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VOL. XXXII.

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

No. 4656.

D. R. H. GARCIA LAGOS. Medical Doctor. Surgeon to the British Hospital. Consulting rooms, Calle Florida 177, from 1 to 3 p. m.

ALFRED B. HILL, L. D. S., AMERICAN DENTIST, Calle Cámaras No. 163, Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

D. R. MACARTNEY, THE AMERICAN DENTIST, No. 162A CALLE RINCON, CORNER OF CÁMARAS.

GUILLERMO E. HILL.—The American Specialist in Crown and Bridge Work, Dental Parlours, Ituzaingó 161, Plaza Matriz.

JOHN S. BURNETT.—American Dentist. Has now reopened his office at Calle Sarandí 303 (Plaza Matriz)

D. R. T. E. GALLAGHER NEW CANADIAN DENTIST Calle Rincón 206. Telephone Uruguay 1527.

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W. H. DENSTONE.

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Advertisers are respectfully informed that all «permanents» or monthly advertisements will be charged for until due notice is given of their withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid advertisements inserted for a specified period. The collector is not qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of permanent advertisements.

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

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

THE PARTISAN

COMPROMISE.

The publication of the text of the famous «compromise», and of the comments thereon of its supporters and its enemies, have made its character entirely clear. It is nothing more or less than a cunning manoeuvre to perpetuate, (if possible) beyond the present Presidency, the narrow and exclusive partisan policy of Sr. Batlle, and to make the next Presidential election once more a question of partisan or personal factions, instead of a national problem to be solved in consultation with the will of the people and the then necessities of the Republic. It is once more the familiar formula of «absolute, exclusive and perpetual», pushed to an extreme hitherto unknown. Sr. Batlle and his faction are not content with governing the Republic according to their exclusive will for the constitutional period of four years, but they are trying to shut the door on any possible change of policy or system of government in the immediate future. «As things are, so must they continue» is their cry, and the people, the country, are not to be consulted or to be permitted any change.

The proof of this comes from official sources. In the document itself, «the fundamental interests» of the party are given place—that is invariably the case—before «the high conveniences of the country and the prestige of its institutions». This, however, is natural. The compromise may serve partisan interests, but it does not serve the high conveniences of the country. On the contrary, if we have any ability to interpret conservative and moderate public opinion, the high conveniences of the country (in political questions) would be best consulted by a reversal of the policy of Sr. Batlle and the election of a non-partisan and conciliatory President, who will not abuse his post for partisan purposes. Neither can it be pretended that the «prestige of institutions» is promoted, when the majority of the legislature elect assume their seats bound by a secret compromise which may bring them into direct conflict with national interests and public opinion on so important a question as the election of a new President. Such a compromise, whether among «colorados» or nationalists, is decidedly anti-institutional, for it destroys the representative character of the Chambers, and restricts the legislator in the fulfilment of his first duty, which is to the country. The *Diario Nuevo* gives a fresh complexion to the first clause by interpreting it as meaning that the future President must be free from any private scores or understandings with the parties, likely to diminish his authority or restrict his prerogatives. This it is of saying that there must be no understanding between the President and the nationalists—not even, for the matter of that, any coalition between the nationalists and dissident «colorados» in favor of a candidate. In 1905 it is already settled, by Sr. Batlle and his friends, without waiting for the country to speak, that no one may succeed to the Presidency in 1907 who is not a «colorado» of the deepest dye and according to their liking.

The compromise is, in another form, a repetition of the «colorado» compromise in the election of 1903, and it means that once more the election will be decided according to the will of the minority, and not according to the will of the majority or of the country—which is doubtless its secret object. In 1903 Sr. MacEachen was the popular and the majority candidate with a basis of 42 votes, when Sr. Batlle had a basis of only 20. But, because on a certain date Sr. MacEachen could not produce a certain number of «colorado» votes, he was eliminated in accordance with an unholy private pledge, and the minority were able to impose their candidate on the Chambers and on the Republic. In 1894 a similar minority group by rejecting every candidate outside their own «co-

lectivity» succeeded in defeating public opinion and the majority candidates. The same thing will happen in 1907. Given the «colorado» nucleus of 25, which is only a minority of the Chamber, and the pledge not to vote any candidate not approved by that nucleus, it is obvious that the minority will eventually control the election, without reference to public opinion, and to the possible defeat of a popular and majority candidate. It might be possible for a candidate to have a basis of 67 votes out of the 94, but unless he was approved by the minority nucleus of 25, his election could only be possible by the violation of the compromise.

A compromise which thus places it in the power of a minority to control the presidential election, and which dates from two years before the date to which it refers, is obviously immoral and contrary to public interests. The *Diario Nuevo* calls it an «institutional» compromise. To our way of thinking it is entirely the reverse of «institutional». When the Constitution is amended as it requires, it is to be hoped that all such secret compromises of legislators over public affairs will be specifically rendered not merely impossible, but subject to severe penalty.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.—*Saints Agatha and Phillip of Jesus.*—36 days past, 329 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Representatives took their turn at a no-quorum on Thursday. We are wondering if the Chambers intend to transact any more business at all before the end of the session.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported in favor of the Bill according to the privileges to sugar factories and refineries, with some slight amendments. The Bill has already passed the other Chamber.

Our contemporaries have published the text of the famous secret «compromise» imposed on the official candidates at the recent elections. It runs as follows:—«The National E. Committee of the Colorado Party resolves:—That all the candidates as senators or deputies respectively proclaimed by the Departmental Committees dependent on its authority, previous to the confirmation of their candidatures by this partisan authority, shall, in attention to the fundamental interests of the party, the high conveniences of the country and the prestige of its institutions, formally contract the following compromise:—(a) In the election of the President of the Republic not to vote for any candidate who has not been declared expressly and publicly that he goes to that high post free from all compromise beyond that of fulfilling and enforcing the Constitution and the laws.—(b) Not to vote for any candidate as President who has not been proclaimed in declaration published in the press by at least 25 electors belonging to the «colorado» party. A second Clause provides that no candidate (to the Chambers) should be voted until this compromise has been signed. A semi-official explanation states that the only object pursued in the compromise is «to assure the legitimate preponderance of the «colorado» party in the election of the future President». The number 25 was chosen as being the half plus one of the majority necessary to elect the President.

A contemporary states that the Government contemplates the idea of establishing a «free zone» for transit commerce in the new port, when concluded. Such an idea, which has been suggested several times in various forms, would be warmly welcomed by commerce, but it seems to us rather premature to speak of it now, as the port will not be concluded under the present Government.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Under date January 6, the New York correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:—

The President, who makes free use of the public Press as a means of influencing both public opinion and Congress, has startled his tariff opponents by suggesting an extra session of Congress next summer. That is his answer to the refusal of leading Senators and Representatives to agree to a session in March. It is the more effective because Washington in July is almost uninhabitable. They see that the President does not accept his defeat concerning a spring session as decisive even on the point of time, still less on the general issue. He is, in fact, convinced that he has the country with him in the matter of revising the schedule. Probably they also are concerned. They intend none the less to oppose revision, which they still believe they can defeat whether in this Congress or the next.

It is, however, now probable that they may think it more prudent to assent to an inquiry instead of merely denying all necessity for a discussion of the question. At any rate, they cannot well refuse the invitation of the President to a fresh conference at the White House tomorrow. The leaders both of the House and the Senate are included in this invitation. If they find the President resolved to call an extra session at some time they may conclude that spring is better than summer. They may even consent to the appointment of a commission to report what, if any, schedules require revision. The opponents of all revision still be-

lieve that the Senate, under the lead of Mr. Aldrich, may be relied on to defeat all proposals by dilatory debate.

The President holds still another rod over the head of his opponents. He and they are alike convinced that Congress must legislate during the next two years on inter-State commerce, on railway rates and on the burning question of rebates. He wants to clear the way for such legislation by dealing with the tariff before the regular session begins in December. If they refuse they risk being held responsible for the failure of all remedial legislation on subject concerning which the country is thoroughly roused. The attempt of the extreme Democrats in the House to force the President's hand by an attack on Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy, is a piece of sensational politics, and probably not much more. Mr. Morton's friends say he has a complete answer to the charge that while vice-president of the Santa Fé system he sanctioned illegal rebates. Evidence of this charge appears to be thus far mainly hearsay.

There is little prospect that the Ship Subsidy Bill, reported on Wednesday, will become law this session, though many provisions of the old Bill have been altered with a view to meeting the objections of those who thought certain steamship lines and certain classes of vessels unduly favoured. The President, though his reference to the subject in his last Message was vague and cautious, is understood to desire that some rational scheme may be adopted by which the decay of the American mercantile marine may be arrested. To him the mercantile marine, independently of other values, is a nursery of the navy, for the effective enlargement of which he never ceases his effort. There is no sign that the suggestion of an Anglo-American naval alliance, though seriously meant by the *Sun*, has been seriously considered in official regions.

Americanising Paris.

Fate of the Palais Royal.

Paris, Jan. 5.

For some time past, the municipal authorities of Paris have been considering schemes for the improvement of the Palais Royal, and I gave you a general idea of the proposed alterations.

But a far more sweeping project now holds the field. An American Trust, «organizing», as it leaders say, «a commercial invasion of Europe», is negotiating for the purchase of the Palais-Royal, with a view to convert it into an up-to-date glorified Store for the sale, wholesale and retail of American goods!

New York for ever. Or is it to be Chicago, with skyscraper buildings rivaling the Eiffel Tower?

It is startling to find an eminent Frenchman head and ears in this «money-making scheme» (as it is frankly described) for transfiguring the old Palais Royal and its gardens. The eminent Frenchman is M. Yves Guyot. Having done his part in the negotiations with his American comrades, he is now on his way from Washington to Paris.

Is Paris the artistic on the down grade? Is she unequal to the task of remodelling her Palais Royal—a change which, it must be admitted, is much needed?

Associated with M. Yves Guyot is Mr. Theodore Stanton, of the American «Colon» in Paris. The «Colon», of course, is delighted at the prospect of Americanising the town which it will haunt after death.

A magnificent department store, writes a Chicago paper, contemplating in its mind's eye the Palais Royal of the future.

Besides the «Department Store», there's to be an equally «magnificent» hotel, managed, not in the French way, but on the most approved American system.

And the Palais Royal Theatre—English visitors to the French capital know it well—is to be displaced by an American building. «An American theatrical manager has already offered to lease it when that is done.»

The Primate & the Education Act.

Appeal by American Churches.

London, Jan. 4.

Dr. Clifford has made public an address from the Conferences of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist Churches of the United States which has been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Benson, of Boston, who has forwarded the address to Dr. Clifford, states that it was not only passed in large gatherings with the utmost unanimity, but that he had met with a single member «of the Episcopalian denomination who is not in sympathy with our protest.»

After referring in gracious terms to the Archbishop's visit to the United States, the address proceeds:

«We are encouraged... to present to you a matter in respect to which we cannot but hope to have your sympathetic co-operation.... Of course, your Grace is well aware of the widespread and deep-seated opposition in England to the Education Act which was recently enacted by the British Parliament, as the result of the enforcement of which a very large number of our brethren connected with the Free Churches of England have been subjected to divers pains and penalties, including the distraint of their goods and the imprisonment of their persons, because they could not conscientiously pay the tax which was levied under that Bill.

«We deplore this, not merely because of the hardships which brethren very dear to us are suffering, but because of the bitterness thereby engendered....

«When we are aware that the British Parliament is directly responsible both for the enactment of the Education Act and the manner of its enforcement, nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that it was devised and adopted in the interest of the Established Church of England, of which you are the illustrious Primates.

«It was devised and adopted, however, before you came to this exalted position, and in view of the broadly Catholic sentiments enunciated by you while in our country regarding the rights of conscience and the principles of Christian unity... may we not hope that we shall find in you an invaluable champion of the cause of our distressed brethren, on whose behalf we make this representation.»

In conclusion, the Address urges the Archbishop to use his influence to secure reconsideration and modification of Parliamentary action.

Russian Events.

We quote the following telegrams from our Buenos Aires contemporaries:—

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1st.—It now may be safely announced that the Tsar consents to the plan of political reform for which the Russian people have been clamouring. In all likelihood the Zemstvos will be authorised to meet in general assembly in order to draw up the proposed reforms and present them for approval to the Tsar, who reserves the right of modifying or rejecting them. The Tsar will name a Commission to study political reforms.

St. Petersburg, 1st.—On receiving the workingmen's delegation this afternoon the Tsar addressed them. He said: «Traitors and enemies of the country have deceived you. I know that the lot of a workman is hard and that it is necessary to organise and improve many things. Have patience! Consider the present state of trade. To make rebels of yourselves would be a crime. I will take care that all that may be possible is done to improve the lot of the workingmen.» He ended by stating that he was now examining the petitions that had been sent him through the legal authorities.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2nd.—A terrible accident occurred today to a detachment of artillery, while crossing the Fontanka, the bridge, a rickety wooden structure, gave way. Forty men were drowned and one battery was lost. At first it was thought that the mishap was the work of some criminal hand.

St. Petersburg, 2nd.—Counsellor Bouliguine has accepted the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior. The decrees appointing him to that office appeared this afternoon.

Warsaw, 2nd.—The situation in this city continues to be very grave. The strikers come into frequent conflict with the police. This afternoon a large body of workmen on strike plundered the shops. In consequence of this there was a violent encounter between the strikers and the troops, and a hundred workmen were wounded.

Warsaw, 2nd.—The conflicts continue to be very sanguinary. It is said that in the fighting up to the present six hundred persons have been killed and a thousand wounded.

St. Petersburg, 2nd.—The Government, according to the innumerable petitions in favour of the novelist Maximus Gorki, arrested some days ago for writing an article attacking the present administration, has set him free.

The War.

Tokio, 1st.—Official.—On the 30th Jan. the Russian troops bombarded our positions, centre, left-right, but without causing any perceptible damage. The bombardment was followed by several partial attacks, all of which were repulsed. All our positions are secure, and we only await favourable weather to begin other operations and drive the enemy beyond Mukden.

St. Petersburg, 1st.—General Kuropatkin reports that his forces in Heokotai were unable to hold the town against the fearful attack on the Japanese artillery and after heroic resistance they began to retreat in order. «The Japanese attack upon Santai-he was repulsed. The town of Sandipu, at one moment centre of operations, is in flames.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1st.—The *Official Messenger* denies the Japanese report which estimated the Russian losses in the engagements which occurred from the 25th to 28th, at 10,000. The official statement of the losses in those engagements is 4,700 between killed and wounded, while those of the Japanese were much greater.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2nd.—Several of the leading papers record the rumour that the Tsar has decided to recall General Kuropatkin, on account of the latter's critical condition of health. It is moreover said that the post of Commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria will be given to General Trepoff, who has distinguished himself as Chief of Police by quelling the dangerous popular excitement of the last few weeks. As yet, nothing, however, is officially known.

It is said that it is the Tsar's intention to offer General Kuropatkin the portfolio of war.

Paris, Feb. 2nd.—*L'Echo de Paris* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating on the authority of a high political personage, that General Gripenberg, commanding the 2nd division of the army in Manchuria, is returning to St. Petersburg.

NOTICE

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burg. Although this report has not been officially confirmed, the general impression in well informed circles is that the Tsar contemplates sending new blood to the front, and that orders will be given to renew military operations with increased vigour, it being considered absolutely necessary for the prestige of the throne that a severe defeat be at once inflicted upon the Japanese army.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN BUENOS AIRES.

Yesterday's morning telegrams brought the startling and unexpected news of a revolutionary outbreak in Buenos Aires. So far as can be judged from the confused intelligence transpiring, it is similar in character to the shameful military mutiny against Cuestas on July 4, 1898. An attempt was made to seize the Arsenal, but was frustrated by the presence of the Minister of War and troops, having been forewarned in time. Attacks were made by groups on some of the police stations (*comisarias*) one or two of these proving successful. Two, if not three regiments stationed in the interior, were said to be marching on the capital in revolt. What it is all about, we do not pretend to have any idea.

Telegraphic communication was interrupted early in the day, but according to telegrams officially passed in the afternoon, the movement may already be regarded as frustrated, and the city is relatively tranquil. The revolted battalions, finding themselves opposed by the bulk of the troops, had submitted voluntarily. The President and his Ministers were in the Government House, well protected. A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the Republic for 30 days. Reports, requiring confirmation, were current of the arrest of ex-president Gen. Roca on his estancia at Guaminí, and of the disappearance of the Vice-president Dr. Alcora.

Lawa Tennis Tournament.

The Tournament played at the Parque Central on Friday was a great success every way, despite the oppressive weather. At 12.30 about 40 sat down to cold lunch, and in the course of the afternoon there was a large gathering of visitors, numbering nearly 200, the English-speaking colony being largely represented as well as many native friends. Tea was served by Mrs. and Miss Nuttall and Mrs. MacAdam. The play was keen on both sides, but the Tournament ended greatly in favour of the Firefly Club, as will be seen from the following results:—
Singles.—Firefly 8 sets, L. T. C. 1.
Mixed Doubles.—Firefly 8, L. T. C. 8.
Men's Doubles.—Firefly 6, L. T. C. 3.
Firefly won two events, tying the third, and thus won the match.
Total sets, Firefly 22, L. T. C. 12.
Total games, Firefly 172, L. T. C. 122.

Holy Trinity Church.

Feb. 5.—V Sunday after Epiphany.
9.30 a. m.—Children's Service.
10.30 a. m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns, 3-1, 545.
8 p. m.—Evensong. Hymns, 19, 268, 193, 21.
Offertory:—Church and Sunday School Fund.

Rev. H. A. Allpass, Chaplain.

Calle Durazno 303.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres 264.

Sunday.—10.40 a. m. Sunday School.—11.20 a. m. Public Worship and Sermon.

Thursday.—Mid-week Prayer service under the auspices of the Epworth League, 8 p. m.—Chair practice, 8.45 p. m.

Rev. S. P. Craver, Pastor.

Residence, Curimé 216.

Salvation Army.

Spanish Meetings are held at Calle Nueva York 14, Aguada, every evening except Tuesday at 8.30 p. m. Sundays, at 8 p. m.—Children's Meetings, Sundays at 2 p. m.—Head quarters, Florida 54. Capt. Walker in charge.

SUNDRIES.

—WEATHER.—Oppressive heat continues to prevail, though the aspect has varied. At midday yesterday there were some hopes of relief, thunder being heard, and a few drops of rain falling, but it came to nothing. Still, the change cannot be far off.

—POLILEAMA THEATRE.—The programme for this evening includes «La Divisa», «La Chica del Maestro», «El Pobre Valbuena» and «Cambios Naturales».

—LAWLESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the December number of *McClure's Magazine* Mr. S. S. McClure returns to the subject of «The Increase of Lawlessness in the United States.» He

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estimates that there are at present four and a half times as many murders and homicides for each million of people in the United States as there were in 1881. He describes the Governments of the country—city, country, and State—as inefficient and sometimes criminal; and in discussing "What we are going to do about it," he speaks of the thousands of people who are the pioneers of a new righteousness which shall become a new passion—the love of country. Mr. McClure adds: "We shall see that new passion develop in the American people until we have obedience to the law, because it is the law, and the will of the State will be sufficient. And the briber, and the thief, and the traitor who steals from his neighbors and pollutes the law will be unable to endure the scorn of his fellows."

—MEDICINAL USES OF SALT.—Besides being an essential part of the culinary art, salt has many other uses perhaps not generally known. Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes after by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens the gums, makes the teeth white, and sweetens the breath. Added to the water in which cut flowers stand salt keeps them fresh. Salt used dry in the same manner as snuff will do much to relieve colds, hay fever, &c. Salt in warm water, if used for bathing tired eyes, will be found very refreshing. Salt and water will stop hemorrhage from tooth extraction.

LONDON NOTES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

The King and members of the house party at Chatsworth shot over Heathy Lea and Baston Wood covers yesterday. Rain, however, greatly interfered with sport, and very little play took place on the golf links. At night there was a theatrical entertainment in the theatre of Chatsworth House, attended by their Majesties.

Speaking last night at Handsworth, Birmingham, Lord Selborne dwelt upon the necessity of Imperial unity, and urged that the proposed Conference with the Colonies would have a great effect in bringing that about.

A Carnarvon Correspondent reports that an effort to effect a compromise on the education question in Wales has failed. It is anticipated that the coming year will be one of "further strife."

Sir W. Collins, L. C. C., presided over a conference in London yesterday of teachers from elementary and secondary schools and technical institutes. Papers on the teaching of arithmetic were read and discussed.

At the conference of the National Federation of Head Teachers' Associations at Cambridge yesterday, a resolution was passed affirming that all State-aided schools should be under direct public control, that it is important to develop higher grade schools to the utmost, and that the minimum age of exemption from school attendance should be fourteen years.

In a paper read at the Musicians' Conference at Manchester yesterday, Mr. W. A. C. Crickham contended that no preceding century had produced so many great musicians as that which ended in 1900. Mr. Midgley urged that Municipalities might give more aid to music than they do now.

We regret to record the death of Madame Belle Cole, at the age of sixty, from diabetes.

A correspondent learns from official sources that something like a million of the money to be voted for the provision of new guns for the artillery will be allocated to Woolwich arsenal. The greater part of the orders for ammunition will be placed with private firms. The work will be started after the commencement of the new financial year, and will extend over three years.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at a fire which broke out at a villa in Duke's avenue, Chiswick, in the early hours of yesterday morning. Mr. C. G. Ross, his wife, their three children, and a servant had a narrow escape, a sheet twisted being used to form a rope.

One who made inquiries yesterday at Messrs. Tilling and Aldridge's found that the advent of the motor-car is having no effect upon the price of horses or the number required.

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COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Feb. 4, 1903.

Business today was brisk and heavy, chiefly in Consolidated and Bank shares. Prices were a little at first, but improved in 2nd Ring and closed fairly firm with rising tendency. Sales as follows:—

Treasury Certificates Debt, \$82,000 at 95.40 Mon., 96 end of month.
Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$15,000 at 95.80 Mon., 96 end of month.—Ditto, 2nd Series, \$6000 at 95 cash, 94.50 Mon.—Ditto, Issue 1901, \$8000 at 94 Mon.

Amortizable Debt, \$20,000 at 43.20 and 43.40 end of month.
Brazilian Loan, \$3000 at 74 cash, 94 and 94.20 Mon.

Cédulas A, \$9000 at 70.10 Mon.
Mortgage Bank, 5940 shares at 27.20 to 27.10 to 27.70 Mon., 27.50 to 27.20 to 27.80 end of month, 27.50 to 28 end of March.

Consolidated Debt, \$341,690 at 67.30 cash, 67 to 67.30 closing 67.20 a.m., 67.50 to 67.30 closing 67.50 end of month, 67.70 to 67.50 to 67.80 end of March London quotation, 67 5/8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Commercial.

London 90d/s. 51 11/16-3/4 51 7/8-15/16
Paris 90d/s. 5 40 41 5 43 435
Antwerp 90d/s. 5 41 42 5 45
Germany 90d/s. 4 39 5 40 4 43 5 425
N. York 0 98
Italy 5 38 385
Spain 7 02 06
Brasil 17 400 17 650
B. Aires, 1/4 dis. 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$ 22543 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$2755 on account of the 5 % Loan service.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 13 13/16 to 7/8 to 15/16d per milreis.
—Wheat busy. Sales 3080 bags at \$2.65 to 2.75, fideo 2.65, defective 2.40, all with bag. Maize firm at former prices.
—The «Clyde» brought from Southampton £20,000 consigned to British Bank.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 4.

Cédulas H. Nacionales, cash, 103.50.
Cédulas 8 % Provinciales, cash, 26.50.
Do. end of month, 27.10.
Empréstito Popular 1898, cash, 102.
Muelles, cash, 12.30.
Do. end of month, 12.40.
Suiphen, end of month, 21.50.
Do. end of month, 22.80.
Puerto San Nicolás, cash, 51.30.
The «Venus», «Helios» and «Colombia» sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Feb. 3, 1903.

—Str. Paris from Salto, 119 pass.
—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 123 pass.
—Str. Colombia from B. Aires, 123 pass.
—Str. Vilna from B. Aires.
—Str. Alala from Pisagua.
—Str. Balford from Newcastle, for Bahía Blanca.
—Str. Mont Cenit from La Plata for Marseilles.
—Str. Hilding from San Nicolas, for Las Palmas.
—Str. Clyde from Southampton, 13 pass., for B. Aires.
—Str. Sardegna for Genoa (2nd).
—Str. Olympia for Asuncion.
—Strs. Venus and Colombia for B. Aires.

Feb. 4.

—Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 200 pass.
—Str. Broomfield from Cardiff.
—Str. Juanita from B. Aires.
—Str. Etruria from Rosario.
—Str. Magellan from B. Aires, for Bordeaux, 6 pass.
—Str. Newburn from B. Aires.
—Str. Arabistan from B. Aires.
—Str. Amiral Baudin for Havre.
—Str. Vilas for Rio Janeiro.
—Str. Kinale for Rosario.
—Str. Paris for Salto.
—Str. Eolo for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY.

—The str. — will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4.45 p. m.
—The str. — will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above.

—The P. S. N. Co's OROPESA will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice and Liverpool. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. 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.

AMUSEMENTS

Politeama Theatre

GRAN COMPAÑIA

DE ZARZUELA ESPAÑOLA

Dirigida por el popular primer actor

Federico Carrasco

MAESTRO DIRECTOR Y COINCEDADOR

EDUARDO GARCIA

Domingo 5 de Febrero

ESPECTACULO POR SECCIONES

LA DIVISA.—LA CHICA DEL MAESTRO.—EL POBRE BALBUENA.—CAMBIOS NATURALES.

Precios populares.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA.

Grand International Company of Variety Artists.—Constant Change of Programme.

Performance nightly at 9 p. m. and on Sundays and holidays at 8 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, two large rooms, both with balcony to street, unfurnished, suitable for single gentlemen or married couple. Family house, no other lodgers. Apply, Calle Colon 20, corner of 25 de Agosto. Feb. 20.

WANTED, to rent by an English family, a comfortable house of 5 or 6 rooms, with usual offices, in close proximity to the North American School in Montevideo. Write, stating rent, to «Track», office of this paper. Feb. 14.

WANTED, by about Feb. 15, a good general servant for an English family residing in Montevideo. Apply by letter only, stating wages required, to «Family», office of this paper. Feb. 14.

BOOK KEEPER, with good references, competent in the languages of English and Spanish, having general experience in import goods, and some of produce of this country, offers his services. Apply by letter to «A. Z.» Calle Sarandi 184. Feb. 9.

OFFICE BOY, speaking English and Spanish, seeks a situation. Good references. Apply by letter to «B. Y.» Calle Sarandi 184. Feb. 9.

WANTED, Governess for the interior, knowing English and piano. Salary \$20 and washing. Apply until the end of the month at Calle Santa Lucia 39. Feb. 9.

ROOMS TO LET, for single gentlemen, with or without board. English attendance. All the rooms have balcony to street. Calle Brecha 6, corner of Camarinas. Feb. 26.

TO LET.—In house of quiet English family, large furnished bedroom suitable for one or two persons. Bath-room with shower and every other accommodation. Trams in all directions, and within walking distance of Parque Urbano and Playa Ramirez. With or without board. Apply 131 Calle Guaná. Feb. 14.

BUCHANAN

Special Scotch

WHISKY

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

Permanent Stock in and out of Bond.

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

On sale in all the Hotels, Cafés, Confeiterías, Almacenes, and by the.

Sole Importer in this Republic: **HIPOLITO GARCIA**

128, CALLE CERRITO, MONTEVIDEO

NOTE—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

Representative for the Uruguay Republic

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AN EXQUISITE SPARKLING NECTAR,

PREPARED BY CUSENIER'S

ESPECIALLY FOR FAMILIES

On sale wholesale and retail

URUGUAY, 50

Orders may be sent by both telephones.

Price, \$ 1 the bottle

Small sample bottles, 10 cents.

Dr. E. M. Estrázulas

Diseases of Children

CALLE ANDES 55.

Dunville's

Old Irish Whisky.

AND

Royal Ginger Liqueur

Dawson's

«Perfection Scotch»

SOLE AGENT

J. A. EASTON,

CALLE JUNCAL 115.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

FINEST QUALITY

CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

CHAIN BRACELETS

Buttons and Links of all classes

On Sale by

J. A. EASTON,

CALLE JUNCAL 115.

St. Andrew's Society of Uruguay.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday, February 21, at 5.15 p. m. at N.º 203 Calle Cerrito.

By Order.

BANCO ESPAÑOL

DEL

RIO DE LA PLATA

Calle 25 de Mayo Esq. Zabala.

CAPITAL SUSCRITO \$20,000,000

Habiendo adquirido el Activo y Pasivo del Banco de España y Rio de la Plata, operación que ha sido aprobada por la Asamblea Extraordinaria de Accionistas de dicha sociedad, celebrada en esta capital el día diez y ocho del corriente, cumplimos con el deber que establecen las leyes vigentes, de poner en conocimiento del público y del comercio que el banco adquiriente continuará en el local en que tiene establecidas sus oficinas, calle 25 de Mayo esquina Zabala, con todas las operaciones bancarias a que se dedica y asegurando el cumplimiento de los deberes de la clientela del extinguido banco.

Los depositantes actuales del Banco de España y Rio de la Plata que no deseen continuar con sus depósitos pueden ocurrir en cualquier momento al local del Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, para recibir sus créditos.

Montevideo, 21 de Enero de 1903.
p. p. Banco Español del Rio de la Plata.
Augusto J. Coelho, gerente general.

Feb. 7.

REMATE

EL MARTES 7 DE FEBRERO a las 4 y 1/2 p. m., se rematará una casa de gran renta, situada en la esquina Colón y Washington.

La propiedad está dividida en cuatro casas, una de ellas ocupada por el almacén de Ceforino Lago. Produce de renta en total 103 pesos.—Los títulos son de primer orden.

Ocurrir para más datos a los rematadores

VICTORIA Y MUÑOS

Calle Rio Negro No. 35

MANN, GEORGE DEPOTS, Ltd.

London and Cardiff.
Contractors for supplies of Coal at all Ports.

COAL IMPORTERS

Steamship and General Commission Agents

Depots at Buenos Aires,

La Plata (Grand Dock), Rosario and Montevideo

NEW RIVER SMOKELESS STEAM COAL

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

A large stock of Best Cardiff Steam and House Coal always on hand.

Calle Solis 57b, Montevideo.

Reconquista 424, Buenos Aires.—Grand Dock,

La Plata, Rosario: calle San Martín 593.



PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Liverpool, The River Plate & Valparaiso

With a monthly call at Port Stanley

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE

OROPESA

Captain: Lindsay Hay

5th February, 1903

for Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent,

Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice and Liverpool.

ORAVIA

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: A. J. Cooper

17th February, 1903,

for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent,

Lisbon, Cádiz, La Pallice and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

VICTORIA

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: J. Richards

11th February, 1903,

For Port Stanley (E. I.) Sandy Point, Coronel,

Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

PANAMA

(TWIN SCREW)

Captain: W. Styer

26th February, 1903,

for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and

Valparaiso.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Holders of 1st class tickets (single or return) have the option of breaking their voyage at intermediate ports and proceeding by a steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Cies des Messageries Maritimes or the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., without extra charge.

A similar concession is made to second class passengers as between the «Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.» and the «Pacific Steam Navigation Co.» only.

Passengers are booked through to New York and Boston, via Liverpool, in combination with the «White Star» and «Cunard» steamers; to Australia and New Zealand via London in combination with the «Orient-Express» Line; to Paris via La Pallice; to Spanish Ports and also to Panama, Central America and all West Coast Ports.

The steamers of «The Pacific Steam Navigation Company» will call monthly at Port Stanley (Falkland Islands) for the conveyance of correspondence, passengers and cargo.

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Table

AMY & HENDERSON

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Calle Cámaras 162

Spring and Summer Goods

Just received, and now on sale, the finest and most varied stock in the Republic.

Special lines in Ladies' Hats and Dress Materials of the latest textures, colors and patterns. Inspection invited. Unusually large assortment of summer suitings for men and youths.

Mazawattee Tea and Cocoa

Saunders's "House of Lords" old Highland Whisky. — Champagne MOET & CHANDON

NEW AMERICAN RESTAURANT. D. Crovara, proprietor. Breakfasts and dinners a la carte or in pension. English cooking. Moderate prices. Close to the port. Calle 25 de Agosto 77, 79 and 81, corner of Colon.



"SUN"

INSURANCE OFFICE

The oldest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

ESTABLISHED 1710

Funds in December, 1903. £ 2,421,863

Unpaid Shares £ 2,280,000 £ 4,701,863

Amounts Insured in 1903. £ 477,838,000

AGENT IN MONTEVIDEO

E. M. STANHAM — Calle Rincon 27.

With full powers to arrange all claims without reference to the Head Office.

DEWAR'S

SCOTCH WHISKY

The Whisky of Age.

The largest sale of any Whisky in the world.

Pure, Mild and Mellow.

The Whisky of Distinction

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HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.

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"DRY MONOPOLE"

AND "MONOPOLE SEC"

CHAMPAGNES.

The Champagnes of Connoisseurs

THE QUEEN OF WINES.

A welcome guest at public, banquets and functions.

Sole Importers, STAUDT & CO.

"FRAME FOOD"

The Ideal Food

for Babes and Invalids.

Builds up the System.

Sold in 4 lb. tins.

Sole Wholesale Importers

HIOS DE

GUILLERMO VANRELL.

Blue Cross

Tea

The finest of

Ceylon Blends.

Uniform in Quality,

A Tea known all over the world.

Sole Agents,

MARTINS AND CO.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN MARKETS,

FREDERICK N. MARTINEZ

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FOR

TAILOR-MADE DRESSES

A choice Assortment of Fine Scotch Tweeds, specially intended for Ladies wear, has just arrived from the manufacturers. As they are very select goods, we have only imported ONE dress each of each design, thereby enabling us to give a

TAILOR-MADE DRESS, which will be at once stylish and unique, while it will be impossible to copy or imitate the design, thus making it an

EXCLUSIVELY SELECT COSTUME

G. D'ANTUONI, TAILOR,

Calle Ituzaingo 156

(ENGLISH SPOKEN)

English Bazaar

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH SILVER GOODS,

AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES

FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

CARLOS GROVE.

CALLE ITUZAINGO 137

Numerous Novelties

LA CERES

The Public are recommended to pay a visit to the well-known Confectioner's and Pastry-Cook's Shop where there is a fine and varied assortment of Novelties for Christmas and New Year. Very moderate Prices.

Calle 25 de Mayo 220 (nearly corner of Zabala)

MONTEVIDEO



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***** Y ENCUADERNACION INGLESA *****

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Casa especial en Tarjetas de visita, de fantasía, comerciales y participaciones de enlace

Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61, entre Cerrito y Piedras.

MONTEVIDEO

G. SCHWENGER.

SHORT STORY

Pink Lamb!

The lamb began it.

Odd that an animal emblematic of peace even in its life-time should, when dead, become the "bone of contention." Yet, if it had not been for that defunct bas-bas, I should not have discovered nearly as soon as I did that Guy could be a bear sometimes, instead of an angel.

We had been married about six months, and had set up housekeeping in a sweet little villa near Reigate that looked just like a toy-house, and, being quite new, smelt so strongly of one, with its Swiss chalet woodwork, that, when my bedroom was shut up at night and the gas lit, I could never divest myself of the idea that I had been put away in a deal-box till the next day, and felt that, to be strictly in touch with my surroundings, I ought to have retired to rest in a flat, yellow wooden hat, with a rake in my hand and my feet glued to a little round stand.

It was after an adorable month spent at Brighton that we first took possession of the Firs. I had been married at Christmas, and, if ever I do such a thing again, won't I take care it comes off in the summer! Well, when first we went to live at the Firs I thought I should never have got used to it. I was a country girl, so accustomed to a large, rambling old house with endless passages and nooks and corners and big kitchen and flower gardens that it took a day to explore. Of course I felt I could hardly breathe in such little rooms with their low ceilings—it was like always being at church, shut up in one of those stuffy high pews. The little staircase that creaked so dreadfully was pitch-pine and the doors were Gothic; for, if we were Swiss-like and trifling outside, we were medieval, not to say monkish, within.

By degrees however I grew reconciled to my new abode. I even got to like what I had at first considered its disadvantages—to look upon the train that ran screaming past the bottom of our garden every half-hour or so as a personal friend, always ready to carry me off to a *matinée* at the Gaiety, or for an afternoon's shopping in Bond Street, with tea or ices to follow, and home again to dinner quite comfortably. I grew to look upon the trifling inconvenience of hearing one's neighbours' conversation distinctly through the walls of some of the principal rooms as amply atoned for by the blessing of being able to borrow their lawn-mower when ours got out of order, or—as on one memorable occasion, when our kitchen-chimney caught fire and Guy had unexpectedly brought home a friend to dinner—to accept the loan of an uncut ham that just saved us the ignominy of having to send our unlucky guest hungry to bed. I came even to accept with resignation the itinerant cats whose concerts made night hideous, the organ-grinders, solo cornet-players, stray German bands, and street pianos.

But to return to the pink lamb, for there was no denying it was pink.

Nobody likes pink lamb; but I can't see why it should be flung in my face—metaphorically speaking of course—at every meal.

But this is what Guy chose to do. He "struck," as it were, when the joint was hot. Mother sent it up from home, with a basket of spring vegetables, and there was some trouble about the thing from the first, for it happened to be a fore-quarter—that awkwardly-shaped piece of meat that has a sort of handle to it, you know—and our oven is so small that the oven-door wouldn't shut when the meat was put in, which was wrong of course.

Then the cook had never roasted such a joint before. She was a new cook—the third in the five months since we had begun housekeeping. She said was a good one, but there might be two opinions about that. When I asked before engaging her what made dishes she could send up nicely, she replied, "Mince—curry—stew—an'—ash" so glibly that I really thought she was speaking of some extraordinary achievement in the cooking line, and hunted in vain through my book on cookery for the description of a dish with so high-sounding a title; but experience of her powers proved that they were strictly limited to burying pieces of cold meat in a glutinous kind of brown gravy made apparently on a fixed principle, as the taste of it never varied, except on the occasion of its being called curry, when it suddenly assumed a mustardy hue and blistered our throats to an alarming extent, necessitating copious draughts of cold water to subdue the Dive-like torments which it engendered.

To this culinary genius, then, our precious fore-quarter was entrusted, and it was hardly to be wondered at that results

were unsatisfactory in the extreme. The first day the blushing creature came up pink-sodden, and on so small a dish that Guy nearly deposited the whole joint on the table-cloth when trying to cut off the leg and its handle.

I never could see the use of sending the whole joint to table, simply to give one the trouble of sawing it in two directly; but the cookery-book said, "Have ready a cut lemon, a small piece of butter, and a little cayenne, which the carver should insert between the breast and the shoulder when he has separated the joints." It is not much use taking the trouble of looking for a recipe if you don't follow it; so we provided ourselves with tall the *caulera*, and hoped for the best.

(To be continued.)

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By Appointment, Purveyors of Wines and Spirits to His Majesty the King

SPEY ROYAL — The choicest and oldest Scotch Whisky procurable, matured in His Majesty's Bonded Warehouses.

GIN, OLD TOM — Gilbey's is the best.

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JAMAICA RUM — "Castle Grand" Finest and oldest Jamaica Rum.

PEPPERMINT — White and Green.

ORANGE BITTERS — ANGOSTURA BITTERS

WINE — "Castle J" Port, dry, a very old choice wine — Sherries, Gonzalez's "Royal Amontillado" and "Viña Amara," — Madeira, Cossart's Table, — Claret, "Chateau Loudenne," Vintage 1896.

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Sole Importer of the best N. American make "YANKEE"

RUBBER HEELS — THE LATEST COMFORT

All kinds of boots and shoes ready-made and made to measure

Makes for all the English Families

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD.

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Of Highest Quality; and having Greatest Durability, are therefore

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Art Dentistry at Modern Prices

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TO LET, for Banquets, Balls, Concerts, Amateur Performances, etc., etc.

For terms apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. F. Lane, Calle 25 de Mayo, 338.

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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.

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Recent extensive improvements, and modern hygienic conditions. Experienced Medical Staff.

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Terms of Admission:

Private room Ps. 3 per day

Semi-private (2 beds) 2 " "

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Special terms for lying-in cases and operations.

Hours:—

Indoor Patients 9 to 12 a. m. daily

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Urgencies at all hours.

Subscriptions and Donations are respectfully solicited.

Subscribers of ps. 12 per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid, orders for admission to be obtained from the Secretary.

For further particulars apply to:—

A. B. Drayton, Hon. Sec., Ituzaingo 161; or A. J. Cruikshank, Hon. Treas., Calle Misiones 117.

Prices Current

EXPORTS

(Feb. 3.)

BARLEY—per 100 kilos.	
For brewing.	\$ 2.00 to 2.10
inferior.	" "
BIRDSEED—	
Per 10 kilos.	\$ 0.40 to 0.43
BRAN—	
100 kilos with bag.	\$ 1.60 to 1.70
Flour—per 10 kilos.	
Extra, mark O.	0.87 to 0.88
First class, sifted.	" "
Medium.	" "
Second class.	" "
HAIR—per 10 kilos.	
Horse, superior.	4.05 to 4.10
medium.	3.80 to 3.90
Mare's tails.	5.75 to 6.00
Cow washed.	4.80 to 4.85
dirty.	3.85 to 3.90
HIDES—	
From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos.	3.65 to 3.70
Culls.	3.215 to 3.255
Kips.	3.45 to 3.50
" culls.	" "
Horse hides.	" "
inferior.	" "
camp dried.	2.20 to 2.50
LINSEED—per 100 kilos	2.90 to 3.00
MAIZE—per 100 kilos.	
In grain yellow.	2.50 to 2.60
In spike.	" "
Guatemala.	2.90 to 3.00
OSTRICH FEATHERS—	
Per kilo.	2.80 to 3.20
SHEEPSKINS—	
Best 3/4 woll, per 10k.	" "
1/3 to 3/4.	" "
Orllo skins.	" "
Shorn skins, per kilo.	" "
Shorn skins, culls per kilo.	" "
Lamb skins, sound, per kilo.	" "
Lamb skins, culls per kilo.	" "
WHEAT—per 100 kilos	
Superior Colombia.	2.60 to 2.70
Carmelo and Palmita.	" "
Superior, Lombardo.	" "
Rosario.	" "
Medium.	2.45 to 2.55
Fideos.	2.60 to 2.70
Wool—per 10 kilos.	
Special.	4.10 to 4.20
Very Good.	3.80 to 3.90
Good lots.	3.60 to 3.70
Good 2nds.	3.40 to 3.50
Medium.	3.20 to 3.30
Lambs wool, clean.	2.80 to 2.90
" " with seed.	2.00 to 2.20
EXPORTATION DUTIES	
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE	
Wool in general per 100 kilos. \$	1.620
Sheepskins, per 100 kilos.	1.050
Hair, per 100 kilos.	2.100
Grease, tallow and animal oils, per 100 kilos.	0.615
Hoofs, per 1000 kilos.	2.90
Asbes and bones, per 1000 kilos.	0.680
Salted ox hides, each.	0.310
Dried ditto, each.	0.150
Salted horse hides, each.	0.140
Dried ditto, each.	0.071
Dried cat and dog skins, per 100 kilos.	1.250
Horns, per 1000.	3.300
Jerked beef, per 100 kilos.	0.505
In addition to the above, there is the 1% additional duty.	

Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay

Servicio de trenes desde 1.º de Enero de 1905

SALIDA DE CENTRAL	9.00 a. m. tren local de San José.
6.15 a. m. para línea Pando, Minas y La Siera.	9.40 a. m. tren local de Pando.
6.40 a. m. para línea Florida, Durazno y Rio Negro.	10.45 a. m. de San Ramón.
7.25 a. m. para línea San Ramón y Nico Perez.	11.41 a. m. tren local de Piedras
8.20 a. m. tren rápido a San José, Colonia y Puerto Sauce los días domingo, martes y jueves.	11.45 p. m. tren local de Piedras.
8.20 a. m. tren rápido a San José y Mercedes (los días lunes, miércoles y viernes).	4.00 p. m. tren de Rio Negro, Durazno, Florida y via general.
9.25 a. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	4.20 p. m. tren de Nico Perez.
10.15 a. m. línea Pando y emp. Olmos.	5.05 p. m. de la Sierra y Pando.
11.10 a. m. línea San José.	5.20 p. m. lunes, miércoles y viernes de línea Colonia, Puerto Sauce y San José.
1.00 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	5.20 p. m. domingo, martes y jueves de Mercedes y San José.
2.00 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras (días de fiesta solamente).	5.40 p. m. tren local de Piedras.
3.50 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	5.40 p. m. tren local de Piedras (días feriados).
4.30 p. m. para línea San Ramón.	7.00 p. m. de línea Pando y Minas.
5.05 p. m. línea San José.	8.45 p. m. de línea San José.
5.25 p. m. línea a Pando.	10.28 p. m. tren local de Piedras.
6.30 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	
8.20 p. m. martes y sábados tren nocturno hasta Rio Negro, Paysandú, Salto, Tacuarembó y Rivera.	
10.45 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	
LLEGADAS EN CENTRAL	
6.20 a. m. martes y viernes tren nocturno de Paysandú, Salto, Tacuarembó, y Rio Negro.	
7.30 a. m. tren local de Piedras.	

AVISO

Se avisa al público que con el fin de facilitar la recepción de mercaderías en la Estación Central con destino a las Estaciones de afuera se ha resuelto que desde el 1.º de Febrero próximo las Oficinas de balanzas destinadas para estas operaciones serán cerradas de acuerdo con el siguiente horario:

Desde el 1.º de Septiembre hasta el 31 de Marzo inclusive a las 4 p. m., y desde el 1.º de Abril hasta el 31 de Agosto inclusive a las 3.30 p. m.

Montevideo, 28 Enero, 1905.

Frank Hudson,

Administrador General.