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The Montevideo Times

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MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

LONDON AGENTS

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The Montevideo Times

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On account of our early hour of going to press it is especially requested that any notices or advertisements intended for publication on the following day be delivered at our offices not later than 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

Santa Fe and Maciel.—B. W. Proctor died, 1871.—278 days past, 87 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Neither of the Chambers sat on Wednesday. The Senators were once more the defaulters, for about the twentieth time since the Extraordinary Sessions began.

After a prolonged delay, the trial of Col. Attilio Figueras on a charge of conspiracy and sedition took place before the Permanent Council of War on Wednesday, and after a deliberation lasting nearly four hours the Council acquitted him. We doubt if any one has much confidence in this result. It is a peculiar fact that, whilst it is notorious that many military officers are given to sedition and conspiracy and are frequently mixed up in subversive movements, yet when they are brought to trial, it seems next to impossible to obtain a conviction. There are always conspiracies, but never any conspirators; or, if there are, then they always happen to have been the men not arrested. We can understand that there is a certain difficulty in obtaining condemning evidence in the case of a conspiracy detected in the earlier stages, but still it is decidedly strange that the Courts should never be able to find a culprit. It is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the Military Tribunals are either painfully inefficient, or that they deliberately protect the offenders. Either way the result is not merely unsatisfactory, but dangerous to public interests, for it leaves sedition perpetually unpunished, and this is an additional argument in favor of the abolition of the present Military Courts. That they do not enjoy public confidence, has long been notorious, though in that respect they are no worse than the Civil Courts.

The long-standing question of the reorganization of the School of Arts and Trades is said to be once more occupying the attention of the Government, and a solution is shortly promised—as it often has been before.

A RIVER PLATE BOOK.

"Tales of the Pampas," by William Bullin. The Overseas Library, No. X, T. Fisher Unwin, London.

The River Plate still remains to be discovered by the novelist and the dramatist. Numerous books have been written about it from the historical, financial, commercial and scientific points of view, but no one, or at all events no English writer, has yet taken up the great capabilities it offers for fiction and the drama. Perhaps not so much in the camp, where life is apt to be dull, hard, monotonous and unpicturesque; but in the large towns, where there is clash and conflict of many nationalities, and where the old and the new, the imposing and the mean, are in grotesque juxtaposition; where telephone wires cross primitive hovels and the rays of the same electric arc light falls on a palatial residence and a miserable carpenter's shop next door, and where—as in Montevideo—Presidents of the Republic reside in a flat over a cheap shoe shop or a bogus auctioneer's. Contrasts which in the old world have been softened down or put out of sight, are still sharp and vivid here, and it is in contrasts such as these that the writer of fiction loves to deal and finds his best material. Then, look at Buenos Aires alone, the second greatest Latin city in the world, with its seething cosmopolitan population; its babel of languages; its wealth, luxury and pretentiousness on the surface; its sordid materialism, intrigue, widespread corruption, extensive

vice and frequent crime underneath. In this city alone there is an enormous field for the writer, and still more for the satirist. Balzac, Zola, Gabriel D'Annunzio, George Moore, such are the men who could make wonderful books out of life in Buenos Aires—wonderful, but also horrible, for if any way true to fact, the books would be distinctly unfit to place on the shelves of the library in a girl's school.

This great field, we say, has been practically unworked; possibly for the reason that the men who find their way to the Plate do not, as a rule, possess the literary gift, or have other ways of occupying themselves, and those who might work it have not yet found their way hither. The casual references to River Plate life on occasion meet in English novels are, as a rule, ludicrously superficial and incorrect, and even the descriptive books written by travellers and "special correspondents," who think that they can see everything and know everything in a tour of a few weeks, totally fail to give an adequate idea of the real and inner Plate life from year to year.

There is one man, however, to whom we have often looked to fill this gap. That man is precisely the author of the book before us, Mr. William Bullin, editor of the *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires, and long recognised as wielding the most powerful, trenchant and picturesque journalistic English pen in South America. Added to which, he has all the necessary experience of Plate life, equally in camp and city. When the great River Plate book is written, the *Comedie Humaine* of this part of the world, he is the man who should do it, and we hope to see him do it yet.

His first effort in this direction, at least the first to reach home readers through the medium of a London publisher, is the book before us, "Tales of the Pampas," which appeared a month or two ago, and we are glad to learn, has met with so favorable a reception that the author has already been asked for more.

This book contains eight tales descriptive of life in the plains of Buenos Aires province, and through its pages pass Irish Argentine squatters, gauchos, estancieros and a medley of similar characters. Though somewhat slight in structure, the tales are concisely and neatly told, the language is vivid and picturesque, and the various characters are cleverly sketched, with a judicious blending of the pathetic and the humorous. Nothing could be better in its way than the description of a camp race and the fight that follows in "The Defeat of Barragan." In "El High Life" a tragic touch is conveyed to the story of the death of a Spanish scapegrace who lost his life through sheer bravado. "The Course of True Love," which finishes the book, is racy with Irish humor, and the same may be said of "The Enchanted Toad." In short, all the tales are good, and should find a large circle of readers, both in the River Plate and elsewhere. The local color we need hardly say, is strictly accurate, but at the same time not too thick. It is laid on with discretion, not with a trowel. The book ought to be a success.

But—and we imagine every critic must be allowed his "but"—whilst giving the book our hearty praise, we still feel inclined to pick a quarrel with Mr. Bullin. The book before us is good, we admit, and yet we are disappointed, because from him we had expected something still better. We do not consider that he has put his best work into it, he seems to have been afraid to let himself go, or perhaps he was waiting until he was sure of his audience. We remember certain sketches, mostly of a social character, appearing in the *Southern Cross* two or three years ago, over his fancy name "Che Buenos," which were much better, much stronger and more characteristic, than anything in the present volume. They were excellent work, work to which an author of established celebrity might be proud to put his name, and it is on these or such as these, more than on the present Pampas tales, that Mr. Bullin should challenge success, and we think he may do so without any fear as to the result. Let him take the hint for the next occasion. His first book has been good, but we expect a better one to follow, and feel sure that he is capable of giving it. Without wandering to the dreary Pampas, let him interpret the seething city life more immediately around him, for he has all the opportunity, all the insight, and all the high literary gifts requisite for the task, and the result should be a great book.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE CONGRESS OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
Paris, Sept. 6.

The largest, best attended, and altogether one of the most representative, British dinners ever held in Paris was the banquet given this evening at the Hotel Continental by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. The French Government was represented by M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, and the Exhibition—M. Picard being unavoidably absent—by M. Guasco, the general manager. The chair was taken

by Mr. Thomas Barclay, president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who first suggested that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom should hold its Autumn session in Paris.

M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, after proposing the health of gentlemen present, said that merchants and manufacturers were the most qualified representatives of Great Britain and France, and that their influence was multiplied twofold when it was remembered that they included among them men who were famous all over the world, like Lord Avebury.

Lord Avebury, who spoke in excellent French, said, amid cheers: "We take great interest in the prosperity of France. We cannot forget that French soldiers are now fighting side by side with ours in a just cause which we believe will be victorious." He went on to remark that no two nations sold and purchased so much from one another as England and France; and while England sold 27 millions yearly to France, France exported to England 48 millions sterling of her goods—exactly one-third of her total exports. I was not surprised at the admirable state of amity with which this event was received by Frenchmen present. This fact always startles Frenchmen. It is never brought home to them by their own people, and unless they see the figures with their own eyes they generally hear it with disbelief. Lord Avebury, continuing to pour an un-familiar flow of common sense into French ears, said that the more prosperous was Great Britain the more silks and the more wine she would buy—(laughter)—from France. On the other hand, if French vintners were prosperous, and had a good harvest, British consumers would get their wine better and cheaper. (Cheers.) It was evident, therefore, that if some country out in Africa was not taken by France, the next best thing for Frenchmen themselves was that it should be taken by England. Because if any other European Power stepped in there would be differential duties. (Hear, hear.) He drank to the prosperity of France.

Mr. Holland, M. P., responding to the health of the guests, said that since landing on these shores they had been overwhelmed with manifestations of cordiality, and only the tenacity of the British constitution would enable them to return home sound in body. "I think," said Mr. Holland, "it enhances our appreciation of British hospitality when we remember it is extended to us by the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, which is not endowed with any Government funds." Mr. Holland said that if any member of Parliament ventured in the House of Commons to speak ill of France he would be hounded down, and any British Government that pandered to any anti-France feeling would be hurled away to the oblivion it deserved. (Cheers.) He thought he was right in saying that the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was formed before the London Chamber of Commerce, and when the latter was founded it came to Paris for its first secretary.

Sir A. Rolit said that not only were Great Britain and France the best customers of one another, but they competed less with one another than other commercial nations. England could never attempt to produce French wines. If the entire cordials was to be established, the best emmentiers were the ladies of both countries. (Cheers.) The English ladies present had, he feared, left some of their hearts in France, but they would bring home a message of peace and good will. Roars of laughter were excited by Sir A. Rolit's description of French hospitality. It was a "restaurant roulant," a metaphor suggested by the rolling platform. Adequately to express his feelings and those of the ladies he had to borrow from the wealth of Shakespeare, and say, "We can no other answer make, but thanks, and thanks and ever thanks."

THE FALL OF PEKING.

(Concluded from our last.)

Peking was placarded with copies of a proclamation by the Tsung-li-Yamen exhorting the people to kill all foreigners because the foreigners had made war on China by attacking the Taku forts. The Legations were fiercely attacked from the 17th to the 25th July. From the 25th of July, when the nominal truce which the Chinese repeatedly violated began, to the 3rd of August, they were not disturbed except for occasional outbreaks. There was much rifle fire from the 3rd to the 11th. Then the Chinese mounted smooth-bore.

The foreigners' mainstay was an old gun which was used by the British in 1860. It was found in a junk shop by an American gunner. It was mounted on a Russian carriage, and Italian ammunition was found to fit it. It was christened the "International Gun."

The besieged remarked that their relief was long delayed, but they declared that they never despaired of the outcome.

The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was offered. The Chinese method was to maintain a continuous, heavy, indiscriminate fire.

The enemy advanced their barricades at night. They crept up in the darkness, with arms of bricks, and in the morning the foreigners found a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades were so close that talking could be heard among the Chinese officers. During the last two nights they were urging their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the army came. The soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets. The night before the relief the Chinese fired several thousand rounds, but the foreigners replied with two shots only. The Chinese artillerymen were apparently much inferior to those who besieged Tientsin.

The relief of Peking is a notable achievement, chiefly on account of the forced march of four almost independent corps over a single difficult road in sickening weather. The opposition dwindled steadily each day. The defence of the city, considering the possibilities, was exceedingly weak.

The last five days of the march to Peking were the worst, and the troops were subjected to a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near 100 degrees, and sometimes it was even hotter than this. The country was deep sand, through shadeless fields of tall, thin corn. The Japanese showed the greatest powers of endurance. They were provided, with the best transport, and made the pace.

After the Japanese, the Russians proved themselves to be the hardest troops, and the British and Americans were pushed to the utmost to keep up with them. General Fukushima said afterwards that the Japanese might have reached Peking two days before the relief was actually accomplished, and this is probably true.

The Japanese never seemed to rest. Their cavalry and scouting parties were threshing the country ahead, and on the flanks their outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing them so closely that the Chinese threw away their sleeping mats, cooking utensils, and clothes. Several hundred Americans dropped out daily owing to the effects of the heat, and even the native troops from India suffered almost as much.

The international force left behind it a track of fallen men and dead horses. The soldiers drank continually from the muddy river and wayside wells, with the result that an epidemic of dysentery broke out.

It should be stated, however, that the Japanese and Russians had a great advantage over the other contingents. They marched in the cool of the morning and evening. With four armies following a single road, the more enterprising got the right of way, and the others had to follow when they could, or else fall behind.

The Americans suffered most severely from the hardships endured, and towards the end the officers could only keep the men at work by appealing to their pride. "Don't let the Britishers beat you," "Don't let the Russians get ahead," were frequently heard.

The army transport was a unique spectacle. Miles of coolies, vehicles, and animals trailed behind the troops. Everything on wheels, from farm waggon to fashionable traps, was impressed into the transport service. Every Chinaman, horse, and mule in the path was commandeered. The Japanese had cows bearing packs, and the Russians camels. Chinamen pulled carts and staggered under heavy loads. Two hundred junks and scows bearing munitions were towed up the river by coolies.

Had the Chinese taken the offensive, most of the international transport might easily have been captured, and its escort cut to pieces by small flanking parties. When it became apparent that the enemy were demoralised, the Generals trusted the transports to luck, and bent all their efforts on getting ahead. Only such an emergency as existed could have justified the hardships imposed upon the troops.

The allied forces which took part in forcing the entry to Peking, Renter's Agency is informed, consisted of—British: 1,832 infantry, 400 cavalry, 13 guns. Russian: 3,300 infantry, 180 cavalry, 22 guns. French: 4,000 marines and 18 guns. Japanese: 6,600 infantry, 220 cavalry, 450 engineers, 53 guns. American: 1,600 infantry, 150 marines, 175 cavalry, 6 guns.

The Alleged Lynching Affair in the Falklands.

A few days ago we referred to a wonderful tale of a man having been lynched in the Falkland Islands for the murder of a priest. The story turns out to have been a grotesque misrepresentation. The facts are given by the *Buenos Aires Standard* as follows:—

"We have great pleasure in welcoming Mr. William Hertran, who arrived on Tuesday from the Falkland Islands, accompanied by his two sons. While conversing with Mr. Hertran, our reporter availed himself of the opportunity to gather some details of the lynching affair in the Falkland Islands, alluded to by our contemporary the *Diario*. Mr. Hertran requested us to state that the denunciation was completely false; and he gave us the following account of what really happened: Joseph Jenkins, a coloured man and a subject of the United States, was working as steward on

board the "J.R. Kelly" when that ship was wrecked sometime ago. Jenkins, having nothing to do, managed to get employment at Messrs. Packe Bros' station, where he got on very well until one day when he quarrelled with a shepherd of the name of McLeod. The latter was a hardworking man, and was the father of nine children, whom he supported in Scotland. Jenkins was determined on making away with McLeod, as he afterwards admitted himself and at the first opportunity he shot him from his bed-room door, MacLeod being then in the kitchen. Jenkins was immediately arrested and was given a perfectly impartial trial, and the U.S. Consul, Mr. Rowen, defended the prisoner. The result of the evidence, coupled with Jenkins' own statement, proved deliberate, premeditated murder and he was condemned to be hanged. Three weeks elapsed before the sentence was carried out in due form in the presence of two doctors, of the Colonial Chaplain, and of Police and other Government officers. The most perfect order was maintained from first to last, and a general sense of relief and security was felt by all when the execution was over. The opinion of the people was unanimous that the criminal merited his fate. We may mention here that Mr. Rowen made a most able defence of the prisoner but the evidence was so overwhelming that he failed to avert the sentence of capital punishment."

THE WAR.

From Pretoria it is announced, but not officially, that Com. Delarey has surrendered, with some 1000 men. He was entrenched on some hills to the north of Potchefstroom, and was surrounded by Lord Methuen's division, consisting of three brigades of mounted infantry and artillery. The only condition granted was that he and his men should not be deported to Ceylon. Four guns, many horses, rifles and ammunition were included in the surrender.

Lord Roberts announces that the City Imperial Volunteers have left Pretoria for Capetown, where they will embark on Sunday, arriving at Southampton about the 27th. Preparations for their reception are already being made in London, and her Majesty is expected to come to review them.

The Dutch war vessel "Gorderland" is expected at Lourenço Marques in a day or two. The only passengers it will be allowed to take are Mr. Kruger, his wife (already better in health than her grandsons, and his private secretary.

Near DeJagersdrift (date not stated) the Boers attacked a British convoy of 22 wagons. Of the 60 men who guarded it, 48 were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and 12 escaped. The Boers are also stated to have derailed a military train at Pan station, with the result that 5 men and an officer were killed and 18 men wounded.

From Pretoria is reported the surrender of Com. Dirksen.

Lord Wolseley has published a notice in all the London papers imploring the public not to offer drinks to the troops returning from campaign, as it would be specially deleterious in their present state of health.

At the Congress of the Peace Societies in Paris, motions were presented specially condemning the attitude and conduct of Great Britain in the war, but were eventually withdrawn without being voted.

British Hospital.

Hospital Report for the month of September, 1900.—
Patients remaining in Hospital, 31st Aug. 8.—Admitted during September, 18.—Outdoor Patients 4.—Total, 30.
Patients discharged during September, 13.—Died, 1.—Remaining in Hospital, 30th Sept. 12.—Total 26.
Deaths: Carlos Ferrari, Italian, 45, entered July 30, died Sept. 10, Valvular disease.
Thanks are extended to Messrs. Hervey, James Sanders, Malcolm, O. Nuttall, J. Farrell and Dr. Young for illustrated papers, Rev. S. F. Handcock for flowers; Mr. W. H. Denstone for books.

SUNDRIES.

—THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.—The result up to date is given as follows, 207 conservatives and unionists, 43 liberals, 23 nationalists, 3 socialists, —LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.—
Library is early in the field with a selection of this useful publication for 1901.

—CHINA.—Shanghai-Kuang has been occupied by forces from the allied squadrons, by way of ensuring communications between Peking and the Coast. One message says that the 10,000 Chinese occupying the place made a desperate resistance, and there was a general bombardment in which all the vessels took part. Another message says that there was no resistance, the Chinese troops evacuating immediately on the first intimation by the British commander, who acted under instructions from Count Waldersee. —As regards the peace negotiations, the usual imbroglio continues. France is making a proposal, the exact terms of which have not transpired, and Italy is also coming forward with a proposal, her ideas being more pac-

GAS STOVES

ETC.

See the Gas Company's

ANNOUNCEMENTS

on this page and next.

ific than those of the other Powers. Any agreement seems as far off as ever.

—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY THREATENED.—A message from New York states that the Chicago police have discovered an elaborate anarchist plot against President McKinley, the first clue to which was found among the papers of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert. The two principals were two Italian anarchists named Guido and Moresca, who went to New York as staff of the "Wilhelm II." and have been arrested on their arrival. Some other arrests have been made, but the police decline to give details yet. Special precautions are being taken for the safety of the President.

—SUICIDE.—Leprandi (or Legrande) the defaulting cashier of the Galveston Agency in Buenos Aires, has committed suicide in an inn at San Martin, where he had sought refuge. Gambling is said to have been the cause of his ruin. He leaves a wife and young family.

—UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.—According to a computation of the *New York Herald*, Mr. McKinley has some 258 votes assured for his re-election to the Presidency, and his opponent Mr. Bryan can only count on 175, there being some 20 votes doubtful. Thus the former is certain of a majority in any case.

—BEETHOVEN CONCERT.—The stormy weather somewhat detracted from the attendance at the Beethoven Concert given by the Beethoven Society on Wednesday evening, but in other respects the customary success was fully attained. The most striking item was Weber's Concerto for the piano, splendidly rendered by Madame Gucci, with orchestral accompaniment. At the close of the talented pianist received a very hearty ovation. The orchestra, always under the skillful direction of Sr. Perez Badia, gave an excellent rendering of the several numbers of the programme, which, however, do not call for separate mention. We understand that before long the Society will give the closing Concert of the season, in the Solis Theatre.

—MAILS.—The R. M. S. "Nile," bringing London dates to about September 15, is expected tomorrow morning. We believe that Mr. W. Galway returns in this vessel.

—FORGED LOTTERY TICKETS.—On Wednesday it was discovered that several lottery agents had been swindled by two men who cashed a number of forged tickets of the Caridad Lottery drawn on Sept. 23, for prizes of \$100 and under. The discovery was made by one of the agents accidentally following the men into another shop, where he noticed that they presented tickets bearing numbers coinciding with some they had just cashed in his shop. For some strange reason, the men were allowed to escape with restoration of the money, instead of being at once handed over to the police as they should have been. It is believed that the tickets were forged in Buenos Aires, the numbers being added after the extract had been published.

—MARRIAGE.—The marriage will take place to-morrow of Miss Sofia MacEachen to Sr. Guillermo Torres. The couple will reside in Buenos Aires.

—SENTENCE.—Reversing a previous acquittal, the Superior Tribunal has passed sentence of twelve years imprisonment on the woman Elisa Rodriguez, for being concerned in the brutal murder, with robbery, of Virginia Rodriguez da Silva, committed at Olimar Chico, in December, 1898. Nothing is said about the other guilty parties, so we suppose they have escaped justice.

—THAT VISIT.—It was announced yesterday that the Brazilian President Dr. Campos Salles would arrive at Buenos Aires on the 24th and leave on the 30th, cutting short his visit for state reasons. It is quite possible, however, that there may be yet another postponement, for the news has just arrived that he has been taken into mourning by the murder of his brother, Col. Diego Campos Salles, at Anapolis, on Wednesday. No particulars of the crime have transpired.

LONDON NOTES.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Sir George Robertson, who presided over the Geographical Section of the British Association, at Bradford, yesterday, delivered an address on the political and commercial importance of the national and social advantages of improved means of communication between the different portions of the British Empire. The Zoological, Mechanical Science, and Mathematical

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

GOSPEL TRUTH

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

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161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

Science Sections also held meetings.

Continuing their meeting at Huddersfield, yesterday, the Trade Union Congress refused to pass a resolution moved by Mr. Ben Tillett, calling for the institution of a Court of Compulsory Arbitration in trade disputes. A resolution was adopted demanding the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, so as to include all accidents in all trades and occupations both on land and sea. A resolution was passed urging the importance of carrying the appeal in the Taff Vale picketing case, if necessary, to the House of Lords. It was decided to make Old Age Pensions a pressing subject at the General Election.

No fresh cases of plague have occurred at Glasgow. A Norwegian trawler has arrived at Aberdeen with one of the crew ill. The man has been isolated, but it is hoped that the disease is not plague.

The estate of the late Archdeacon Furse has been valued at £19,594 gross.

David Boston Don Watson, described as a merchant, and the son of a Scotch provost, was at the County of London Sessions yesterday charged with obtaining £100 by fraud from Eva Goldring. The hearing was adjourned.

Her Majesty's Theatre reopened last night with a revival of "Julius Caesar." Mr. Tree appears as Marc Antony, and Mr. Tabor succeeds the late Mr. Franklin McClay in the part of Cassius. Miss Lena Ashwell appears in the place of Miss Evelyn Millard as Portia.

Centuries were scored by Tyldesley and Denton in the match between North and South at the opening of the Hastings Festival. The Northern team had made 402 runs for the loss of eight wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Oct. 4, 1900.

There was heavy movement in Mortgage Bank shares to-day, but all other values were very dull. Prices a little uncertain, but not moving from yesterday's level. Sales as follows.—*Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series*, \$5000 at 66.40 end of month. *Treasury Certificates Debt*, \$21,600 at 66 cash, 65.90 end of month. *Deferred Debt*, \$1611 at 15.90. *Brazilian Loan*, \$6000 at 69.50. *Cedulas A*, \$3000 at 49. *Interior Debt*, \$1000 at 56.60. *Mortgage Bank*, 1790 shares at 13.50 cash, 13.60 and 13.70 closing 13.60 end of month, 13.70 end of Nov. *Consolidated Debt*, \$63,450 at 48.60 and 48.50 cash, 48.60 end of month. No London quotation.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank	Comercial
London 90d/s.	51 1/8-1/4	51 3/8-7/16
Paris 90d/s.	5.34	5.38-3/4
Antwerp 90d/s.	5.35-36	5.39-40
Germany 90d/s.	4.34-35	4.39-40
N. York	0.98	—
Italy	5.63-64	—
Spain	6.78-80	—
Brazil	23.700	24.000
B. Aires.	1 pr.	par.

Business Notes.

The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$12895 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$1576 on account of the 5% Loan service.

Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 234.80 and closed at 233.80.

Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 10 to 10 1/16 d per milreis. Jerked beef 66 1/2 to 1100 reis per kilo. Stock, 1,740,000 kilos.

London, 4. Private rate of discount 4 1/8 per cent Wheat 31s-3d. Linseed 51s. Maize 21s.—Antwerp. Wheat 17.875 francs, linseed 33, maize 11.825. Wool, class B, 3.77 francs for Nov., 3.82 for Feb.

The saladeristas of the Cerro and Paso de los Toros have signed a convention not to commence their regular slaughtering until Nov. 15, making allowance however for some engagements of live-stock already made. This, which will not be pleasant to ganaderos, is on account of the crisis in the Brazilian market, it being rash to make consignments at the present moment.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 4, 1900.

Gold, cash, 234.10.
Do. end of month, 234.20.
Cedulas H. Nacionales, cash, 78.20.
Cedulas 8%, Prov. cash, 13.70.
Do. O, cash, 13.50.
Emprestio Popular Interno, 1898, cash, 73.90.

Do. 5 and 6 of Oct., 73.90.

Do. end of month, 74.30.

Banco de Italia, oro, tmsw, 108.

The "Eolo" and "Paris" sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Oct. 4, 1900.

—Str. Saturno from Asuncion, 90

pass.

—Str. Labrador from Salto, 8 pass.

—Str. Medoc from Bordeaux, for B.

Aires.

—Str. Sirio from Genoa, 34 pass.

for B. Aires.

—Str. Bellaisa from Tocopilla.

—Str. Bellevue from B. Aires.

—Str. Kelvindale from New York.

—Str. E. Barrozo for B. Aires.

—Str. Guarani from Paranaaguá.

—Str. Saturno for Asuncion.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. EOLO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.15 p. m.

—The str. LABRADOR will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above.

—The str. METEORO will leave TO-DAY for Rio Grande and intermediates to Rio Janeiro. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 2.30 p. m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. BRESIL will leave Oct. 6 for Rio Janeiro, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p. m.

—The str. BELGRANO will leave Oct. 9 for Tenerife, Vigo, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 p. m. on the 8th.

Note.—In addition to the hours mentioned above, letters for all these steamers will be received, without extra charge, in the Adana Kiosk until the P. O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.

Steamers to arrive.

OCT.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
5	Bellena	English	New-York
5	Brantles	English	Liverpool
5	Nile	English	Southampton
6	Lynx	English	New-York
6	Raphael	English	Liverpool
6	Abydos	German	Valparaiso
6	Méjico	Spanish	Valparaiso
7	Lombardy	English	Liverpool
8	Olbia	French	Marseilles
8	Calabro	Italian	Genoa
8	Granada	German	Hamburg
8	Oriana	English	Valparaiso
9	Honorius	English	New-York
9	Italia	French	Marseilles
9	Newton	English	London
9	Pelotas	German	Cherbourg
10	A. Courbet	French	Havre
10	Savaria	Italian	Genoa
12	Mark	German	Southampton
12	Atlantique	French	Bordeaux
14	Orellana	English	Liverpool
15	Itaura	German	Valparaiso

Steamers to leave.

OCT.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
6	Bresil	French	Bordeaux
6	Etana	English	New-York
6	Abydos	German	Hamburg
6	Méjico	Spanish	Liverpool
7	Alasca	French	Marseilles
8	Oriana	English	Liverpool
8	D. di Genova	Italian	Genoa
9	Belgrano	German	Vigo
9	Tacuman	German	Santos
10	Medoc	French	Bordeaux
13	Nile	English	Southampton
18	Heidelberg	English	Antwerp
14	Orellana	English	Valparaiso
15	Itaura	German	Havre

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA BETWEEN SORIANO AND CANELONES.
Every Night at 8.45. Sundays and Holidays, special performances for families at 8 p. m.

Grand Variety Company.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a furnished room, in family house. Apply Calle Cerro 53, alias.

TO LET, furnished rooms with balcony to street for single gentlemen or married couple. English family. Apply Calle Yaguaron 323, between 18 de Julio and Colonia.



BUCHANAN'S WHISKY

Special Scotch

As supplied to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Permanent Stock in and out of Bond.

This Whisky is the best imported in South America, and the most largely accepted and generally consumed throughout the world.

On sale in all the Hotels, Cafés, Confeiterias, Almacenes, and by the

Sole Importer in this Republic

HIPOLITO GARCIA

128, Calle Cerro, Montevideo.

NOTE—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

PRINCE LINE.

Regular line of steamers between London, Antwerp, New York, Brazil and the River Plate.

SAILINGS OF STEAMERS.

HIGHLAND PRINCE

Left New York, Sept. 8.

Accommodation for Passengers. Fare to Rio and Santos, \$30.

For further particulars apply to

CHRISTOPHERSEN Bros.

P. Christophersen,

Montevideo Piedras 142.
Rosario, San Lorenzo 869.
Bahia Blanca, Albia 167.
Buenos Aires, Cuyo 249.

"Norton" Line of Steamers

AGENTS:

NORTON AND SON,

NEW YORK.

MANAGER:

BUCKNALL NEPHEWS

LONDON.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo,

ETONA

October 6th.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class

Passengers.

For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents:

WILLIAMS & Co., MISIONES 58.

And at Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 267, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York

Bucknall Nephews, 22 Crutched Friars, London, E. C.

TO LET. Good rooms, with board, in the house of an English family, central situation. Apply No. 100, Calle Buenos Aires.

TO LET. Furnished rooms, facing street, for single gentlemen or married couple. Board, with or without lodgings. Apply, Calle Cerro 158, altos.

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

TO LET, APARTMENTS, furnished, for single gentlemen, in house of an English family, with or without board. Highly recommended. Apply Plaza Zabala 89 a.

Genuine English Boots

FOR GENTLEMEN.

MADE BY CLARK AND SONS,

OF KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

SOLE AGENTS:

ZARATE, IBARRA & Co

Calle Rincón 111.

Sales Wholesale and Retail.

Montevideo High School

FOR BOYS

Calle San José 310

The arrival of Miss Estella C. Long M. D., graduate of the University of Michigan, and late teacher in the High School of Albion, Michigan, U. S. A., has afforded the much desired opportunity for reorganizing this School. The institution now offers to parents superior educational advantages for their boys, according to the most modern methods of instruction.

On the 1st October the school will begin work with a new programme and under new auspices, and an able staff of teachers.

Rev. Geo. P. Howard, Manager.
Estella C. Long M. D., Principal.

141 ITUZAINGO | 586 FLORIDA
Montevideo | Buenos Aires

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT

IS STILL THE

CHEAPEST & BEST ILLUMINANT

Enormous & still increasing Sales.

ANOTHER REDUCTION
in the price of the Apparatus & Mantles

New assortment of Globes and

SPECIAL "JENA" CHIMNIES

MONTEVIDEO GAS CO. LIMITED

25 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342.

J. MUDD & CO.

COAL IMPORTERS

Steamship and General Commission Agents.

Depots at Buenos Aires,

La Plata (Grand Dock), Rosario and Montevideo.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MANN, GEORGE DEPOTS, LD.

London and Cardiff.

Contractors for supplies of Coal at all Ports.

NEW RIVER SMOKELESS STEAM COAL

Shipped by the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Co., New York and Newport News, Va. Port of Shipment, Newport News, Va.

A large stock of Best Cardiff Steam and House Coal always on hand. N. B.—Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only at taking their supplies from J. Mudd and Co. are free of Entry and Wharf dues. Steam Tugs at all Ports.

Calle Piedras, esquina Guaraní, Montevideo.

Reconquista 264, Buenos Aires.—Grand Dock, La Plata.

Rosario: calle San Lorenzo 1009.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Liverpool, The River Plate, Valparaiso

With a monthly call at Port Stanley.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Orissa

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: T. Taylor R. N. R.

8th October, 1900.

for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice or Saint-Nazaire and Liverpool.

Oropesa

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: H. W. Hayes

20th October, 1900.

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice or Saint-Nazaire and Liverpool.

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

FOR THE PACIFIC

Orellana

Captain: R. Archer

14th October, 1900.

for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Iberia

Captain: A. J. McWatt

