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VOL XI. MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894. No. 1519.

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894.

SOME COMMERCIAL NOTES.

In a recent number of the *Telégrafo Marítimo* we find published a statistical table of the exportation of Manchester cotton goods to the River Plate which is not unworthy of notice, for it shows the strange fact that whilst the exportation of these goods to Buenos Aires has largely decreased, it has steadily increased to Montevideo. Omitting the specification of the different classes of goods, the amount exported for the seven months January to July included, for the last three years, is as follows:

	1000 Yards.	
	M'video	*B. Aires*
1892	22,185	76,584
1893	25,232	66,719
1894	27,545	46,292

The falling-off in the exportation to Buenos Aires, from 76½ million yards to 46 millions, is very marked indeed, and contrasts peculiarly with the steady, though not notable, increase in the exportation to Montevideo. As both capitals have gone through much the same stage of crisis and recovery, the difference in movement is all the more notable. One of the principal agents here for Manchester goods has, however, favoured us with some interesting information on the matter. The actual sale of these goods, he says, has not fluctuated as largely as these figures would tend to show. The Buenos Aires houses were greatly overstocked in the period 1890-92 and have had to reduce their orders whilst working off the extra stock. The increase in importation to Montevideo principally corresponds to transit commerce for the Brazilian frontier, and not to any increased demand in the market here. So far as the local demand for such goods is concerned, he considers that the market is more than sufficiently stocked, and that a restriction in orders is necessary. It is also noteworthy that for the month of July the importation of all class of cotton goods was greatly less in 1894 than in 1892, falling from 28 million to 17 1/2 million yards. For the whole seven months the decrease has been more notable in printed and dyed goods than in plain whites and greys.

The same authority informs us that in certain printed and dyed stuffs, there is no doubt that German and Italian goods are gradually pushing English goods from the River Plate markets. One of the reasons of this is the old complaint that the English manufacturers do not seek to accomodate themselves to the local demands, both in matter of pattern, price and material, to the same extent that German and Italian manufacturers do. The same remark applies to hardware goods, and it is by no means the first time that it has been made. There are, however, other reasons of exchange and currency, which also, for the moment, favour the Italian manufacturer.

Apropos of the above remarks, we may recall that the impression has existed for several years past that there has been a considerable falling off in English commerce with the River Plate, and that English goods are being pushed out of the market by German and Italian rivals. This impression is to a certain effect justified by the undeniable decadence of several of the large English importing houses and agencies that led the market here some years ago, and by the rise, in the same period, of large German and Italian houses. In this respect there is no doubt that a great change has come over the market in the last eight or ten years, and we think we are justified in saying that a similar change may be observed in the travelling agents that visit the Plate. This view, however, is not supported by the commercial statistics, at all events so far as Uruguay is concerned. The following table shows the percentage of the importation occupied by England for the last seven years:

1887	27.26 %
1888	32.32 »
1889	28.44 »
1890	27.17 »
1891	28.85 »
1892	30.68 »
1803	32.53 »

There is nothing in these figures to suggest anything more than casual fluctuations of the market. For the seven years the average importation from England to this country has been nearly 30 % of the whole, leaving the remaining 70 % to be divided between all other countries. And whilst the English importation is thus fairly steady, there is no other country that threatens its predominance or whose importation has increased in any really remarkable rate. The nearest rival is France, but the importation from France has decreased from 16.71 % of the whole in 1887 to less than 10 % in 1893. Germany is the next rival in importance, but her figures show just the same fluctuation as those of England, her importation having been 11.53 % of the whole in 1887, 8.67 % in 1890 and 10.8 % in 1803. With regard to Italy, the increase has been more steady, though relatively small. Her share was 6.89 % in 1887, 8.12 % in 1890 and 10.1 % in 1893. None of the other manufacturing countries require mentioning at present.

The problem, then, is one in which statistics afford us no assistance. We think, however, that a partial explanation may be found in the fact that many of the recently founded German and Italian wholesale houses deal as largely in goods of English manufacture as in those from their countries. This would render it possible for English importation to maintain its ground whilst English wholesale houses decline. If this be not the case, the only remaining explanation is that a considerable quantity of the goods imported as English come here under false pretences, and we have no grounds for suspecting this to be the case, though, at the same time, we have no doubt that some of the goods retailed here under English trade marks are by no means of English manufacture. As the same deceit has been practised of late in England itself, it would not be surprising if it has found its way to this country, though not to any formidable extent. Many retail shops pretend to make a speciality of «English» goods, and there is no doubt that in many lines the word «English» offers an additional attraction to the purchaser, and consequently goods are palmed off English that are not so in reality.

Without controverting statistics so far as to say that English importation to this market is seriously threatened, we think the above statements worth some consideration, and we would certainly advise English manufacturers and exporters, if they wish to retain the market, to pay more attention to local desires and tastes. It is all very well for them, in their insular egotism, to be self-satisfied with their own productions and to say that the market must take them as they are or must leave them, but it is certain enough that there are rivals in the field of a more accomodating temper, and that, by consulting local tastes and wishes, these rivals will eventually possess the market, if they do not threaten to do so already.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894.

Saints Mary of Help and Hope. Siege of Paris, 1870. 268 days past, 97 to the end of the year.

Parliament.

Chamber of Representative.

On Saturday; after some routine business, Sr. Llobet moved that the Committee reporting on the Western Railways Construction question be increased.

Sr. Bachini pointed out that though Sr. Casaravilla, the absent member of the Committee, was indisposed, he was quite able to sign the report. The matter had been under study some six months and the majority of the Committee was already agreed upon its report. The minority, he believed, were also prepared with a report of their own. There was thus no necessity for change or innovation.

Sr. G. L. Rodriguez spoke to the same effect. One report had been prepared by the majority consisting of Deputies Bachini, Casaravilla, Ciganda and himself, and the minority, consisting of Deputies Llobet, Turenne and Muñoz y Maines had theirs. He opposed any alteration at the last moment.

Dr. Palomeque pointed out that the question had been thoroughly studied by the present Committee, which had also had the advantage of explanations from the Minister of Finance. The motion to introduce new members into the Committee would only mean loss of time, and corresponded solely to a desire to convert the minority into a majority. (*Sensation in the Chamber.*)

Sr. Zorrilla said that Deputy Llobet was the last person who should intervene in the matter as he had been personally concerned in the affair under consideration, and had signed the certificates for the railway material. (*More sensation.*)

Sr. Llobet protested that his hands were clean and his conscience clear!

Some disorder ensued and the President had to call the disputants to order.

Sr. Ciganda said that he was much surprised at Sr. Llobet's improper motion. The two fractions of the Commitee, of which he was a member, had fully agreed on their respective reports, and he would resist to the utmost any attempt to obscure the matter by converting the minority into a fictitious majority. The report of the genuine majority was that which should have most weight with the Chamber and it was his duty to defend it.

Sr. Llovet's motion was then put to the vote and defeated by a large majority. (*Applause*).

Sr. Flores expressed, at some length, his desire to interpolate the Executive respecting certain assertions attributed to the Uruguayan Minister in Brasil, but he was ruled out of order.

Discussion in general was then resumed of the Baring Contract.

Dr. Palomeque continued at length his exposition of the uncertainties of the affair. He showed how even the two papers supposed to be official were at variance on the matter, and concluded by a lengthy motion asking for further details and explanations.

Sr. A. M. Rodrigues replied at great length. He protested against newspaper articles being quoted in the Chamber as evidence, who ever they might be attributed to. He defended the report of the Committee, which he said, was in possession of all the necessary information bearing on the Contract, and he said that he himself was in a position to supply the Chamber with many of the details solicited by Dr. Palomeque.

The discussion was still proceeding when the Chamber adjourned at the usual hour.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday's sitting in the Representatives had its points of interest, including an unexpected but marked defeat for «herrerism». Deputy Llobet, whose interested intervention in the Western Railways business has already given rise to strong remark in the Chamber and out of it, wanted to save the «herrista» situation by introducing new members on the reporting Committee, so as to convert the minority of which he formed part into a majority. The trick was obvious and proved too monstrous even for the «herrerista» Chamber, which creditably rejected it by a large majority. The affair gave rise to some pretty little personal passages, and drew from Deputy Llobet the declaration that his hands were clean and his conscience clear. This done the Chamber resumed discussion of the Baring contract, the relations of which appear more involved every day. No progress was made when the Chamber adjourned.

Apropos of the Baring contract Sunday's *Nacion* sets forth the extraordinary but thoroughly «herrerista» opinion that it is no business of the Chambers to examine the antecedents, but merely to say whether they accept or reject it. This, of course, is intended to burke discussion and prevent the public being enlightened as to all the dirty work that has been done. The *Nacion* has tried the same game before when shady affairs have been in question, but it has not always succeeded in its desires, and we doubt if it will in this instance.

Respecting the other Western Railway affair, namely the Construction contract, the majority of the Committee advises elimination of the two articles referring to the Northern Railway purchase, and delivery by the Executive to the constructors («Uruguay Company, Limited») of the £1,200,000 of Consolidated Debt assigned for the purpose, on condition of building the entire line from Montevideo to Colonia and not merely the branch from San José to Colonia, which latter is said to be the contractors' real intention. The «herrerista» minority of the Committee are opposed to any alterations in the contract, and it is said that all the «herrerista» influences will be brought to bear to secure the implicit acceptation of the latter. The object, doubtless is to close the book on the more than shady Northern Railway transaction, for which Dr. Julio Herrera caused the State to pay an enormous sum to Mr. Edward Casey, who had no power to sell it, without receiving a yard of the line in return. We suppose these things will have to be settled some how and some day, but in the meantime their real aspect must not be hidden.

At last something is heard of the Budget. It is now said that the Minister of Finance has it ready for presentation this week, before he undertakes his journey of inspection to the Custom houses on the frontier. As already said, it contains few alterations, and none of importance, from that of last year.

Much interest is attached to the Cabinet Council of to-day, when it is exported that some definite resolution will be reached in relation to the port studies. Apropos of this, the *Razon* asserts that Medici Lavalle and Co., who enjoy the favour of of Dr. Julio Herrera, already feel so assured of the acceptation of their proposal, that they are already taking steps for opening their offices and engaging workmen! Another contemporary, however, denies that their proposal has any chance. Time will show.

Payment of the local obligations for June will be concluded this week, and those for July commenced forthwith. This will still leave us three months in arrears, as September falls due in a few days. Owing to the unusually small number of vessels arriving this month, the Custom House receipts have not increased as was hoped, and will hardly exceed those for August.

It will be remembered that some months ago, Dr. Jaime Johnson, who enjoyed the position of «fiscal *ad-hoc*,» or a kind of government attorney, put in a claim for $70,000, for fees for defending the State in a claim brought by Col. Belinzon for breach of contract. The claim was so monstrous that it led to the abolition of the post and necessary resignation of Dr. Johnson. The claim was submitted to Dr. Lopez Lomba, as official regulator, who reduced the $79 000 to $20,000. But this did not satisfy Dr. Johnson, who appealed before the National Judge of Finance, and the Judge has now reduced his claim to $1800, From $70,000 to $1,800!!

The Director General of Customs, Sr Gradin, left the capital on Saturday evening for the frontier, where he will minutely inspect the custom house arrangements, both with a view to impeding the extensive smuggling that still goes on, and also to increase the facilities for transit commerce. The Minister of Finance intends to join him at Paysandu about the end of the current week.

It is said that President Borda intends to exercise his «influence» in favor of Don Pedro Piñeyrua, for one of the senatorships vacant next November. Don Pedro, who is president of the Jockey Club, is better known in sporting than in political circles, but there is no reason that he should not make just as good a senator as any of Dr. Herrera's nominers. If the election is to go by «influence» rather than votes, there is no reason that the President should not have say in the matter. It will be curious to see what the «herreristas», who pretend to a monopoly of electoral «influence», will do in the situation.

The number of Paraguayan medals to be sent to Brazil is 2557, namely 606 of gold, 1,329 of silver and 622 of copper. The gold medals are to be divided between 1 «Generalisimo,» 19 Marshalls, 3 Lieut. Generals, 9 Generals of Division, 24 Brigade Generals, 33 Brigadiers, 99 Colonels, 119 Lieut. Colonels and 299 Majors. The Brazilian army does not suffer from a lack of officers. We still hear nothing of medals for the unfortunate Paraguayans, who certainly bore the braver part in the not particularly glorious war.

Caridad Lottery.

The following were the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing.—
10249, $20,000.
10351, $1,000.
9090, 1270, $500.
9791, 4002. 3806, $200 each.
4395, 9975, 9395, 6723, 6243, 4422, 7117, $100 each.

SUNDRIES.

—There is a good deal of dirty linen being washed just now.

—Attendance at the Solis Theatre has been rather better the last two nights, and the public are showing more appreciation of Sr. Novelli's exceptional talent. He had a tremendous ovation on Sunday in the «Drama Nuevo,» the first tragedy he has given this season. There is an attractive programme this evening, including the monologue «Divagando» and the comedy «Il Marito in Campagna.» The latter is well known in English as the «Serious Family,» and also formed the groundwork of the Colonel.»

—Readers here will feel considerable sympathy with the following complaint in the *B. A. Herald.*—Argentines might well complain: «Our ancestors we have always with «us; they are continually cropping «up; they were beatiful in their lives, «and, dying, they have not ceased «to be expensive. Often their bones «have to be brought home from «distant countries, sometimes their «virtues, too late discovered, require «posthumous honours in the shape «of costly statues, and, worst form «of all of public gratitude, their «children and grandchildren and «descendants to a remote generation «are saddled upon the country as «pauper-pensioners.» This last-mentioned calamity has been made painfully conspicuous during the past week, the highly-renumerated Congressmen having devoted most of their daily work of two hours to the distribution of the people's money among all and sundry applicants.

—The Association of Students having appealed to the Chief of the Place respecting the interference with the meeting in their rooms last Saturday week, the Chief has replied that it was not done by superior orders, nor does he claim any right to such interference. The students have accepted the explanation and have satisfied their injured dignity by publishing a letter stating that the violation was due to «the ignorance of the Commissary, who is unaware of the most elementary duties of his post.» Pleasant, this, for the Commissary.

—The disappearance of the young broker Sr. Ignacio Cedes, is still the matter of much conjecture. His family lost sight of him after breakfast on Sunday the 16th, but it has been ascertained that he was in town throughout the day and slept in the Hotel Paris that night, expressing his intention of taking a steamer to Italy on the Monday. It is thought more probable than ever that he has gone quietly to Buenos Aires, and perhaps not unaccompanied.

—The winners in Sunday's races at Moroñas were Huracan, $15.46; Audinot, $26.85; Triunviro, $14.80; Torpedo $7.65, and Zig-Zag, $6.42.

—That rather foolich monarch William of Germany has been distinguishing himself by a sensational speech at Thorn, in which he blamed the Poles for not becoming true Prussians. Perhaps they prefer to remain Poles. His speech did not produce an agreable sensation.

—On account of the poor health of the Czar the marriage of the Czarewitch to Prince Alice of Hesse is postponed. What is the betting that it will come off at all?

—It is now though that President Nuñez of Bolivia, whose death we mentioned in our last, was poisoned. His doctors have been arrested.

—There has been a terrible cyclone in Minnesota State, U. S., on Saturday and Sunday last, doing enormous damage to property, and killing over 100 persons. There has also been a severe cyclone, causing many wrecks, in the islands of San Domingo and Guadeloupe, W. Indies.

—No particular war news, except that the Japanese show remarkable activity and another important battle is expected. The British residents in Yokohama have found it necessary to appeal for protection. Another British gunboat is to be sent to the seat of war, probably the first class cruise «Gibraltar.»

—The Custom House paid $23,731 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

BUENOS AIRES.

—On Saturday night the President of the Republic celebrated the anniversary of the formation of his present Cabinet, of which Dr. Zapata is the only new member, by giving a banquet to his Ministers, the Vice President of the Republic and the Governor of Corrientes.

—It was resolved in Cabinet Meeting that all the Ministers shall attend the Senate on Monday to answer the interpellation respecting the exact object of the announced special mission to the Holy See.

—A decree has been issued by the National Government suspending the construction of careening docks at the north of the North Basin and also the execution of the openings intended for the entrances to the said docks.

—The Governor of Santa Fé, accompanied by a deputation from that province, presented to the President of the Republic a petition for assistance in removing from the Paraná the obstacles to navigation and in completing the port of Santa Fé. The President, and his Ministers, promised to cooperate in the said works in every possible way.

—The Government has authorized $44,411 to be spent in purchasing materials for repairing the Riachuelo dredges.

—It is stated that the Judge of Crime of Santa Fé has established the guilt of the Gefe Político of Coronda, who was charged with being in league with the cattle stealers in that locality.

—The Carcarañá Creamery has a capacity of about eight tons of Milk per day. The proprietors own some two thousand acres of land in the vicinity of the creamery, stocked with over one thousand cows, many of which are grade Jerseys. The pasturages are either the wild grasses of the country or alfalfa.

—The gross receipts obtained from the working of the Madero Port, including entrance, wharfage, crane, storage and haulage dues, during the first half of the current year, amounted to $684691 gold, which represents at least $1369382 gold for the year (as the receipts for the second half are always greater than those for the first half of the year) of which 75 per cent. corresponds to the warehouses. viz. $1027-000. The cost of that part of the port which is already opened to public service amounts in round figures to about 15 millions gold. The annual income of $102700 gold, deducting $240000 for the cost of maintaining the coast guard, repairs, coal, electric light and peons for the working of the port, leaves a

balance of $787000 gold, equivalent to a yearly interest of 2 1/4 per cent. on the capital employed. The principal income is derived from the 200000 cubic metres of storage room which the port possesses, and when the remaining 355000 cubic metres are constructed in dock 3 and 4 the annual income from the warehouses should be about $2900000 gold. Deducting $500000 gold for the cost. of working and preservation, and we have a balance of $2400000 gold, or say 8 per cent. per annum on the total cost of the port. In 1867 the total imports amounted to 354000 tons, and in 1885 they were 16000000 tons and in 1893 2500000 tons, of which 1850000 tons entered the Buenos Aires port.

—The Custom house receipts continue to diminish and will barely reach the amount anticipated by the current year's budget The point at which «protection to native industry» ceases to be remunerative to the Treasury has been reached, and now, in order to increase the revenue, internal taxes are being augmented, and it is proposed to charge home-manufactured tobacco with a tax of 25 0/0, so that the protection given with one hand will be taken away by the other.—*B. A. Herald.*

THE MECHANISM OF THOUGHT.

MR. ALFRED BINET, IN THE «FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW»

Let us suppose that there is before us a blackboard, on which a star with seven branches has been drawn in red chalk. We are told to call this figure to mind with such exactness that when the original has been washed from the blackboard we can at once reproduce it both in form and colour. What is the nature of the mental phenomena of memory which these circumstances call forth? Under what form do our mind, our brain register the image of the red star? Let us close our eyes and, drawing away from the blackboard, ask ourselves what is passing through our mind whilst we think of the figure we have been looking at. If this question be put to women or children it will as a rule be answered in the most direct sayle. Such persons picture to themselves the red star as it they saw it. They see an image full of colour, and the contour of the star is as vivid to their imagination as the blackboard itself. This answer would, at least to many persons, seem quite appropriate, and there is one experiment which directly confirms it—that of hypnotic suggestion. We inform a hypnotised subject that there is a red star on the blackboard on which at the moment nothing has been drawn. This remark, which to an ordinary person in an ordinary state and awake would convey simply a vague idea of the thing affirmed, gives the hypnotised subject a hallucination, under which he believes that he actually sees the star. He sees it on the blackboard and nowhere else, and the writers who have studied this visual hallucination with care have to admit that, from most points of view, it is equivalent to the perception of a real object which is perfectly imitated by the hallucination. If the hypnotised subject closes his eyes or if he goes out of the room he sees the red star no more. If he goes away from the blackboard, still continuing to look at the red star, it seems to diminish like a real object seen from a distance. These experiments, which have been repeated many times, and succeed admirably with certain hypnotic subjects, show how perfectly the hallucination simulates the reality. There is, then, a near relationship between hallucination and real sensation; and if we consider that hallucination is only an exteriorised image, these three facts of consciousness—namely, sensation, hallucination, and the idea-image—must be closely associated, and regarded merely as varieties of the same phenomenon.

It appears to be clearly established to-day that every idea and every idea and every image is derived from the senses. Properly speaking, we should say that the sensation is brought to life again in the absence of the exterior object, and that consequently the nerves which transmitted the sensation have then nothing to do with it; it is the nerve centres, the nervous ganglions, which sat and stimulate it by means of the memory. Now it is admitted as very probable that there is but one and the same nervous centre which serves both for the direct sensation and for the image evoked by memory. To see a red stuff or to evo the image of one excites the same central groups of nervous cells. It might be concluded from the preceding facts, which, although partly hypothetical, seem beautifully simple and precise, that we understand to-day the mechanism of thought. The definition of the nature of ideas and their probable birth in the brain seems in some way to exhaust the question. This opinion has been sustained by some. It seems to me absurd, childish in its simplicity. One must be very careless, or a very bad psychologist, to imagine that thought can be defined as a mental image accompanied by consciousness—a sort of photographic proof which can be lit up at pleasure with a ray of electricity. The simplicity of this comparison is its only merit. There is something of the image in thought; but there is also something more. The image is not the thought, it is simply the object, or, so to say, the food of thought. When we think or reason, when we disengage or combine ideas, we evoke all sorts of images, some precise and others vague; it is not the image that thinks, but we who think by means of the image.

A NAVAL NURSERY.

Admiral Hornby's recent statement, that out of every eight seamen in the British mercantile marine three are foreigners, has excited, we are glad to see, considerable interest at all the great centres of population. It is argued that, if matters be in this condition, some difficulty might be experienced in manning the Navy were a great maritime war to break out. A former resident in Newfoundland, writing to a provincial paper, believes that a large supply of the very best raw material exists in the colony, and only requires organisation to become a very valuable reserve. There are, he affirms, between 30,000 and 40,000 fishermen in Newfoundland, who are second to none in physique, endurance, courage, and skill. During the summer months they are engaged in catching cod on the banks, but as soon as frost seals the bays and harbours, they are doomed to pass their time in idleness and penury. It is proposed, therefore, that they should be offered enlistment as naval reserve men, on condition of going through a regular course of drill every winter, and being willing to serve on board warships in any emergency. The ex-Newfoundlander guarantees that nearly every man would close with the offer, were the remuneration ever so small, in order to escape from the dismal loafing about the streets of St. John's and Harbour Grace which forms their lot during winter. In the event of maritime hostilities in the Pacific, it might be of very great advantage to this country to have a large reserve of trained and hardy blue-jackets within easy reach of British Columbia, which would also be available for service in the Atlantic. At all events, the suggestion has a sufficiently practicable look to justify further inquiry.—*Globe.*

TIGHT LACING.

Gloomy prophecies of the future of the human race, owing to tight lacing, are being circulated here. They are evidently being repeated by popular writers, inspired from non-medical sources across the Channel. We read of «disappearance of the roots of the dorsal nerves» in 80 per cent. of Dr. Charpy's patients, and about woman possessing the extra rib. We also read that waspwaists will make men and women assume the form and character of wasps. These absurdities need no refutation. Tight lacing no doubt exists to some extent in this country, and produces bad results. It existed just as much, or more, thirty, sixty, and a hundred years ago. Nevertheless, our eyes may convince us that the race has not degenerated. Indeed, English women seem to be growing finer and taller than ever, though their mothers were widely addicted to tight lacing. In the richer classes golf, lawn tennis, and the abandonment of «fine-ladyism» of the bad old type accounts for the superior development of contemporaneous womanhood. The experience of hospital doctors also tends to show that the women of the poor are bigger and healthier than their mothers. As for the male youth of Great Britain their mothers' vanity has done them little if any harm.—*British Medical Journal.*

NAPOLEON I.

«A brittle glory shineth in this face.»
—*Richard II.*

Recent notes from England allude to a revival of interest in Napoleon I, owing to the publication of certain memoirs of his private life with which the general public has hitherto been unacquainted, and which are not calculated to increase the admiration which many have held and still hold for that renowned disturber of the peace of Europe. Such extracts as have come to notice through London periodicals of these new disclosures bearing on the idiosyncracies of Bonaparte are very interesting, and we doubt not that the book, when completed, will take a worthy place on the biographical shelves.

A truer and finer delineation of an individual character, in brief, has perhaps never been given than that of Napoleon I by Phillips, which, on the supposition that some of our readers may not have met with it we will quote here:—

«He is fallen! We may now pause before that splendid prodigy which towered amongst us like some ancient ruin whose frown terrified the glance its magnificence attracted. Grand, gloomy and peculiar he sat upon the thrones a sceptered hermit—wrapped in the solitude of his own originality. A mind bold, independent and decisive—a will despotic in its dictates—an energy that distanced expedition and a conscience pliable to every touch of interest marked the outline of this extraordinary character—the most extraordinary perhaps that in the annals of history ever rose or reigned or fell.

«Flung into life in midst of a Revolution that quickened every energy of a People who acknowledged no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity. With no friend but his sword, and no fortune but his talents he rushed into the lists where rank and genius had arrayed themselves; and competition fled from him as from the glance of destiny. He knew no motive but interest—he acknowledged no criterion but success—he worshipped no God but ambition: and with an Eastern devotion he knelt at the altar of his idolatry. Subsidiary to this, there was no creed that he did not profess—there was no opinion that he did not promulgate. In the hope of a dynasty, he upheld the Crescent: for the sake of a divorce, he bowed before the Cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the Republic; and with a parricidal ingratitude, on the ruins both of the crown and the tribune he reared the throne of his despotism.

A professed Catholic he imprisoned the Pope; a pretended patriot, he improverished the country, and under the name of Brutus he grasped without remorse, and wore without shame, the diadem of the Cæsars!

«Cradled in the field, he was, to the last hour the darling of the Army; and, whether in the camp or the cabinet, he never forsook a friend or forgot a favour. Of all his soldiers, not one abandoned him till affection was useless, and their first stipulation was for the safety of their favourite. They knew well that if he was lavish of them, he was prodigal of himself and that if he exposed them to peril, he repaid them with plunder. For the soldier, he subsidized every people; to the people, he made even pride pay tribute. The victorious veteran glittered with his gains, and the Capital, gorgeous in the spoils of Art, became the miniature metropolis of the universe. In this wonderful combination, his affectation of literature must not be omitted. The gaoler of the Press, he affected the patronage of letters, the proscriber of books, he encouraged philosophy; the persecutor of authors, and the murderer of printers, he yet pretended to the patronage of learning. Such a medley of contradictions, and, at the same time, such an individual consistency, were never united in the same character. A royalist, a republican and an emperor. A Mohammedan, a Catholic, and a patron of the Synagogue—a traitor and a tyrant—a Christian and an infidel—he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible original—the same mysterious incomprehensible self—the man without a model and without a shadow. His fall, like his life baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream to the world: and no man can tell how or why he was awaked from the reverie.

«Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the people. The people are taught by him that there is no despotism, however stupendous, against which they have not a resource, and to those who would rise upon the ruins of both, he is a living lesson that, if ambition can raise them from the lowest station, it can also prostrate them from the highest».

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN JURORS.

Chief Justice Howe of Wyoming has written a letter, in which, after stating that he had no agency in the enactment of the law giving women suffrage, and expressing his dislike of the notoriety given him by being the first judge to open court with women jurors, he says. «With all my prejudices against the policy, I am under conscientious obligation to say that these women acquitted themselves with such dignity, decorum, propiety of conduct and intelligence as to win the admiration of every fair-minded citizen of Wyoming. They were careful, painstaking, intelligent and conscientious. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the evidence.

Their verdicts were right, and after three or four criminal trials, the lawyers engaged in defending persons accused of crime began to avail themselves of the right of peremptory challenge to get rid of the female jurors, who were too much in favour of enforcing the laws and punishing crime to suit the interest of their clients. After the grand jury had been in session two days the dance—house-keepers, gamblers and demi-monde fled out the city in dismay to escape the indictment of women grand jurors. In fact, I have never in my twenty five years of constant experience in the courts of the country seen more faithful, intelligent and resolutely honest grand and petit jurors than these».

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

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Sept. 24, 1894.

The week has opened dully, business small, though prices fairly sustained. The only operations were 70 Mortgage Bank shares at 15 60; $12.000 Cedulas at 41.60 and 41.30. Nothing in Consolidateds nor any London quotation.

Sales

1ST RING

Cedulas A.

$3500 cash	41 60
2500	41 50
Mortgage Bank	
10 cash	15.60
10	15.50
50 tmw	15.60

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.

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 o/o DISCOUNT ON FORMER PRICES.

Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Calle Ituzaingó.

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 Antilles, by Le Société Française des Cables Submarines.

There will shortly be a reduction of the tariff for all parts.

E. JONES, *General Manager.*

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited

MERCHANTS AND PROPRIETORS

OF

COAL DEPOTS

AT

St. Vincent C. V.	Santos
Pernambuco	Montevideo
B hia	Buenos Aires
Rio de Janeiro	La Plata

ALSO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT AT CARDIFF AND BARRY.

HEAD OFFICE

7, DRAPERS GARDENS, LONDON E. C.

Storks 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.

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

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 214, MONTEVIDEO.

365, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

330 pm.

AFTER HOURS.

Cedulas A.

$5000 cash 41.30

EXCHANGE.

	Bank.	Commercial
London	90 d/s. 51 1/2 3/8	51 7/8-52
Paris	90 d/s. 5.40	5.43
Antwerp	90 d/s. 5 40	5.44
Rio Jan.	19.850	20.150
B. Aires	1/4 dis.	1/4 dis.

DISCOUNT 8%.

VALES . . con.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 319 and closed at 318.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 12 1/4 to 12 to 12 3/16d. per milreis. Maize from Montevideo was quoted at 7000 to 7400 reis per bag of 62 kilos. Market weak.

—Sr. J. C. Navia has been named broker for the Centro Comercial for the current week and Sr. E. Avegno as substitute.

—On Sunday, J. Gomensoro sold at auction the bajos house Paysandu 394, 430 square varas, at $3960. Purchaser J. Restelli.—206 squares pastoral camp in Monzon have been sold for $7.75 the square.

—The «Helios» brought yesterday from F. Bentos $1500 gold to C. Milans, from B. Aires $227 arg. to C. Orteiza.—The «Venus» brought from Mercedes $442 to F. Colta, from B. Aires $559 to J. Beatson, $500 to L. Bland, $1500 to T. Arteaga, $70 to J. Beatson. Total $2071.—The «Labrador» brought from Paysandu $364 to C. Nery, from F. Bentos $180 to J. Molins, from B. Aires $1000 arg. to B. Tejada.—The «Urano» brought from Asuncion $2600 to Taranco, $209 to Furest, and 2500 milreis to F. Pianavia.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24, 1894.

Gold, cash, 317.50.
Do. end of month 316.50.
Deuda Interna, cash, 74.50.
Empresitto, cash, 71.70.
Muelle Catalinas, cash, 4 90.
Cédulas: 8 %, cash, 21 90.
Do. end of month, 22.
Do. A, cash, 21.50.
Do. J, cash, 21.80.
Do. P, end of month, 22.
Do. G, cash, 18.

The *Cosmos, Rivadavia* and *Golondrina II* sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Sept. 23, 1894.

—Str. Helios from Salto, 71 pass.
—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 76 pass.
—Str. Duca de Galeria from Genoa, 47 pass.
—Str. Gerda from Paranagua.
—Str. Comercio for Salto, 33 pass.
—Str. Equateur from B. Aires.

Sept. 24.

—Str. Labrador from Salto, 24 pass.
—Str. Urano from Asuncion, 10 pass.
—Str. Bellarena from B. Aires, for Rio Janeiro.
—Str. Atghan Prince from Rosario.
—Str. Oro from La Plata, for Antwerp.
—Str. North Flint from La Plata, for St. Vincent.
—Str. Schönburg for B. Aires.
—Str. Duca de Galiera for B. Aires.
—Str. Equateur for Bordeaux, 14 pass.
—Str. Munchen for B Aires.
—Str. Helios for Salto.
—Str. Venus for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. COSMOS 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. GOLONDRINA 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. POTOSI will leave Sept. 26 for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

—The str. LABRADOR will leave TO-DAY for Colonia, B. Aires and Salto.

OTHER DATES

—The str. POTOSI will leave Sept. 26 for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 a.m. maritime branch 12 m.

—The str. AFGHAN PRINCE will leave Sept. 26 for Santos and Rio Janeiro. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. m. maritime branch 10 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Solis Theatre

The eminent Italian actor,
SR. E. NOVELLI,
supported by a selected Company.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

LA PARRUCA
+DIVAGANDO+
Il Marito in Campagna

San Felipe Theatre.

Spanish Zarzuela Company.

Performances by Sections
Tuesday, Sept. 25.

De Madrid à Paris
Viento en Popa
El Señor Luis el Tumbon
El Cabo Baqueta

Skating Palace.

GOUNOUILHOU BATHS.
PIEDRAS 2.

Sessions Daily.—9 to 11 a. m. for ladies only.—2 to 4 p. m. and 7.30 to 10.30 p.m. general.

ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.—Three comfortably furnished apartments for single gentlemen or married couple, in the house of an English family. Apply Calle 18 de Julio 422 (*Altos*). 274.Sep.29.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—For single gentlemen or married couple, with or without board.—Calle Queguay 302.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Galicia

Captain A. J. Cooper,
3rd October, 1894.
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

Liguria

Captain: A. Hamilton,
17th Oct., 1894
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Potosí

Captain W. Waddilove,
26th September, 1894.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orcana

Captain, Kite
8th October, 1894.
for Sandy Point, Coronel, 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 despatch every month one steamer DIRECT from Europe to the River Plate, without touching at Brazilian ports.

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

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.

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

—WILSON SONS & Co., LIMITED—

MONTEVIDEO, Calle 25 de Mayo 214, corner of Zabala.
BUENOS AIRES, Reconquista 365
SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C. V.

«Norton» Line of Steamers

NORTON and SON, New York. Managers BUCKNALL NEPHEWS London.

FROM

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK
(Calling at Rio Janeiro only)

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Buenos Aires for

Rio Janeiro and New York.

s.s. ETONA	OCT. 1
s.s. MERIDA	OCT. 8
s.s. ACANTHUS	OCT. 25
s.s. TURQUOISE	NOV. 5

These steamers have good accomodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers
For freight passage, etc, apply to the Agents—

WILLIAMS & CO., Cerrito 122

And at B Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York: Bucknall Bros. 23 Leadenhall St., London.

Lamport & Holt's Line

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

Regular service between Antwerp and the River Plate.

The steamer
MASKELYNE
will sail the 21st Sept. for RIO JANEIRO and NEW YORK.

The steamer
GARRICK
will sail the 24th Sept. for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer
DRYDEN
will sail the 30th Sept. for ANTWERP.

The steamer
PORT DARWIN
will sail the 2nd Oct. for ANTWERP and LONDON.

The Company's steamers leave Rio Janeiro regularly every Saturday for New York.

Agents in Montevideo
C. R. Horne & Co.
117 pm. Calle Piedras 138.

National Cooperative
Telephone Company.

TARIFF.

For the City, not exceeding a distance of 20 squares from the Central Office;—

For houses of business, shareholders	$ 4.00
Ditto, non-shareholders .	4.50
Private houses in general.	4.00

Direct lines conventional.

The public are advised that the lines in Treinta y Tres, Toledo, Suarez, Pando, Tapia, Mosquitos and Migues, are now installed.

Applications for apparatus and lines should be made to the Central Office, 89 Plaza Independencia.

Santiago Carlevaro.
Manager.

Sellos de Correo.

Se compra sellos usados del Paraguay, tambien los no usados de la nueva emision, á buenos precios segun los lotes, Tambien se compran sellos usados del Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil y Bolivia, pero solamente de los provisorios y altos valores. Calle, 33 num. 61. de 1 á 5 p.m.

Leche pura,

de la Estancia

"LA VIRGEN"

Repartido á domicilio en botellas.

PRECIOS

Litro	$ 0.12 c/u.
Tomando más de 2 litros diarios . .	0.10 c/u.

Tambien quesos y manteca de la misma procedencia.

J. CARLOS ROCHE.
251 — CALLE ANDES — 251.

Mensagerias Fluviales

DEL PLATA

The Oriental Steamer
"HELIOS"

Sails from Montevideo every Monday, and returns on Sunday.

The Oriental Steamer
"MONTEVIDEO"

Sails every Friday for
Buenos Aires
Palmira
Dolores
Fray Bentos
Gualeguaychú
Uruguay, Paysandú
Villa Colon, Guaviyú
Concordia and Salto.

Arrives from Salto and intermediates every Thursday. These commodious steamers take passengers, cargo, parcels and specie for all the above points of call.

The steamer LABRADOR sails every Tuesday for La Colonia, Dolores, Nuevo Berlin and ports on the Uruguay, calling at Buenos Aires. Takes passengers and cargo. Returns on Sundays.

For further particulars apply to the agent—

ERNESTO JULIA
173—CALLE PIEDRAS—173
189 pm.

"LA PLATENSE"

FLOTILLA COMPANY LIMITED

SAILINGS FROM MONTEVIDEO

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30.

Monday, 24, **Venus** for Buenos Aires receiving passengers and cargo for ports on the Uruguay as far as Paysandú, transhipping at B. Aires to **Tridente.**

Tuesday, 25, **Cosmos** for B. Aires receiving cargo for all ports on the Uruguay. Sails from B. Aires on Thursday.

Wednesday, 26, **Venus** for B. Aires, receiving passengers and cargo for all ports on the Uruguay, transhipping at B. Aires to **Cosmos.**

Thursday, 27, **San Martin** for Buenos Aires receiving cargo for all ports on the Parana, Alto Parana and Paraguay as far as Posadas, Asuncion and Villa Concepcion. Sails from B. Aires on Sunday.

Friday, 28, **Venus** for B. Aires.

Saturday, 29, **Eolo** for B. Aires, and all ports on the Uruguay, receiving passengers and cargo for Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion and all ports on the Parana, Alto Parana and Paraguay, transhipping at B. Aires to **San Martin.**

Sunday, 30, No sailing.

Passengers may take their tickets either at the offices of the Company or on board the steamer. Special inducements are offered to families of 4 or more persons. *Uruguay Telephone 147.* Casilla del Correo 66.

J. F. Beatson
Assistant Manager.

214-Calle 25 de Mayo-214
(corner of Zabala).

TO LET, Well furnished rooms for single gentlemen or married couple. Windows to street. Very central. Calle Cerrito 94, corner of Solis.

Steam Coffee Factory.

«Dos Americanos». Arapey 196. Speciality in fine Coffees for Family Use. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone «Montevideo» 610.

MAUÁ DRY DOCK

MONTEVIDEO

Receives vessels at reasonable dates.

There are workshops at the dock, for executing quickly and economically every description of repairs, to the hull or machinery of iron or wooden vessels.

Professional divers at the public service at moderate prices.

Apply to

The Montevideo Gas Co., Ld., Calle 25 de Mayo No. 338.

Thos. F. Lane,
General Manager.
125 pm.

Danckelman and Schrader

English Tobacco Store.

233-Calle 25 de Mayo-233

MONTEVIDEO.

Large stock of English and North American tobaccos and cigarrettes.

Sole importers of genuine Egyptian and Turkish cigarrettes.

Deposit of Havannah and German Cigars.

Always on hand assortments of Meerschaum and Briarroot Pipes, India rubber and Horsey Pouches, Cigarrette cases, Cigar-holders, etc.

English Drapery Store

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

CALLENDER AND Co.

142 - Calle Sarandí - 142

CORNER OF ZABALA)
MONTEVIDEO
105 pm.

T. J. DALY
ENGLISH TAILOR

(recently cutter to Lamolle)

Begs to notify the English residents that he has opened business at Calle Solis No. 28, where all orders will be punctually attended to

LADIES RIDING HABITS AND TAILOR-CUT JACKETS. GENTLEMEN'S RIDING BREECHES, LEGGINGS ETC., A SPECIALITY.

CALLE SOLIS 28.

British Hospital

MONTEVIDEO

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

Private Rooms from	$3.00 per day
Semi-private Rooms	2.00 do
General Ward	1.00 do

Female Ward. Conditions as above.

Special Cases, Special Terms.

Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.

Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m. Urgencies at all hours.

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

Visiting days, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Feastdays from 3 to 5 p.m.

Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited.

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

William Thomson, M. A., M. B., C. M., Resident Medical Officer.

For further particulars aply to
James Towers, Hon. Sec.
Calle 25 de Agosto 107.
T. F. Lane, Hon. Treasurer
25 de Mayo 338.

W. MEIKLE Y Ca.

64 - CERRO - LARGO - 64

INTRODUCTORES

Fierros de todas clases, para herreros, carpinteros, etc. como tambien tirantes y vigas de fierro para construcciones, azulejos, inodoros, etc., etc.

Alambres para cercos, de acero y de fierro; patente y media patente; estiradores y piques de fierro; fierro galvanizado para techos; idem liso; zinc de todos los números; caballetes, tornillos, clavos y rosetas galvanizadas; flejes de todas clases; hojalata de todas clases y tamaños; ollas y cacerolas estañadas, baldes sencillos, retorzados y remachados; loza piedra labrada; porcelana, vidriería y cristalería; ceniza de soda; soda cáustica y un variado surtido de artículos de goma, etc., etc.

Unicos agentes en el Uruguay, de las máquinas agrícolas, industriales, etc., etc., de Richard Hornsby & Sons de Grantham, Inglaterra.

Portland marca legítima ELEFANTE.

93 pm

London & Brazilian Bank, Limited

Capital subscribed..	£	1.500,000
Do. paid up.....	£	750,000
Reserve Fund.....	£	500,000

Head Office in London, 8 Tokenhouse Yard, E, C.
Branch in Montevideo, 85 Calle Zabala.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN

LONDON, on Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.—PARIS, Mallet, Fréres & Co.—HAMBURG Jeh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co. nach.—ANTWERP, Banque d'Anvers.—GENOA, Granet, Brown & Co.—On London, New York, Lisbon, Oporto, Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Porto Alegre and Buenos Aires,—on Head Office and Branches,—on other Cities of Europe, Brazil and River Plate—on Various Correspondents.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and *Deposits* received.
STOCKS AND SHARES purchased and sold for account of third parties.
PAYMENTS BY CABLE effected.
Every Description of Banking Business transacted.

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros

DE

N. GODDARD

53 CALLE SOLIS 53 (ALTOS)

Seguros Contra Incendio.

COMPAÑIA

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

SEGUROS MARÍTIMOS Y FLUVIALES

Compañía British & Foreign

78 pm

COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

Cooper-dipped clips have topped the Sydney Wool Market the last two seasons, as they have also the London Wool Sales the last seven years.

The Cooper Dipped Clip of Messrs O'Connor and Sinclair of "Santa Maria," realized the highest price in LAST year's River Plate Sales.

All Estancieros who use Cooper's Dip stand to obtain top prices for their wool,--its use is becoming more and more widely spread in Uruguay.

Unicos introductores **Carlisle Smith y Ca.**

Calle Rincon 29, Montevideo.

Agente viajero en Campaña G. Lucas-Carcraft, quien se encarga de enseñar a los interesados el modo de bañar y las ventajas que ofrece.

To the Estancieros and Merchants

OF THE RIVER PLATE.

Having been named sole agents in the River Plate Republics for the sale of the **Extract of Virginia Tobacco of the Hungarian Government,** we have resolved to sell this sheep-dip under the registered trademark of

"EL ESQUILADOR"

As a powerful and infallible remedy for curing scab in sheep, this extract is superior to all others, for **we guarantee a strength of nicotine of 9 o|o,** and we point out that the analysis of the well-known chemists Drs. Arata and Arechavaleta gives as much as 9.735 °/₀, so that this Sheep-dip also proves the cheapest, since its great strength allows of a greater dilution with water than any other.

We need not dilate on the great advantages offered by Extract of Tobacco in comparison with drugs and chemical compounds, and the best proof we can give of the superiority of the **"Esquilador"** over any other dip is the practical result that will be obtained by all those who will apply for a specimen for trial.

METZEN VINCENTI Y CO.—MISIONES 84c.

STAUDT AND Co.

Buenos Aires. Montevideo, Misiones No. 210. Rosario de Sta. Fé.

Large assortment of the most renowned

CHAMPAGNES

Veuve Clicquot:	Carte blanche, Carte jaune
Louis Roederer:	Carte blanche, Grand Vin Sec.
Moet and Chandon:	White Star, Dry Imperial.
Piper Heidsieck:	Carte blanche, Sec.
Staudt & Co.	Sec.
Extra Cuvée:	Quarter Bottles.

FINEST BORDEAUX WINES

Schroeder & Schyler and Co., Bordeaux. St. Emilion, Médoc, St. Estephe, Margaux, Pontet Canet.

Whiskies: A. G. Thomson & Co. Ld. Glasgow.

The Royal Blend	in cases of	8	Jeroboams
The Royal Blend	» »	12	clear bottles
Royal Liqueur	» »	12	black flagons
Scotch Mist	» »	12	clear bottles
The Piper's Blend	» »	12	clear bottles

COGNACS. Jules Robin & Co., Cognac. 1 star *, 2 stars **, 3 stars ***, Fine Champagne.

The famous GIN of Wynann Fockink, MONOPOLE, Extra Superiéure.

PORT WINES

Fine Tawny Port, Fine Old Port, Old Choice Port.
VERMOUTH, CORA.
BITTER BOONEKAMP OF MAAGBITTER,
H. UNDERBERG.—ALBRECHT. RHEINBERG.
LIQUORS,—Benedictine, Chartreuse, Kirsch.
The CHOICEST of

ALL MINERAL WATERS

for table use, from RHENS ON RHINE.

STAUDT AND Co.

Buenos Aires. Montevideo, Misiones No. 210. Rosario de Sta. Fé.

British Bank of South America, Limited.

ESTABLISHED, 1863

Capital subscribed.	£ 1.000,000
Do. paid up.	500,000
Reserve Fund	320,000
	£ 820,000

London	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santos
Montevideo	San Paulo
Rosario de Santa Fé	

Current accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
Commercial bills discounted.
Letters of credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers and drafts at sight, and up to 90 days' sight given, on its Head Office and Branches.
and on
London Joint-Stock Bank, (Limd.), London,
Messrs. Heine and Co., Paris.
John Berenberg Gossler and Co., Hamburg.
also on
Italy, Spain, Belgium, North America,
Transfers of funds to or from this country and Europe can be effected through the medium of the Bank's chief offices at
2a Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
All kinds of Banking business done.

Interest on accounts current and for deposits:

On 30 days notice	3 °/.
» 3 months fixed	4 »
» 6 » »	5 »

74---Calle Zabala---74

71-pm.

The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited.

London: 15 Nicholas Lane, E. C.
Buenos Aires: 486--Piedad--494

Montevideo, Calle Zabala 82

Capital subscribed.	£	450,000
Do. Paid up.	"	250,000
Reserve Fund	"	5,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial Firms and private individuals.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at sight and for fixed periods.
BILLS discounted, negotiated, and collected.
STOCKS AND SHARES received on deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends.
PROCEEDS OF COUPONS and Dividends remitted to parties interested in Europe.
STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold for account of third parties.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and TELEGRAPHIC PAYMENTS issued on.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG—ANTWERP
AND THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN
GREAT BRITAIN — FRANCE — ITALY — AND SPAIN

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

For 2 months fixed	3 °/. » »
» 3 » »	4 °/. » »
» 6 » »	5 °/. » »

Other periods by arrangement.

Montevideo, H. LAMOND, Manager. 164 pm.

London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

London, Princes street, E. C., Paris, 16 Rue Halévy
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario de Santa-Fé
Rio de Janeiro and Paysandú

Authorised Capital.	£ 2,000.000
Subscribed Capital.	1,500,000
Reserve Fund.	£ 850,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc, for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

Princes Street. London E. C.
OR OF THE
Paris Branch, 16 Rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON
And the principal towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND
PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE
AND OF

GERMANY	BELGIUIM
SPAIN	ITALY

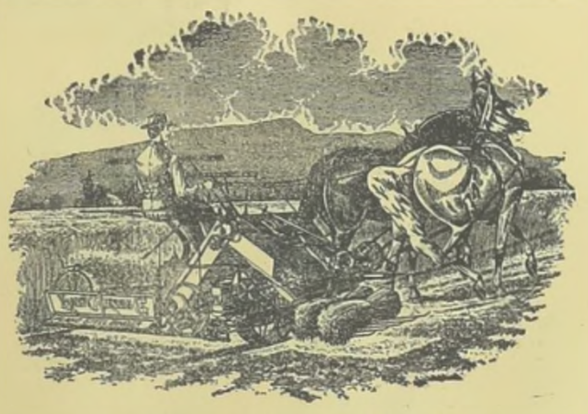
ALSO ON
AFRICA—AUSTRALIA—BRAZIL—CANADA — CHILE—PORTUGAL — SWITZERLAND—UNITED STATES—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

RATES OF INTEREST

From 1st June and until further notice the following rates will rule:—Allowed:—

On Deposits @ sight	nil.
» Deposits @ 30 days notice	3°/. » »
» Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4°/. » »
» Do. » 6 »	5°/. » »
Discounts, conventional	

1 Junio., 1893 72 pm. J. S. WRIGHT, Manager.



La Segadora Atadora

conocida por

La Nueva Montevideana

No teme sino busca la competencia con cualquiera otra maquina. Es liviana, corta 7 1/2 pies, ata con perfeccion y el desgaste de piezas es muy reducido empleandose el aceite mineral RUSOLINA.

Introductor H. GROSCURTH Rio Negro 39.

340 Dec. 8.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

"NILE"

Captain J. D. Spooner

Will sail on 5th Oct., 1894, for RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON and ANTWERP.

Taking passengers, mails, specie and cargo.

Great reduction in passengers tariffs

All the steamers of this favourite line are fitted with refrigerators and Electric Light and have every modern improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers.

Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes,

RETURN TICKETS

Issued at reduced rates. Special abatements made in favour of families and companies.

PREPAID PASSAGES

Parties wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange of the passages with the Agent on reasonable terms.

NEW YORK

Through tickets issued for passages from Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York via Southampton in combination with the well known steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM SHIP Co. & THE AMERICAN LINE.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co. Agents.

pm. Calle de las Piedras 108.

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co.

DE LONDRES

ESTABLECIDA EN 1782

(Compañia de Seguros contra incendios)

INDEMNITY

Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ld.

(Compañia de Seguros Maritimos y Fluviales).

Los agentes tienen plenos poderes para arreglar reclamos sin referencia à las Compañias en Lóndres.

Agentes:--F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co.

108--CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS--108.

pm.

FLUIDO LITTLE

ESPECIFICO SIN RIVAL
PARA CURAR

LA SARNA

EN LAS OVEJAS

Premiado con Medalla de Oro en Christchurch
(NUEVA ZELANDIA)

LIBRE DE VENENO.

Se mezcla instantáneamente

CON AGUA FRIA

Se dan muestras GRATIS á los que deseen experimentarlo.

Unico agente introductor

Juan J. Hore

Misiones 130, Montevideo.

AGENTES EN TODOS LOS PUEBLOS DE LA CAMPAÑA.

THE BEST REMEDY, "ACAROINA", THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

SHEEP DIP

ACAROINA

The Best Remedy for curing

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Manufactured by the Buenos Aires Primitive Gas Company.

Sole Importers in the Uruguayan Republic

Demarchi, Parodi and Co.

Calle Cerrito 267, 269 and 271.

Agent, Eduardo M. Alvarez, Bacacay 30.

MONTEVIDEO.

AN UNRIVALLED DIP. HEALTHY, EFFECTIVE AND CHEAP.

Cures Scab, Wounds, Lameness, Distemper, Sores, etc.

Holzapfel's Compositions Co. Ld.

(International Patents.)

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

Sole agents in Montevideo

D. Ratti & Co. *(Successors of Crosta Borelli & Co.)*
111—Calle 25 de Agosto—113, Montevideo.

Importers of Naval Articles,—Paints,—Oils,—Cotton and Canvass Sail-cloths,—Buckets,—Zinc,—Rubber, bronze, copper and iron Tubing, etc., etc.

389 pm.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Numbers for Ladies' use, Medium and Broad Points—166 M, 166 B, 225 M, 287 M, 351, 616 M, 616 B, 909 M, 983 (oblique). Fine Points—168, 166, 287, 808, 909.

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THE ST. ANDREW'S GAZETTE

The GAZETTE is the best periodical for sending home to those interested in South American affairs. Circulates largely in the camp.

On sale by Messrs. Jacobsen, Ituzaingo 141. Post free to any address here or at home on payment of Annual Subscription of 6 shillings or the equivalent to Messrs. J. Calder and Co. Casilla de Correo 1390, Buenos Aires

WILL OPEN SHORTLY

The New English Drapers and Haberdashers Shop

CALLE 25 DE MAYO Nº. 282

H. F. STEWARD

(late Twyford and Co.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Especiality in English style goods, ready made or made to order. A supply of English leather recently received. Moderate prices. M. FATTORUSO. 25 de Mayo 191 (opposite the English Bank.)

THE REVIEW OF THE RIVER PLATE

A Weekly Gazette devoted to Railways, Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Investments.

Offices, Piedad 559, Buenos Aires.

London Agents, Reuter's Telegram Co., Old Jewry, London, E. C.

Subscriptions and advertisements from Uruguay received by A. J. Pentreath, Calle Zabala 91a. Montevideo. Tariff on application.

FRY'S PURE COCOA

«It is an excellent dietetic food and beverage, highly nutritious, palatable and invigorating.»
Dr. G. D. SUTHERLAND, F.E.I.S. Prof. J. ALFRED WANKLYN, M.R.C.S.

First produced and designated CORN FLOUR by BROWN & POLSON in 1856.

BROWN & POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR

Was in the Field some time before any other was anywhere heard of, and no other has now an Equal Claim to the Public Confidence.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

The acknowledged representative of English interests in the Republic.

The only independent and reliable English paper ever published here.

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Commerce
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Something for everybody to read

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Advertisements and subscriptions received by post, or at the office from 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 5. p.m. daily For terms, etc., Apply to THE MANAGER.

CALLE TREINTA Y TRES 61

MONTEVIDEO

English Steam Printing Offices

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

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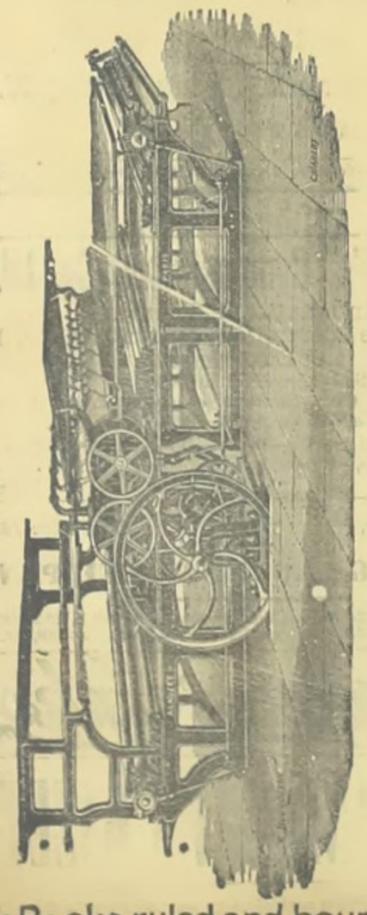


Encuadernacion, Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61.

Blank Books ruled and bound to order

G. SCHWENGEL

A Sacrifice.

(A SHORT STORY.)

By FRANK MATHEW.

I.

AT OBER-AMMERGAU.

To tell the truth, I had grown very tired of the Passion Play; the ranting actors, their gaudy clothes, and outlandish tongue had become hateful. At first the play charmed me, but after five hours I found it wearisome beyond words. My seat was well back, so that I had a wide view of the audience; but I was tired of watching that medley of races and creeds, and more than all I was heart sick of trying to avoid seeing the greasy bald head of the Polish Jew seated in front of me between a tonsured monk and a pretty American. I dozed with my eyes open, not daring to close them, for the fat German beside me was snoring like an organ, and I was afraid that—unless I looked wide-awake—people might think me the offender.

The day was bright, and I took pleasure in watching the changing colours of the cluster of mountains beyond the open-air stage; and I remember that on one top a white tuft of cloud lingered in a clump of pines. It reminded me of some half-forgotten Greek verses about a goddess who wanted to see a fight, and so disgnised herself carefully as a cloud. And then, thinking of Heine's *Gods in Exile*, I fancied that Athené haunted these mountains, and was now gazing on the queer form of the new worship with shining eyes. Then I thought how pleasant it would be to get away from the mob and go wandering along the mountain-paths through fields that had a blue and pink mist of flowers over them, or clambering up sunny hill-sides to the shadow of the trees. So I went on mooning, till suddenly I found that it was about sunset, and that the players were acting the crucifixion.

A that moment they were raising the cross. One of them hung writhing on it. His acting had such realism that I caught my breath; he seemed swooning with pain, and blood seemed trickling down his cheeks from the crown of thorns. It was sickening to see him, and I turned instead to the multitude staring breathlessly at his agonised face. Some women were sobbing and crying; some people seemed wondering, as if that history had never been brought home to them; in all that throng I could see no one indifferent.

Then suddenly, on my right hand—about six rows in front—I caught sight of Margaret. Her small figure had been hidden by her mother's prosperous bulk. Now she was leaning forward, watching the scene through her eyeglasses. (She uses her glasses so seldom that they give her an intent look). Her face was as white as milk, her lips were parted: you would have thought that instead of that stage, she was seeing Calvary.

I lodged in Toby Zwinck's loft, but I went over that evening to the inn where Margaret and her mother were staying. They were in the dining-room; it was noisy, and crammed with tourists. I recognised the waiters as actors in the Passion Play: «St. John,» a long-haired lack-a-daisical boy, was carving pork; «Judas» was serving out beer. To escape from the loud inn, we went for a stroll, the mother and a friend of hers—a grim, withered old maid—walking first. The night was clear, and the fantastic houses seemed like big toys: the moonlight whitened their gables and glittered on the small panes, and cast shadows under the jutting stories. Outside the village, as we went down the Oberau road, the dim meadows were lulled by a tinkling of sheep-bells.

We spoke of the play, but our talk flagged. I have at best a sluggish tongue, and Margaret was oddly silent. We must have dawdled, for the couple in front were well out of earshot. Suddenly she stopped: I remember we were opposite a ghostly white cross, that stands in the middle of a meadow, and was raised, I think, to the memory of King Louis.

«I've made up my mind about Jack,» she said.

«About Jack?»

«Yes; I'm going to marry him.»

«Of course,» I said, «I know that he'd asked you.»

Then I hesitated, for I have the slow and irresolute ways of a bookworm. I had foreseen this, and had failed to make up my mind how to act.

«I suppose,» I went on, «I should congratulate you. And yet you know so little of Jack. Why, it isn't a year since you met him first. And there are such risks in marriage.»

«Who do you mean?« she asked. «Are you condeming marriage, or Jack?»

«I doubt,» I said, «whether you know him thoroughly.»

«You've known him longer; but, maybe, I know him better. You seem to hint evil of him. Yet, he is your friend?»

«There are few that I like so well. I have met no one more simple, more kindly, and more warm-hearted.»

«You choose a strange way to show your liking,» she said; «but if you wish to backbite him, it would be manlier to speak out.»

«I'm in a hateful position, yet I have no right to keep silent.»

Here I hesitated again.

«What I mean is this,» I went on, blurting it out: «I've heard it said that Jack drinks, and drinks secretly.»

She paused for a moment.

«And you repeat such hearsay?» she asked.

At this I lost patience.

«If you insist on knowing» I said, «it is not hearsay; I have it from his own lips.»

«Oh!» she cried, «you can say that and yet he is your best friend!»

«He was once my friend, anyway.»

«'Twas from his trust in you, I suppose, that he told you his secret?»

(*To be continued.*)

TEA

Congou & Souchong

Imported direct from China in original boxes of lbs. 12.

Demarchi, Parodi and Co.

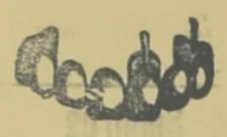
Calle Cerrito 267, 299, 271.

735 Dec. 15.

Alfred B. Hill

(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

American Dentist.



Artificial Teeth, with or without plates, also fillings of all kinds.

Pivot Teeth, gold crowns, and everything pertaining to either operative or mechanical Dentistry.

Laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

First-class work at reasonable prices.

163—Calle Camaras—163

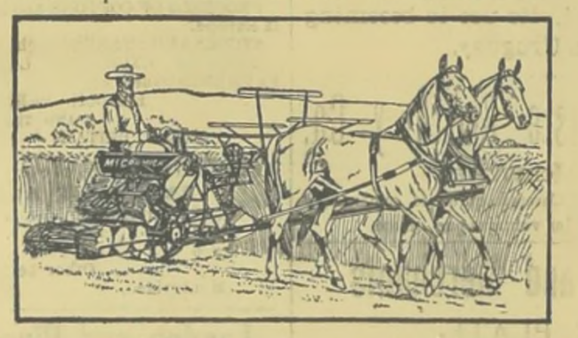
(Esquina Buenos Aires.)

AND A LARGE SIZED

"NO"

GOES HERE!

Has the McCormick "Machine of Steel" an Equal as a Grain Harvester?



Has it an Equal for Lightness, Strength, Durability, Capacity, Convenience and Light Draft?

HAS ANY OTHER HARVESTER so STRONG and STIFF A MAIN FRAME?

HAS ANY OTHER BINDER SO SIMPLE AND SO CERTAIN A KNOTTER?

Did any other Knotter get an Award at the World's Fair?

HAS ANY OTHER HARVESTER A STEEL-PINNED DRIVE CHAIN?

Has any other such Handy and Easily Worked Levers?

Has the McCormick Bundle Carrier a Successful Rival?

CAN ANY HARVESTER SHOW A STEEL PLATFORM WORTH HALF AS MUCH AS THE McCORMICK?

Did the McCormick Co. «Hem and Haw» about taking this Binder into the World's Fair Field Tests?

Did any of the other Binder Makers Go into These Tests and let their Field Work be Compared with the McCormick?

Would they have Staid Out of these Important Trials if they had Believed they could make even a Fair Showing against the McCormick?

Were as many awards Granted on Binders and Mowers to all other exhibitors at the World's Fair as to the McCormick?

Can the Farmers be Hoodwinked into believing that an Award on Paper Twine, and one on the Machine for making it, and another on the form of Twist put into it, and another on a Hay Twine and on the Machine for making it, and still another on the Twist in it, and so on up to 16, are of any value in determing the merit of a Binder or Mower?

Are these "Great-Machines-on-Paper" as Good as the McCormick?

IS THEIR ACTUAL FACTORY COST WITHIN $25 OF THE COST OF THE McCORMICK?

Is it Wise Policy to Buy a "Thing" because it is Cheaq?

DO THOSE FARMERS WHO ANNUALLY BUY MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND McCORMICK MACHINES EVER REGRET THEIR INVESTMENT?

JUAN SHAW

21 CALLE RINCON. MONTEVIDEO.

Prices Current

IMPORTS

(NOTE.—*The figures in the first column denote the prices when duty paid, those in the second column the prices in bond.*) *Sept. 17.*

ABSINTHE—Per doz.		
Silliman	$ 10.00	$ 4.50
Noilly & 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.	0.085 to 0.090	—
BEER—and Stout, per doz.		
Bass boar	1|1	— —
»	1|2	5.00 2.85
Guiness boar,	1|2	5.00 2.85
» 4 horses	1|2	5.20 3.40
Imperial	1|1	4.50 2.20
»	1|2	4.90 2.70
Culmbach leg.	1|1	4.50 2.40
Bulldog	24|2	5.10 3.00
Milwaukee	1|1	4.50 2.60
»	1|2	4.90 2.80
Pilsener	1|1	nom 1.60
BISCUITS—per case.		
Superior large tins	.	2.45 8.65
Ordinary » »	.	1.90 1.24
Inferior small tins	.	0.42 0.30
BITTERS—per doz.		
Boonekamp.	. . .	10.50 6.50
Angostura	. . . .	18.75 15.00
Orange	. . . . .	10.50 7.00
BLACKING—per doz.		0.35 --
BRANDY—*In cases*,—Per doz.		
Hennessy V.O.	. .	17.50 13.50
Hennessy (***)	. .	15.80 12.00
Hennessy (*)	.	13.00 9.00
Martell (**)	. . .	13.50 9.20
Martell (*)	. . .	12.60 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 4.00 to 11.00
BUTTER—		
English, per kilo	.	1.25 0.85
Danish, per tin.	.	1.25 0.85
CAPSULES,—for bottles.		
White, per mil.	.	— —
Colours, » »	.	3.00 to 5.00 —
CHAMPAGNE—per doz.		
Cliquot	1|1	23.00 20.00
»	1|2	24.50 21.50
Carte Blanche	1|1	14.50 11.00
» »	1|2	15.50 12.00
Mackstaine		18.00 —
Sportsman	1|1	16.00 12.50
Other marks.		10.00 to 26.00 6.20 to 15.00
CANDLES—*Composite*, per packet.		
Family		0.165 0.095
Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6,		0.115 0.070
CHEESE—		
Van Rossen per kilo	.	$0.860 —
Langelaan »	. .	0.860 —
Other classes.	. . .	0.700 —
Pate Grasse »	. .	0.85 0.40
Gruyère »	. .	0.95 0.45
Parmesan »	. .	0.80 0.43
English »	. .	— —
Gorgonzola »	. .	0.90 0.45
CHOCOLATE—		
Menier	per kilo	0.890 0.550
La Gallega	» »	0.80 —
La Flor	» »	0.730 0.400
Fry's. 0.88 to 1.40		0.50 1.00
Fenix Coruñesa	» »	0.700 0.350
CINNAMON—Per kilo.		
Ground	. . . . .	0.74 0.50
In sticks	. . . . .	0.34 0.25
CLOVES—Per kilo.	.	0.35 —
COFFEE—		
Mocha, per kilo	. .	0.750 —
CODFISH—		
Per 10 kilos		2.00 1.50
GIN—		
Langelaan per 15 bott		10.00 4.00
Three Anchors » »		9.00 3.00
Wynand Fockink, jars		8.250 3.800
HAM—		
Superior per k		1.05 to 0.92 0.66 to 0.80
Good	. . .	0.81 to 0 87 0.56, to 0.62
Ordinary.	.	0.75 to 0.78 0.48 to 0.52
KEROSENE—per 10 litres		
Refined		0.68 to 0.700 0.38 to 0.40
Common	. .	— —
LOBSTERS—canned, per doz.		
Morton	. . . . .	11.20 6.40
Other marks.	. . .	10.00 5.50
MATCHES—per gross		
Wax, Dellacha.	. .	— 0.85
Wooden.	. . . . .	— 0.41
MINERAL WATERS—per case		
St Galmier	. . . .	12.50 8.50
Vichy	. . . . .	13.50 10.00
Seltser	. . . . .	10.00 7.60
Bonnefont	. . . .	17.00 10.00
Fridelishacher.	. .	13.00 10.80
Loeches.	. . .	18.00 14.00
Pouges.	. . . .	14.00 10.00
Apollinaris. 50 1|2 bot.	.	— —
MUSTARD—Per doz.		
English	. 1.65 to 3.50	1.40 to 3.00
French	. 1.70 to 2.10	1.20 to 1.70
PEPPER—		
Red, per kilo	0.24 to 0.26	—
Whole, per kilo		0.265 0.145
Ground, per kilo	. .	0.65 0.50
PRUSSIAN BLUE—		
Per case Especial	. .	0.45 0.35
» » Common	. .	0.40 0.30
OLIVE OIL—		
French in bottles, per doz.		
Plagniol	. . . . .	4.40 3.35
OLIVES,—per keg.		
1|1 @	. . . .	1.20 —
1|2 @	. . . .	0.65 0.45
OYSTERS—canned, per doz.		
Kemp & Day	. . . .	6.50 3.30
Murray	. . . . .	8.00 4.15
Morton.	. . . . .	7.00 3.40
PICKLES—per doz.		
English	. 2.50 to 3.20	1.50 to 2.00
French	. 2.60 to 3.70	1.50 to 2.40
RICE—per 10 kilos.		
Italian extra	1.17 to 1.20	0.70 to 0.74
Indian good	0.94 to 0.98	0.47 to 0.74
" ordinary		— —
Japan	. . . . .	— —
RUM, in cases.		
Jamaica, extra,	12 50 to 15.00	8.50 to 10 50
" Fine.	10.50 to 12.00	6.00 to 7.50
" Ordinary.	8.50 to 9 50	4.00 to 5.50
Martinique. Sup.	8.00 to 10.00	3.50 to 5.50
SARDINES—in tins, per 4|4		
French	. 0.39 to 0.40	0.16 to 0.165
Spanish	. 0.39 to 0.40	0.15 to 0.17
SAUCES—per doz.		
Lea and Perrins.	. .	4.60 3.40
Other marks.	. . .	— —
SCHNAPPS—per doz.		
Gayen	. . . . .	4.30 1.00
Peiters	. . . . .	4.30 —
Van Rossen	. . .	4.00 —
SOAP—per 10 kilos.		
Malaga	. . . . .	3.25 to 3.50
Italian.	. . . . .	— —
STARCH—per 10 kilos.		
Maize. Magnolia	. .	— —
Clement.	. .	-- —
» Juan Shaw.	. 1.880	--]
Rice, Remy per 10 kilos		— —
» Cat.	. . . . .2.375	1.650
» Crocodile.	. . .	— —
» Patterson	. . .	— —
SUGAR—per 10 kilos. *Refined in kegs.*		
Paris Say Pilé.	.	1.780 1.000
» Le Baudy.		— —
Rotterdam.	. . . .	— —
European, in bags,		
French, white.	. . . .	1.620 —
German, do. 1st	.	— —
do. do. 2nd	.	— —
European, in cases		
French	. . . . .	2.00 —
German	. . . . .	1.82 --
TABLE SALT—per doz.		1.85 1.35
TEA—per kilo.		
Superior	2.63 to 2.40	2.40 to 2.18
Good	. . 2 18 to 1.20	1.97 to 1.87
Common	. 0.66 to 0.64	0.38 to 0.30
TOBACCO—per 10 kilos		
N. American	. .	— 0.50 to 3.30
VINEGAR—Per litre. Per demij. of 16 to 17 litres	. .	— 0.060
WHISKEY—		
Bottles, per doz.	. 12.00 to 9.90	7.50 to 5.50
Jars, per doz	15.60 to 15.00	11.00

BARRACA GOODS

CAUSTIC SODA—per English cwt.		
English, duty pd		2.70 —
COAL—per 1.000 kilos on board,		—
Cardiff	. . .	6.50 to 6.75
Scotch House	.	6.00 to 6.25
Newcastle Smiths Nuts,		6.75 to 7.00
Coke Foundry.	.	— —
GALVANIZED IRON—		
Per 46 kilos duty paid.		3.40
do in bond.	. . .	—
LUMBER—on board,		
White Pine, deck'g, per 1000 ft. on board		. 45.00 to 46.00
2nd. quality	. do	. 35.00 to 36.00
Select	. . . do	. 56.00 to 58.00
Clear.	. . . do	. —
Pitch Pine, general assort	. . .	. 29.00 to 28.00
Spruce.	. . . . .	. 25 00 to 26.00
PORTLAND CEMENT—per barrel,		
Elephant, 300 lb. duty pd.		2.70 to 2.60
Crown 300 do		2.20
Gresham 300 do		2.600
POTASH		
English, per cwt. landed		1.80
RESIN—per 128 kilos.,		
M	. . . . .	4.80 4.20
K	. . . . .	4.60 4.00
G.	. . . . .	4.40 3.80
H.	. . . . .	4.40 3.80
ROMAN CEMENT—		
Per keg, duty pd.		2.10
ROUGH SALT (*Cadiz*)		
Per 125 k. on board		0.60 to 0.63
TILES—Per 1000, on board,		
Roofing,		—
Flooring,		—
French		—
WIRE—per roll of 46 kilos landed.		
Iron fencing. Nos. 5 and 6,		$1.30 to 1.25
d; Steel do. Nos. 7, 8, and 9,		1.45 to 1.35.

EXPORTS

BARLEY—per 100 kilos.	
For brewing	. . $ —
Inferior	. . . . —
Chilian	—
BIRDSEED—	
Per 10 kilos	. . . 0.25 to 0.28
BRAN—	
100 kilos with bag	. 1.20 to 1.30
FLOUR—per 10 kilos.	
Extra, mark O.	. . 0.31 to 0.33
First class, sifted.	. 0.30
Medium.	. . . . . 0.30
Second class.	. . . . 0.25
HAIR—per 10 kilos.	
Horse, superior	. . 3.05 to 3.10
Cow	. . . . . 3.40
do. washed	. . . 4.00
Horse tails, 1st.	. . 5.00
do 2nd.	. . 2.85
do 3rd.	. . 1.40
HIDES—	
From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos.	1.79
Culls.	. . . . . 1.36
Kips	. . . . . 1.50
do. culls.	. . . . . 1.05
Horse hides.	. . . . —
do Inferior.	. . —
do camp dried.	. 1.30 to 1.40
LINSEED—per 10 kilos	0.50 to 0.60
MAIZE—per 100 kilos.	
In grain, white and yellow old.	. . . . . —
Ditto new	. . . . 1.55 to 1.60
In spike.	. . . . — —
Cuarentino. new	. . 1.70 to 1.75
OSTRICH FEATHERS—	
Per kilo	. . . . 1.50 to 1.80
SHEEP SKINS—	
Mest., 3|4 wool, per kilo	0.170
Do 1|3 to 3|4 do	0.140
Do 1|4 to 1|3 do	0.140
Do 1|4 and 1|3, epidemia borrego	0.120
Criollo skins.	. . . 0.210
Shorn skins, sound per doz	. . . . . 0.115
Do do culls, do	0.075
Lamb skins, sound, do	0.700
Do do culls, do	0.350
WHEAT—per 110 kilos	
Superior, Colonia	. . 1.85 to 1.90
» Carmelo and	
» Palmira.	. 1.80 to 1.85
» Lombardo	. — —
» Rosario	. . 1.85 to 1.00
Medium	. . . . . 1.65 to 1.75
Minimum	. . . . —
WOOL—per 10 kilos.	
Mestiza, good brands	. —
Do 1st. good clean	—
Do 2nd	. . . —
Do 3rd. 4th mixed	—
Bellies	. . . . . —
Criolla dirty	. . . —
Do washed.	. . —
Lambs wool clean	. . —
Do do with seed	. —

EXPORTATION DUTIES

From October 4, 1890.

Wool in general, per 100 kilos.	$ 1.30
Sheepskins, per 100 kilos	. . 0.80
Hair, per 100 kilos	. . . . 1.70
Grease, tallow and animal oils, per 100 kilos.	. . . . . 0.50
Hoofs, per 100 ktlos.	. . . . 0.25
Ashes and bones, per 1000 kilos	0.60
Salted ox hides, each	. . . 0.25
Dried ditto, each.	. . . . . 0.12
Salted horse hides, each	. . 0.12
Dried ditto, each.	. . . . . 0.06
Dried calf and *nonato* skins, per 100 kilos.	. . . . . 1.00
Seal skins, each.	. . . . . 0.10
Horns, per 1000	. . . . . 2.50

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