

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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No. 163, Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
87 pm.

J. O'DONOGHUE, Surgeon-Dentist. Corresponding Member of the
Odontological Society of London. Member of the British
Dental Association, etc. Office hours from 9 to 5. Calle
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81 pm.

FRANCISCO CASULLO AND BROTHER, Dental Surgeons. Specialists
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formed, with or without extraction of roots. Consultations,
9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Calle Andes 206, Corner of 18 de Julio.
822 pm.

CORNELIO VAN DOMSELAAR, Chartered Public Accountant.
Calle Asambleas 86b. Office, Calle Rincon No. 4, attos.
292 pm.

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cooking and wines. Meals à la carte or in pension.
Moderate prices. Next door to the National Bank. 78
Calle Zabala, 73.
804 pm.

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organ of their interests in this Republic, the acknowledged
representative of the community, and the only indepen-
dent English paper ever published here.

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204—CALLE PIEDRAS—204.
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Royal Fire Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £ 8,000,000 stg.
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The Montevideo Times

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Montevideo, Uruguay and Argentine Re-
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Europe and United States 2.00 gold
Do. do one year in advance 14 4 0
Single number 6 cents
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"Libreria Europea" Calle Itazuingo 141, also at the
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No advertisements will be attended
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Sole Proprietor and Editor.
W. H. DENSTONE.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 9, 1893.

INTERFERENCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The question of diplomatic inter-
ference to bring about an end to the
disastrous revolution in Brazil is
certainly the most interesting topic
of the day, but unfortunately all our
efforts have not enabled us to obtain
any more decisive news on this
head than that which we repeated in
our last issue. It would seem, how-
ever, that the South American diplo-
matists have already taken the
alarm, and are already assuming an
attitude of resistance to the threaten-
ed intervention. This, however, may
naturally be expected and might
have been anticipated. We only long
that any resistance on their part may
be met with firmness on the side of
the European representatives, and
that the latter may not be deterred
by want of precedent from taking a
step that has long been necessary
for the welfare of the entire con-
tinent, of civilisation, and of the vast
European interests now concerned
in South America, to say nothing of
the persons and property of their com-
patriots here resident. Should such
a question arise the balance of power
will most certainly rest with the
representative of the United States,
who would probably apply to his
Government for special instructions
in so important a matter, the more
especially as he is a recent arrival at
Rio Janeiro. If the United States
sides against Europe, the case will
probably be lost, but if, on the other
hand, it can recognise the failure of
self-government in South America
and the necessity of intervention or
tutelage, it will certainly be a
policy in its own interests and that
of its subjects—the case will be won.

At present the chief obstacle to
such a course is what is known as the
Monroe doctrine, a doctrine which is
more talked about than known. This
was set forth by President Monroe in
his Message to Congress, as long ago
as December, 1823, but it should cer-
tainly not be taken for granted that a
doctrine which was proper and ap-
plicable then is equally so now, after
the lapse of seventy years. The
South American States were then in
the midst of their struggle for free-
dom from the Spanish yoke, and, as
matters then stood, the undesirability
and impropriety of the interference
of any European power was obvious.
Moreover, the European interests in
South America, outside those of
Spain, were then infinitesimal com-
pared with what they are to-day.
Now, however, the situation is
changed in every particular. The
active and progressive life of the
continent is mainly in the hand of
Europeans, all the States are heavily
in debt to Europe and for most
part have not distinguished them-
selves by any scrupulous punc-
tuality in meeting their obliga-
tions. The self-government and
nominal republicanism of South
American states, after sixty or sev-
enty years trial, has proved a
failure in every case without excep-
tion, every quarter of the continent
is subject to chronic disorder, and
the great and only obstacle to its
progress and development lies solely
in the governments. President Mon-
roe and those who applauded his
doctrine did not foresee this, it was
not to be expected that they would.
But we of the present day, and more
especially we who dwell on the con-
tinent or have relations with it, can
see it, we perceive that the experiment,
though sympathetic enough, has
been an entire failure, and that the
time has arrived for a new departure.
Perhaps President Monroe, knowing
of what the North Americans were
capable, paid the South Americans
the compliment of thinking they
would proceed on similar lines, but
the South Americans have not re-
sponded to the compliment. "America
for the Americans," has a fine senti-
mental ring about it, it is an excel-
lent party cry to catch the ears of the
gallery, but it presupposes a great
deal which is not true so far as the
southern half of the continent is
concerned. When the phrase was

framed it was never imagined that
the Americans—the southern half of
them—would show such an extraor-
dinary incapacity for self-govern-
ment, such inattention to the first
principles of republicanism, such in-
ability in keeping internal order and
in developing and civilising their
lands, such readiness in borrowing
and such tardiness in paying, such
disrespect for the foreign interests
they have involved in their own.
But the mistake is now sufficiently
evident, and therefore the necessity
for a new departure. After all, the
question should not be such a diffi-
cult one to solve. It resolves itself
into a very simple alternative, into a
choice which practically rests with
the South Americans themselves—the
choice as to the position they are
to assume in the category of civilisa-
tion. So far, partly on account of the
Monroe doctrine, partly out of defer-
ence and partly in response to their
own pretensions, they have been
placed on a level with fully civilised
nations, those of Western Europe
and the United States. The question
is, then, have they responded to this
treatment and justified their own
pretensions? We are afraid we
must answer in the negative. They
have some of the externals of civil-
isation, a thin veneer, but when it
comes to the essentials the tale is
different. Their governments are
not stable or orderly, rarely enough
constitutional; the administration of
the law affords little protection to life
or property, nor is the law held in any
respect; they do not meet their debts
in an honorable manner and their po-
litical and financial morality is of the
lowest; they fail to keep their prom-
ises and their guarantees; and in
certain minor matters, such as vari-
ous clauses in their military and
police codes, their institutions are
veritably barbarous. In these things
it may be said they are on the level
of Egypt, Turkey, Morocco or Siam,
without the excuse of antiquity or the
redeeming feature of picturesque-
ness. Surely, then, the solution is
apparent. If the South American
States wish to be treated with the
deference due to fully civilised na-
tions, let them behave as such. Let
them introduce order, respectability
and stability into their politics, hon-
esty into their finances, rectitude
into the administration of their
laws, a higher grade of morality into
all their practices, trustworthiness
into their promises and guarantees.
But if they cannot or will not make
this reform, they must not complain
if they are treated as their behaviour
shows them to be—semi-civilised
nations with whom interference for
the protection of higher interests
is an accepted right. And we
think the United States will play a
better and more consistent part in
the world's eye by accepting this so-
lution and letting the South Ameri-
cans understand their real position,
than by a resistance to interference
which would practically be taking
the side of disorder, instability, de-
fault and inferior civilisation.

United States, Germany, France,
Italy, and Portugal are those which
have agreed to in evence, whilst
those of Chili and Argentina
have protested, and the representa-
tive of Uruguay remains neutral.
This statement, however, should not
be accepted without confirmation. A
Buenos Aires telegram says that the
Argentine Minister has communicated
to his government that this col-
league of other nations have man-
ifested against the supposed diploma-
tic compact. This is unintelligible
unless by "other nations" is meant
solely those of South America. At
the present moment we are quite
unaware whether the bombardment
continues or not. Vague rumours
were afloat yesterday that Peiroto
had resolved to resign, but we could
not trace them to any trustworthy
source.

A London telegram dated Friday
has as follows:—"The Times says,
that Prince Augustus, son of ex-
Princess Leopoldine, and grandson
of Dom Pedro ex-Emperor of Brazil,
who left Bordeaux yesterday for
Brazil, has been summoned by Ad-
miral Custodio do Mello to crown
him Emperor and re-establish the
Empire in the Brazil." We re-
gard this object, not only because
the grandson of good old Dom
Pedro is a weak and not particu-
larly popular youth, but far more
because the Brazilian public men
having once tasted the sweets (?) of
power and of a division of the spoils,
will be loath to relinquish the grasp.
At all events we doubt if a restora-
tion of the monarchy under
such a head would prove any more
stable than the Republic has been.

Sr. Carlos Augusto Carvalho has
been fully appointed Minister of
Foreign Affairs at Rio Janeiro, which
post he has hitherto held in a pro-
visional capacity.

A telegram from Buenos Aires an-
nounces that an expedition in favour
of the insurgent vessels—said to be
the third, though we have heard
nothing of the other two—left on
Sunday, in the Portuguese Steamer
"Cidade do Porto," which has
been given for the purpose by the
proprietors Bechimo and Co.
This vessel takes a number of of-
ficers and leaders of the federal
movement in Rio Grande, amongst
Colonel Pinto, who stole the "Italia"
for the Wan'enkolk fiasco; also
many Chilian Balmacedistas who
have adhered to the movement,
which is said to be organised by Dr.
Barros Cassal. She takes a large
stock of coal and provisions, 1000
Manlicher rifles, 200,000 cartridges,
and six rapid firing cannons. Dr.
Demetrio Ribeiro was expected to
join her here yesterday. Her precise
route is kept secret, but she will
probably first go coastwise to try and
join the "Republica."

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893.
Saints Francis of Borja and Luis
Beltrán. 288 days past, 82 to the end of
the year.

Parliament.
The Permanent Commission sat
on Saturday, under the presidency of
Sr. Montero.

The sitting was entirely occupied
with minor personal matters, of no
public interest whatever.

The Chamber of Representatives
was convoked for Saturday but
there was no quorum and no busi-
ness was transacted.

Fire.
About midnight on Sunday a vi-
olent and disastrous fire broke out in
the lively-stables of Sr. Rafael Ro-
men, Calle San José 287, between Yi
and Yaguaron. The fire commenced
in the back part of the premises and
was well in possession when the fire
alarm was first given. The Fire Brig-
ade arrived with its usual alacrity,
but could do little beyond pre-
venting the flames spreading to the
neighbouring buildings, of
which there seemed some danger.
The stables, mainly consisting
of wooden buildings and partitions,
and containing much combustible
material, were completely destroyed
in less than an hour, the violence of
the fire being aided by the strong wind
blowing, the flames reaching a great
height. One of the stablemen and a
narrow escape, being taken out half-
choked. Some eighteen horses, some
of them of considerable value, and
other domestic animals, were burnt
to death, and several carriages were
destroyed, three being re-cued with
damages. The losses are roughly
estimated at nearly \$20,000. The
stables were insured for only \$6000
in the "Lion" company, of which Mr.
Galwey is agent.

The Brazilian Revolution.
All our enquiries have failed to
elicit any further certain informa-
tion about the important question of
diplomatic interference in Rio Ja-
neiro, nor, indeed, have we received
any direct news since our last. Ac-
cording to an afternoon paper, but
one of no very reliable character, the
representatives of Great Britain,

United States, Germany, France,
Italy, and Portugal are those which
have agreed to in evence, whilst
those of Chili and Argentina
have protested, and the representa-
tive of Uruguay remains neutral.
This statement, however, should not
be accepted without confirmation. A
Buenos Aires telegram says that the
Argentine Minister has communicated
to his government that this col-
league of other nations have man-
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tic compact. This is unintelligible
unless by "other nations" is meant
solely those of South America. At
the present moment we are quite
unaware whether the bombardment
continues or not. Vague rumours
were afloat yesterday that Peiroto
had resolved to resign, but we could
not trace them to any trustworthy
source.

—Gringophobia is prevalent com-
plaint in more that one part of the
continent. The natives hate the Eu-
ropeans because they know the latter
despise many of their semi-civilised
and retrograde customs. The Euro-
peans return the compliment by not
trusting the natives. To not a few
Europeans, to say that a man is a
native is equivalent to saying that
he is not to be trusted. All this may
be explained by the native not know-
ing the European well enough, and
the European knowing the native
rather too well. An excess of expe-
rience on the part of the native
makes him suspicious, a want of expe-
rience on the part of the native
makes him unaware of the inferiority
of his civilisation and standards.
Time may mend the latter. It also
may increase the former.

—Says the Review.—As the
republics forming the North and
South American continents intend
protesting against the so-called arbi-
trary action of England in fixing her
own boundary line between British
Guiana and Venezuela, we think
that all these European countries that
have lent money to the Central and
South American republics should
also hold a conclave, and formulate
a protest against the fraudulent
bankruptcy of the various republics,
not one of which is paying its just
obligations. Nor is fraudulent bank-
ruptcy, the only South American
habit against which it would be well
for civilisation to let its protest be
known.

—We have searched our Argentine
contemporaries for the account of a
barbarous affair which the telegrams
reported as having taken place some
days ago in Santa Fé, but the only
reference we can find is the following
scant one in the Review.—Telegrams
were received yesterday stating that
a terrible act of revenge had taken
place at eres. It appears that one
Paredes lost a son whilst fighting
for the revolution, and he swore to
be revenged. Returning to Ceres with
a few armed men, he seized fourteen
people and had them all shot. The
National Interventor has sent troops
to capture this individual, and we
trust that he will be made to pay for
his atrocities with his life. Deeds like
the above bring us back to the times
of the tyrant Rosas and the Masorca.

—The telegraphic correspondent
of a leading daily in Buenos Aires
must be a great admirer of Jose-
ph Chamberlain, as he frequently
calls him Sir and Lord, but his
admiration now must have
reached its limit, as on Friday
morning we read that H.R.H. Joseph
Chamberlain had arrived at New
York. We wonder what Brummage
Joe, whose self-satisfaction is only
equalled by his deserved unpopularity,
will say at being dubbed Royal
Highness?

—There are serious unpleasant-
nesses between the Kabyles and the
Spaniards in Morocco, aided by the
remembrance of centuries of aggra-
vated hostility, so we are threatened
with that most horrible and unrea-
sonable of all warfare, a religious
war. For this, and for all the cruelties
and persecutions and slaughters that
have taken place between the Chris-
tians and the Mohammedans we may
thank the first Council of Nicaea, and
the blind fanaticism of the early
fathers who thought themselves at
liberty to torture and kill everyone
who did not believe as they did.

—Yet another new paper, *El Deber*,
appeared yesterday, and is devoted
to support of the Tajés candidature.
We cannot say much in its favour,
nor did we notice that it attained any
sale. The field is already suffi-
ciently occupied, and the number
of papers here is out of all propor-
tion to the requirements of the po-
pulation. These new-comers, pre-
destined to an ephemeral existence,
only make the struggle harder for
papers of older establishment and
more permanent and legitimate aim.
As the Standard would say, the *El*
Libertad is overcrowded and any
newcomers must be regarded as un-
welcome intruders.

—Winter is indeed lingering in
the lap of spring. The last two or
three days have been cold enough
for mid-winter. The late night frosts,
we hear, are doing considerable mis-
chief to the budding vegetation
brought out by the mild weather of
last month. Rain fell on Saturday
night and threatened again on Sun-
day, but not in the quantities re-
quired for the earth is very parched.

—They have caught some ingen-
ious rascals at Minas who were in-
dustriously engaged in converting
Brazilian dollars into Uruguayan
by altering the coat of arms. As the
Brazilian dollar is intrinsically worth
the more of the two, being of better
metal, they deserve punishment for
their egregious folly in thus depre-
ciating good coin.

—The cholera is reported as mak-
ing violent ravages in Teheran, ca-
pital of Persia.

—Two large batches of Argentine
patriots arrived yesterday and Sun-
day.

—Frank Brown's Circus, firmly
established in public favour, will
give another of its varied perfor-
mances this evening. The pan-or-
ma "A Night in Pekin" is in prepa-
ration.

—There was poor attendance at
the races at the Montevideo Hip-
podrome on Sunday. The winners

were Vanguard and Stiletto dead
heat, Góndola, Calcuta, and India.
Next Sunday there will be a meeting
at Maroñas.

—A New York telegram states
that Mr. Edgar Schramm of Texas
has been appointed U.S. Consul in
Montevideo.—Schofield, the English
velocipede champion, falling in a
race, was run over by his competitors
and so severely injured that he is not
expected to survive.

—In the international yacht race
at New York for the America Cup
the American boat "Vigilant" has
beaten the English "Valkyrie."

—There was an unusual number
of stabbing and fighting cases on
Saturday and Sunday nights, but
fortunately all of a minor descrip-
tion. Serious crime in the city is
scarce of late.

—An Amsterdam telegram says
that the Tribunal has consented to
the mesmerising of a supposed double
assassin, to see if he will confess his
crime. The well-known trial scene in
"Tue Bells" will thus become a
reality.

—The Custom House paid \$29,-
894 into the London Bank yester-
day on account of the foreign debt
service.

—From London telegrams we
learn that the N.S. Wales loan of
2½ millions has been emitted most
successfully.—It is a lock out, not a
strike, that has taken place in the
Clyde shipyards. 7000 men are
thrown out.—The anniversary of
Parnell's death was celebrated at
Cork on Saturday with imposing ce-
remony. No disorders.—Wales is
free from cholera, the first time for
five weeks. (It is the first we have
heard of its having been infected).—
Lord Cromer has arrived at Alexan-
dria and been received with honours.

—The Church Congress at Bir-
mingham has condemned the atten-
tions paid to Zola.—The new Gil-
ber-Sullivan operetta "Utopia" at
the Savoy, has made a tremendous
hit.

BUENOS AIRES

—General Roca telegraphed to
General Emilio Mitre that he had
visited the "Andes," now lying on
the river bank at Rosario and that
he felt proud that an Argentine
man-of-war had been able to fire
straight and hit the object aimed at
and that the shot used could do so
much damage. The general is noted
for his sarcasm, and probably his
real meaning was that he was aston-
ished that only one shot out of 130
fired by the Independencia hit the
Andes, and that he regretted that
the Nation should have to have its
ships made in England and also the
shot required for them to smash each
other to pieces.

—The Nord America and Sirio
arrived with 2150 immigrants, mak-
ing over 3000 now on board ships in
the Outer Roads, there being no room
for them at Martin Garcia.

—The Argentine Minister in
London has been authorized to con-
tract with Messrs. Clark and Stan-
field for the completion of the Za-
rate dry-dock.

—The General Railway Board
reports to the Minister of the In-
terior that the gross receipts of the
Pacific Railway from May 1885 to
the end of June last amounted to \$13,-
986,235 m/n. According to the con-
cession confirmed by the Award of
the Arbitrators on May 10th, the
Government ought to have paid the
full amount of the guaranteed inter-
est on the capital invested, amounting
to \$6,859,898 gold, of which only
\$4,989,109 gold has actually been
paid, so that it is still indebted to the
Company in the sum of \$1,870,199
gold. On the other hand the Com-
pany ought to have repaid to the
Government one half of the said
gross receipts, or \$6,993,117 m/n,
except during four years, from De-
cember 1883, when it was allowed to
retain the whole of its net income for
the purpose of employing the money
in repairs and improvements of the
line and in new rolling stock. The
National Accountant General will
have to ascertain the amount of this
authorized deduction and to report
as to the balance payable by the
Government to the Company.

—The Interventor at La Plata has
ordered the Municipalities to make a
register of foreigners, for which pur-
pose three municipal conciliors in
every department are to meet on
Thursdays and Sundays, from the
20th inst. to November 20th, to in-
scribe the names of the foreigners who
present themselves for the purpose.
Lieutenant Quiroga has returned to
9 de Julio with 60 Jews who it is
stated had revolted. There are 102
political prisoners in the La Plata
police department.

—The political prisoners Joaquín
M. Cullen, Faustino Alsina, Alfredo
Demarchi, Francisco Ayerza, Augus-
to Elias, Francisco Wright, Adolfo
Saldias, Abel Pardo and José de
Apellaniz have been banished to
Montevideo, their word of honour to
go there having been given.

—The Governor of Salto in a long
despatch dated the 4th instant, in-
formed the Minister of the Interior,
that 1200 National Guards had been
mobilized in that province, in view
of the rebellion in Tucuman; that
800 were at Rosario de la Frontera,
and that the remainder were station-
ed in the capital of the province, and
in the several departments. The

Governor states that, for want of funds, these troops were but very indifferently clad and provided with equipments, and that if it were the President's desire to keep them under arms he would beg the Government to provide them with clothing, &c.

General Ayala has been ordered to dismiss the National Guard of Entre Rios.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill for the issue of new notes of a uniform type, in place of those now in circulation. The work will be offered to public tender at home and abroad, but the Government is authorized to have the notes printed at the mint if it should be thought advantageous to do so. Every note will bear the inscription: "The Nation will pay to the bearer and at sight—dollars. The notes withdrawn are to be destroyed by fire. The amount of the notes in circulation is \$306,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 are notes of 50 cents or less.

Señor Valentín Virasoro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, having tendered the resignation of his portfolio, a decree has been issued by the President in which the resignation is refused. The decree states that, as the protocol of the Chilean treaty of limits is still pending before Congress the Government cannot spare the chief agent in its preparation. It is also stated that Señor Virasoro's reason for resigning, namely that he may stand as a candidate for the Governorship of Corrientes, is insufficient, as there exists no constitutional objection to an actual Secretary of State offering himself for such a post. It is stated that Señor Virasoro has consented to continue in the Ministry until the end of this month.

Mr. Thomas Freeland, Chief Engineer of the Andes, who was wounded in the arm during the naval fight in Rosario, arrived at his home at San Fernando and is doing well.

A grand military review is to be held on the 12th inst., on the occasion of the first anniversary of President Sáenz Peña's accession to office. The forces which will take part in it are the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th regiments of infantry, the 1st regiment of National Guards, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments of artillery and the 7th regiment of cavalry. It is also proposed that the sailors of the men of war, the fire brigade, a regiment of police, and the military and naval cadets shall form part of the force.

The Inspector of secondary Education has reported to the Minister of Education that the prosectorary of the National College of this Capital has been found to have matriculated in the faculty of law by making use of a false certificate, alleged to have been issued by the same College on the 23rd of January 1893, although he was never a pupil of the college and has never passed an examination in it.

With sincere regret we announce the death of Mrs. Enrique Krul, wife of Mr. Frederick Krul, of Belgrano. The lamented lady was a member of the old and respected family of White, of Belgrano, and her demise will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. We offer Mr. Krul and his family our sincere condolences in their bereavement.

The officers of the 11th battalion who joined the revolutionists in Tucuman have been captured in the province of Catamarca by Lt. Col. Valdez, who was despatched for that purpose by the National Interventor. The prisoners are Lt. Col. Rovinsky, Captains Manuel Yañez, Esteban R. García, José Martínez, Leandro M. Artigas, Lieut. J. R. Soriano, Julio Ferrari, Virgilio Villamayor and Doracilio Hermon, sub-licientes Rodolfo Belisle, Andrés Giraldez, Carlos J. Blanco and Eduardo Lauret. Sub-lieut. Benavidez has escaped so far.

The rhetoric of the revolution is tiresome, bombastic and ridiculous. Waterloo and Magenta are nowhere compared with the bloody battle that came near coming off, but didn't. Heroic acts that would have been performed had there been a chance are commuted at high rates and valour and patriotism envelope the nation in glory.

The President officially declares that peace reigns throughout the Republic. This being so, there would seem to be good reason to hope for a prompt removal of the State of Siege.—B. A. Herald.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

In the New York Forum, Mr. J. W. Keller, the President of the New York Press Club, writes on "Journalism as a Career." It seems to be a bad career, in many ways, in the States. Mr. Keller says:—"The most pathetic figure in journalism is the man who has grown old in its service. Through no fault of his, he finds himself without a vocation when he most needs it. In any other business his experience would be of value. The accumulated knowledge of years would command a price commensurate with its worth. Here it is valueless, because in the first ten years of his journalistic career he has mastered the art of reporting, of copy-writing, of any routine departmental work, and experience shows that celebrity decreases with age after a certain period of years has been reached. Journalism is essentially a business for young men. They rush into it by hundreds, they remain in it by tens. Ninety per cent. of the men who enter journalism leave it before they become old. They remain in it only long enough to make it a stepping-stone to something else less exacting, less limited in remuneration, less insecure in employment. On the staff of the daily newspaper with which I am connected there is only one man over fifty years of age, and the average age of the employes in the editorial department is less than thirty-five. A canvass of other metropolitan newspaper offices will

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

Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Calle Iturzaingó.

Sucursal—Calle Rivera, corner of Calle Defensa.

show but a slight variation from these figures. There are more old men doing messenger-service for telegraph companies than reporting for the daily newspapers. Where do these men go when they give up newspaper work? They are to be found chiefly in politics or the theatrical business, two pursuits closely allied to journalism, although the law entices many and strictly commercial pursuits a few. A vast number die in the service before they grow old. The death-rate is high among newspaper workers. This is a business which knows no Sabbath, no holiday, no day of rest. The newspaper must be printed three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and the mental fatigue, the nervous waste, the physical exhaustion necessary to accomplish this feat must be shared in some degree by every member of the staff. The result is that vitality is more quickly destroyed here than elsewhere and newspaper workers die young.

There are «moral» as well as material disadvantages for the American journalist. He is not expected or required to cultivate his finer feelings. «If he is a reporter, he may be assigned to interview the servants of a household with regard to the domestic differences of their master and mistress. If his instincts are those of a gentleman, his self-respect may outweigh his journalistic ambition, and he will refuse the task. He will depend somewhat on the character of the newspaper for which he has engaged to work. If he should be unscrupulous and should succeed with the servants, his next assignment may be to play the spy on some lady or gentleman. Having done this he will have established his claim to be considered a full-fledged «sneak» reporter and a disgrace to an honourable calling. But if he should refuse to do such work, and should steadfastly maintain the just position that no journal has a right to ask an employé to do anything at the expense of his self-respect, he will still find many things to try his soul. He may be assigned to a banquet on an invitation sent to his newspaper, and be placed behind a screen while the gentlemanly and well-bred banqueters regale themselves. This mark of consideration for reporters has been shown already on more occasions than one in New York. It may even be his good fortune to duplicate the following experience. A personal friend of the editor of one of our largest dailies gave a private reception which he was very anxious to have described at length in the next issue of the newspaper. A reporter was sent to the house. The servant ushered him into a closet where the silver was kept. He had not been there long when the mistress of the house entered, looked him over critically, and turned away to question her husband as to who «that person» was in the silver closet. The husband endeavored to explain that it was a reporter sent there to «write up» the reception. He had been seated in the silver closet because there was no other place to put him out of sight of the company. This did not satisfy her, and she demanded that the «person» should be sent away. The husband remonstrated, saying it was impossible, as he had personally requested the editor to send the man to the house. All this was in the hearing of the reporter; but it did not prepare him for what happened immediately after. The woman flounced into the silver closet again, and gathering up all the spoons carried them away with her.

Compilers of guide books who have noted some of the facetious sham titles for sham books invented by Tom Hood for the filling of blank spaces in the Duke of Devonshire's library at Chatsworth, have left it seems, some good gleanings for later comers. Dr. Cox, the well-known editor of «The Antiquary» has been amusing his fellow-members of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, on the occasion of their visit to Chatsworth, by calling attention to some other titles which have, as yet, not been noticed in this way. Among them are—«Cleopatra's Pearl, by the Venerable Bede», «Cornelius Agrippa on Spasmodic Gout», «Cook on Civil Broils», «Howe's Answer to Watt», «The Quaker, by Sir Christopher Hatton», and «Three Wishes, by Lord Grantham».

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

AN IMPROVED GATLING GUN. The naval and military authorities (says the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post) are engaged in testing an improved Gatling gun. The only perceptible difference in the weapon is that it is provided with a new kind of feeder; but this exercises a great effect upon its value. The old method was to drop the cartridges into an opening, whence they were carried to their position; but, as a result, the gun could not be used when pointed upwards or downwards except to a moderate degree. The result of the new feeder, it is claimed, is that the gun can be fired in any position at the rate of 3,120 times per minute, or should a small electric motor be used, at the rate of 5,000 times a minute, while another asserted advantage is that the cartridges are thus shielded from the effects of the rain.

A STATISTICAL BLUNDER. A most extraordinary blunder has just been discovered in official financial statistics of the United States. The statistics of almost all departments of State compiled during the past Republican Administration were notoriously inaccurate, and the last American census has been completely riddled with criticism; but the latest blunder is both the largest and the most astonishing. Students of American finances were horrified to learn that the excess of the value of imports over that of exports for the last fiscal year was \$18,730,000. It is even added that these figures have had not a little to do with the recent American panic. It now turns out

that there has been a trifling error of about \$15,000,000, and that the excess in question was therefore only about \$3,500,000. The explanation is that the imports from countries having depreciated currencies were entered at their value in gold currencies instead of at their gold value. After such an exposure as this it is really hardly safe for statisticians to found any theory solely upon American figures.—Daily Chronicle.

CLIPPINGS.

A Salonica Correspondent writes: «A terrible tragedy has taken place in our neighbourhood, but it is impossible to obtain any certain information about it, as no one can venture to make inquiry among the officials. A little time back the sea threw up on the beach near the town a number of sacks containing headless and mutilated bodies of human beings. My informant counted fifteen of them. There was nothing to show who they were or where they came from, but the general belief is that they were the bodies of unfortunate political prisoners thrown overboard from some Turkish steamer or transport. There is a great sensation here over the matter.»

The news that the House of Lords had again thrown out the Betterment Clause of the London Improvement Bill reached the House of Commons shortly after half-past six, and caused something like a feeling of consternation in Conservative circles. When the Bill was before the House of Commons it was supported by several Conservative members representing London constituencies. It is perceived that this affront to public opinion in London is a poor way of strengthening the position of the House of Lords in view of the struggle before them on the Home Rule Bill.

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

COMMERCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Oct. 9, 1893. Closing quotations. U. Consols. (London) cash, 35 1/2. U. Consols. (M.V.), cash, 34 1/2. Interior Debt, cash, 32. Mortgage Bank, cash, 12.40. Do. end of month, 31.60. Cédulas A, cash, 32.20.

The market continues busy and firm. \$17,000 Cédulas went at 31.80, 31.60 and 32.20 \$100 Interior Debt at 32.44 Mortgage Bank shares at 12.30 and 12.40, a fall from Saturday. The chief business was in Consolidated, which were brisk in view of the London quotation having risen to 35 3/4. They opened 34.60, rising to 34.80 and closed firm at 34.70 for tomorrow. \$145,700 sold.

Consolidated Debt. 29300 tmw 34.60 9400 Oct. 31 34.80 23500 cash 34.60 9400 Oct. 31 34.80 AFTER HOURS. Consolidated Debt. 23500 Oct. 31 34.80 2350 cash 34.60 11750 34.70 37600 tmw 34.70 Interior Debt. 10000 cash 32 20000 cash 31.80 Mortgage Bank. 23 cash 12.40 10 12.20 15 tmw 12.40 2nd RING. Cédulas A. 50000 cash 31.60 10000 Oct. 31 32.20 EXCHANGE. Bank. Commercial. London 90 d/s. 51-51 1/2 51 1/2 1/2 Paris . 90 d/s. 5.34 5.37 Antwerp 90 d/s. 5.35 5.38 Rio Jan. . nom. 22.850 Buenos Aires par 1/2 dis. DISCOUNT . . . 8 per cent. VALER. CON.

BUSINESS NOTES.—Sr. F. Pou has been named broker for the Centro Comercio for the current week, and Sr. J. Pringles as substitute.—The «Venus» brought yesterday \$6000 from B. Aires to M. Espada.

«Norton» Line of Steamers

NORTON and SON, New York. Managers FROM BUCKNALL NEPHEWS, London. ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK (Calling at Rio Janeiro only) The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Buenos Aires for Rio Janeiro and New York, direct, s.s. BASUTO 2742 tons OCTOBER 6 s.s. ENDEAVOUR 2519 tons OCTOBER 27 s.s. MANITOBA 2127 tons NOVEMBER 10 s.s. MERIDA 2280 tons NOVEMBER 24 s.s. ETONA 2513 tons To follow s.s. DELCOMYN 1818 tons s.s. MOUNT LERANON 2410 tons For Liverpool and New York s.s. TROPEA 4013 tons OCTOBER 20 s.s. WAYERLEY 3096 tons NOVEMBER 3 These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. For freight, passage, etc., apply to the Agents—WILLIAMS & CO., Cerrito 122 And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 287 or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York; Bucknall & Co., 23 Leadenhall St., London.

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Calle 25 de Mayo, Corner of Zabala, opposite English Bank. Direct Communication with Brazil and all parts of the Argentine Republic.

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

Via Calcutta, by the Central & S. American Telegraph Co. Via Recife, by the S. American Telegraph Co., and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co. Via Antilles, by the Société Française des Câbles Submarines.

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

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profitable return to the Assured. For prospectus and full particulars Apply to, B. LORENZO HILL, Manager, 133 Zabala, Montevideo.

The «Helios» brought from Uruguay \$2225 to E. Julia. The «Mercedes» brought \$448 to various consignees. Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 335 and closed at 334.

Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 16 1/2 to 5/8 nominal. Jerked beef 530 to 520 reis per kilo. Stock 2300,000 kilos. Nothing known as to the situation.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 9. Gold, cash, 333.20. Do. end of month 332. Fondos Públicos 1892, cash, 72.20. Muelle Catalinas, cash, 7.30. Cédulas 8 1/2, cash, 24. Do. E, cash, 23. Do. G, cash, 21. Do. I, Nacional, cash, 94. The Venus, Golondrina II and Rivadavia sail.

AMUSEMENTS Nuevo Politeama (CORNER QUEQUAY AND COLONIA) Frank Brown's Grand English and Continental Circus. Monster Company of Equestrian, Acrobatic and Pantomimic Stars.

Performance every evening, except Monday, with constant change of programme. Afternoon performance on Sundays and holidays.

Cibils Theatre SR. MARIANO GALE'S GRAND SPANISH COMPANY OF DRAMA AND ZARZUELA. Sunday, Oct. 8.

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

TO LET, Sitting-room with stove, and bedroom, suitable for married couple. Also, another sitting room and bedroom. Board if required. Calle Quequay 302. 1498. Sept. 16.

TO LET, One or two comfortable rooms to let, terms \$12 per month. Calle Chana No. 25, corner of Yaro. 6270 Oct. 21.

UN MONSIEUR ANGLAIS en voyage pour satisfaire demande pension pour six mois dans une bonne famille espagnole ou française à Montevideo ou dans les environs.—Addresser «Célebrete» administration de ce journal.

TO LET—two furnished rooms, for gentlemen, with or without furniture. Apply Calle Iturzaingó 83. 630 Nov. 8.

British Consulate General. WARNING is hereby given to British interests that the revolution in Rio de Janeiro is causing great difficulties and risks to shipping arriving at that port.

(signed) Alfred Grenfell. H.B.M. Act. Consul General. M. V. Cricket Club.

NOTICE. The SPRING LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT will commence on November 1 (Monday) on which day all matches, with the exception of the finals in each event, must be played off.

Members wishing to take part are requested to send in their names to G. E. Lawson, London and R. P. Bank, not later than October 15.

EVENTS.—Ladies Singles.—Mixed Doubles.—Gentlemen's Singles. Doubles and Championships. 621, Oct. 15.

Emulsion de Scott El Dr. J. Hiriart segunda la voz de «nuestros» compañeros de profesión y recomienda el uso de la Emulsion de Scott.

«El infrascrito, Doctor en Medicina y Cirujía, ha tenido ocasión de recetar la Emulsion de Scott de Aceite de Hígado de Bacalao con Hipofosfatos de cal y soda, con muy buen éxito en las afecciones escrófulo-tuberculosas y la debilidad

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FOR EUROPE Orellana Captain H. W. Hayes 19th Oct., 1893 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC Galicia Captain A. J. Cooper 9th October, 1893. for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano, and Valparaíso.

Potosí Captain W. Weddlofe 2nd Nov., 1893. for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Liguria Captain A. Hamilton. 25th October 1893. for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano, and Valparaíso.

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

During yellow fever season in Brazil next year every alternate steamer sailing from Europe will come DIRECT FROM LISBON without touching at Brazilian ports, so as to avoid quarantine in the River Plate.

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LLOYD BRAZILEIRO LINEA DEL SUD

Salidas los días 1, 12 y 25 de cada mes EL EXPEDIENTE PAQUETE BRASILEIRO DESTERRERO

Saldrá el de Setiembre, a las 5 p. m. con destino a Rio Grande, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Santa Catalina, San Francisco, Itajay, Paranaíba, Antofagasta Cananea, Iguapé, Santos y Rio de Janeiro.

LINEA DE MATTO GROSSO Salidas, los días 12 y 27 de cada mes. Servicio con los vapores «Rapido», «Diamantino» y «Ladario».

LADARIO Saldrá el de Setiembre a las 5 p. m., con destino a Buenos Aires, Rosario, Paraná, La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Asunción, Combarbá y Cuyabá.

Recibe pasajeros, carga, encomiendas y dinero a Rete. Por informes dirigirse a la agencia. 129—CALLE PIEDRAS—129. HENRIQUE SA.—Ger. ste.

Shaw Savill and Albion Company Limited LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS

Regular service between Antwerp and the River Plate. The steamer BELLENA will sail the 30th Sept. for ANTWERP.

The steamer GARRICK will sail the 2nd Oct. for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer GERDA will sail the 6th Oct. for RIO GRANDE and PARANAGUA.

The steamer PORT DARWIN will sail the 16th Oct. for ANTWERP.

The Company's steamers leave Rio Janeiro regularly every Saturday for New York. Agents in Montevideo C. R. Horne & Co. Calle Piedras 138. 117pm.

LA PLATENSE FLOTILLA COMPANY LIMITED NUEVO ITINERARIO A REGIO DESDE EL 1.º DE OCTUBRE 1893

SALIDAS DE MONTEVIDEO Dom. Venus para B. Aires. Lunes, Olimpo para B. Aires y Uruguay con trasbordo al vapor Minerva el martes.

Martes, Venus para B. Aires. Miércoles, Olimpo para B. Aires y Uruguay con trasbordo al vapor Comodoro el jueves.

Jueves, Venus para B. Aires. Viernes, Olimpo para B. Aires y Asunción. Sábado, Eolo para B. Aires, Uruguay y Asunción con trasbordo a los vapores Minerva y Olimpo el Domingo.

Para el Litoral del Uruguay se recibe carga todos los días, menos los viernes, siendo los fletes convencionales. P. Christophersen. 142-Piedras-142. 121 pm.

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N. GODDARD
53 CALLE SOLIS 53 (ALTOS)
Seguros Contra Incendio,
COMPANIA
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
SEGUROS MARÍTIMOS Y FLUVIALES
Compañía British & Foreign
78 pm.

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.

AVISO

Se avisa al público que el 15 de Octubre proximo empezará a rejir un nuevo y comodo itinerario de verano para las personas que vivan entre Montevideo y Las Piedras y para las que en los días festivos deseen gozar de las delicias del campo.
Se llama especialmente la atención a la considerable rebaja de casi un 40% en los boletos mensuales entre las Estaciones de Central a Santa Lucia y Pando. Esta rebaja es una economía considerable para las familias que vivan en los pueblos cercanos a Montevideo en los que se puede vivir confortable y económicamente.
Tambien se llama la atención a las familias que la Empresa espendera boletos de ida y vuelta con la rebaja respectiva de las Estaciones Central, B. Vista y Yata y Treinta y Tres, Toledo, Suarez, Pando y vice versa.
Por itinerarios impresos ocurran a las Estaciones desde el 13 de Octubre.
Montevideo, Setiembre 19 de 1893.

La Administracion.
620 Oct. 15.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS

EL ÚNICO REMEDIO INFALIBLE
PARA CURAR LA SARNA, MATAR GARRAPATAS, GUSANOS Y OTROS INSECTOS EN OVEJAS Y CORDEROS, ES

ESPECIFICO DE GLICERINA

(NO ENVENENA)
Puede usarse con agua fria
Barriles de 400 lb. cada uno. El mejor, mas BARATO, Mas seguro y CONVENIENTE
Tambores de 20 lbs. y 50 lbs.
Específico de Hayward en polvos
FABRICANTES
Tomlinson & Hayward, Lincoln, England.
UNICOS INTRODUCTORES

Bell, Towers y Ca.

Calle 25 de Agosto números 101 al 109
MONTEVIDEO
202 pm.

ESPECIFICO

Polvos de Cooper

En constante uso y Aumento por mas de 50 años
La venta es mayor que todos los demas Especificos juntos.
USADO EN TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO SOBRE 100.000.000 DE OVEJAS ANUALMENTE.

El mas barato, manual y mejor sarnifugo.
Aumenta y mejora la lana sin mancharla.
Unicos introductores **Carlisle Smith y Ca.**
Calle Rincon 29, Montevideo.
Agente viajero en Campaña Don Ricardo Vautier quien se encarga de enseñar a los interesados el modo de bañar y las ventajas que ofrece.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOT'S STEEL PENS.

Numbers for Ladies' use, Medium and Broad Points—166 M, 166 B, 225 M, 287 M, 352, 616 M, 616 B, 909 M, 983 (oblique). Fine Points—163, 166, 287, 808, 909.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER
ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.
The acknowledged representative of English interest in the Republic.
The only independent and reliable English paper ever published here.

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CALLE TREINTA Y TRES 61
MONTEVIDEO

British Bank of South America, Limited.

ESTABLISHED, 1863

Capital subscribed... £ 1,000,000
Do. paid up... 500,000
Reserve Fund... 820,000

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

Current accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
Commercial bills discounted.
Letters of credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers and drafts at sight, and up to 90 days' sight given, on its Head Office and Branches.

London Joint-Stock Bank, (Limd.), London, Messrs. Heine and Co., Paris.
John Berenberg Gossler and Co., Hamburg.

Italy, Spain, Belgium, North America, also on Transfers of funds to or from this country and Europe can be effected through the medium of the Bank's chief offices at 2a Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

All kinds of Banking business done.

Interest on accounts current and for deposits:

On 30 days notice... 3 1/2
On 2 months fixed... 4 1/2
On 3 months fixed... 5
On 6 months fixed... 5 1/2

74---Calle Zabala---74
71-pm.

The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited.

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

Montevideo, Calle Zabala 82

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial Firms and private individuals.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at sight and for fixed periods.

BILLS discounted, negotiated, and collected.

STOCKS AND SHARES received on deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends.

PROCEEDS OF COUPONS and Dividends remitted to parties interested in Europe.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold for account of third parties.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and TELEGRAPHIC PAYMENTS issued on.

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG—ANTWERP

AND THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN—FRANCE—ITALY—AND SPAIN

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

For 2 months fixed... 3 1/2
For 3 months fixed... 4 1/2
For 6 months fixed... 5 1/2

Other periods by arrangement.
Montevideo, H. LAMON, Manager. 164 pm.

London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

London, Princes street, E. C., Paris, 16 Rue Halévy

Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario de Santa-Fé

Rio de Janeiro and Paysandu

Authorized Capital... £ 2,000,000
Subscribed Capital... 1,500,000
Reserve Fund... 800,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

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

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

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

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

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

Princes Street, London E. C.

OR OF THE Paris Branch, 16 Rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

AND OF THE principal towns of

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

AND OF BELGIUM ITALY

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

RATES OF INTEREST

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

Allowed:—

On Deposits @ sight... nil.

> Deposits @ 30 days notice... 3% >

> Fixed Deposits for 3 months... 4% >

> Do. > 6 > 5% >

Discounts, conventional

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

QUIBELL'S

NON-POISONOUS

LIQUID SHEEP DIP

CATTLE WASH

VALUABLE DISCOVERY

SOLE AGENTS

NOBOA & LAFARGE

114—Misiones—114. Montevideo.

EXTRACTOS de ZENO & Co.

PARA EL PAÑUELO.

PROBARLOS ES ADOPTARLOS.

16, Rasthene Place, London, y todas las buenas establecimientos.

ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

"TRENT"

Captain W. H. MILLER.
Will leave on the 13th October, 1893, for SANTOS, RIO JAFFIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, St. VINCENT, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, VIGO, SOUTH-AMPTON and ANTWERP.

Taking passengers, mails, specie and cargo.

Great reduction in passengers tariffs

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

Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

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

PREPAID PASSAGES

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

NEW YORK

Through tickets issued for passages from Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York and Southampton in combination with the well known steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM SHIP CO.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co. Agents.

pm. Calle de las Piedras 108.

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS

PHOENIX ASSURANCE Co.

DE LONDRES

ESTABLECIDA EN 1782

(Compañía de Seguros contra incendios)

INDEMNITY

Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

(Compañía de Seguros Marítimos y Fluviales).

Los agentes tienen plenos poderes para arreglar reclamos sin referencia a las Compañías en Londres.

Agentes:—F. L. HUMPHREYS & Co.

108--CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS--108.

pm.

JOHN ADAMS

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

All classes of repairs for Masons, Carpenters, Painters or Upholsterers, undertaken and executed by competent workmen, at moderate prices.

Office and Works, Calle Solis 57.

FLUIDO LITTLE

ESPECIFICO SIN RIVAL para curar

LA SARNA

EN LAS OVEJAS

Premiado con Medalla de Oro en Christchurch (Nueva Zelandia)

LIBRE DE VENENO.

Se mezcla instantáneamente

CON AGUA FRIA

Se dan muestras GRATIS a los que deseen experimentallo.

Unicos agentes introductores

Bates Stokes y Cia.

Misiones 130, Montevideo.

AGENTES EN CAMPAÑA—F. Salgado y Hnos., Florida; J. Hernandez, Durazno; Santos Garcia y Ca., San José; J. Estol y Ca., Puro; N. Casareto y Hnos., Paysandu; Blas Solari y Ca., Mercedes; B. Larraide, Colonia; G. M. Garcia, Salto; M. Aspiros, Durazno; Dupre y Cololo, Manzanillo; J. Touris, San Jorge; Sanchez y Piffara, La Cruz; Gayat Hnos., Rosario; F. Silva, Rocha; N. Bolio, Fray-Bentos; A. Muracciole, Sarandí Grande. 819 pm.

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Largest dealers in America in postage stamps and coins.

Complete illustrated catalogue of postage stamps, containing 400 pages and 3500 illustrations, 50 cents post free.

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DE ACEITE PURO DE HIGADO DE BACALAO

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ES TAN AGRADEABLE AL PALADAR COMO LA LECHE.

COMBINA LAS PROPIEDADES NUTRITIVAS Y MEDICINALES DEL ACEITE DE HIGADO DE BACALAO Y LAS VIRTUDES TONICAS Y RECONSTITUYENTES DE LOS HIPOFOSFITOS. CON SU USO SE OBTIENEN SIMULTANEAMENTE LOS EFECTOS DE ESTOS DOS VALIOSOS Y BIEN CONOCIDOS REMEDIOS. ES BIEN TOLERADA Y ASIMILADA POR LOS ESTOMAGOS MAS DELICADOS, Y NO CAUSA NAUSEA NI DIARREA COMO ACONTECE FRECUENTEMENTE CON EL USO DEL SIMPLE ACEITE.

CURA RADICALMENTE

LA BRONQUITIS LA TOS

EL REUMATISMO LA TISIS

LA ESCROFULA LA ANEMIA

LOS RESFRIADOS

LA DEBILIDAD GENERAL

EL RAQUITISMO EN LOS NIÑOS

Ningun remedio cura las enfermedades constitutivas, tanto de los niños, como de los adultos, las afecciones del pecho y aparato respiratorio, o restablece los debiles, anémicos y escrofulicos, con tanta rapididad como la EMULSION de SCOTT. Es la única legítima.

De Venta en todas las Droguerías y Farmacias.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Químicos, Nueva York.

