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The Montevideo Times

ESTABLISHED 1888

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VOL. XXXV. MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1906. No. 5439.

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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 office not later than 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times
MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 5, 1906.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1906.

Saints Evilyn and Pacidus. — 278 days past, 87 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Neither of the Chambers sat on Wednesday. It was the turn of the Senate. Parliamentary business seems to progress more slowly than ever.

Yesterday's *Día* devotes a lengthy and not very coherent article to the immigration question, the main object of which seems to be to inform us that the President is not in favor of official immigration or of official propaganda abroad. "In his opinion," says the *Día*, "the only immigration convenient to the country is that which comes naturally and spontaneously, and the best propaganda in favor of the same is that which proceeds from the immigrants themselves when they have settled here." After examining these points, it makes the assertion that, as a consequence of the improved situation, there has already been an appreciable increase in the immigration to this country, and this has occurred spontaneously and without any employment of official propaganda. "Increase the welfare of the working class," it says, "and the rest will come of itself."

With this we can in great measure agree; but so far we do not see that the Government has done anything to promote the welfare of the working classes, unless it be the indirect encouragement of strikes. Owing to these, the general rate of wages has gone up, it is true, but so has the cost of living, so that the one more or less balances the other. Wages were perhaps never higher, but at the same time living was rarely dearer, so the benefit of the former is fallacious. Both require reducing. The best way to benefit the working classes—and with them the whole population—would be to reduce the onerous taxes and duties on food and on first necessities, but this does not appear to enter into the intentions of the Government. — The important question of making provision for the reception of immigrants on their arrival is not touched in the *Día's* article, so we cannot give it our opinion.

Yesterday's *Siglo* returns to the question of politics in the University in a very able article, and naturally refuses to accept the extraordinary doctrines of the *Día*. Says the *Siglo*: "However strict the administrative dependency of the University on the Government, this cannot be held in any way to affect the freedom of speech of the professors, and if a lecturer on constitutional law believes that a Government is pursuing a policy contrary to sound doctrine, or if a lecturer on political economy thinks that the financial policy of a given administration is disastrous, it is imperative and unavoidable duty of both to condemn such errors, not in a spirit of opposition, but in order honorably to fulfill the high mission of education. No militant politics nor personalities, nothing to lower the lecture hall to a partisan platform; but at the same time no temporizing, no servility to the acts or doctrines of those who rule and pay; and if the lectures should happen to be a severe censure upon official acts, let them be so. It is inconceivable that universities should exist for the corruption of truth. The *Siglo* then refers to the prevalent confusion and inconsistency of ideas, which it regards partly as the signs of a period of transition, and partly as the result of example in high quarters. The same person shows himself at once as authoritative as any autocrat and liberal to

Subsidised Steamers.

The call of the Argentine Government for tenders for subsidised steamers to make rapid voyages to and from Europe has not been very successful. The *B. A. Standard* says:—

"Contrary to expectation, the Government has received proposals for establishing lines of rapid steamers between Buenos Aires and Europe in response to its offer of subsidies of \$28,000 gold per round voyage, but not exceeding \$56,000 gold per month. Three proposals were presented, and one of them offered to make the service in one of four different ways mentioned. The principal steam packet companies whose steamers come to this port have not entered into the competition, though the *Chargers Réunis*, *Messageries Maritimes*, and *Transporta Maritimes* have offered to form a separate company for establishing a line of steamers between Lisbon and Buenos Aires. In this way the difficulty is surmounted in reference to the adoption of the Argentine flag, which would have been prejudicial to the interests of any existing company. If there should be found a fair excuse for rejecting all the tenders, such would be the wisest course for the Government to adopt."

Spelling "Reform" in the United States.

New York, Sept. 2.

Mr. Roosevelt's secretary sends the following letter from the President to the public printer:—

"My dear Mr. Stillings, I enclose herewith copies of certain circulars of the Simplified Spelling Board. Please refer direct that in all Government publications of the Executive Department the 300 words enumerated in Circular No. 5 shall be spelled as are therein set forth. If any one asks the reason for the action refer him to Circulars 3, 4, and 6 as issued by the Simplified Spelling Board. Most of the criticism on the proposed step is evidently made in ignorance of what the step is, no less than in entire ignorance of the very moderate and common-sense views as to the purposes to be achieved, which views are so excellently set forth in the circulars to which I have referred. There is not the slightest intention to do anything revolutionary or in-

timist any far-reaching policy. The purpose simply is for the Government instead of lagging behind popular sentiment to advance abreast of it, and at the same time abreast of the views of the ablest and most practical educators of our time, as well as of the most profound scholars—men of the stamp of Professor Lounsbury and Professor Skeat. If the slight changes in the spelling of the 300 words proposed wholly or partially meet with public approval, then the changes will be permanent without any reference to what public officials or individual private citizens may feel; if they do not ultimately meet with popular approval they will be dropped, and that is all there is about it. They represent nothing in the world but a very slight extension of the unconscious movement which has made agricultural implement makers and farmers write "plow" instead of "plough," which has made most Americans write "honor" without the somewhat absurd, superfluous "u," and which is even now making people write "program" without the "m"—just as all people who speak English now write "bat," "set," "dim," "sum," and "fish," instead of the Elizabethan "bate," "setle," "dimme," "summe," and "fyshe," which makes us write "public," "almanac," "era," "fantasy," and "wagon," instead of the "publick," "almanack," "aera," "phantasy," and "waggon" of our great-grandfathers. It is not an attack on the language of Shakespeare and Milton, because it is in some instances a going back to the forms they used, and in others merely an extension of changes which, as regards other words, have taken place since their time. It is not an attempt to do anything far-reaching, or sudden, or violent, or, indeed, anything very great at all. It is merely an attempt to cast what slight weight can properly be cast on the side of the popular forces which are endeavoring to make our spelling a little less foolish and fantastic. Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

Urquiza Theatre
Italian Opera

The debut of Sr. Rold's Italian Opera Company on Wednesday evening made a very good impression, and once more proved that it is quite possible to give satisfactory performances of Italian Opera here at very moderate prices—prices, in fact, no higher than those of an Operetta Company. The Company is a good-all round organization, without any particular star, but with a sound general ensemble. The orchestra, which has a very skilful conductor in Sr. Oscar Anselmi, is really excellent and contributed largely to the success of the evening. The chorus, numerous and well trained, is also surprisingly good, in fact superior to that brought by many far more pretentious Companies. To these valuable elements must be added a group of very efficient principals. The prima donna Mme. Alloro proved one of the best *Gioconda's* seen here for a long time. She has a very sweet and flexible voice, which she manages with great skill, and she is moreover a capital actress. In the dramatic scene of the suicide she provoked great enthusiasm. *Laura* was taken by Mme. Longhi, a very acceptable mezzo-soprano who has sung here frequently. *La Cica* was Mme. Grassi, who developed some fine lower notes but was rather uncertain in the upper register. The tenor Sr. E. Colli—who has figured in first-class Companies here and elsewhere—sang the part of *Enzo* with all the skill of a finished artist, and gained a hearty encore in *Cielo e Mar*, but his voice gave us the impression of being rather tired. Sr. Ardito has *Barnaba* revealed a powerful rather than a sympathetic voice, and played his part with unusual dramatic intensity. Sr. Sergi is a sound bass. The *corp de ballet* is small but good. Taken all round the performance was, as we say, a very satisfactory one, and though the audience was not very numerous, there was hearty applause, showing that the Company had made a good impression.

Humors of Boys' Essays.
(By a Schoolmaster.)

"Rivers flow because no one can stop them," wrote the budding boy on returning to school this week. His companion, who had labored hard over an essay on milk, required quite a demonstration in analytical grammar before he could see the defective point in his construction of the following sentence: "When the cow has been milked, it is passed through a sieve."

Questions involving general knowledge or the explanation of terms seldom used by boys, frequently produce strange results, for a resourceful boy of twelve years will seldom fail to bring forth ingenious answers. Such a pupil defines a lawyer as "a man who can keep himself without working"; another describes an author as "a thing for putting on a horse's head"; a third boy defines a "infant act" as "doing what you want, when you know you ought not to do it," while "honor," according to the dictum of another, is "something that a man gets placed at the front or back of his name when he does a great deed."

The difference between larceny and burglary is shown in the following: "Larceny is when a man steals goods or personal property and burglary is the act of mortal housebreaking." "Imperial" to another boy means "to bring into peril!"

Science is responsible for many examples of constructive thought among boys. According to one pupil, "Gravity is a force which the ground has for making things come to it"; one of his companions classified the three orders of levers as "(1) English, (2) German (3) Swiss." The same boy on another occasion described the "chief animal foods" as "Oats and chopped hay." Another boy, on being asked what was the difference between "hard" and "soft" water, replied: "Hard water is ice, or frozen water. Water is soft when it just comes out of the tap."

One young hopeful, answering the question, "Name the seven Great Powers of the world," graduated them as follows: "Gravity, electricity, steam power, gas power, horse power, armies and navies."

In describing the difference between a physician and a surgeon, another pupil states that "A physician is a man who deals in medicines. He goes out to see people. A surgeon is a man who mixes medicines in the surgery for the physician, and who takes legs off when anyone requires it or arms."

Quintessence is a distinguishing feature of some boys. In writing an essay on "How a Healthy Body is produced," one pupil ventures the opinion that "A boy grows by exercising every morning and having good meat to eat." One little fellow rashly ventured the opinion that "Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treas. meant respectively Honest Secretary and Honest Treasurer; while a companion decided that R.S.O. meant 'Not in.'"

The tragic note occasionally appears, thus: "Temper is everywhere in the world. It ruins the throat when people are shouting, and people in a temper of mind do great danger. Temper leads people to the Cemetery."

An essay on "England's Greatness" produces the following: "We got it by other countries interfering with us so we got ready for war and defeated them. We got it because we had better trained men to fight with than other countries, so England is rising greatly." In writing an essay on "What I would do if I were King," the smallest boy in the class states: "If I were King I should have to be much more fierce and warlike than I am at present." An essay on "The Great Men of To-Day" places Mr. Balfour in the same category as "George Hackenschmidt, who is sometimes called the Russia Lion." An extract from another attempt reads: "England has rose to a very high position in the greatness of men. The greatest detective of the day is Sherlock Holmes. He lives in England and no one who has committed a crime can escape him. The most important cricket player at present and the one who has suffered most at cricket is C.B. Fry. Lord Roberts is our greatest soldier. He is our greatest patriarch."

A biography of Sir Walter Scott includes the following passage: "The people of Scotland thought well of Sir Walter Scott. He started life as a lawyer, he was a bar-man in Court, but he did not get much money, he began writing poetry. They thought he was going to beat Shakespeare, but about this time another poet was raging about saying that he was better than Scott, so Byron came and put him down, and the people went and followed Lord Byron. He was lamed, but he was an honest man."

Mme. Patti to Retire.

Regret will be felt by lovers of music at the announcement that Mme. Adelina Patti has decided to close her professional career. According to *"The Daily Telegraph,"* this is not due to failure of the artist's wonderful abilities or to ill-health.

So far as London is concerned, Mme. Patti will bid farewell at a concert in the Albert Hall organized by Mr. Percy Harrison for Saturday afternoon, December 1. During the autumn of next year the great singer will take leave of her admirers in the provinces.

The career of Mme. Patti is one of the most remarkable in the history of music. Before she was five years of age she displayed a marvellous capacity, and became famous as an infant prodigy. She sang for the first time in public in 1850, when she was only seven, and at once took high rank in the concert-room. For eight years afterwards she devoted herself to study, and made her public re-appearance in New York, at the age of fifteen, in the rôle of Lucia. Her success was instantaneous.

She came to London in 1861 making her debut before an English audience at the Royal Italian Opera House on May 14 of that year. She took the part of Amina in *"Sonnambula,"* and at once established her reputation as a singer of the highest rank. For over twenty years Mme. Patti sang at Covent Garden.

It is understood that her annual earnings between 1861 and 1881 averaged from £30,000 to £35,000, and that the latter sum was largely exceeded during each of the years in which she made professional tours in North and South America.

Her share of the profits resulting from her visit to Argentina in 1888, for instance, amounted to nearly £50,000. She is believed to be the only woman of her own or any other epoch who has earned three-quarters of a million sterling by singing and acting in the course of four decades and a half. For many years her Albert Hall concerts and British provincial engagements have been arranged by Mr. Percy Harrison, her rates of remuneration being fixed at £800 for every London performance and £500 per concert in the provinces.

SUNDRIES.

—WEATHER.—So very variable that it is rash to predict an hour ahead.

—CRICKET.—The Captain of the Cricketers Club asks us to announce that the nets are now up for practice any afternoon. If the weather prove favorable it is hoped to have the first match of the season on Sunday, the 21st instant. — With reference to the repetition of the comedy "The Late Mr. Castello" announced for the 17th instant, we are authorized to state that if there be any surplus in the proceeds after setting aside a certain sum for the Cricketers Club (for the benefit of which the performance was organized) that surplus will be given to the Montevideo Charities Society.

—BOOKS.—Messrs. De Leon and Accioli, of the English Bookstore in Calle Ituzaingó, have just received another large consignment of the newest novels by all the popular authors of the day. A list of some of these will be found in their advertisement.

—MUNICIPALITY.—On account of continued ill health, which necessitates a voyage to Europe, Sr. Carlos Sangui-

netti has resigned his post as Vice-President of the Municipality and Director of Parks and Gardens. It is not yet known how the double vacancy will be filled.

—SALTO STATION.—We learn that the plans presented by the manager Mr. A. Darton for the new station of the Millard Uruguay Railway Company at Salto have been disapproved by the Nat. Dept. of Engineers, as not being in conformity with the conditions agreed upon. New plans will have to be presented within four months.

—THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—General E. O'Brien has returned from his visit to Paraguay, and will shortly be leaving for the United States.

—URQUIZA THEATRE.—This evening will be given Verdi's *Traviata*, in which the soprano Mme. Roma and the baritone Sr. Caronza will make their appearance. Tomorrow Gomez's *Guarani*, which been heard here for many years.

—THE UPPER HOUSE.—The time cannot be far distant when the English people will have to consider the abolition of the House of Lords and the creation of a senate, or upper chamber, upon some wholly different plan. . . . The revolution in England is almost as striking in some respects as the revolution in Russia. And with both revolutions right-minded Americans are in full and pronounced sympathy. — *American Review of Reviews.*

—MIXED RELATIONSHIPS.—"Worried" writes in the *Birmingham Daily Post*:—"I married a widow, who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her; so my father became my son-in-law and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time after my wife had a son. He was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife—i.e., my step-daughter, had also a son. He was, of course, my brother, and also my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my father's wife (that is, my mother's mother). So I am at the same time the husband and the grandchild of my wife, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, it seems that I have become my own grandfather."

—TWO CLASSES.—According to the vendor of picture post cards, there are two classes of actresses: the plain and the coloured.

—WELLS ON POKER.—In that dreary game poker there is no skill, no variety except in the sum at hazard, no orderly development, only a sort of expressionless lying called "bluffing." Indeed, poker isn't so much a game as a bad habit. — H. G. Wells, in *Harper's Weekly*, New York.

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ENGLISH BAZAAR.
ITUZAINGO 130.
See Advertisement on 4th Page.

LONDON NOTES.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Of the heavy rain which ended yesterday morning London had the good fortune to obtain a larger proportion than any other place in the Kingdom—about two-thirds of an inch. Some parts of the British Isles had no rainfall, or practically none. The great scarcity of milk at Birmingham still continues, though the position in London is not acute. There is, however, a so-called "famine" in lemons, which are rare and dear on account of the recent heat and a shortage in the crop. Floods and storms are reported from Western Europe.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman was laid to rest yesterday in Meigs Churchyard, amid general manifestations of sorrow. A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

When the deliberations of the Trade Union Congress were resumed yesterday at Liverpool it was resolved that no Trades Disputes Bill would be satisfactory that did not secure the anti-Taff Vale position, on the basis of the complete immunity of Trade Union funds from litigation. A resolution in favour of an eight hours working day was carried. Fraternal greetings were offered by delegates from the American Federation of Labor.

Intense excitement prevailed yesterday in the mining districts of South Wales, where numerous instances of "blacklegs" being molested by women were witnessed.

At the meeting of the Libraries Association at Bradford yesterday, proposals for new legislation were explained, and suggestions were made for the greater usefulness of municipal libraries.

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SHORT STORY

Mrs. Beresford's Granddaughter.

(Continued.)

“I beg your pardon, I ought not to have said that, but I am sure there is some strange mistake somewhere!”

“I think not!” Murgatroyd said suavely, though there was an ominous glitter in his eyes. “Speak, Madelon! Tell our cousin that what I said is quite true—that I have been engaged to Modwena Luzon for the past two years.”

“It is—true!” One by one the monosyllables dropped from the girl's rigid lips.

With a half-stifled groan Gerald fell back. Mrs. Beresford looked from one to the other of the two in bewilderment.

“There is something behind this that I do not understand. If you are engaged, as you say, how is it that you were both apparently in ignorance of each other's whereabouts—of each other's names even?”

Murgatroyd Beresford laughed.

“Oh, my share in the general mystification you must put down, as said before, to a romantic strain in my nature, aunt Modwena. As to Modwena's—shrugging his shoulders—I can only account for it as a fit of girlish caprice. Was not that it, Modwena? he asked, as the girl, after one swift, shamed glance at Gerald's unresponsive face, stood silent, with downcast eyes. “I know that Modwena Luzon loved me well, and I have yet to learn whether Modwena Beresford's feelings have undergone any change.”

Modwena's face burned as she turned and met his glance fully.

“Yes, I know—I am sure that Modwena Luzon did love you. Heaven only knows what she saw in you! I—throwing out her hands—cannot even guess. But as for me—I—I hate you! Do you wonder?”

Before any one had guessed her intention, she had passed swiftly by them, and out by the open door to the garden. Mrs. Beresford looked after her helplessly.

“What does she mean? What are we to do?”

Murgatroyd's gaze was cold and hard. “Let her alone, my dear aunt, for a while, I should advise. She is a little upset at our unexpected meeting. Presently I will go to her and see what I can do. I have no doubt that I shall be able to manage her. You heard,” he added, with a little conscious laugh, “how she avowed her former love for me. As for the hate she spoke of, what was that but a little natural irritation at the way things have turned out? I shall soon be able to make her see that the right light, I imagine.”

Mrs. Beresford looked at him angrily. “But—but Modwena is to marry Gerald! I told you so just now, she said. Murgatroyd glanced at his cousin's haggard face and smiled.

“I am afraid Gerald will have to forgo his bride. I shall claim the right of a prior promise,” he said lightly.

Gerald, with an effort, repressed the retort that rose to his lips.

“I do not understand it,” Mrs. Beresford said, with the fretfulness of old age. “I do not understand it at all. You will have to explain things much more fully to me, Murgatroyd, before I shall alter my plans.”

“I can promise you the fullest explanation possible,” Murgatroyd replied, “after I have had little conversation with my cousin.”

Meanwhile, in the garden, crouched amid the long grass by the fountain, Modwena was weeping bitterly. There Murgatroyd Beresford found her.

For a moment he did not speak, but stood regarding her with a cynical smile on his thin lips.

“This—this excessive grief is misplaced, it seems to me, my dear Madelon,” he said.

The girl started violently.

“You knew—?”

Murgatroyd's smile deepened.

“When my aunt described the circumstances in which she discovered her granddaughter and wrote of my newly found cousin's beautiful brown eyes, I must own my suspicions were aroused. I made my way to Dinan on my way home, and there I found only a grave.”

The girl shuddered and buried her face in her hands. The man stood close by her. Presently she raised a tear-stained, miserable face.

“What are you going to do now?” Murgatroyd pulled out his case and lighted a cigarette before he spoke.

“That depends much on your future proceedings, my dear Madelon,” he replied. “If, as my worthy aunt intimated just now, you have engaged yourself to

my cousin Gerald, I think it is clearly my duty to speak out and expose your imposture. Ah, that is not a pleasant word, is it?” he continued as the girl winced. “But it is of no use to mince matters. And—with a cynical laugh—“you must surely see that I cannot allow Gerald to be victimized.”

With a low moan she turned from him.

“I—I was going to tell Gerald myself,” she gasped.

“Ah, you were going to tell him? My dear Madelon, I am afraid that necessity will compel me to forestall you.” After a few minutes spent apparently in amused contemplation of her distress, he spoke in a lower tone. “There is an alternative.”

(To be continued.)

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Análisis bacteriológicos

Conclusiones del doctor Felipe Solari, Director del Instituto de Higiene de la Facultad de Medicina:

El resultado del análisis bacteriológico de la muestra de agua recogida por este Instituto en la fuente “Acqua Vera”, sita en las Sierras del Verduum (Minas), ha demostrado que dicha agua es una agua muy pura del punto de vista bacteriológico. Montevideo, Noviembre 15 de 1904.—Dr. Solari.

Laboratorio de Química, Bacteriología e Histología (Minas 130).

Conclusiones del doctor Juan B. Morelli, Profesor de Materia Médica y Terapéutica de la Facultad de Medicina:

Del examen efectuado con muestras recogidas por este Laboratorio en las fuentes del “Acqua Vera”, de las Sierras del Verduum (Minas), resulta esta agua debe clasificarse bacteriológicamente como una agua purísima. Montevideo, Mayo 8 de 1905.—Dr. Juan B. Morelli.

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Conclusiones del doctor J. Scoseria, Experto químico de los Tribunales y Catedrático de Química biológica de la Facultad de Medicina:

Por los datos que anteceden, la muestra de agua remitida por el señor Enrique Alexander, merece ser clasificada higiénicamente como una agua muy pura, de excelente calidad. Montevideo, Diciembre 29 de 1904.—Dr. José Scoseria.

Conclusiones de los profesores José G. Guglielmetti y Víctor Coppetti, Catedráticos de Toxicología y de Materia Farmacéutica de la Facultad de Medicina:

De los datos que arroja el análisis, se desprende que el “Acqua Vera”, de las Sierras del Verduum (Minas), por su absoluta pureza y su débil mineralización, reúne excelentes condiciones higiénicas como agua para la alimentación y sobre todo como agua de mesa. Montevideo, Mayo 1.º de 1905.—Victor Coppetti, José G. Guglielmetti.