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The Montevideo Times

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The Montevideo Times

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W. H. DENSTONE.

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The Montevideo Times
MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 8, 1899.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899.

Conception B. V. M. - Sir George Birdwood born, 1832 - 342 days past, 23 to the end of the year.

Holiday.
Today being kept as a church and general holiday, THE MONTVIDEO TIMES will not appear again until Sunday morning next.

POLITICAL NOTES.
The Senators sat on Wednesday. The Bill from the Representatives conceding a pension of \$2,400 the year was put in discussion. There was a considerable debate as to whether it was constitutional for the Representatives to initiate such a Bill during the Extraordinary Sessions. This was finally settled by the Bill being shelved as unconstitutional. An identical proposal from the Executive was then brought forward, and was immediately sanctioned in full without opposition. Having made this sacrifice to a question of form, the Chamber then gave final approval to the Bill authorizing payment of the balance due to Luther and Co. for port surveys. Discussion in detail then ensued of the Law of Licenses (Patentes) for the interior for 1899-1900. After another discussion over questions of form, the Bill was approved with some verbal amendments. The sitting then concluded.

As the 10th falls on a Sunday, payment of the local obligations for November will commence by the Office of Public Credit on Monday next.

Yesterday's *Siglo* refers once more to the scandalous delay in discussion of the Budget for 1899-1900, presented to the Chambers seven months ago. It recalls that, from January 1st the additional import duty, raised to 3%, has to be assigned to the Port Fund, and unless the administrative economies planned by the Executive come into force at the same time, the result will be a serious deficit. It therefore urges the Chambers to correct the present anomalous financial situation by sanctioning the Budget at once - whether that of the Executive or that of the Committee is of little importance - and without wasting time in sterile debate over details. The doing of this will not only put the financial situation on a clear and correct basis, but will contribute to relieve the prevailing depression. In any case, if there is any intention of sanctioning the Budget until near upon the end of the financial year to which it should apply, it will be quite impossible now to enter into a close discussion of details, and this must therefore perforce be left to the next occasion.

The *Siglo* also touches on the question of the census, and suggests that, since the Government has excluded Montevideo from the census, the Municipality should undertake to supply the omission, and commence by appointing an honorary popular Commission for the purpose. The idea seems to us to be well worth consideration.

THE FUTURE OF ARGENTINA.
(B. A. Standard, Dec. 6.)

The Argentine Republic has an area of 2,885,620 square kilometers, or, say, 1,110,000 square miles, and it contains a population not exceeding 4,500,000, being about four persons to a square mile, while Great Britain has over 35 to the square mile and Belgium over 800. Comparison in this respect with these long settled centres of commerce and manufacturing industry is perhaps scarcely fair, but in the United States of North America we find a country with many points of similarity to Argentina, both possessing every variety

of climate and soil, extensive ranges of mountains, great forests and rivers and a long sea coast, and in their national existence there is a difference of only a little more than thirty years. The superficies of the United States is 3,602,000 square miles, or about three times that of Argentina, but the population is 70,000,000 or sixteen times greater. This difference in the rate of growth of population is partly attributable to the fact that the possession of mines of coal and iron near the seaboard has made the United States a great manufacturing country, while the Argentines during the first half of the century depended upon their herds of cattle for their existence, being too busily occupied in civil wars to be able to devote themselves to any other industry, till Scotch and Irish immigrants taught them sheepfarming, and about twenty years ago other immigrants showed them that the land was capable of producing wheat. Cattle, sheep and grain are now the staple products of the country, but it has valuable timber and minerals in abundance which will be the source of wealth to future generations. The development of the riches of the country must, however, be a very slow process unless a considerable change should take place in the character of its population, by a great influx (peaceful or otherwise) of people of a more energetic race. The vast territory of this Republic will not be allowed to remain unpopulated, and the Argentines of Spanish race will not retain their domination over it unless they throw off the enervating habits of the present day. An article entitled "The future of Argentine Nationality" in the December number of *La Salud* is directed to this point. In it Dr. Davison reminds us that imperial Rome succumbed to the barbarians because she became enervated and degraded by excess of riches; he points to Paris as being under the domination of an enervating and relaxing spirit, and warns the Argentines, who flock to the capital and enrich it at the expense of the provinces, that the true ideal of a people does not consist in the acquisition of material riches, but in the highest moral, mental and physical education, in default of which it is destined to be absorbed by others more worthy of directing the destinies of humanity. He justly condemns the effeminate bringing-up of boys in Buenos Aires, the want of athletic games for them and their habit of smoking, which impels the free expansion of the lungs, predisposes to pneumonia and tuberculosis and degenerates the physique; also the idleness and dissipated habits of the young men of well-to-do families; the absence of stimulus to work; the neglect of Science and Art and the excessive luxury in the manner of living. Dr. Davison arrives thus at the sad conclusion that in this centre of population, which is acquiring a disproportionate importance compared with the rest of the country, in which the future of Argentine nationality is being elaborated on a great scale, there exist real and positive conditions which are exercising a powerful depressive influence on the development of the physical organization, the expansion of the intelligence and the elevation of the moral character of the youth of the Nation.

Life Insurance Held Sinfal.
CHICAGO EVENING POST.

It is a strange and perplexing conclusion to which the conference of eighty ministers of the German Lutheran Church, recently in session at Mount Olive, appears to have committed itself. The problem was the relation of life insurance to God's written word, and the answer that such insurance is sinful, and therefore to be avoided by the faithful and devout. The conclusion is absurd because founded on incorrect premises. It is true, as the ministers held, that "money and goods can be rightly obtained in three ways only by work, by gift, or by inheritance" - but it is not true that money obtained by life insurance cannot be brought under any one of these heads. Consider briefly the objections *seriatim*.

"Life insurance is against the First Commandment because it takes a man's trust off God and places it on the insurance company." If this were admitted, it would follow that fire insurance was also opposed to the First Commandment, and that all savings institutions and all provision for the future were sinful and wrong. Does the man who saves for old age or sickness take his trust off Providence? Our old friend Tolstoy would answer in the affirmative; but the Mount Olive conference did not go to such lengths. It was bound to establish a distinction between savings and fire insurance on the one hand and life insurance on the other. This it failed to do. To the insuring of homes they advanced no objection, doubtless because without insurance no credit could be obtained - a good, practical reason, but inconsistent with the principle laid down.

The second reason is that life insurance is against the Eighth Commandment, because the beneficiary gets something not paid for, therefore stolen; and the final reason is that the Tenth Commandment is also violated because the investor in life insurance covets something not his own. These alleged objections, like the first, apply

with equal force, if any force be in them, to the insurance of farms and homes against flood, fire, and tornado. If the one is sinful, so is the other. But, in truth, neither is contrary to the highest religious and ethical injunctions. Policy-holders are simply members of a voluntary co-operative association. The co-operation may be direct and formal, as in the case of friendly societies, or it may be indirect, as in the case of insurance companies managed for the holders by directors and officers. No policy-holder "covets" something for nothing, since none wishes to die or to have his property destroyed. The insurance is designed to prevent loss and to provide for misfortune; it is simply another species of saving. Those who get more than they have paid in, or whose families get more, cannot be accused of "stealing," because the agreement is voluntary. The excess is therefore, properly to be considered a "gift" from the fellow members, and gifts are admittedly a lawful way of obtaining money or goods. From whatever point of view it is considered, the conclusion of the conference is illogical.

THE WAR.

There was a tremendous outburst of Anglophobia in a number of the telegrams appearing yesterday, and it was easy to see from what source they were inspired. The family likeness between them, also, was truly remarkable. Some of the statements they contained were really wonderful and did credit to the imagination of the inventor. The Boers are slowly but surely driving the British out of South Africa; the British losses have been enormous, the real extent being concealed by the War Office; the British forces have been decimated in nearly every encounter; the British armament is much inferior to that of the Boers which is of the latest and most advanced description and is constantly supplied by their allies in Europe; the British Commander-in-Chief has been forced to acknowledge that the Boers are a greatly superior enemy to what was anticipated and the British forces are inadequate to cope with them (this is a gross perversion of a speech recently made by Lord Wolseley); the Dutch only regret they cannot send an army to fight for their brother Boers, but anyhow are convinced that this war is the beginning of the end of the British Empire; the British defeats are being received with the greatest joy in Russia, France, Germany, etc., and so forth through a long screed the rest of which our readers may easily supply for themselves now they know the style. We suppose, there is a certain class of readers simple enough to be deluded by telegrams of this class, but we are not among the number.

Having thus dealt with the rubbish, we will try and pick out what serious news there may be left.

Sir R. Buller communicates that he is convinced the official statements issued at Pretoria concerning the Boer losses conceal the real numbers. After Lord Methuen's first battle at Belmont 80 Boer dead were counted on the field, though the Pretoria telegrams spoke of only 34; in General Joubert's assault on Lady-smith on Nov. 4, some 800 Boers were killed; in the later combat at Willow Grange the Boer losses were 30 killed and 100 wounded, but in both cases the Pretoria telegrams gave much lower figures.

There is an accumulation of contradictory and even irreconcilable messages referring to affairs in Ladysmith, and it is impossible to discern which are reliable. Some of the messages represent the bombardment as increasing in fury and damage, the garrison greatly distressed, and the Boer forces closing in and preparing for a definite assault before the arrival of the relief expedition. Other messages represent the situation in Ladysmith as continuing to be satisfactory, the bombardment doing little harm, the Boer forces retarded to 800 yds and retreating northward. Where the contradictions are so apparent, it is useless to repeat details. The falsity of some of the messages is obvious as they mention General Gatacre as with the relief expedition and make other absurd confusions of names and places. The blunders even appear in messages alleged to be official.

According to an official message - one of the genuine ones, we think - the people at Estcourt have recovered their animation and returned to work or reopened their shops and factories. The railway is being repaired with great activity. Some of the residents whose loyalty is suspected are closely watched. On Tuesday morning a party of Boers tore up the railway near Chivelly but fled under the fire of a British patrol. Numerous groups of the Boers are retreating towards the frontier.

The War Office has received the news that General Joubert is ill and has retired to Volksrust. His place in command of the forces besieging Ladysmith has been taken by General Schalk. Another version is that he is suffering from dysentery and has gone to Rustenburg, his place as Commander-in-Chief being temporarily taken by his relative Burger, a member of the Executive Council, who has already determined to take Ladysmith by assault (more easily de-

termined than done). Anyhow, this contradicts the tale of yesterday that Joubert had recaptured Estcourt.

A statement appears that Ladysmith is running short of provisions and the troops have been put on reduced rations.

By way, we suppose, of counteracting the report, still circulating, that the siege of Mafeking has been raised, the Berlin papers have published the tale, alleged to come from London, that the capture of Mafeking by the Boers was announced by placards in Dundee (which is in Boer occupation) on the 29th. No reliance can be placed on this.

From Modde River it is telegraphed that Col. Scott Turner was killed in a sally from Kimberley, directed against a Boer encampment at Carters Farm, on Nov. 28, and his column lost 22 killed and 24 wounded. The Boers occupied the hills between Modde River and Kimberley. The latter continued all well and in no danger. Flash signals were exchanged nightly. Lieut. Crispin of the Northumberland regiment had been wounded whilst on patrol duty. The losses in the garrison at Kimberley from the bombardment, up to the 28th, were only 7 killed and 22 wounded. Boer prisoners taken at Modde River confirm that there were serious discussions among the Boer Generals over the conduct of the campaign. There have been serious cases of disobedience of superior orders by chiefs of columns, and there is an entire want of discipline in the Boer forces. Vigorous preparations were being made for the move forward (we thought this had already commenced).

A force of 1500 Boers has occupied Stenberg (this may mean Steinsberg, direct west of Molteno). The statement sounds antique. On the other hand, the Boer forces at Molteno are said to be retiring to Dordrecht, to the east, where they have cut the telegraph. General Gatacre's division was reported at Patterskral on the 31st.

The Canadian contingent arrived at Capetown on Wednesday, and had an enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. Adalbert Hay, son of Col. Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, has been appointed to the U.S. Consulate in Pretoria, and will shortly leave thence via London. There is still a mystery about the withdrawal of Mr. Macraem from the Consulate.

According to a Washington telegram, Mr. Mason has presented to the U.S. Senate a resolution expressing sympathy with the Dutch Republic in the war. Discussion was deferred.

The "Sumatra" with 133 wounded officers and men has arrived at London. She left the Cape on Nov. 15.

Cricket.

There will be an all day match, commencing at 10.30 a. m., at the Blanquenda field to-day between the M. V. C. and a Navy Team. We are unable to give the names of the latter, but the home Club will be represented by Messrs. Adams, Drever, Ellery, Cooper, Wright, Stanham, Macaulay, Rathbone, R. Moor, M. Moor and Poole (captain).

On Sunday next the M. V. C. C. will play a match against the C. U. R. C. C.

SUNDRIES.

The event of to-day will be the opening of the bathing season, equally at Pocitos and Playa Ramirez. Special trains will be run, bands will play, and the ceremony of "blessing" the waters, so indispensable as a safeguard against cramps, shark-bites and other calamities, will be carefully performed by competent and experienced professional blessers. When this is done, not even the most timid need fear to bathe. We may add that the benefits of the blessing extends to both sexes, all ages, all creeds, and even to those that have no creed at all, so it is of the most complete and comprehensive character obtainable, and, like the other advantages offered by the bathing establishments, fully up to date. What can one wish for more?

We are almost rash enough to predict fine weather, though it has been rather unsettled for the last three days; in any case it is pretty sure to be hot.

The annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday Schools (Spanish Section) and their friends will take place at Villa Colon to-day.

The Championship Athletic Meeting of the Argentine Clubs will be held at Flores to-day. Messrs. Alexander, A. J. Davie and Sanderson have gone over from this side to compete in various of the events.

The second trial of the wife-murderer Angel Dassori took place before the Tribunal of Appeal on Wednesday. In the first trial, a few weeks ago, it will be remembered that the jury returned a scandalous verdict according to which the intention to murder was not proven, besides adducing other absurd and immoral extenuating circumstances, and the cowardly assassin escaped with the inadequate sentence of only five years' imprisonment. Fortunately the second trial the jury has rejected these revolting sophisms, and found him fully guilty with only the extenuating circumstance of previous good conduct, (though this also had been better omitted for his conduct had been that of a heartless scoundrel) and the Court passed a well-deserved sentence of

25 years' imprisonment. We are glad to see this shameful miscarriage of justice thus promptly remedied, and hope that the same view will prevail in the third trial, if there is one.

The annual picnic of "Asado con cuero" of the Central Uruguay Railway Cricket Club will take place at Peñarol on Sunday next. We have to thank the committee for a courteous invitation to be present.

We learn from Buenos Aires that the "Sun" Fire Assurance Company, for which Messrs. Christopherson Brothers are agents in this Republic, has purchased for \$430,000 Argentine the splendid site at Calle San Martin 15/23, in Buenos Aires, and will spend as much or more in building itself Offices, worthy the importance and standing of the Company.

The Message of President McKinley, read at the opening of the U. S. Congress on Tuesday, contained nothing very startling, and was more or less a quiet and dignified exposition of a situation satisfactory in general, and entirely peaceful except for the lingering conflict in the Philippines. It records the cordiality of the Union with Germany and Great Britain and calls attention to the strict neutrality observed by the United States in the conflict between the British and the Boers. It says that the United States will retain its sovereignty over the Philippines but that the government of Cuba will be placed in the hands of the natives after the complete pacification of the island. It also urges the necessity of completing and opening the Nicaragua Canal. The President further expresses his satisfaction at the evergrowing prosperity of the country and warmly advocates the retention of the gold-standard. He then advised the replacement of the greenbacks by gold and also pointed out, as a sign of progress, the extension of the naval power of the United States. The Message is mainly occupied with purely domestic affairs.

Recent mails have brought out an obituary of the late Captain Drenning who for a number of years was connected with the well-known Lamport and Holt firm. It reads: - Captain Edward Brabazon Drenning was marine superintendent for a period of 23 years of the well-known firm of Lamport and Holt. It was only in the early part of this year that Captain Drenning retired from the more active work in which he was engaged, on which occasion the office staff and all those in his own department joined together to present him with an illuminated testimonial expressing the sense of esteem and affection in which he was held and of their regret at his retirement. His employers had also well recognised that, although to some extent growing physically disabled by age, he was still in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties, and had retained him, so to speak, as a consulting expert. As often happens, however, when the strain of a constant occupation is removed, a paralysis of the nervous system sets in, and Capt. Drenning succumbed to this on the night of Monday Oct. 30th last. The position he held of Marine Superintendent involves the highest integrity, a keen sense of duty and discipline, and a kind appreciation of the character and conduct of those coming under his immediate control, and upon whom devolves the responsibility of so much life and property, also in the selection of others to succeed them. In all these characteristics Captain Drenning was pre-eminent, and his manner and tact were such as at the same time to combine a feeling of esteem and respect among his subordinates almost approaching to affection. Messrs. Lamport and Holt were especially fortunate in their selection of Captain Drenning, who has also left behind him an example being followed by his successor in the office.

The P.S.N. Co's "Oratava", bringing London dates to about Nov. 18, is expected this afternoon, and will sail tomorrow morning for the West Coast.

We learn from Buenos Aires that the wedding of Mr. John Brown, of the rising firm of Mackinnon and Brown of that city and Glasgow, to Miss Alicia C. Stearn, sister of Mr. Fred Stearn, ex city commissioner, or as his more familiar friends call him, "El Ingles", will take place to-day at the residence of the bride's parents in Buenos Aires.

A presentation is to be made to Mr. W. H. R. Nicholson, by the Buenos Aires Choral Union, as a token of gratitude for the great services he has rendered as Honorary Musical Director. This is his last term, owing to his retiring from the musical world, so the members, and the general public also, have the opportunity of showing their appreciation of his many efforts in favour of the charities of Buenos Aires.

His Holiness the Pope is confined to his bed with a severe cold, but his doctors state that there is no present cause for alarm.

Mr. Chamberlain's indiscreet speech at Leicester has provoked a number of the Paris papers to violent and provocative attacks on England, their evident object being to stimulate hatred and even incite war. French internal politics and the struggle between catholicism and protestantism seem to be mixed up in the affair. The *Freunde* says that the Pope is behind the anti-British cam-

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ON PAGES 2 AND 3

paign, his desire being to launch all

Europe against Gt. Britain.

—We call attention to the announcement that the vessels of the N. Zealand S. Co. have resumed their calls at this port, on their homeward journey. The next will be the "Wakanui," due about Dec. 22.

—After quoting the scathing articles that recently appeared in the *Review of the River Plate* on Flores Island, and which were also reproduced in our columns, the *Rio News* adds the following on its own account:—"We have been waiting for someone to describe fully this relic of the middle ages, and we are inclined to believe that the hour has struck. The Flores Island quarantine station is supposed to be a protection against the admission of epidemic disease, but in reality it is a filthy, pestiferous establishment far more to be feared than any of the diseases it is designed to keep out of Montevideo. It is administered by rapacious speculators for the profits it will yield, and its tender mercies are entrusted to a crew of half-savage subordinates who respect neither sex, nor age, nor physical condition, nor personal rights. The unfortunate passengers are treated like prisoners and their property is damaged and destroyed with impunity. And all this in the holy name of sanitary protection! How much longer will the commercial nations of the world submit to this outrage? If there is no way to stop these useless quarantines, then surely the Uruguayan government can be compelled to treat travellers with decent attention, and can be made responsible for all charges and damages. As we have urged again and again, every nation imposing quarantines should bear all the costs, and until this is done abuses will continue to exist."

LONDON NOTES.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, M. P., First Commissioner of Works, speaking at Dover last night, said the present war was not of our own seeking. It was forced upon us by the insolent inhumanity of the Boers. We had no desire to interfere with the independence of the South African Republic so long as they maintained the conditions under which the independence was granted. At the same time we were determined that Boer independence should not mean Dutch ascendancy. There had never been any division in the Cabinet.

Mr. Brodrick, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking last night at Guildhall, paid a tribute to the capacity and civility of General Sir George White, and expressed pleasure at the idea that shortly, for the first time in the history of our campaigns in South Africa, British and Boer would meet face to face on equal terms.

Lord Coleridge presiding last night at the House Dinner of the Eighty Club, delivered an address on the Transvaal question. He did not believe, he said, that the war was inevitable, and he declared that to his mind the greatest patriot in the British Empire was Mr. Schreiner. So far as he could gather from the tone of his dispatches, Sir Alfred Milner was going on the wrong lines. He was trying to work the English idea in the Cape, and in the manner in which he had treated Mr. Schreiner he had taken up a position extremely dangerous to the Empire.

An urgent plea on behalf of the Widows and Orphans Transvaal War Fund was made at the half-yearly meeting of the London Congregational Union, last evening, at the Queen's Hall, by the Rev. W. P. Williams, who also appealed urgently for the Twentieth Century Fund. Other speakers were Dr. Horton, the Rev. Andrew Mearns, the Rev. Eynon Davies, and Mr. C. W. Toms.

The Speaker of the House of Commons was, yesterday, made an honorary freeman of Carlisle, to his Parliamentary representation of which town for thirteen years he made proud reference in the course of returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him. At the luncheon at which he was subsequently entertained he addressed himself to the duties and aims of modern municipalities, especially with regard to commercial enterprise.

Ian MacLaren (the Rev. Dr. Watson) preached in the City Temple yesterday afternoon, as a preliminary to the eighth annual meeting of the Metropolitan Federation of Evangelical Free Churches. This gathering took place in the same building in the evening, under the presidency of the Rev. F. W. Bourne. It was announced that the Federation had decided to hold a mission for the whole of London during January, 1901, and it was hoped that the Evangelical Federations outside the Metropolis would follow

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The Only Company in the Republic that has a Local Board or can accept Proposals at once without reference to Head Office. Absolute Security—Liberal rates. Bonus additions already declared exceed £6,000,000 Stg. Next Division of Profits 15th November 1900 in which all who assure during current year may participate.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:

B. LORENZO HULL 161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

the example in February of the same year.

After deciding to make no alteration in the language of the conditions affecting Sunday concerts, the London County Council yesterday resolved to reintroduce next Session its Bills to acquire the undertakings of the eight water companies, and to bring a new supply from Wales. Attention was drawn to representations at Olympia of battles between the Boers and the British, the Chairman of the Theatres Committee remarking that it would be open to anyone to take exception thereto at the forthcoming sessions for granting music and dancing licences.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Dec. 7, 1899.

Business to day was dull enough, and almost confined to Consolidateds. Prices made an ineffectual effort at recovery, but eventually closed weak, as they opened. Sales as follows: Extraordinary Loan, 2nd Series, \$42,000 at 62 cash, 62.30 and 62.20 end of month. Liquidation Debt, \$2300 at 81. Mortgage Bank, no sales. Consolidated Debt, \$196,460 at 46.80 and 46.90 closing 46.80 cash, 46.90 and 47 end of month, 47.40 and 47.50 end of January. No London quotation.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank.	Comercial.
London 90d/s.	52 7/16-7/8	52 15/16-53
Paris 90d/s.	5 49-50	5 55-56
Antwerp 90d/s.	5 50-51	5 58-59
Germany 90d/s.	4 47-48	4 52-53
N. York	0 97 3/4	—
Italy	5 78-79	—
Spain	6 80-82	—
Brazil	35 350	35 650
B. Aires.	2 1/2 dis.	2 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$3929 on account of the Consolidated Debt, and Railway guarantee service and \$1702 on account of the 5% Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 231.70 and closed at the same. —Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 7 to 6 31/32 d. per milreis.

—London, 7. Wheat 24-9d. Linseed 39s. Maize 16s-3d. —Antwerp. Wheat 13.75 francs, linseed 25.50, maize 9. Wool, class B, 6.30 francs for January, 6.35 for April. —Wheat dull and very weak. Some 2500 bags sold \$2.00 to 2.05 obtained with difficulty for good to superior, 2.10 for special. No demand for inferior classes, 1.90 to 1.95 ruling. Maize rather weak. Quotations, for consumption 1.35 to 1.45 with bag, for distillery 1.35 without bag. —Wool continues weak, due to the high exchange ruling. 860 bales fine sold from barraca for export at reserve price. 45,000 kilos fine from Porongos and Florida sold from deposit at \$5.40. Other sales some 73,300 kilos at \$4.15 to 5.00 per 10 kilos, according to class.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 7, 1899.

Gold, cash, 232.20. Do. end of month, 234. Cédulas 8 1/2 Prov., Mon., 10.80. Consolidada Municipal, 1891, end of month, 98.50. Consolidada Interna, 1884, cash, 82. Empréstito Popular Interno, 1898, fin de mes, 72.50. Consolidada de Santa Fé, 1893, cash, 47.5. Banco del Comercio cash, 98. Nuevo Banco Italiano, cash, 104. Reduccion Argentina, (Preferida oro, cash, 96. The "Eolo" and "Paris" sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Dec. 7, 1899.

—Str. San Martin from B. Aires, 66 pass. —Str. Montevideo from Salto, 50 pass. —Str. Hilariis from Liverpool. —Str. Kumara from Wellington, for London. —Str. San Martin for Asuncion.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for Buenos Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5.45 p. m. —The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above. —The str. ARGENTINA will leave TO-DAY for Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 3 p. m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. M. S. CLYDE will leave Dec. 9 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m. —H. M. S. PEGASUS will leave Dec. 9 for Port Stanley. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 6.15 p. m. —The str. VENEZUELA will leave Dec. 9 for Las Palmas, Barcelona and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a. m. —The str. PROVENCE will leave Dec. 9 for Tenerife and Marseilles. Correspondence G. P. O. till 9 a. m. —The str. LUXOR will leave Dec. 10 for Bahia and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 3 p. m.

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

DEC.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
8	Cynthia	English	Liverpool
8	Paraguay	French	Havre
9	Espagne	English	Marseilles
9	Orotava	English	Liverpool
10	Halle	German	Bremen
11	D. di Genova	Italian	Genoa
11	T. uca	German	Hamburg
11	Luxor	German	Valparaiso
12	Mascunomo	English	Liverpool
12	La Plata	English	Southampton
12	Queen-land	English	Antwerp
13	Modestia	German	Valparaiso
13	Calabro	Italian	Genoa
14	Phidias	English	Liverpool
14	Merida	English	New-York

Steamers to leave.

DEC.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
8	Arroyo	English	Capetown
8	Newlyn	English	New York
8	Belagio	English	Dunkirk
8	Argentina	German	Valparaiso
9	B. nn	German	Antwerp
9	Orotava	English	Valparaiso
9	Provence	French	Marseilles
9	Venezuela	Italian	Genoa
9	Clyde	English	Southampton
10	Cynthia	English	Antwerp
10	Holopos	English	Liverpool
10	Hyades	English	Darban
11	Luxor	German	Bahia
11	Rio	German	Hamburg
12	Matapan	French	Bordeaux
12	Modestia	German	Hamburg
14	Osiria	German	Hamburg
15	Georgia	German	Genoa

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA BETWEEN SORIANO AND CANELONES. Every Night at 8.45. Sundays and Holidays, special performances for families a 3 p. m.

Grand Variety Company. Admission, 20 cents Seats, 30 cents and 10 cents.



BUCHANAN WHISKY

Royal Blend Scotch

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 Cerrito, 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.

PERSIAN PRINCE Left New York Oct. 17. EASTERN PRINCE Left London, Oct. 26.

Accommodation for Passengers. Fare to Rio and Santos, \$30. For further particulars apply to

Christopheren Hoos. (Montevideo Piedras 142. Rosario, San Lorenzo, 869. Buenos Aires, Cuyo, 249. P. Christophersen,

«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, NEWLYN New York and Santos, Dec. 11.

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 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York Bucknall Nephews, 22 Crutched Friars, London, E. C.

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

28 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a room for a single gentleman, furnished or unfurnished, in an English family, balconies to the street. Apply Calle 18 de Julio 944. Dec. 22.

TO LET, a furnished room for single gentleman or married couple, English family. Apply, Calle San José 291. Dec. 9.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, two furnished rooms with easy access of the city. Address "X" this office. Dec. 8.

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 39a.

WILSON Bros.

GENERAL CAMP AGENTS.

Cereals and produce on consignment. — Purchases and sales of Camp and Stock in general. — Mortgages, Renting and Valuation of Same. — Materials and Provisions Purchased for Estancias. — Telegraphic Address: "MOUNT." CERRITO 148 — MONTEVIDEO.

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The warrants for the payment of the balance dividend, No 89, of 2%, to 30th of June last, as also those for the North Eastern Railway, may be obtained at the Office of the Local Committee on and after the 1st December prox. from 10 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 5 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

Herbert P. Contes, Secretary to Local Committee.

"A LA CENTRAL"

Boot and Shoe Shop

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Speciality in Boots and Shoes to measure, for ladies, gentlemen and Children, to the purchaser's taste. Recommended by many English Families.

JOSÉ SALETTI & CO.

159 — CALLE CERRO — 159.

Para arneses rotos y para correas reventadas, los usuarios de los sillas de montar, que se colocan y abren con cualquier martillo. No se necesitan abrir agujeros. No necesitan arañar delos. Se venden en paquetes de cajas de una grana, de un solo tamaño ó de tamaño surtidos. Pidase estos Remaches por conducto de cualquier proveedor ó ferretero directamente a los únicos fabricantes de los Remaches bifurcados. Direccion: Bifurcated Rivet Co. 10 Wool Exchange, Londres, E. C. Se solicitan Agentes.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SEE PAGE 4.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The splendid steamer

"MARK"

Will sail on the 23rd November 1899, for

SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME. Through tickets issued for New York via Southampton.

J. R. Schwartz.

Solis 49. Agent.

If you want a good glass of fine old

SCOTCH WHISKY

go to the

"CERVECERIA HELVECIA"

Calle 25 de Mayo No. 262 (opposite the Hotel Central) and ask for

"ASHE'S RESERVE BLEND, R. B."

than which there is nothing finer in the universe.

If you prefer IRISH you can there obtain

JOHN JAMESON'S

to be had nowhere else in Montevideo.

Casimir Fellay, Proprietor.

SATURNO

Beer and Lunch Saloon.

Deutsche Bier, Auschank.

Wines, Spirit, Beers and Cigars

of the best quality.

Sandwiches, Lunch and Cocktails.

Billiards, Rumpsteaks and Hot lunch

at all hours. Hot Sippers.

Free Concerts every Thursday and Sunday at 8.30 p. m.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

HERMANN ABEL.

4 & 5—Plaza Cagancha—4 & 5.

AND CALLE QUEQUAY 216.



Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

Orotava

(TWIN SCREW) Captain: A. J. Cooper 15th December, 1899, for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice and Liverpool.

Orotava

Captain: H. Collins 12th January, 1900, for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Roche) and Liverpool.

Oravia

(TWIN SCREW) Captain: G. Massey R.N.R. 20th January, 11:00, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice, and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Orotava

Captain: H. Collins 9th December, 1899, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Oravia

(TWIN SCREW) Captain: G. Massey R.N.R. 22nd December, 1899, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orellana

Captain: R. Archer 7th January, 1900, for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. «Orellana» will not take second class passengers

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewards.

The Steamers are illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT in the Cabins.

