

The Montevideo Times

ESTABLISHED 1888.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1903.

No. 4046.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

- A**LFRED B. HILL, L. D. S., AMERICAN DENTIST. Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Calle Camaras No. 163, Montevideo. — Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
- D**R. MACARTNEY, THE AMERICAN DENTIST, No. 162A CALLE RINCON, CORNER OF CAMARAS.
- G**UILLERMO E. HILL. — The American Specialist in Crown and Bridge Work, Dental Parlours, Itzaingó 161, Plaza Matriz.
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25 DE MAYO 1903

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The Montevideo Times

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EDITOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR
W. H. DENTON.

Notice to Subscribers.

Camp and Foreign Subscribers are respectfully informed that all subscriptions for the period ending Dec. 31, 1902, are now due and they will greatly oblige by paying the same at their earliest convenience at this office or through our recognized agents.

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, JANUARY 9, 1903.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1903.

Saints Julian and Basilina.—Napoleon III died, 1873.—James Hannay died, 1873.—9 days past, 356 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Representatives scored another no-quorum on Wednesday. The Senators were not even convened.

The Permanent Commission sat on Monday. The sub-committee presented its Report on the Minute of Communication re the Colonia election. Dr. Vasquez Acevedo proposed that it should be considered summarily, but as this was not carried, it was decided to discuss it to-day, Friday. There was no further business.

According to some of our contemporaries, a motion of a more conciliatory character will be presented and probably approved in the Permanent Commission to-day, thus allowing the question to drop. The angry discussion raised over the affair is already dying out, though yesterday's *Nacion*, with its usual want of judgement, strives to keep it alive by a somewhat intemperate and threatening article, to the effect that the tone of the Permanent Commission was "openly seditious," and that the approval of the Minute would be an act of direct hostility to the Executive that might lead to unpleasant consequences, and call for energetic measures on the part of the Government!

As the Permanent Commission, whether right or wrong in its judgement, only exercises its constitutional prerogative in controlling the acts of the Executive, such language is this is entirely out of place, and cannot be too strongly deprecated. It is not the first time, however, that Sr. Cuestas, in his messages or in the columns of the *Nacion*, has shown himself unable to distinguish between political opposition, or even ordinary difference of opinion on a contentious point, and sedition, and has expressed the belief that he is justified in suppressing it by violent and arbitrary measures.

The report was circulated yesterday that the Executive was about to forward a Message closing the extraordinary sessions of the Chambers. In view of the parliamentary inactivity of the last few weeks, and of the fact that the Wines Bill has hopelessly blocked all other business in the lower Chamber, the step would not be unjustified, especially if it implies—of which we are not certain—the saving of legislative salaries for a few weeks. In this case, it is also said, the ordinary sessions, which should commence on February 15, will be opened earlier than usual—though, if we are not mistaken, the date of the opening, like that of the presidential election, is fixed by the Constitution and cannot be changed.

Another rumor to which some of our contemporaries have given repetition, or have invented for the occasion, is to the effect that Sr. Cuestas is incubating violent measures to make his will prevail in the approaching presidential election; the said measures consisting of the discovery of another pretended "conspiracy," leading to the arrest of some of the principal members of the opposition, who would be kept out of the way until the election was over, and the intimidation of the rest of the world by a display of military force. It is hardly necessary to say that such a course would be outrageously unconstitutional, and would almost infallibly lead to ulterior, if not immediate, trouble. The story is probably nothing more than a malicious invention, but unfortunately the attitude and language of Sr. Cuestas of late have not been such as to inspire confidence, and this makes the tale to a certain extent plausible. In fact, certain minor movements of troops ordered in the

last two or three days, including the sending of a detachment of 100 men to bivouac at the Cerro, are cited by our contemporaries as the opening of the plan.

It is stated that the Technical Office of the Port Works does not approve of any of the tenders presented for carrying out the drainage works, as opened last month, and will advise the Executive to issue a call for fresh tenders.

With regard to the presidential problem, there is still no novelty worth mentioning, though some development seems to be expected from the meeting of "colorado" legislators to be held today. The nationalists, it is said, in view of the dilatory movements of the colorados, are beginning to consider the advisability of openly declaring in favor of one of the candidates, thus bringing matters to a head, and will hold a meeting next week to discuss the step.

Payment of the local obligations for the month of December will be commenced by the Office of Public Credit tomorrow.

MEAT ONCE MORE.

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the butchers came to an end on Wednesday evening, having lasted just three days, and yesterday the sale of meat was resumed under normal conditions. This was mainly due to the intervention of the President of the Republic who, personally to members of the Municipality, and through the Prefect of Police to the Butchers' Committee, represented the serious inconveniences that would be suffered by the people, and especially by the poorer classes, by a further prolongation of the strike. As a result of this, and of a mutual interview, the butchers agreed to resume the sale of meat, and the Municipality agreed to "reconsider" the clause that was the origin of all the trouble, it being understood that it will be substituted by certain sanitary dispositions which the butchers will not resist. It is also said that Sr. Arce will resume his post as Municipal Director of Slaughter-Yards, and that Dr. J. L. Heguy will resign the presidency of the Municipality, as he considers that the "moral authority" of the Board has suffered in the conflict.

The affair has thus ended happily, not having lasted long enough to cause serious public inconvenience. We cannot help thinking, though, that the trouble might have been entirely avoided if the Municipality had shown a less arbitrary disposition in the first instance. Its intentions in this, as in other matters, were doubtless good, but it should remember that reforms which attack long-established customs and trade interests are sure to provoke conflict and resistance when introduced in too sudden and arbitrary a manner, as in the present case. The present Municipality is afflicted with an exaggerated idea of the extent of its authority and a desire to do too much at once; and the consequence is that it does as much harm as good, and interferes excessively and unreasonably, to the detriment of the general public and of many trade interests. The butchers, we know, have good reason to complain of this excessive interference, as an example of which may be cited the absurd and practically prohibitive restrictions placed on the sale of veal and pork, preventing the use of two universal articles of meat-food; and, with regard to pork, impeding the development of what should be an important and valuable industry. A Municipality that acts thus, proves the enemy, rather than the protector, of public interests. In the present instance, there is no doubt that it has suffered a defeat, and that public sympathy was against it, and we hope that it may profit by the lesson and learn to employ its authority with more judgement and moderation.

THE MEANING OF WAR.

London, Dec. 5.

A non-party meeting to consider the question of peace was held last night at Kensington Town Hall. Canon Hensley Henson presided, and on the platform were the Vicar of Kensington, the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, Miss Frances Thompson, of Liverpool, and others.

The Chairman said that the close of a great war, when bellicose enthusiasm was sobering down and the disastrous results were beginning to be faced, was especially a time for considering the importance of peace. This was a non-party meeting, and he came there to advocate peace, although he had been one of those who considered with great reluctance that the late war was one from which we could not shrink. War was no longer the game of kings and statesmen, but the outcome of great, blind popular forces which drove kings and statesmen against their will. So that at a time like the present they should especially seek to educate popular sentiment. Wars nowadays were never strictly inevitable. The day would never come again when religion could be accepted by

Christian nations as a reason for war. And dynastic interests pure and simple would never again precipitate a war. When a war had ceased to be a matter of conscience and descended to the level of a matter of argument, it ceased to be inevitable. And wars were now enormously costly, and tended more and more to inflict disaster on the whole world. There were many forces now making for peace; international commerce, colonization, and the blending of races, literature, education, and the diffusion of sound economic doctrine, and, above all, Christianity. It was necessary that as Christians they should seek to remove the calumny against foreign nations, and the mutual ignorance which provided the mass of inflammable material that led to war.

Miss Frances Thompson contended that the substitution of war for justice as a means of settling disputes was opposed to common sense, to economics, to humanity, to morality, and to Christianity. War gave the victory to the side which had most money and power, rather than to the side which was right. In private life we had long got rid of this method of dealing with disputes. The late war had cost us £250,000,000, which would make a pile of £5 bank notes two miles high. It had cost 22,000 lives to this country, and 70,000 men had been invalided home, 17,000 being unfit for work for the rest of their lives. Some of them were said to be able to undertake slight duties, but who would engage the halt and the maimed in these days of fierce competition? What misery had been introduced in countless homes! War was wholly opposed to morality.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne thought if Christ had consented to destroy the Samaritans by fire the disciples would have been proud of the achievement, and boasted of the number of the slain. War made justice impossible. Some people said great arguments were a guarantee of peace—although the late war was said to have been undertaken because the Boers piled up armaments. But if it were true that armaments were a guarantee of peace that meant that peace was the outcome, not of goodwill, but of fear and suspicion, that every other nation was regarded as an enemy.

Canon Pennefather (Vicar of Kensington) said he thought every Christian should use his influence on public opinion in the direction of peace, and to get others to see that every reasonable means should be employed before there was recourse to arms. War could only bring loss, grief and the desolation of many hearts. He hoped that arbitration might be tried in all possible cases.

Labour in America.

New York, Dec. 9.

The British Trade Union delegates again attended in force the meeting of the Civic Federation to-day, when quite a variety of topics were discussed. When the question of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes came up for consideration it was found that that form of interference was objected to by the representatives both of labour and capital. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the well-known historical writer, made an interesting speech, in the course of which he outlined a scheme for the compulsory investigation of the causes of industrial disputes by a tribunal representing organized public opinion, such tribunal to be summoned by the President of the United States as occasion arose. Mr. Barnes, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (London) said he appreciated the principle of the scheme, which he generally approved.

Professor Commons, of Syracuse University, where he formerly occupied the Chair of Sociology, argued that the limitation of output was as prevalent here as in England. He uncompromisingly declared that the opposition to piecework and apprenticeship and the demand for a minimum wage and shorter hours were all so many forms of restriction of industrial freedom. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, declared with much forcible emphasis that the division of labour in the United States had so killed the system of apprenticeship that skilled workmen had to be imported from Europe, and particularly from England, where specialisation was less minute. This statement was vigorously applauded by the British delegates, who, ever since they came to this country, have been much struck with the extent to which Englishmen are employed as foremen and overseers in American workshops.

SUNDRIES.

—**WEATHER.**—The weather yesterday continued oppressively hot. Rain clouds hovered about, especially at midday, so a change should not be far off.

—**TRAVELLER.**—Among the passengers by the P. S. N. Co's "Oroniano," due in this port tomorrow, is Mr. W. S. Caine, liberal M. P. for Camborne, who is on his way home from a visit to the West Coast. Mr. Caine is a leader and an authority in the House of Commons on temperance questions, the liquor traffic, and kindred topics, and he is also

a mighty man among the Good Templars, a temperance organisation that has many adherents in the River Plate. We have great pleasure in acceding to a request to extend a salute to Mr. Caine, through the columns of our paper, in the name of the Good Templars and their Lodges in Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

—**DEATH.**—We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Thursday evening, after a brief but severe illness, of the well-known insurance agent Sr. Carlos Behrens. The deceased gentleman was equally esteemed in commercial and in social circles, and his death whilst still in the prime of life has caused a mournful impression. He leaves a widow and five children to lament his loss. The funeral, which took place at the Central Cemetery yesterday afternoon, was largely attended.

—**CRIME.**—The first serious crime of the new year was committed on Wednesday afternoon in a small eating-house (*fonda*) at Penarol, the actors being two workmen employed on the Central Uruguay Railway, whose names are given as Juan Serretti and Santiago Errano (or Evans, possibly Evans). High words arose between them—it is said that they were old enemies—and Errano attacked Serretti with a large triangular auger or drill that he appeared to be carrying, with which he stabbed him twice in the groin, inflicting highly dangerous wounds which will probably prove mortal. The malefactor was promptly arrested, offering no resistance. To make matters worse for Serretti, the ambulance in which he was being taken to the Hospital, came into collision with a driver's cart, shaking him severely, and causing it to be delayed for half an hour.

—**THE QUARANTINE PLACQUE.**—On account of the increase of yellow fever in Rio Janeiro, usual at this season of the year, the health authorities have resolved to increase the quarantine—which they humorously call "sanitary observations"—on vessels thence from 24 to 48 hours, which will no doubt highly delight the parties interested in the Flores Island Lazaret. Two cases of bubonic pest having been reported from Rio Grande, it is probable that quarantine will also be declared against that port; two cases, in the eyes of our sapient health authorities, being equivalent to an epidemic, or at all events sufficient to afford a pretext for the quarantine of which they are so deeply fond.

—**DEATH.**—The death has occurred in the British Hospital of William Wilson, N. American, aged 59, widower.

—**DEATH.**—The friends of Mr. W. Meikle jr. will condole with him on the death of his infant son, which occurred on Tuesday, at the age of 25 months.

—**THE CATTLE TRADE.**—We quote the following from the *B. A. Herald*:—"The question of the re-opening of British ports to Argentine live-stock appears to be now only a matter of a few days. The Argentine Minister of Agriculture has, we understand, already drafted the new rules and regulations as passed by Congress with regard to the sanitary inspection of live stock; and further, we understand it has been decided to issue a decree naming the countries which will be debarred from importing live stock to this country, in accordance with the provisions as declared by Great Britain. Once this is done we must expect to see the British ports re-opened, which will undoubtedly cause a great movement in our local market."

—**ENGLISHWOMAN ELECTED J. P.**—America has gone one better than the rest of the world again by electing a woman justice of the peace. The selection was made at the recent election by the Wyoming electors, who pitched on Mrs. Mary Anna Garrett, late of Birmingham, for the honour. Mrs. Garrett is a woman of forty-nine, who has been a resident of the district electing her for sixteen years, during which time she has acted as postmistress, as notary public, conducted a large and successful ranch, and founded the town bearing her name, which has just returned her to office. Even before leaving England in 1884 she took a great interest in politics, and after removing to America became one of the champions of woman's rights, playing a prominent part in the fight for the franchise finally extended to Wyoming women in 1890.

—**ON THE FLOOR.**—It is an old story, but it will bear retelling. Mr. Keir Hardie adheres for the most part to the small cap—a cross between the cap known as Scotch and the kind of tight-fitting cap a workman wears when he is starting for work in the bleak early morning. It was this cap which led to a little incident, which M. A. P. recalls. Mr. Keir Hardie, on the opening day of the Session, came down to the library of the House of Commons to consult some books. "Are you working here, mate?" queried a friendly policeman at the Palace Yard Gate. "Yes." "On the roof?" "Which was undergoing repairs at the time." "No—on the floor."

—**OUT OF THE MUD.**—"Ethel," said Mrs. Subbabs, sternly, "after that young man had said 'good-night' to you on the porch last

evening I heard several sounds like kisses!" "Yes?" replied the girl, demurely. "Oh! I know! What you heard was the noise he made pulling his feet out the mud as he walked down the path."

"SUBSCRIBER'S COPY."

NOTICE.—All copies of this paper issued for distribution to subscribers are stamped with the words "SUBSCRIBER'S COPY" in red ink, at the head of the front page. Copies thus stamped are not for sale, and if any copy thus stamped is offered for sale in the streets by newsboys or others, it has been stolen and should not be purchased.

LONDON NOTES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

The King, Queen, and Princess Victoria left Euston at 3.50 yesterday on a visit to Earl and Countess Howe at Gopsall Park, Leicestershire. The journey was made in the train de luxe specially constructed for their Majesties.

The House of Lords was occupied yesterday with the discussion of the Education Bill in Committee. Most of the amendments proposed were rejected, but on Clause 4 one moved by Lord Goschen giving an option as to religious instruction in school, college, or hostel was adopted.

In the Commons, the Militia and Yeomanry Bill was taken at the morning sitting. So strong was the opposition that that part of it relating to the Yeomanry was abandoned by the Government, the Bill being then read a second time. At the evening sitting, the resolution on the proposed grant of £600,000 for the completion of the Uganda Railway was debated in Committee, and carried.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Keigley last night, said that in the Education Bill the Government had missed a great opportunity of unifying education and making things equal for all men, to the extent of giving equal opportunities. It was a Bill which played such pranks with their dearest and most treasured traditions as no Bill within their recollection had done. For the opportunity of carrying such a Bill he blamed to a large extent the Liberals who were led away by martial feelings, in 1900. Quite apart from the cost and the slaughter of the war, there were serious evils arising from indifference to home affairs, which were manifested in the bread tax, the sugar tax, and the effects of the Brussels Sugar Convention.

The report of the House of Commons Committee on Shipping Subsidies was issued yesterday. Its general tone is marked by caution. Commercial skill and industry are regarded as greater factors than subsidies in shipping development. If subsidies are necessary, the Committee think they should only be given on certain conditions, which are set forth in detail.

Sir Nigel Kingscote was yesterday chosen President-elect of the Smithfield Club and Prince Christian was elected President for 1904.

It was stated at the annual meeting yesterday that the sum collected on the last Hospital Sunday, £62,669 12s. 7d., was the largest amount realised in any year since the establishment of the fund. The collection next year was fixed for the 14th June.

A coroner's jury at Liverpool yesterday found that Colonel Thomas Lamb, who shot himself on board the Canard liner *Etruria* on Sunday morning, was temporarily insane when he committed the act. Singular letters were read.

Mr. Justice Grantham drew the attention of the grand jury at Guildford Assizes yesterday to the readiness with which some doctors certified that prisoners were insane at the time they committed their offences, and to the difficulty resulting therefrom.

On the hearing of the Hartopp divorce case being resumed yesterday, before Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury, three cabmen deposed to having driven Sir Charles Hartopp and Mrs. Sands to various places together. Sir Charles, in the witness box, emphatically denied these statements, declaring them and those of Mrs. Sands' former servants that he had been at her house to be absolute lies.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

The House of Lords held another long sitting yesterday, discussing the Education Bill in Committee. There was an animated passage of arms between the Bishop of Manchester and the Earl of Rosebery as to the condition of Voluntary schools and the bargain the Church had made with the State. The Keonoy Slaney clause was transformed, and other changes were made, but the Committee stage had not been concluded when the House rose.

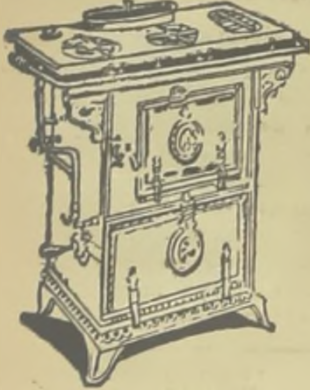
In the House of Commons yesterday the London Water Bill was considered at the Report stage. The amendments which had in substance been agreed upon, slightly altering the constitution of the Water Board, and modifying the provisions of the Bill in other particulars, were adopted.

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NOTE.—Practical Demonstrations of Cooking by Gas will take place every Monday from 2 to 5 p. m. in the Exhibition of National Industries, Calle Buenos Aires No. 225, between Camaras and Itzingo.

The Bill passed the Report stage, and the third reading was then taken, the twelve o'clock rule having been suspended that the debate might be concluded.

At Skipton yesterday Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in opening a bazaar in connection with the Liberal Club, deprecated the idea that the Liberal party were blind to true Imperialism in the protection of British interests in every part of the world. Referring again to the Education Bill, he paid a tribute to the Bishop of Hereford for the courageous attitude he had adopted in the House of Lords in regard to that measure.

Debate on the subject of «Home Rule All Ronds» took place at the National Liberal Club last night. Sir Robert Reid was amongst the speakers. We ought, he thought, to attach as nearly as possible the subordinate bodies to the supreme controlling authority at Westminster.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a meeting at Croydon last night, dealt with the incidence of war taxation. He declared that the payers of income tax suffered most heavily of all. In 1860 direct taxpayers paid 37.8 of all taxation. To-day they paid 51.7. It was absolutely fair that the working classes should bear a share of the cost of the war, which they had supported, and which they believed to be just.

An interesting discussion took place at the meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Commerce yesterday regarding rural depopulation. Several speakers referred to the housing aspect of the subject, while Mr. Digby Collins content that the farm lad should be taught manual dexterity, as men skilled in thatching, shearing, and milking did not want to leave the country for the towns.

At the annual general meeting of the Danlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, held yesterday, the Chairman (Mr. Du Croc) stated that the policy of reducing the price of tyres, entered upon last year, had been justified, but only through the extraordinary economies introduced into the manufacturing processes.

A conference of the representatives of miners and coal owners was held yesterday at the Westminster Palace Hotel to discuss the question of an eight-hours' working day. The meeting did not, however, result in any mutual agreement, the employers maintaining that the principle of an eight-hours' working day from bank to bank was impracticable.

Mr. Denis Kilbride, ex M. P., was sentenced at Maryborough yesterday to eight calendar months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for inciting persons unknown to murder Major-General Meares.

Mr. Alderman Strong, at the Mansion House yesterday, sent for trial the nine men who are charged with forging Bank of England notes or with having such notes in their possession.

Ulrich von Rodewald, described as a pensioned lieutenant in the Prussian Army, was charged at West London Police Court yesterday with attempting to murder a cabman by shooting him with a revolver in the West-end. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mrs. Sands yesterday gave evidence in the Hartopp divorce suit, before Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury. She absolutely denied all the statements which had been made with reference to herself and Sir Charles Hartopp. One of the witnesses called on behalf of that gentleman was the Duke of Devonshire. The evidence was concluded, and Mr. Rufus Isaacs was addressing the jury on behalf of Mrs. Sands when the Court adjourned. In the Rugby County Championship yesterday, at Richmond, Surrey beat Midland Counties by 27 points to 5 points. Mr. A. O. Jones fractured his collar bone. The Canadian Rugby team has arrived at Liverpool.

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COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Jan. 8, 1903.

Business to-day was barely moderate, mostly in Consolidateds. Prices fairly firm, though a fraction lower than on Wednesday. Sales as follows:—

Treasury Certificates Debt, \$40,000 at 80 and 80 1/2 end of month, 79 1/2 and 79 1/2 end of Feb.

Mortgage Bank, 150 shares at 16 cash and 16 1/2.

Consolidated Debt, \$132,410 at 55 1/2 cash, 55 1/2 and 55 1/2 tnm, 56 end of month, 55 1/2 end of Feb. No London quotation.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank.	Commercial.
London 90d/s.	51 13/16-7/8	52 1/16-1/8
Paris 90d/s.	5 41/42	5 45/56-46
Antwerp 90d/s.	5 41/42	5 45/56-475
Germany 90d/s.	4 40/41	4 44/45
N. York	97 1/2-98	—
Italy	5 36/38	—
Spain	7 10/15	—
Brazil	20 700	20 900
B Aires,	1/2 dis.	nom.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$8016 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$979 on account of the 5% Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 227.30, and closed at 227.40.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 11 11/16 to 21 32/4 per milreis.

—Antwerp 8 Wool, class B, 490 francs for Feb., 4.95 for May.

—Wool busy and firm. Sales from Station 203,600 kilos at \$3.10 to \$3.20 per 10 kilos. From deposit S. & B. Balparda have placed 100,000 kilos at \$3.15 to 3.65, cross 2.90.

—Wheat active, prices firm for old but weak for new. Sales, old 61 bags at \$2.65, new 1495 bags at \$2.20 to 2.45, video 1.90, all without bag. Maize quiet but firm. Sales for consumption at \$1.65 to 1.70 with bag.

—The str. «Soldier Prince», arrived yesterday from New York, brought \$500,000 American gold, consigned to the London and R. P. Bank.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 8, 1903.

Gold, cash, 227.40.
Do. end of month, 227.40.
Cedulas G, Nacionales, cash, 93.
Do. H, cash, 85.

Do. end of month, 85.50.
Do. end of Feb., 85.80.
Cedulas 8%, Prov., cash, 15.40.
Do. J, cash, 15.50.

Emprestito Interno, 1891, cash, 87.20.
Do. end of month, 87.30.
Emprestito Popular Interno, 1898, cash, 87.20.

Consolidada Interna 1894, cash, 93.
Fondos Publicos 1893, cash, 84.40.
Muelles y Depositos de La Plata, (oro), cash, 5.25.

Do. end of month, 5.25.
Do. end of Feb., 5.30.
Catalinas, oro, cash, 12.00.
Do. end of month, 12.10.
Mercado Central de Frutos, (oro), cash, 125.00.

Banco Español, cash, 183.00.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Jan. 8, 1903.

—Str. Venus from Buenos Aires, 222 pass.

—Str. Comercio from Salto.

—Str. Sarmiento from Asuncion, 16 pass.

—Str. Santa Fé from Rosario.

—Str. Heinefeld from Bremen.

—Str. Soldier Prince from New York.

—Str. Marajó from Pará.

—Str. San Antonio from Villa Concepcion.

—Str. Venus for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. COLOMBIA will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 5.15 p. m.

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

OTHER DATES

—The str. CHILI will leave Jan. 10 for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m.

—The str. SANTOS will leave Jan. 11 for Vigo, Boulogne and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 a. m.

—The str. ORELLANA will leave Jan. 11 for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, La Pallice and Liverpool. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 7.30 a. m.

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

Steamers to arrive

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
9	Horace	English	Liverpool
9	Algerie	French	Marseilles
10	Orellana	English	Valparaiso
10	Caravellas	French	Dunkirk
10	Holopes	English	Liverpool
10	Magdalena	English	Southampton
10	Cap Frio	German	Hamburg
11	Porto Alegre	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
12	Denderah	German	Valparaiso
12	Ammon	German	Valparaiso
12	Bellevue	English	London
13	Tukarina	English	Wellington
14	Caillaud	English	New York
14	Brittany	English	Liverpool
15	Westphalia	German	Hamburg
15	H. Mary	English	Liverpool
15	Neustria	French	Genoa
17	Liguria	English	Liverpool
17	Schönburg	German	Bremen
17	Bresil	French	Bordeaux
17	C. di Torino	Italian	Genoa
18	Roland	German	Bremen
18	Mera	German	Valparaiso
18	Raeburn	English	Liverpool
21	Montevideo	English	Glasgow
21	H. Grange	English	London
22	Provence	French	Marseilles
23	Boaria	English	Valparaiso
23	R. M. Cristina	Spanish	Genoa
24	Danube	English	Southampton
24	Cordilleras	French	Dunkirk
25	Montevideo	German	Antwerp
25	Sirio	Italian	Genoa
26	Antonina	German	Genoa
27	Deutero	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
30	Cordillera	French	Bordeaux
31	Wittekind	German	Southampton
31	Tijuca	German	Cherbourg

Steamers to leave.

JAN.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
9	D. di Genova	Italian	Genoa
9	Borkum	German	Vigo
10	Chili	French	Bordeaux
10	Orellana	English	Liverpool
11	Hyades	English	Antwerp
11	A. Baudin	French	Dunkirk
12	B. Monarch	English	New York
12	Denderah	German	London
12	Ammon	German	Havre
13	Turkiana	English	London
14	Perseo	Italian	Genoa
15	Schleswig	German	Vigo
15	Asuncion	German	Dunkirk
16	Harmodius	English	Liverpool
17	Magdalena	English	Southampton
17	Liguria	English	Valparaiso
18	Mora	German	Marseilles
19	Algerie	French	Valparaiso
21	C. di Torino	Italian	Genoa
23	Caravellas	French	Dunkirk
23	Iberia	English	Liverpool
24	Bresil	French	Bordeaux
25	Cap Frio	German	Rotterdam
29	Roland	German	Antwerp
31	Provence	French	Marseilles
31	R. M. Cristina	Spanish	Genoa
31	Cordilleras	French	Havre

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA.

International Company of Variety Artists.

Constant change of programme.

Performance nightly at 9 p. m. Sundays and Holidays at 3 p. m.

Popular Prices. Entrance 20 cts. Gallery 10 cts. Reserved seats 30, 20 and 10 cts.

BUCHANAN WHISKY

Special Scotch

As supplied to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Permanent Stock in and out of Bond.
This Whisky is the best imported in South America, and the most largely accepted and generally consumed throughout the world.
On sale in all the Hotels, Cafés, Confectioneries, Almacenes, and by the
Sole Importer in this Republic: HIPOLITO GARCIA
128, CALLE CERRITO, MONTEVIDEO.
NOTE—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

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Regular line of Steamers between Antwerp, New York, Brasil and River Plate;—And

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Regular Line of Steamers
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CALLE RECONQUISTA 242-250—BUENOS AIRES
CALLE SAN MARTIN 599, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE—CALLE SOLER 131 BAHIA BLANCA.

Telegraphic Address, «Christoph.»

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ENGLISH LADY desires re-engagement. English, French, elementary German, good music and singing, and drawing. Address «B», this office. Jan. 23.

SITUATION WANTED.—An English University Graduate (young), desires post as Secretary, or other occupation, where thorough English and Spanish would be useful. Typewriting, practical business and commercial experience, energetic and capable, good correspondent. Apply by letter «T. C. D.» this office.

TO LET, Furnished Apartments for single or married gentlemen, with or without board, moderate prices. Highly recommended. Calle Cerrito 278.

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

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

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

ONLY TO BE HAD AT
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ENGLISH CHEMIST.

Collard & Bowers celebrated Butter-Scotch.—Best Indian and Ceylon Tea, recommended to good drinkers, 80 cents the lb.—Cadbury's Chocolates.—Sparklets for making Soda-water.—Pure Fruit Syrups & Cordials for summer drinks.—Large Stock of Drugs and English and American Patent Medicines.—Ladies' Sanitary Towels.—Fine assortment of Pears' and Alkinson's Goods.

Professional Department attended especially by Mr. O. Cranwell.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 215—MONTEVIDEO

Amateur Athletic Association of Uruguay.

Notice.—It is proposed to hold a meeting of Delegates of Clubs affiliated to this Association on Thursday, January 15, 1903, at 126 Calle Sarandi, at 5.30 p. m., to elect new Committee and transact general business.

Wm. Galswey, President.

North American Academy
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CALLE DURAZNO NUM. 371

(BETWEEN

CALLE SALTO AND TACUAREMBÓ.)

ESTELLA C. LONG, M. D.
PRINCIPAL.

The Salvation Army.

Calle Olimar 30.
Montevideo.

Donations of food, clothes and money will be thankfully received for work among the poor.

Persons needing workmen by the hour, day or permanently, should send to the above address, when every effort will be made to supply promptly.

Cheques can be sent direct to the London and R. P. Bank, made payable to Brigadier S. Maidment or Ensign Hornand, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to Ensign Boraund, Calle Olimar 30.

J. MUDD & CO.

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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.

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With a monthly call at Port Stanley.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Orellana

Captain: W. C. Poole

10th January, 1903,

for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice and Liverpool.

Iberia

Captain: A. J. McWalt

23rd January, 1903,

for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice and Liverpool

FOR THE PACIFIC

Liguria

Captain: Lindsey Hay

17th January, 1903,

For Sandy Point, Port Stanley (F.I.) Coronal, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

California

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: F. E. Kite

1st February, 1903,

For Sandy Point, Coronal, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. «California», «Panama» and s.s. «Orellana» will not take

