 40 30
Consolidated Debt.
\$4700 Aug. 16 . . . 42 90
2nd RING.
Consolidated Debt.
\$4700 Aug. 31 . . . 43
AFTER HOURS.
Mortgage Certificates.
\$10000 Aug. 16 . . . 39 80

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Sucursal—Calle Rivera, corner of Calle Defensa.

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Via Recife, by the S. American Telegraph Co. and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.
Via Antilles, by Le Société Française des Câbles Submarines.

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E. JONES, General Manager.

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365, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

Mortgage Bank.		Steamers to leave.	
50 cash	15 20	AUG. NAME FLAG FOR	
\$4700 Aug. 16	42 90	15 Falkenburg German Bremen	
EXCHANGE.		15 Uruguay French Havre	
Bank. Commercial.		15 Heriot German Hamburg	
London 90 d/s. 50 1/2-51	51 1/2-51	15 Desterro Brazilian Rio Janeiro.	
Paris . 90 d/s. 53 3	5 37	16 Persico Italian Genoa	
Antwerp 90 d/s. 53 4	5 37	16 Carityba German Hamburg	
Rio Jan. . 25 500	25 800	18 Abydos German Hamburg	
B. Aires 1/16 prem.	1/16 dis.	19 Montevideo Italian Genoa	
DISCOUNT 8%		21 Dom Pedro French Havre	
VALES . con.		23 Congo French Bordeaux	
		24 Magdalena English Southampton	
		28 Portela French Havre	
		31 Rio Negro French Havre	

BUSINESS NOTES

Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 365.50 and closed at 364.40. —Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 9 3/16 d. per milreis.

—A London telegram of yesterday afternoon says that both Argentine and Uruguayan stock are rising rapidly, but without giving details or explanation.

—The "Urano" brought yesterday from Asuncion \$100 to B. Tejada, \$900 to London Bank, \$150 to C. Gandalfi, \$100 to Diaz Requejo, \$480 to Taranco, \$185 to J. Shaw. Total \$1815. Also \$1500 arg. to Forest.—The "Comoros" brought from Asuncion \$1500 to London Bank, \$3280 to Fianza Pinaux, \$512 to R. R. vera, \$957 to J. Paleux, from Mercedes \$600 to Grela, from B. Aires \$340 to J. Beaton, \$10,000 to M. Espada. Total \$16,139. Also, \$2000 arg. to B. Tejada, \$80 arg. to Villalonga. The "Rivadavia" brought from Salto \$350 to T. Rivera, from Concordia \$317 to J. Goyret, \$600 to F. Treglia.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 14, 1894. Gold, cash, 365. Do. end of month, 364.50. Muelle Catalinas, cash, 4 60. Cedulas: 8%, cash, 20. Do. F, cash, 18 20. The Venus sails.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Aug. 14, 1894.
—Str. Cosmos from Salto, 67 pasa.
—Str. Malvinas from Paysandu.
—Str. Rivadavia from Salto, 28 pass.

—Str. Golondrina from B. Aires, 57 pass.
—Str. Urano from Asuncion, 5 pass.
—Str. Dalton from N. York.
—Str. Magellan from Valparaiso, for Havre.

—Str. Cosmos for B. Aires.
—Str. Labrador for Salto.
—Str. Golondrina for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY
—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and intermediates to Salto. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p.m. maritime branch 4.30 p.m.

—The str. RIVADAVIA will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and intermediates to Salto. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p.m. maritime branch 4 p.m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. SAN MARTIN will leave Aug. 16 for B. Aires and Asuncion.
—The str. CURITYBA will leave Aug. 16 for Hamburg.

—The str. R.O. will leave Aug. 16 for Hamburg.
—The str. PERSEO will leave Aug. 16 for Rio Janeiro.

"JEANNETTE"

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22nd August, 1894.
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Galicia

Captain A. J. Cooper.
29th August, 1894.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Liguria

Captain A. Hamilton.
10th September, 1894.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

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The steamer

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will sail the 8th August for

RIO DE JANEIRO

and ANTWERP.

The steamer

NEWTON

will sail the 14th August for

ANTWERP.

The steamer

HANDEL

will sail the 16th August for

LIVERPOOL.

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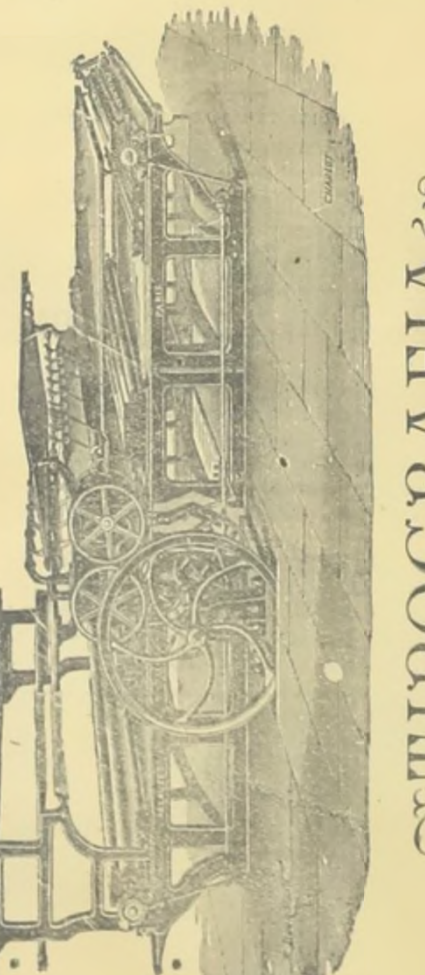
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Mrs. Shote's Daughter.

(A SHORT STORY.)

By G. B. BURGIN.

(Continued.)

Angiolina sat on a little stool at the foot of the dais, her long hair falling around her in heavy masses. She was crying.

At the sound of his voice, she threw back her hair and moved nearer to his side.

"No, you're not," she said. "You're not a failure. Wait till the Academy opens."

Cranby raised himself on his elbow and looked at her with mild reproach.

"Look here," he said. "Angiolina, I thought I'd taught you a little about Art, and yet your conceit makes you imagine because I've painted your face it's a good work. If I were on the Hanging Committee and passed a picture like that, I'd expect people to throw stones at me."

"I wasn't thinking of my face," said Angiolina shortly. "I said you were not a failure. You can paint, and you know it! I know it! the world will know it!"

Cranby felt too weak to argue the point.

"Ah, well," he said drowsily, "have it your own way. Since I've known you, you've never yielded to me in anything. Isn't it about time?"

"Yes," said Angiolina. "If you take me to the Academy, I won't be spiteful any more."

"Got a new frock?" drowsily inquired Cranby. "Spouse you want to show off?"

He knew that Angiolina dressed remarkably well.

"No," said Angiolina softly, "I haven't. Are you ashamed of me?"

Through the dim mist of sleep which were still hovering about Cranby, he could see a face, half woman's, half angel's, bending tenderly over him.

"No," said sleepily, "I'm not—shamed you. Shamed—myself—making such a hash of your lovely face."

Angiolina's hair almost brushed his face.

"Ah," said Cranby drowsily; "that's better, Angiolina. I ought to have painted you like that. What time is it?"

"Five," said Angiolina. "We shall have tea directly. Lie still and rest."

"How long have I been here?" asked Cranby. "What have you got a fire for?"

"Oh, about a week," said Angiolina composedly. "You've been rambling until to-night, and calling me names."

Cranby held up his hand to the light and the fire shone through it. He gave a bitter cry and turned away from Angiolina.

"What is it?" she asked apprehensively.

"You're always doing something for me," he groaned, "and you hate me. Why didn't you send me to the workhouse?"

The girl knelt by his bed.

"Because," said, with a faint smile, "I'm beginning to—to like you."

He tried to twist himself round again, but was too weak.

"Have you been looking after me all this time?" he asked.

"No; father and mother and Jack took it in turns to sit up with you. Now, drink this beef-tea. I want you to get well and take me to the Academy."

Cranby sleepily drank from the cup which she held to his lips. He seemed to be doing everything in a dream. Presently, he feebly put out his hand as if in search of something.

Angiolina promptly discerned his meaning. She clasped his thin white fingers in hers, and he went to sleep again, she watching over him with tender fierceness. When Cranby returned to life he was hungry—always hungry; and it was ever Angiolina's hand which held the cup to his lips.

CHAPTER IV.

Cranby rapidly threw off the effects of his illness. Day by day he sat contemplating old Mr. Shote, as that worthy's groping fingers feebly endeavored to perforate dead canaries with punctuality and despatch. Cranby essayed to help him once or twice, but Angiolina would not permit it. The curious change in the girl interested Cranby. She had become almost shy; her manner was exceedingly quiet, and she said little. One fine morning, however, Cranby found a hansom waiting at the door.

Mrs. Shote also discovered the presence of the hansom at the same moment.

"Angiolina Shote?" she said, with stony calmness.

"Yes, ma," Angiolina replied, as she fastened on her hat.

"Do you intend to go in that hansom?" demanded Mrs. Shote, with increased severity.

Angiolina finished fastening her hat.

"You don't suppose I'm going outside, ma?"

"When I married your unworthy papa," said Mrs. Shote with the stoic's mien of despair, "I supposed many things; but I never supposed this."

"Well, no, ma; I don't see how you could," retorted Angiolina, with provoking calmness.

Mrs. Shote went out on the pavement and confronted the driver.

"I hold you responsible for Miss Shote's safety," she declared impressively, "I have already taken your number. If anything happens

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you shall hear of it from my second cousin for sixpence a mile—I blow me tight if I am!—and he drove away.

"I have vanquished that exceedingly vulgar person," observed Mrs. Shote returning in triumph to the shop.

"Jecks, get another hansom," said Angiolina.

Jecks, flew off like a shot. His triumph was short-lived, for Mrs. Shote awaited his descent from the vehicle and locked him up in a wash-house for the rest of the day.

"What does it all mean?" asked Cranby.

"Finish your beef-tea," said Angiolina, disregarding Mrs. Shote's wrath. "Don't be silly, ma; we're only going to the Academy."

"I insisted on chaperoning you, you exceedingly forward girl!" said Mrs. Shote. "As a parent I have suffered much, but I will not endure any more. I insist on being taken to the Academy also."

"Oh! very well, ma," said Angiolina, "only you must pay for yourself."

"I will not pay for myself," said Mrs. Shote. "We will consider this discussion as ended. Farewell, untidily daughter; may the shadow of a mother's displeasure rest on you for the remainder of the day and—and give you a headache."

And with this exceedingly lame rejoinder Mrs. Shote stalked away in search of Mr. Shote, with the avowed design of making him uncomfortable.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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Large and well furnished rooms well suited for the representatives of manufacturing houses.

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IMPORTS

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ABSINTHE—Per doz.

Silliman . . . \$10.50 \$5.00

Nilly & Prat 10.00 4.40

Other marks. 10 to 12 5.00 to 6.30

ALCOHOL—

Tierces of 463 litres

N. American . . . — —

German, per litre, 0.090 to 0.095 —

BRER—and Stout, per doz.

Bass beer . . . 1.12 5.00 2.85

Guinness beer . . . 1.12 5.00 2.85

4 horses . . . 1.12 5.00 2.85

Imperial . . . 1.12 4.90 2.70

Colmbach leg. . . 1.12 4.50 2.40

Buildog . . . 2.12 5.10 3.00

Milwaukee . . . 1.12 4.50 2.60

1.12 4.90 2.80

Pilsener . . . 1.12 nom 1.60

BISCUITS—per case.

Superior large tins . . . 2.50 1.70

Ordinary . . . 2.00 1.25

Interior small tins . . . 0.42 0.30

BITTERS—per doz.

Boonekamp . . . 10.50 6.50

Angustura . . . 18.75 15.00

Orange . . . 10.50 4.50

BLANKING—per doz.

BRANDY—in cases, per doz.

Hennessey V.O. . . . 17.50 13.50

Hennessey ("") . . . 15.80 12.00

Hennessey ("") . . . 13.00 9.00

Martell ("") . . . 13.50 9.20

Martell ("") . . . 12.00 8.50

Silver Cup . . . 8.40 4.00

E. X. S. O. . . . 22.00 18.00

Bis. Dubouché . . . 14.70 12.00

Grand Fine Champagne, 16.00 13.00

Other marks. 7.50 to 15.00 to 11.00

BUTTER—

English, per kilo . . . 1.25 0.85

Danish, per tin . . . 1.25 0.85

CAPSULES,—for bottles.

White, per mill. . . — —

Colours, > . . . 3.00 to 5.00 —

CHAMPAGNE—per doz.

Chiquet . . . 1.12 23.00 20.00

1.12 24.50 21.50

Carte Blanche . . . 1.12 14.50 11.00

1.12 15.00 12.00

Mackstaine . . . 18.00 —

Sportsman . . . 1.12 16.00 12.50

Other marks. 10.00 to 26.00 6.50 to 16.00

CANDLES—Composite, per packet.

Family . . . 0.165 0.095

Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 0.115 0.070