THE PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

An Evening at the White House of Montevideo.

Now Receptions are Held with Soldiers in the Hallways and Gatling Guns on the Roof —President Cuestas and His Revolutions—The Montevideos Aristocrats and Their Handsome Women, Who Wear $100 Dresses and Have Diamonds Galore—Their Queer Customs of Courtship and Marriage—How Young Men Play the Dragon—Why No Breach of Promise Cases, etc., etc.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb 11, 1899.

During my stay in Montevideo I spent an evening at the president's mansion. The occasion was one of the weekly receptions, and the wealth, culture and beauty of the capital were present. I might add the courage, for the reception was held under curious conditions. There were soldiers at the door, who scrutinized every guest as he passed in. I felt their eyes boring through me when I entered with my cousin general and his family. Gatling guns, cannon and dynamite bombs looked down upon us from the roof, and I doubt not that private detectives were stationed here and there along the streets.

The president of Uruguay lives upon a political volcano. He is in daily danger of assassination, and he never knows when a revolution may spring up to overthrow him. He is, indeed, one of the most remarkable men in South American politics. His name is Jose L. Cuestas. He was vice-president at the time of the assassination of president Borda, which cost him his life. He became president at Borda's death, and his term should have expired on March 1, 1897. He is still in office and has made himself dictator of the republic.

In July last a revolution was sprung to overthrow him. The army had its headquarters not far from Montevideo, and many of the chief officers were in the conspiracy. If they could have trusted each other Cuestas would have been overthrown and probably killed. The revolution failed because the man who was to cut the telephone wires between the station and the city did not do his duty. The result was that the president was notified as soon as the news came of the outbreak. He fled from the administration buildings. When he goes from his house to his office he has soldiers all about him, and there are ten outriders on white horses in front and behind his carriage. No one is permitted to enter the presidential mansion at any time without the approval of the soldiers, and half way up the marble staircase there is a military aid, who carefully looks at all who go by.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S PARLORS.

Passing this official we went on to the second floor and were soon in the parlors of the president's house. They are very large and are as well furnished as those of any house in Paris. At the time we entered they were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were talking and conversing about specimens of Gatling guns and as unconcernedly as though they were at a church social and not under a bristling array of Gatling guns and military guards in the midst of a possible revolution. The ladies were in evening dress. They wore low necks and short sleeves, and the gentlemen wore black trousers, boiled shirts and steel-jet coats.

The wife, daughter and sons of the president were standing in the general, his excellency, the president, not yet having entered. Shortly after shaking hands with us Madam Cuestas led us to one end of the room, where there was a large sofa with chairs facing each other, and running out into the room at right angles to its two ends. She and her daughter sat on the sofa and we as distinguished guests, occupied the chairs. This is the way a Montevideo hostess receives her callers. It is the form of seating of the better class homes all over South America. We chatted some time with the president's wife, talking back and forth, shaking hands with everyone in the room as they entered and those of Madam Cuestas and all of the guests upon going away.

HOW PRESIDENT CUESTAS LOOKS

After a short time the president came in. I had heard much of him and had wondered what kind of a man the dictator, this military organizer, this man of blood and iron of the Uruguayan republic might be. I imagined him perhaps a Bismarck or possibly a giant with a head of a god. I was surprised to see a middle fat man, a short, fat old man, with features somewhat like those of Paul Kruger, the Boer president of South Africa. President Cuestas' face might be called strong, but it cannot be called handsome. His complexion is dark and his eyes bright and piercing. The nose and chin almost like those of Punch and his great head is joined to his stooping shoulders by a wafer-like neck. His face was free from worry. He evidently was not troubled as to whether his Gatling guns were in order and as I saw his smile as he went from guest to guest I could not realize that he held a nation in his fist.

He clook hands as I was presented and made a few polite remarks. He then greeted Consul General Shalin's daughter, asking her why she had not come to dine that day. He is very fond of her and considers himself her godfather, as it were. He had her sing for him at the reception and later she took the mandolin and sang the national air of Paraguay in Spanish and a Castalian dance, or two in our own darkey dance with great applause. Shortly after this the president left the room and we, after shaking hands with our hostess and the fifty other people remaining, departed.

LATE HOURS IN MONTEVIDEO.

It was twenty minutes past 10 p. m. at this reception. We are late in early for Montevideo, where institutions are often for midnight and dances and parties last till daybreak. So it was not too late to make another call. That same night we visited Dr. Balbiani, who lately resided in Montevideo, a state, and who is one of the most accomplished and influential men of the republic. We remained until 12 o'clock, having tea, music and a general chat.

I am surprised to find that so many of the people of Uruguay speak several languages. Most of the women I met at the president's reception talk French, English and Italian with equal fluency. Mrs. Balbiani spoke English and Dr. Balbiani is a fine English scholar. The people of the higher classes are, as a rule, good musicians, and every other man you meet can play either the piano or guitar, or both. During our call when Mrs. Balbiani was at the piano she was asked to play a certain air, and upon saying that she did not remember it her mother took her place. As she played there was a dispute as to one of the parts and the doctor himself sat down and played it off from memory, drifting at its close into the "Marseillaise."

THE HANDSOME ORIENTALES.

The Orientales, for that is what the Uruguayans call themselves, are noted for their beautiful, cultured and fashionably-dressed women. They vie with the Portenas of Buenos Ayres women as to beauty, and consider themselves much more aristocratic and high born. They call Montevideo the Paris and the Madrid of South America. It must be confessed that they have some reasons for the claim. The city is one of the best built on the continent. It has magnificent homes and a great many wealthy inhabitants. It has its fashionable four hundred, who are as well dressed and as well-bred people as you will find anywhere.

They have Blue Bloods and well-polished pocket books. Many of them trace their descent from families which came to Uruguay hundreds of years ago. Their possessions are in great estates, rented houses and cattle and sheep. They have their palaces in Montevideo, whose floors are marble and whose frescoed ceilings are upheld by smoke columns from Italy. They have vast one-story buildings upon their estates where they entertain like lords, with a horse for every guest, during the summer. In the winter their summer residences are grand, but very uncomfortable.

The houses of Montevideo are as cold as the white marble with which they are lined. The people believe artificial heat is unhealthy, and in this city, which is as far as Washington, and quite as cold, there is not a furnace nor a stove in a single place. During cold snaps a hostess often receives dressed in furs, with her hands in a muff and her feet on a hot water bottle, and gentlemen and ladies come to state dinners in overcoats and fur capes.

WAGES AND SERVANTS.

Such families have hosts of servants. They have their cooksmen and footmen, their housemaids, ladies' maids and sewing women. Men cooks are often employed and in such cases it is customary to give the cook a certain amount per day, allow him to do the marketing and take his wages out of his allowance. Even where he is given the money for marketing only it is expected that he will steal a little every day.

The wages of servants are high. Cooks receive from $14 to $25 per month, or about as much as they do in Washington, and housemaids are paid from $10 to $15 per month. These figures are in gold, for Uruguayan money is worth even more than Argentine.

Uruguayan families are large. When a child is married it brings its better half to live with the old folks and then half a dozen families will live in one house. As a rule the girl goes to the husband's family.

THEY KNOW HOW TO DRESS.

It would surprise many Americans who look upon society south of the equator as half savage to know that there are many Montevideo women who wear evening and visiting dresses which cost $100 apiece and that a few of the upper ten have single dresses in their wardrobes for which they have paid from $200 to $300 in gold. The best dresses come from Paris, and they have the styles as soon as New York. Far women may wonder at be surprised to learn that the South American cities are among the best diamond markets of the world, and a great many fortunes in diamonds are worn. The use of jewels is more common in Montevideo than in other New York or Washington.

Take the instance of a recent dinner here. One of the best-dressed women present was the wife of the vice-president of the United States, Mrs. Thomas Howard. Mr. Howard is an American who came to Montevideo years ago and who is now one of the wealthiest men of the republic. His wife is an orientale of one of the best families. At this dinner she wore a gown of brocaded white satin trimmed with a wide drapery of point lace which was worn over the white skirt and the waist. Her corsage was trimmed with a row of diamond butterflies, some of which were quite large, and from the bosom ran from shoulder to shoulder. At this dinner there were other women equally fine, among the most common of the ornaments being great pinnes fastened to the hair with elaborate diamond pins.

Uruguayan women are of the Spanish type, tall and well formed, verging on the voluptuous. The average girls are few and the average maiden is large boned, well rounded and plump. As she wanders down one day into a fat matron, and not a few of the older women are fat. The type is uniform. The eyes of most of the women are dark, but full of luster, and their complexions are clear, dark and rosy. Both young men and young women are clean and healthy and show great animation of face and style. The men are as careful of their dress as the women, and those of the upper classes are very particular as to hats, what they wear upon every occasion. Women always know, always go with full dress. I am told that our minister wore yellow once when he was presented to the president and that the circumstance was so noticed that it formed one of the subjects of society gossip for some days thereafter.

ETIQUETTE IN URUGUAY.

There are no cities in the world where etiquette is of more account than in the South American capitals. There is in Montevideo an etiquette of the street. The oriental thinks he is not but a base wretch unless a lady to walk upon the outside of the pavement in going along the street with him. The ladies is the place of honor, and the lady must always have it. If two ladies go together, the younger lady always takes the outside. If two gentlemen walk together, each vies with the other in trying to make him take the inside. A host must always give his guest the inside, and a lady must walk on the man of her rank with whom he is walking the inside honorable path.

Girls never go out of the house without a chaperone. If a young woman goes for a walk or to shop, she cannot go as we without her mother or some matron or girl to walk with her. She may take a nurse girl of thirteen or fourteen, but dressed and so well-bred people as you will find anywhere.

They have Blue Bloods and well-polished pocket books. Many of them trace their descent from families which came to Uruguay hundreds of years ago. Their possessions are in great estates, rented houses and cattle and sheep. They have their palaces in Montevideo, whose floors are marble and whose frescoed ceilings are upheld by smoke columns from Italy. They have vast one-story buildings upon their estates where they entertain like lords, with a horse for every guest, during the summer. In the winter their summer residences are grand, but very uncomfortable.

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"Our boy has taken three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for St. Vitus's Dance," says Mrs. H. Ambler, of Keene, Coshocton Co., Ohio. "He was very nervous and constantly jerking and twitching, but now he is as steady as anyone; in fact, seems entirely cured. He thinks a great deal of Dr. Pierce. As a cough remedy and blood-purifier there is nothing better.

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LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Must Contain Five Members, One a Resident of This State.

SAFER THAN PARTNERSHIP.

Summary of the Functions of Public and Private Corporations in General.

"A corporation is a body consisting of one or more persons constituted by or under the authority of the law, for certain specific purposes, with the capacity of succession and other special privileges not possessed by individuals, yet acting in many respects as an individual." Such is the definition of a corporation given in Cook on Corporations. The definition in Utah will need some amendment. The new law, "An act to amend section 214 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, relating to private corporations," provides that the number of incorporators shall not be less than five.

According to Blackstone, corporations were formerly made composed of one member at a time, or aggregate, consisting of more than one member. This distinction is now obsolete in the case of private corporations in this State.

A public corporation is one created for carrying on some public business, such as towns, cities, counties.

A private corporation is formed by the voluntary act of individuals for their own convenience and profit, such as banking companies, turnpike and railway companies.

There is another class called quasi corporations, which have some of the attributes of ordinary corporations, such as the city boards of education, boards of county commissioners, etc. They are created for public purposes, but not for the profit or advantage of the corporation.

The question whether the Salt Palace project was mainly an organization for the public benefit, or whether it was an speculation looking for profit and advantage, was one which the Governor, under the Constitution, was called upon to decide before signing or vetoing the Salt Palace appropriation. He decided that it was a private corporation.

The new law for private corporations in this State is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. That section 214 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

Section 214. Private corporations may be formed in the manner prescribed in this act for any purpose for which individuals may lawfully incorporate. The number of incorporators shall not be less than five, one of whom must be a resident of this State. No corporation can take the name of a corporation theretofore organized under the laws of this State, nor of a foreign corporation having complied with the laws of this State, so as to entitle it to do business within this State, nor are so nearly resembling the name of any such corporation as to deceive, and the Secretary of State may refuse to issue a certificate of incorporation to any association violating the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon approval.

The main difference between a corporation and a partnership is that in the latter the entire property of each partner is liable for all the partnership debts, and each partner is bound by the act of any partner done in the ordinary conduct of the partnership business, while in the incorporated company, only certain officers are permitted to act in behalf of the company and the property of the officers is not liable for the debts of the company.

BARRELS OF SAMPLES.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Trial Bottles Sent Free by Mail.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers of that justly famous Kidney medicine, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the readers of the News are enabled to obtain a trial bottle and pamphlet containing valuable medical advice absolutely free, by simply sending their full name and post office address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning this paper.

Of course this involves enormous expense to the manufacturers, but they have received so many grateful letters from those who have been benefited and cured of the various diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, such as Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic constipation, and all weaknesses peculiar to women, that they willingly send trial bottles to all sufferers.

Upon investigation it was found that 81 per cent of those who had used the Favorite Remedy received such benefit from it that they purchased large sized bottles of their druggists.

If anyone, and we know not but you are or how many population have failed to help you, send with a trial bottle of this great medicine, it costs you but a postal card, and benefit and cure will most probably be the result.

Put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment or if it is pale or discolored, milky or cloudy, stringy or ropy, your Kidneys or Bladder are in a bad condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy specific cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, inability to hold water, a burning scalding pain in passing it, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, the stinging of insects by your bedside, unusual dreams and dangerous effects on the system produced by the use of whisky, wine or beer. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at $1.00 for a large bottle; six bottles for $5.00.

DR. TALMAGE'S NEW BOOK.

We are now receiving orders for the new Church work by Dr. Talmage, D. D., entitled "Artistes of Faith," written by appointment and published by the Art Students' Society of Schools, Churches, Improvement associations and Church societies generally will find this an invaluable work for study and reference. It will be handsomely bound in cloth, one styles of leather, bevelled gilt and marble edges. The book will be printed in new type throughout, and will form a valuable addition to any library. Special rates to Sunday schools, Sunday school associations, societies and clubs.

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Ladies' Shoes, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 to $3.00 for the very latest FOR Top Shoes.

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