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MONTEVIDEO.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"INDENT"-Montevideo.
POSTAL ADDRESS-CASILLA 206.

The Montevideo Times

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VOL. XI.

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

No. 1504.

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The Montevideo Times

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Agent in Buenos Aires, Mr. M. J. Byrne of the
"Herald" Office, Calle Correo 438, Buenos Aires,
where orders for subscriptions and advertisements
will be received.

No anonymous communications will be attended
to nor manuscript returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor.
W. H. DENSTONE.

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To avoid disputes advertisers are respectfully advised
that all "permanent" or monthly advertisements will
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is not qualified to receive verbal instructions re-
specting the withdrawal of advertisements.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.
Saints Regina and Eulucius, 250 days
past, 115 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

No Parliamentary business was
transacted on Wednesday.

Respecting the vacant portfolio of
Foreign Affairs, rumour once more
points very strongly to Dr. Jaime
Estrázulas as the probable recipient
of the post. It is said that the Pre-
sident has already made overtures to
him on the matter, and that he is
willing to accept the post. So
strong is the impression that some
of our contemporaries reproduce his
political record, which is a high and
honorable one. The appointment
would be well received by public
opinion and we hope it may be ver-
ified. It is generally thought pro-
bable that the matter will be settled
in a day or two.

It is announced that the eminent
English engineer Mr. Charles Wal-
ker, who carried out and still directs
the Madero Port Works, at Bu-
enos Aires has made a formal pro-
position to the Government, on
behalf of a syndicate of Ar-
gentine capitalists, to carry out
the port studies authorized by the
recent Law, for a sum of \$14,000,
or \$65,800 gold, and undertake the
superintendence of the National De-
partment of Engineers. The Law (given
in the MONTÉVIDEO TIMES of July 18)
makes it practicable for the Govern-
ment to accept the offer, and the sum
named leaves a large margin on the
\$150,000 destined for the purpose,
part of which would doubtless go
towards the salaries of one or
two foreign engineers to complete
the Commission, unless it was con-
sidered that Mr. Walker and one of
his associates fulfilled that condition
of the law. As there is no necessity
to dilate upon the competence of Mr.
Walker for such a task, the offer is
thus a very favorable one, the more
especially as he and his staff are
already upon the spot, well
acquainted with the conditions
of the River Plate, and ready
to commence operations as soon
as the offer is definitely accepted.
There is no doubt that the offer
will receive the serious considera-
tion of the Government, but it is
said that no resolution will be taken
until the vacant post in the Cabinet
is filled. We may add that if the
contract for the studies should be
given to Mr. Walker, it is by no
means improbable that English capi-
tal could be found to carry out
the definite works, and Eng-
lish enterprise and skill would
thus once more combine in benefit-
ing Uruguay by a progressive pub-
lic work of long-standing necessity.
We sincerely hope that this may
come to pass.

Some comment has been aroused
by the fact that the distinguished
politician Senator Dr. Carlos M.
Ramírez, Editor of *La Razón*, has
lately had two or three lengthy inter-
views with the interim Minister of
Foreign Affairs, and it has been
hinted that he aspired to the vacant
portfolio. It would seem, however,
that the interviews solely referred to
some historical questions concerning
which Dr. Ramírez has lately been
interested, and the records of which
are preserved in the Ministry in
question.

It is said that the Minister of
Foment is studying measures to pro-
mote the cause of public instruction
and endow it with greater resources.
We would suggest that one of the
first measures in this respect be the
appointment of an Inspector and Na-
tional Board that enjoy greater pub-
lic confidence than the present, and
whose appointments are more due to
merit and fitness than to political
partisanship.

The National Committee of Viti-
culture, having accomplished its

appointed task in suggesting
revisions in the Anti-phyllora
law, has been formally dissolved,
after receiving the thanks of the
Government for its services. The
proposed amendments in the Law
will shortly be presented to the
Chambers for consideration.

Yesterday brought with it a re-
vival of the frequently current rum-
ours respecting schemes presented
to the Government for the establish-
ment of a new Bank. It would seem,
however, that the prominent scheme
for the moment holds out state in-
tervention as a bait, and has the
ex-president Dr. Julio Herrera in the
background as chief promoter.

Either of these two classes sepa-
rately would be fatal to public con-
fidence, and combined they would
at once make the idea wildly im-
possible. After the bitter experi-
ences of the National Bank, and es-
pecially when it is remembered that
the rascals who contributed to its
ruin and that of its shareholders are
still unpunished, it would be im-
possible to view a Bank under State
control with any confidence what-
ever. And of all the persons in the
Republic there is certainly none that
has proved less worthy of the least
confidence whatever in banking
matters than the ex-president Dr.
Julio Herrera. One might as well
expect the Argentines to repose
confidence in Juárez Scoundrel
Celman or the English in Jabez
Scoundrel Balfour. The three would
run very well together in harness.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe
that such a report has been started
seriously, it is altogether too mon-
strous.

The Brazilian Military Committee
which came to participate in the
recent fairs, after having taken
touching farewells of the President,
Ministers, the Brazilian Minister,
and all others who contributed to
their lavish entertainment for the
last fortnight, embarked yesterday
on their return voyage to Rio Ja-
neiro in the French steamer "Ernest
Simons." Before leaving they pub-
lished a letter warmly thanking the
Uruguayan officials and people for
their hospitable warmth of their
reception and—more to the purpose
—presented to the Ladies' Commit-
tee of Charity of which the Sra.
Borda is president, a sum of
money towards the poor relief fund.
How much it was is not stated. Now
that they have gone there will be
one excuse less for the distractions
of government from its proper work.

Ugly rumours were circulated
yesterday about the senatorial elec-
tions of November next, to the
effect that the four vacant seats
were practically secured for the
"cherretistas" candidates, Dr. Julio
Herrera, José Ellauri, J. L. Cuevas,
and Juan José de Herrera. It is
even said that the "cherretistas"
agents on the electoral boards
and the Jefe Político have already
in their possession the ballots
necessary to secure at least three
of the four elections. This of
course is the result of the infamous
electoral law of 1893, and of the
obstruction offered by the new gov-
ernment to any electoral reform or
to any removal of the electoral
machinery erected by the ex-pre-
sident for the purpose of defeating
the popular suffrage by the most
audacious of frauds. Whatever good
the new government may have done
in its way, this remains as a black
mark against it which will be
identified if the elections are verified
in the form suggested. The audacity
of the "cherretista" intrigues is well
shown by the fact that not the least
reference is made either to the
popular vote or to the wishes of the
present president. It is stated in
the most bare-faced manner ima-
ginable that the election rests with
the agents appointed by Dr. Julio
Herrera. Further comment is super-
fluous.

There is no paper that represents
more correctly and more moderately
the political feeling of the progress-
ive interests of the country than the
Siglo, from which we frequently
quote, and for that reason it is a per-
petual object of attack to the "cher-
retista" organ the *Nación*, which
hates public opinion and progressive
interests more than the devil
hates holy water. This was the
case with it yesterday, when it
published an article full of so-
phisms and falsehoods in reply to
the remarks of the *Siglo* on the
political situation. The *Nación* is one
of those to whom we recently referred
as unable either to speak the
truth themselves or to appreciate it
when spoken by others. It would
never be happy unless engaged in
deceit. Perhaps that is the reason it
was and is such a warm supporter
of the ex-president. If a really honest
and reactionary government came
into power, we expect the *Nación*
would find its occupation ludicrously
vanishing.

At the last moment we hear that
the name of Deputy Dr. A. L. Vigil
has been prominently brought
forward as a candidate for the vac-
ant ministry. Let it be recorded in
his favour that he is not an uncon-
ditional "cherretista."

The Senate Tariff Bill in the United
States
(N. York Herald, July 25.)
The force and interest of this re-
velation be enhanced by the pro-

ceedings in the House of Represen-
tatives Thursday, when a trumpet-
toned letter from President Cleveland
to the Hon. William L. Wilson was
read, urging the democratic con-
ference to stand firmly to their
tariff-reform principles and pledges.
The President's bold and timely
word at this critical stage of the
tariff-conflict is calm, but it has all
the inspiring and rallying ring of
General Zachary Taylor's voice on
the bloody battlefield of Buena Vista
where the menace of defeat was
turned into splendid victory.

Mr. Wilson's heroic appeal to the
House not to surrender at the dic-
tation of the Sugar Trust, but to
fight out its fight on real reform
lines "it takes all summer," was
worthy of General Grant himself,
and elicited cheer after cheer of the
wildest enthusiasm.

The battle of freedom thus so gal-
lantly renewed in Congress must now
be pressed with all spirit and vigor
by the people themselves. The more
closely the Senate's bill is critically
studied by fair-minded experts the
more clearly it is seen to have been
shaped at the dictation of special in-
terests and a few insatiable mono-
polies, most of whom have revelled
for thirty odd years in the gold bene-
fits of "protection."

By carefully collating the statistics
bearing on the question of the work-
ing and effect of the Senate's tariff
bill should it become law, the
Herald is now enabled to present the
American people with a fair estimate
of what it will cost them to permit
the passage of this revised edition of
the McKinley law. The Treasury
experts report that the Senate duties
on imports would yield one hundred
and sixty-three million dollars of
revenue annually. But this is only
one-seventh of what the people
will have to pay annually for the
"protection" which an im-
perious Senatorial junta has secretly
prescribed. Every tariff has proved a
poor and wasteful expedient for
raising government revenue, but a
mighty and monstrous engine for
increasing the cost of living and
elastically piling up bounties,
exact from the earnings of every
consumer and heaped into the coffers
of a few pet manufacturers. An able
authority has shown that the tariff in
force in 1832, while furnishing a
scanty income to the Treasury (less
than \$160,000,000), so raised the
prices of commodities throughout
the United States that it imposed in
that year a burden of \$1,000,000,000
on the whole people. A moderate
estimate, based on the official statis-
tics of the government, will show
that the existing McKinley tariff is
costing the country some \$5,000,000
a day or not far from two billion
dollars a year, though it has never
yielded one-tenth of that sum in
customs duties.

The statistical comparisons seem
clearly to show that if the Senate
tariff could yield the \$163,000,000 of
revenue claimed for it, it would
entail an annual "protective" tax on
American consumers of not less than
\$1,250,000,000 in the purchase of
their necessary supplies. Not one
dollar of this sum would reach the
federal Treasury, but it would all go
into the coffers of the "protected
industries" and trusts. The Senate's
scheme, in a word, will enable the
manufacturers and trusts to keep up
the prices of all "protected" goods on
the average 30 per cent higher than
they could possibly be sold for were
there no tariff at all. The value of
our home manufactured products as
given by the census of 1880 exceeded
five billion dollars, and must now
exceed seven billion. As Americans
will be forced by the Senate tariff to
use most of these products at "pro-
tective" prices, ranging from 15 to
50 per cent above their real natural
value, the resulting burdens will be
far too mountainous for even the
Titanic shoulder of the American
people.

It is the very genius of "protec-
tion," while laying vast and crush-
ing taxation on the people, like the
Egyptian taskmasters of old, to deny
its victims the means of discharging
the task assigned. "Protection" has
destroyed our foreign commerce and
driven our mercantile marine from
the ocean, thus depriving our citizens
of the most powerful agencies for
acquiring the wealth which it exacts
for its pampered and plutocratic
beneficiaries.

The time has come when this "new
slavery," as calling and debasing as
that of antebellum days, must give
way. The battle for commercial
freedom cannot be long postponed.

"Protection" must go, gradually, if
possible, but in any case it must go.
With our commerce now terribly
prostrated, business paralyzed and
agriculture compelled to sell
its production, the cry of the
suffering American people is to roll
off the burden of unequal and un-
necessary "protective" taxation. The
Senate must give us back the Wilson
bill in its simplicity and integrity.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

Yesterday was the anniversary of
the outbreak of the naval revolt in
the bay of Rio Janeiro. Although it
was difficult to outsiders to justify
the revolt at first, sympathy was
soon attracted to it by the brutality,
treachery and impudent falsehood
manifested by the dictator Peixoto,
against whom it was directed. We

have no intention of going over the
many events of such recent history,
which have been dealt with at great
length in these columns, but can only
reiterate our unshaken opinion that
the confirmation in power of Peixoto
and his military party has been an un-
questionable misfortune for the neigh-
bouring state, and even perhaps a
source of uneasiness and danger to
the whole continent. Of two evils,
the success of the revolution
would certainly have been the
least, whilst its failure has
only contributed to strengthen in
Brazil one of the most pernicious and
degraded forms of government
known to present civilisation, a mil-
itary despotism infinitely below a
constitutional monarchy and as far
removed from genuine republicanism
as Heaven is from—Hades. We can
never forget that this disastrous
result, as also some of the worst fea-
tures of the revolution, has been
in no slight measure contributed to
by the mistaken and ill-judged sym-
pathy and assistance of the North
American government and people,
fostered by the misrepresentations of
a group of unscrupulous correspon-
dents whose conduct has been most
discreditable to American jour-
nalism and destructive of its re-
putation in the Southern continent.
Few incidents in the history of
the revolution have stood out
more clearly than this, and we are
glad that we were one of the first pa-
pers to call attention to it and to
expose it in its true light.

Most contradictory rumours con-
tinue to circulate respecting the
alleged death of Gumersindo Sa-
raiva, and one of the latest and
strangest is that he himself con-
victed at the circulation of the
report of his death in order that
he might go into hiding for
awhile, feeling himself unable to
carry on the struggle. For the same
reason it is said that he disbanded
his troops. This, however, hardly
agrees with the fairly well corrobo-
rated accounts of his victory at Paso
Fundo. His family have not gone
into mourning for him, and are
thought to have secret intelligence
of his whereabouts. The majority of
the federals here and in Buenos
Aires also refuse to believe in his
death, but are very taciturn on the
matter.

A telegram received though Bu-
enos Aires states that the federal
leader Colonel Prestes Guimarães,
with a troop of some 88 officers and
men, has been disarmed by the Ar-
gentine authorities on the frontier
near Concepción (Alto Uruguay). It
is added that the Brazilian govern-
ment troops continue to commit the
grossest abuses and brutalities, and
frequently make raids across the
frontier.

SUNDRIES.

—We have received the *Arrow* for
September and find it a most interest-
ing number. We think this Ma-
gazine may be congratulated on having
abandoned the very indifferent wood
engravings with which it formerly
disfigured its pages. In its table
of Contents we find nothing more
interesting, at least to our mode
of thinking, than the paper by the
Editor Mr. Stuart Pennington, on
"Human Nature, what is it?" re-
cently read before the English Literary
Society of Buenos Aires. Mr. Pen-
nington adopts the essentially pan-
theistic view of human nature—spirit
—or soul—which is that of the oldest
extant religion, and towards which
modern poetry and scientific thought
are gradually returning, although the
view is distinctly at variance with
the teachings of dogmatic Christian-
ity.

—The taint of subsidisation in
English papers on this continent is
not yet eradicated. According to a
telegram in the *Panama Star*, Pierola
has given a subsidy to an English
newspaper in Valparaíso to support
his cause. For the credit of English
journalism let us hope this is a libel.

—Captain Felix Zañiga and
Ensign Eduard Ferreira have been
dismissed from the 2nd Chasseurs
Regiment on account of their share
in the disreputable "incident" after
the Brazilian Ball, to which we have
previously referred. The Minister
of War may be congratulated on
his strictness in this matter, and let
us hope that that the example may
serve as a warning. It is such affairs
as these that cause the more re-
spectable social circles to hesitate in
joining functions where the military
element is largely represented. We
also note that Lieutenant Juan del
Castillo of the Light Artillery has
been condemned to a year's impris-
onment for fraud and abuse of con-
fidence. In more advanced countries
a condemnation for felony is accom-
panied by an immediate loss of mili-
tary commission. Unfortunately it is
not so here, and many felons still
retain their commissions.

—One of the most if not the most
delightful wedding anniversaries is
the first, says the *New York Recorder*.
That is when the paper wedding is
celebrated. Five dollars spent in
tissue paper will make the entire
house blossom like the rose. At a
recent wedding of this sort even the
portieres were of paper, as were
table covers, lamp shades and lam-
pkins. The gentlemen guests
received buttonhole bouquets
made of paper flowers, and the
ladies were presented with tiny

strips of white or colored tissue
paper, filled with small real flowers.
Over the damask tablecloth was
spread a second of white crepe tis-
sue, the neatly joined seams hidden
beneath trailing vines of smilax.
Plates were of white pasteboard.
Cups for sherbets, ices and charlotte-
ruses were of paper, and the napkins
were Japanese rice paper. The fa-
vours were all of paper, blotters,
bookmarks or memorandum pads
with prettily painted covers. But
while all the decorations may be so
simple the presents may include,
checks, bankbills and many costly
articles, such as rare editions of
books, or they may be of the simplest
article into the manufacture of
which paper enters.

—It is whispered from Buenos
Aires that the father of Elena Par-
sons is now under arrest, being
charged with having instigated and
assisted her in the killing of Pe-
traglia. This gives the case a still
more serious aspect. It is also again
stated that she has expressed her
willingness to embrace the Catholic
religion, if by no doing she can pass
her time in a convent instead of in
prison.

—The tribunal of honor appoint-
ed to consider the Alem-Pellegrini
duel has come to the wise decision
that there was no necessity to fight
once a political polemic, and the
affair is finally settled by the mutual
withdrawal of the offensive personal
expressions used. A slop-basin—
or any other utensil.

—There are rumours of a duel in
preparation between a Chilean
émigré officer and an Argentine of-
ficer over here for the fates, on a
question of military etiquette.

—Hotel and boarding house
keepers are already looking forward
to a prosperous and busy summer
season, though the winter is not yet
over.

—The heat in central and
western Europe is so great that
nearly all the military evolutions
have been suspended.

—Sporadic cholera has suddenly
appeared in Magdeburg, some 20
cases and 5 deaths occurring on
Wednesday. It is feared that with
the great heat the disease will spread
rapidly. In the rest of Germany there
were 80 cases and 31 deaths during
the last week, which is not an epid-
emic rate. The epidemic continues to
spread in Gallitzia.

—In Constantinople some twenty
individuals have been arrested for
uttering cries injurious to the Sultan
on the celebration of his birthday. It
is the first time such a thing has
happened in Turkey. Civilisation is
evidently making strides eastward!

—Mrs. Saavedra, the wife of
the popular agent of the Messageries
Maritimes, left yesterday for Europe,
accompanied by her three daughters.
Mrs. Saavedra will be much missed
in English society, where she and her
husband have many friends. There
was a large gathering of French and
English friends to see her off.

—The accusation of libel brought
by the P. M. G. against the *Tri-
buna* has been withdrawn after a
series of mutual explanations. It is
noteworthy that both accuser and
accused bore the name of Herrera,
the P. M. G. being Dr. Cipriano
Herrera, and the author of the alleged
libel Fernando Herrera.

—About the only important news
from the seat of war is that two Ja-
panese spies who took refuge in the
U. S. Consulate at Shanghai were
surrendered to the Chinese authori-
ties and had their throats cut forth-
with. On account of this all the Ja-
panese are hurrying from the city.
It is said that the Chinese govern-
ment has taken many others who
sought consular protection. No fight-
ing of consequence is reported for
the moment.

—The Custom House paid \$6,624
into the London Bank yesterday on
account of the foreign debt service.
—From London telegrams we
learn that the Count Paris still lingers.
—Official notices deny the alleged
encounter between British and French
troops on the Niger. The British troops,
however, had an encounter with and
defeated a body of natives.

of the department, who has been severely punished.

The Governor of Neuquen has been authorized to expend \$20,000 in repairing and enlarging the public offices of that Territory.—B. A. Herald.

LONDON NOTES.

MONDAY, AUG. 6.

General Oshima, commander of the Japanese forces in Korea, has communicated to his Government particulars of an engagement with the Chinese at Chung Kong. The enemy's entrenchments were captured, and 500 of the Chinese troops killed or wounded. The Japanese, who also took four cannon and other war material, suffered a loss of only 5 officers and 75 men.

Yesterday the British Polar Expedition left Archangel on board the steam yacht Windward. The Governor of the port, the English Consul and other officials assembled to witness the departure of the explorers, and the inhabitants gathered in large numbers.

Active hostilities have already occurred between the contending sections of the rival fleets engaged in the Naval Manoeuvres. A Correspondent on the *Republic* telegraphs a description of a keenly-fought battle which took place yesterday, off the Isle of Man, between Admiral Fitzroy's Red Fleet, and the combined Blue Fleet under Rear-Admiral Seymour.

A meeting organized by the Social Democratic Federation took place in Trafalgar-square yesterday, Mr. H. M. Hyndman presiding. Resolutions were passed in favour of universal adult suffrage, payment of members and election expenses out of public funds, all as means to the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth.

It is estimated that in connection with the Bank Holiday muster some 40,000 volunteers were on Saturday under arms, most of the Metropolitan men being at Aldershot. Camps were also formed at Sandown, Blythe, Eltham, and Hendon. Amongst those arriving at Sandown yesterday were three detachments of the Royal Guernsey Militia Artillery, who were accorded a hearty welcome by their English comrades.

Britannia and Vigilant sailed their first match on the Solent on Saturday, for a hundred pound cup over a 50 mile course. Early in the race Vigilant took the lead, and gradually improving her position won by 6 min. 38 sec., less 2 min. 4 sec. time allowance.

Wood's benefit match at the Oval ended on Saturday in a draw, the South, when stumps were pulled, with seven wickets to fall, wanting 56 runs only to win. Somerset at Taunton defeated Sussex by 110 runs. At Leyton Hampshire beat Essex by nine runs. The games between Lancashire and Leicestershire, and Warwickshire and Gloucestershire were stopped by rain.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Danford Thomas, the coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest on the body of the Rev. E. D. F. Hutton, D.D., of Stoke Newington, who was found dead on the Great Northern Railway early on Thursday morning, under circumstances already described. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from fracture of the skull and other injuries caused by being knocked down by a passing train; the police stating that they had no suspicion of foul play.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

A Brief sitting of the House of Lords was held yesterday, when several Bills were advanced a stage. Replying to the Marquis of Salisbury the Earl of Kimberley said Government proposed that the House should adjourn from to-day until Monday, when the second reading of the Evicted Tenants Bill would be taken.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that as the House was drawing towards the close of the Session, public business would henceforward be taken a quarter of an hour earlier each day. Sir J. Lubbock brought in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and it was read a first time. The Tenants Restoration Bill was taken up on report, the stage being concluded just before half-past seven, and the third reading being fixed for to-day. Afterwards, Committee on the Equalisation of Rates Bill was resumed.

The German Emperor arrived in Solent on board his yacht Hohenzollern yesterday afternoon, a Royal salute being fired by the acting guardship and the garrison battery, and the ships in Portsmouth Harbour being dressed in rainbow fashion. His Imperial Majesty landed at East Cowes, and visited the Queen at Osborne.

Telegraphing last night, a special correspondent who is with the Red Fleet in Belfast Lough states that orders have been received from the Admiralty directing a renewal of hostilities. From this the correspondent surmises that the umpires have held the two engagements fought in the Irish Channel on Sunday to have been indecisive.

About six hundred delegates of the Ancient Order of Foresters, gathered from all parts of the country, assembled yesterday in the Guildhall at Cambridge at their annual High Court. Mr. W. P. L. Litchfield, the High Chief Ranger, presided, and in his opening address announced that the Order now had 876,493 members, an increase of 13,634 during the past year. The total fund amounted to \$2,668,241. Speaking on the subject of old age pensions, he expressed himself strongly in favour of State aid, and against any form of State aid. For the first time women delegates were admitted to the meeting.

A telegram from Shanghai states that Li Hong Chang continues to control the conduct of the war from Tientsin. He has apologised to the retiring Japanese Minister for the insult suffered by him and other members of the Legation at the hands of Chinese soldiers at Taku. A telegram has been received from Captain von Hanneken, giving that officer's account of the sinking of the Kow Shing.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor of London arrived in Brussels from Antwerp, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet by M. de Broyn, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

An important trial of Anarchists began in Paris yesterday, and is expected to occupy the whole of the week. The accused number thirty. Twenty-six of these have been arrested during recent months, and four are fugitives from justice. Amongst those in the dock yesterday were Jean Grave and Fénéon, the clerk in the French War Office in whose desk compromising documents were found. The prisoners are to be tried under the provisions of the new Anti-Anarchist Law.

M. Dutreuil de Rhins, a French geographer, who was engaged in Tibet upon a scientific mission for the French Government, has been murdered by the natives at Sisin.

The mail steamer *Lismore* Castle of the Donald Currie Line, put back to Plymouth yesterday, having been in collision with an unknown vessel off Ushant. The *Lismore* Castle on Sunday afternoon was steaming slowly through a dense fog, and sounding her foghorn, when she heard a similar signal from another vessel near her. Suddenly the two ships collided violently, the *Lismore* Castle having in her stem crushed slightly above the water line. Nothing was seen or heard further of the unknown vessel, though the liner remained on the spot for three hours.

Compared with the August Bank Holiday of last year, the weather experienced in and about London yesterday was dull and depressing. In the early morning sharp showers fell, and throughout the day the atmospheric conditions remained changeable and unsettled. As a consequence indoor entertainments were more liberally patronised than is customary in the case at this period of the year, whilst the traffic to extra Metropolitan centres suffered correspondingly. The attendance at Hampstead Heath was estimated to be 50,000—a considerable falling off. At the Crystal Palace 56,783 persons passed the turnstiles, whilst other records were: Tower of London, 23,850; Zoological Gardens, 18,855; Earl's Court Exhibition, 46,872; Madame Tassaud's, 24,746; South Kensington Museum, 15,605; and the Natural History Museum, 7,377.

Vigilant again beat Britannia in a match round the Isle of Wight yesterday. For some little time the Prince of Wales's craft led, but on the Channel side of the island had to yield place to the American yacht, and was eventually beaten by 8 minutes 10 seconds, less 2 minutes 22 seconds time allowance.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather, about 20,000 persons visited the Oval yesterday to witness the initial stages of the return match between Surrey and Nottingham. On winning the toss the home side went in, and thanks largely to a not out innings of 106 by Brookwell, hit up 299 before they were all dismissed. Afterwards the visitors lost two wickets for 14, Middlesex and Somerset met at Taunton, where Rawlin and Mr. T. C. O'Brien made between them 182 out of the 217 scored by the Metropolitan county for the loss of nine wickets. At Bradford, Yorkshire, who were opposed to Lancashire, made a total of 183; Lancashire responding with 102 for the loss of two batsmen. Rain prevented a ball being bowled at Canterbury.

Sir Francis Jeune had yesterday before him in the Divorce Division a case in which the daughter of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart sought a divorce from her husband, Mr. S. B. Murphy, on account of his misconduct and cruelty. There was no defence. A decree nisi was granted with costs, and custody of the child of the marriage.

CHEAP TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

We have once again received a strong denunciation of temperance reformers for not having discovered a cheap, palatable, and popular total abstinence beverage. The advocates of abstinence are not, however, specially blameworthy in this matter. Repeated attempts have been made, by the offer of handsome prizes by abstinence and others, to stimulate the production of such a drink, but the issue hitherto has been a failure. In a well-known attempt of this kind, of the forty-seven competing beverages it was truly said that the attractive were intoxicating and the intoxicating repulsive. There are several varieties of effervescent pleasant non-alcoholic drinks, such as orange and lime-fruit champagnes; but a still and pleasing liquor has not yet been forthcoming—at least such a one as would prove acceptable to the public. Whoever succeeds in producing such an article will speedily secure a competency. This achievement ought not to be beyond the resources of modern manufacture. Mean time, we know no more refreshing drink, especially in hot weather than lemon-juice in iced water, but it ought to be drunk moderately. Ginger-beer in penny stone bottles, or "home-made" selling at a penny a bottle, is an extremely pleasant, wholesome drink, to our palate more acceptable than champagne of any brand. It is far more refreshing than the costly ginger ales of commerce, of which the price is at least three times as high.—*British Medical Journal*.

Wilker's Emulsion

OF Cod Liver Oil

with hypophosphites of Sodium and Calcium.

DEMARCHI, PARODI and Co.

Calle Cerrito 267, 269, 271.

735 Dec. 15.

CLIPPINGS.

Herr Lilienthal has for several weeks been making attempts at flying from a little hill artificially thrown up for the purpose near Gross Lichterfelde, in the neighbourhood of Berlin. This enterprising engineer mounted the hill with two immense wings fastened to his shoulders. Then, half running, half flying, he attempted the descent, but frequently his wings sank helpless when half-way down, and he never succeeded in reaching the foot. One day, however, the wings bore the experimenter a little further, but only to let him fall into a neighbouring pond. His wings were broken, and he himself wounded, but he will probably renew his attempts.

In Poland dead? The "Sviet," which has always arrogated to itself the special duty of keeping a watchful eye upon the Poles, declares that there now exists nothing more than a merely passive and harmless feeling of resistance to Russian authority, and even this sentiment is confined to an insignificant section of the Polish nobility. During the thirty years which have elapsed since the last insurrection, says M. Komaroff, all the turbulent spirits have gradually disappeared. The complete Russification of the Grand Duchy, and consequently its absolute pacification, may be looked upon as practically accomplished facts. Russian churches and Russian corporate bodies are found throughout Poland, and the Russian language has become a second vernacular. Our Odessa Correspondent observes that these assertions are largely overstated. The allegation that the Russian language has become a "second vernacular" is nonsense; and so far as the Russian churches are concerned, they are in a similar position to many of the Irish churches before the Disestablishment, that is, they are churches without congregations, and are supported by the State.

Tobacco, "Pioneer Brand." Sole Agents, Danckelmann and Schrader. Calle 25 de Mayo 233.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Sept. 6, 1894.

Closing quotations.
U. Consols. (London), cash, 46.
U. Consols. (M.V.), cash, 45.20.
Interior Debt, cash, 46.70.
Mortgage Bank, cash, 15.50.
Cedulas A, cash, 41.30.

Business was brisker to-day, but mostly at weakening prices. \$36,200 Cedulas sold at 41.40 and 41.30. \$16,000 Interior Debt at 46.70 and 45.80. 100 Mortgage Bank shares at 15.50 and 15.40, closing at the former. 170 Banco Transatlantico at 60 and 50 cents. \$9400 Consolidated Debt at 45.20. The London quotation has further receded to 46.

Sales
1st Ring
Banco Transatlantico.
150 cash 0.50
10 0.60

Interior Debt.
\$15000 tmw 46.70
Cedulas A.
\$50000 cash 41.40
Mortgage Bank
10 tmw 15.50
20 cash 15.50

AFTER HOURS.
Consolidated Debt.
\$9400 45.20
Mortgage Bank.
40 cash 15.40
30 15.50

2nd Ring.
Banco Transatlantico.
10 cash 0.50
Interior Debt.
\$10000 cash 46.80
Cedulas A.
\$10000 tmw 41.30
1200 cash 41.30

AFTER HOURS.
Cedulas A.
\$10000 tmw 41.30

EXCHANGE.
Bank. Commercial.
London 90 d/s 51 1/2, 51 1/2-3/4.
Paris 90 d/s 53 7/8, 54 1/8.
Antwerp 90 d/s 53 7/8, 54 1/8.
Rio Jan. 24500, 24950.
B. Aires 1/32 div. 1/4 dis.
DISCOUNT 8%.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 329 and closed at 330.50.

Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 9 11/16 to 8 1/4 d. per milreis.

The "Montevideo" brought yes-

Botica Inglesa "Hutchinson"

(ENGLISH DISPENSING CHEMISTS)

Large assortment of English, French and American Patent Medicines. Sunlight Soap (for washing clothes). Monkey Brand Soap and Sapolio. Cadbury's Cocoa, 8 ounce tins. Robinson's Oatmeal, 7 lb tins, at reduced price.

Lapsing Souchong Tea, the very best imported in the market, in 1/2 and 1 lb. packets and original boxes of 12 lbs.—20 opo DISCOUNT ON FORMER PRICES.

Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Calle Iturzaingó.

Sucursal—Calle Rivera, corner of Calle Defensa.

Oriental & Platense Telegraph Co.

Calle 25 de Mayo, Corner of Zabala, opposite English Bank.

Direct Communication with Brazil and all parts of the Argentine Republic.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES.

Telegrams for Europe and North America by three distinct routes.—

Via Galveston, by the Central & S. American Telegraph Co.

Via Recife, by the S. American Telegraph Co., and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.

Via Antwerp, by Le Société Française des Câbles Submarins.

There will shortly be a reduction of the tariff for all parts.
E. JONES, General Manager.

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

Tug boats at all the depots and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.

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CALLE 25 DE MAYO 214, MONTEVIDEO.

365, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

terday from Paysandu \$570 to J. Rossi, \$561 to B. Tejada, from F. Bontos \$200 to Algorta.—The "San Martin" brought from B. Aires \$500 to L. Blond.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6, 1894.

Gold, cash, 331.

Do. end of month, 331.

Títulos Banco Nacional, cash,

92.

Fondos Públicos 1892, cash, 72.50.

Cédulas: 8%, cash, 21.80.

The *Eolo* and *Comercio* sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Sept. 6, 1894.

—Str. Golendrina from B. Aires,

86 pass.

—Str. Montevideo from Salto, 86

pass.

—Str. San Martin from Asuncion,

37 pass.

—Str. British Prince from B.

Aires, for England.

—Str. Provence from Marseilles.

—Str. J. Gibert from Porto

Alegre, 10 pass.

—Str. Rio Grande from Rio Ja-

neiro.

—Str. Sorata for Liverpool, 9 pass.

—Str. Ballanoch for Antwerp.

—Str. Ernest Simons from B.

Aires, for Havre.

—Str. Sardinian Prince for Rio

Janeiro.

—Str. San Martin for Asuncion.

—Str. Golendrina from B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and intermediates to Salto. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4 p.m. maritime branch 4.30 p.m.

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4 p.m. maritime branch 4.30 p.m.

—The str. ROSARIO will leave TO-DAY for Santos and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a.m. maritime branch 10 a.m.

—The R. M. S. DANUBE will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 a.m. maritime branch 12 a.m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. PFALZ will leave Sept. 8 for Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp and Bremen. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 8.30 a.m. maritime branch 9.30 a.m.

—The str. RIO GRANDE will leave Sept. 8 for Brazilian ports to Rio Janeiro. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 2 p.m. maritime branch 3 p.m. on the 7th.

—The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave Sept. 10 for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Las Palmas and Genoa.

Steamers to arrive.

SEPT. NAME FLAG FROM
7 Estr. Barrozo National Parana-gua
7 Mercurio Argentine Parana-gua
7 Herodot German Valparaiso
7 Persian Prince English London
7 Hilda English Parana-gua
8 Cornica French Havre
9 Grecian Prince English Genoa
9 Albany English London
9 Liguria English Liverpool
10 Eosa English New-York
10 Prevencia French Marseilles
11 Indian Prince English New York
12 Tasso English London

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Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Sorata

Captain Fletcher,

6th September, 1894.

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Liguria

Captain, A. Hamilton,

9th September, 1894.

for Sandy Point, Coronal, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orellana

Captain Hayes,

19th Sept., 1894

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

Potosi

Captain W. Waddilove,

26th September, 1894.

for Sandy Point, Coronal, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

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

So long as there is quarantine against Brazilian ports, the Company will dispatch every month one steamer direct from Europe to the River Plate, without touching at Brazilian ports.

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewards.

The Steamers are all 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.

THROUGH TICKETS to New York granted in connection with the fast and magnificent steamers of the Cunard Line from Liverpool.

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s.s. ETONA SEPT. 28
s.s. MERIDA OCT. 8
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PLATE STEAMERS.

Regular service between

Antwerp and the River

Plate.

The steamer

HANDEL

will sail the 26th August for

BAHIA and LIVERPOOL.

The steamer

DALTON

will sail the 27th August for

SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO

and NEW YORK.

The steamer

BELLAURO

will sail the 1st Sept. for

LIVERPOOL.

The steamer

DRYDEN

will sail the 21st Sept. for

ANTWERP.

The Company's steamers leave Rio

Janeiro regularly every Saturday

for New York.

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117 pm. Calle Piedras 138.

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Ditto, non-shareholders . . 4.50

Private houses in general. . 4.00

