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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 offices not later than 4.40 p. m.

The Montevideo Times
MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 6, 1906.
NEWS OF THE DAY.
MONTEVIDEO.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1906.
Saint Nicholas of Bari.—340 days past, 25 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.
The Representatives met on Tuesday with a bare quorum. Approval was given to the senatorial amendments in the License Tax (Patentes) for the capital, completing its sanction. The Bill for a tramway concession in San José was approved in general. Discussion in general then commenced of the Olympic Games Bill. Dr. M. C. Martínez objected that the sum assigned (\$50,000 annually) was unnecessarily large for the purpose, and the money might be better employed in rural schools. Of late years athletic clubs had sprung up rapidly all over the Republic, the youth of the country were spontaneously developing a taste for healthy outdoor games, and he did not see the necessity for special stimulus on the part of the State. After a brief discussion the Bill was put to the vote and approved in general. The Bill creating the Institutes of Anatomy, Chemistry and Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine was approved with some amendments of detail. Approval in general was given to the Bill authorizing Sr. F. P. P. to construct a port at Pinápolis. The Chamber was then counted out.

A letter from a prominent importing firm to the *Telegrafo Marítimo* opens up another awkward question in relation to the new consular tariff, already the source of so much trouble and vexation. A number of importers, it appears, have paid (at the other end) the 10 per cent consular fee on invoices, and now that their goods are arriving here, they are being expected to pay the more recently sanctioned 1 1/2 per cent additional import duty. As the latter is intended to take the place of the former, it is obviously unjust to make them pay both taxes, but the contingency is one for which the short-sighted legislators have neglected to provide, though it inevitably had to arise. As various importers are affected, the National Chamber of Commerce is being consulted, and will take the necessary steps to bring the matter to the notice of the Government. The obviously correct solution—though there is no certainty that the Government will adopt it—is the return of the 10 per cent fee to all from whom it has been collected. Though this fee was technically law from October 22 to the promulgation of the Amendment Act (signed November 30) the Government was not morally justified in collecting it, knowing that its repeal had already been voted by both the Chambers and that the delay in its effectivity of the repeal arose from a separate question. Virtually the fee had ceased to be law before the date fell due for its enforcement, that is to say before October 22, and we imagine that, if a High Court of Justice had been in existence, it would have supported those who resisted its collection. However, as we have said several times, the whole business of the Consular tariff has been an extraordinary bungle from beginning to end, in which the last thing to be considered has been the interests of the commerce of the Republic.

Notices being attracted by the delay in issuing any Decree relative to the vacant Ministry of Foreign Affairs, further than the formal acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Romeu. At present there is no one even in nominal charge of the portfolio, and this is inconvenient to diplomats or others who have business pending with that Ministry. What special intentions Sr. Batlle may have in the matter, we are quite unable to say, but it is not customary thus to leave a Ministry without any one in charge.

Complaints continue to appear daily of the arbitrary and rigorous procedures of the new Director General of Customs Dr. Idaragary, and if even half of these are true—and there is no reason to doubt that they are—it would seem that that functionary has elevated himself into the declared enemy of commerce. The chief complaint (though there are also others) is of the abusive manner in which, under pretext of differences between the real and the declared value, he ordains the seizure of goods and their sale at auction on account of the Customs House. Importers are thus frequently prevented from fulfilling their commitments with their clients, and in the meantime (as one of our contemporaries expresses it) the Customs House is being converted into a general auction mart, working under enormous advantages denied to the ordinary merchant, and selling goods at prices that spoil the market for the general trade. It thus inflicts a double injury on commerce. The Director General, in an interview published a few days ago in the *Día*, tries to justify his course by the plea that he is defending the interests of the State and is merely acting according to the law which had been fallen into disuse under his predecessor. In this plea he overlooks two important points. The first of these is that the power of seizure conferred by the law to which he appeals is discretionary, but not imperative, and it was certainly never contemplated that the law should become an instrument of wholesale offence towards commerce. The second and still more important point is that, before the seizure can be ordained, the goods have to be valued by a mixed Committee of Customs valuers and merchants. This essential step, it is averred, the Director General omits, and for the matter of that, no such mixed Committee exists. In the course of his interview, Dr. Idaragary is represented as using some very hard and uncalculated expressions towards commerce in general, and even insinuating that there were combinations to defraud the revenue. Such expressions, when applied to commerce in general, are exceedingly out of place and gratuitously offensive. If strong words are to be used, there can be no greater 'fraud' than that which is committed daily by the Customs authorities in collecting duties on a tariff that is notoriously false and out of date. If it is a 'fraud' for a merchant to declare his goods below their value, it is equally a 'fraud' for the Customs House to collect 100, 150 or even 200 per cent duties (as happens in many cases) instead of the 45 or 50 per cent authorized by law, by means of a false tariff that values the goods far above their real present-day value. While this is continued to be done, the word 'fraud' is better left out of the question, for the Customs House itself sets the example of dishonest dealing, and even legally its position is unsound, for the law ordaining periodical revision of the tariff has never been complied with. These circumstances, apart from any consideration from commercial interests (which are just as important as those of the Treasury, or more so, for commerce is the less indispensable of the two) should impel the Director General to discretion and moderation in the exercise of his faculties. Incidentally, however, and probably quite unintentionally, Dr. Idaragary is doing a public service in bringing prominently to the front the very urgent necessity of reform in the tariff and in the Customs House regulations. What between these, the excesses of the new Director, and the new Consular tariff, the situation of commerce is daily becoming more difficult. For a long succession of years the commerce of the Republic has suffered from bad legislation, the indifference and hostility of the Governments, and the persecutions of officialism, but its patience was rarely more severely tried than just now. For the few weeks that the present Government remains in power, commerce will probably remain passive, but we know that there is a strong feeling in favor of a general protest, and this will probably make itself heard as soon as the new Government has settled into office, unless it anticipates matters by initiating the necessary reforms. Anyhow, with repeal of Dr. Romeu's retrograde consular tariff and reform of the Customs tariff and regulations, the new Government has two urgent tasks awaiting its attention, which will establish its popularity if promptly achieved.

Mr. Birrell on Education.
London, Nov. 5.
Mr. Birrell, M. P., President of the Board of Education, distributed, at the Town-hall, Leeds, on Saturday afternoon, the scholarship certificates granted by the West Riding County Council. Mr. C. G. M. Gaskell, chairman of the County Council, presided, and there were also on the platform Mr. Arthur Acland, Sir James Kitson, M. P., and the Lord Mayor of Leeds.

Mr. Birrell said he had perused the admirable education report of the West Riding County Council, and he noticed that, powerful and wealthy as they were, they were not altogether disposed to be entirely self-supporting. They wanted their share of the public funds in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They desired his good word. They had already obtained it. It was really a personal pleasure to come from the central office of education and see what was being done in the West Riding. It was well that they should know there were such things as children and teachers, and such things as local education authorities, pig-headed occasionally as they might be, just as boards were wooden (laughing), but still giving up their time to the work of education in their own districts. It was well that they should know the difference between elementary and secondary education. A small boy in Liverpool once told him the difference. «No difficulty whatever», the lad said, «elementary is vulgar fractions, and secondary is decimals» (Laughter). They in that hall were, therefore, all decimals. They had already become acquainted with rivalries and jealousies which ought never to have existed. It should be remembered that education in this country went on in other places than the best schools and colleges, and even the Code itself did not contain the whole truth or solve the whole problem. They were all educating each other, and education never terminated—it began when they were born, and only ended with the grave. He regretted to see jealousies and rivalries between the co-partners in a great and glorious undertaking. He denounced the vulgar notion that elementary education was something for artisans and agricultural laborers, secondary education for the shopkeepers and middle class, while University education was a luxury for the rich. That was a deplorable idea, it was retrograde, something hostile to the education of this country. The difference between elementary and secondary education was simply the difference in the time allowed for education and the aptitude of the pupil. As for teachers, a good teacher on a dunghill was better than a bad one in a palace. There were some persons who could never be teachers if they studied 40 years in a training college.

Mr. Birrell, who is this year president of the Salt Schools, Shipley, Yorkshire, on Saturday evening delivered his presidential address at the Victoria-hall, Saltire.

Mr. Birrell apologized for the absence of a presidential discourse worthy of those delivered by his predecessors. Since November last year he had been immersed in the business of his office. The first thing brought to his mind was the enormous number of people who took no interest in education and regarded it as a nuisance. There were a great number of persons who honestly believed that the money spent on education was mostly wasted. How silly many people were not to appreciate the fact that if we were to maintain our position in the world, to hold our head up among the nations, we must maintain a sound system of education throughout the length and breadth of the land. There was another class of people, not so numerous, but exceedingly active—the people who cared very much for education. The task of a man who loved education for its own sake purely and simply was a difficult one. He had to steer his course between many rival and contending factions, all of whom in their way took an active and very often a most useful part in the great work of education. The work of a Minister was made very hard by the necessity of striving to avoid the rivalries and jealousies that arose from all those contending interests. A Minister must always take wide views about education, and if the general results were shown to be satisfactory, then he must be content. He must not keep his mind absolutely upon one branch of education, but he must embrace all branches. Referring to the importance of a well-trained and disciplined mind, he said they must not expect that merely by having enthusiastic county councils and admirable schools they could obtain marvellous results. They must make sure that they had obtained a population anxious to avail themselves of the benefits of education. In regard to the efficiency of teachers, our training colleges were not what they ought to be by any means, but he was glad to see that they were steadily improving. The devotion of the teachers to their work had very much affected him since he had been brought into closer contact with them. Wages, of course, entered into the question, but they appeared to work for the love of their calling. He disagreed with the idea that there should be any rivalry between the elementary and secondary schools. There was not the slightest indignity in being an elementary teacher. He would beseech all teachers, whether University teachers, head teachers of our great public schools or secondary or elementary teachers, to recognize the fact that they were all members of one great corporation, no one of whom was entitled to look down upon the other. One result the increased facilities for education were having was to make people more and more indifferent to every kind of class distinction, and with regard to that indifference the House of Commons was the best example.

Interesting Paragraphs
from Far and Near.

Proverb up to Date.
«A Banjo in the hand is better than a judgment summons in the bush», said the judge at Bow County Court in advising a dealer to accept the return of a banjo that had not been paid for.

One Day's Work.
A London motor omnibus works from eighteen to nineteen hours a day, in which time it covers about 115 miles; is stopped about 700 times; gears will be changed 1,035 times, and the brake applied about 2,330 times.

Could they face a Mouse?
Inspector Scantleburg, the head of the police at the House of Commons, has received the following postcard from Dublin: «Give each of your men a little cage with a live mouse in it, and it will not take five minutes to run all the Suffragettes out of the House of Commons».

Hamlet's Soliloquy set to Music.
Sir Frederick Bridge found recently a musical setting of Hamlet's soliloquy. «To be or not to be», and it was sung for the first time for generations at a lecture he gave on «Shakespeare and Music» at Hove. The composition was written, it is thought, a few years after the poet's death.

The Boy and his «Loonch».
A little Scottish boy's grandmother was packing his lunch for him to take to school one morning. Suddenly, looking up into the old lady's face, he said: «Grandmother, does your specs magnify?» «A little, my child», she answered. «Aweel, then», said the boy, «I wad just like it if ye wad tak' them aff when ye're packin' my loonch».

Not what he Meant.
The visiting clergyman, addressing the little folks at the children's service, became impressive. «Only think, children», he said, «in Africa there are ten million square miles of territory without a single Sunday-school where little boys and girls can spend their Sunday evenings. Now, what should we all try to save up our money for? The children (unanimously) «To go to Africa».

The Parson's Mistake.
One day was made memorable by a baptism in a little Buckinghamshire village. The parson had a fancy to expound upon what the child might become. «No one», he said, «can foretell the future of this little chap; who knows but that he may grow up to be a great astronomer like Sir Isaac Newton, a great sailor like Nelson, or a preacher like myself? Turning to the mother, he inquired, «What is the name of the child?» «Matilda Mary Ann», was the reply.

«That» Henniker Heaton.
«I am not the recipient of any abusive letters», confides Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., to a «Casell's Saturday Journal» interviewer. «Sir William Howard Russell, however, had a rather quaint communication concerning me some time ago. It was contained in a postscript to a note sent to him from a man in Canada. It read thus: «You know that Henniker Heaton. Tell that blackguard that he is the curse of my life. All my relatives in County Clare—you know there are a hundred of them—have written to me, taking advantage of the penny post, to ask me for assistance to enable them to come out to Canada».

Discovery of Necton.
London, Nov. 6.
To a crowded audience at Burlington House last night Sir William Ramsay discoursed on the advantages of investigating the Unlikely.

Sir William Ramsay showed that in science trifles cannot be ignored. In 1894 Lord Rayleigh, continuing his well-known experiments on the commoner gases and on the exact composition of water, found nitrogen gas differing slightly in density, and, kindly welcoming Sir William's proposal as to experiments, a series of investigations was commenced, which in the end revealed five new gases—Argon, Helium, Neon, Krypton, and Xenon.

The experiments he recounted were highly technical—his audience consisting of members of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry—but even a careless listener would have been struck by the immense patience and perseverance of Sir William and his friends. One point which seems to have helped him at the start was a note he formally made in a copy of Cavendish's work on the Air—where the chemist of a former day speaks of a «residuum». Sir William made a note, «Must look into this»—and he did so with satisfactory results.

Another point of great interest was his calculation that, according to certain densities of helium and argon and a mysterious law, which is not yet understood, that «group» of elements or substances bear certain relations to each other—there ought to be another gas in the argon group. The efforts of Sir William to discover this gas were untiring. He investigated the gases from some mineral springs in the Pyrenees; voyaged to Iceland, and collected gas from the hot springs there; heated minerals and meteorites, which friends seem to have sent here from various parts of the world, and specimens of which he obtained from the British Museum and the Geological Society; and at last, if we understood a highly technical experiment aright, obtained it pure after liquefying hydrogen in a certain way, and found that gas answered to his calculations. To this gas, on the suggestion of his son, the name Necton was given. The machine for liquefying hydrogen was built by a friend, with the help of a laboratory assistant.

Races.
The following are the entries and weights for the meeting to be held at Newmarket on Sunday next:—
Premio Grulla.—1200 metres.—Chispa 56 kilos, Primus 55, Nobel 53, Brillante 55, La Negra 56, Pitou 53, Mirlo 58, Rafata 55, Boca Negra 58, Goodwood 56, Danton 58, Vanguardia 55.

Premio Laitaro.—1400 metres.—Cuna 46 kilos, Guaycurú 52, Fierro 45, Rafata 51, Reconquista 40, Macduff 46, Danzante 57, Coronel 49, Diluvio 52, Gaita 73, Paja Brava 40, Patrician 61.

Premio Molinero.—1800 metres.—Solitario 43 kilos, Mont Palés 53, Kuroki 44, Bob 51, Fogonazo 48, Topungui 51, Acordista 46, General Urquiza 58.

Premio Caucho.—2500 metres.—Algaruel 57 kilos, Coanco 55, Bricks 53, Obalisco 63, Uppallata 48, Pienate 53, Treburo 56, Botafogo 56.

Premio Pochin.—3000 metres.—Treburo 53 kilos, Macduff 46, Brisco 40, Coronel 49, Danzante 57, Fidas 45, Chulo 45, Gaita 44, Black Prince 59, General Urquiza 53, Guaycurú 52.

Premio Arribuero.—1500 metres.—Goodwood 53 kilos, Reconquista 49, Pitou 54, Vanguardia 50, Mina de Oro 55, Pronóstico 57, Precoloso 57, Boca Negra 56, Brillante 51, Pienate 45, Oráculo 50, Bern 49, Nobel 54.

The above will be the last meeting of the present season. Before the new season commences in January considerable improvements will be introduced in the Hippodrome.

SUNDRIES.
—WEATHER.—A sharp thunderstorm on Tuesday evening, followed by rain, brought a brilliantly fine day yesterday, with a relatively fresh temperature. Rain is reported, in varying quantities, from several parts of the interior, and has come opportunely, for drought was making itself felt.

—CHILDREN'S EVENINGS.—An evening of «Children's Evenings» is in preparation, and will be held in Holy Trinity Church on Sunday the 30th instant (1st Sunday after Christmas). This is being organized under the direction of the Misses Maud and Kathleen Kennedy, with the assistance of Mrs. Robinson as accompanist. The first practice has already taken place, with a good attendance. Practices will be held every Tuesday at 4.30 p. m., and all English-speaking children are cordially invited to attend.

—THIEF CAUGHT.—The thief who entered the house of the Rev. H. A. Allpass, as mentioned in our last, has already been caught, thanks to the description given to the police by the maid-servant, whose room he had entered, threatening her with a knife and a revolver. He proves to be a man of bad antecedents, who had entered the house on a pretext a few days before, and thus made himself acquainted with the bearings of the rooms. Robberies, or attempts at robbery, are unpleasantly frequent of late, and the best precaution is to see that all the doors and windows are safely secured at night, or when the house is left unguarded in front, as (for instance) during the dinner hour.

—EDUCATION.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement under this head on our 2nd page.

—POLITEAMA THEATRE.—Frank Brown's Circus will give its second performance this evening, with a varied program.

—URQUIZA THEATRE.—This remains closed until Saturday, when Tina di Lorenzo will appear in «Dora».

—SUICIDE.—A painful sensation was created on Tuesday by the suicide of the well-known broker and auctioneer Sr. Rafael Ruano. Entering an unoccupied store in Calle 25 de Agosto in the afternoon, he fired two shots in his head, using a revolver in each hand. Hearing the detonation the neighbours rushed in, to find him already dead upon the floor. Sr. Ruano, who was official auctioneer to the «Monte de Piedad», had been in low spirits of late, and his rash act is attributed to pecuniary difficulties. He leaves a widow and two children to lament his loss, besides being widely connected among well-known families of this city.

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

LONDON NOTES.
TUESDAY, NOV. 6.
New Grammar School buildings, erected by Mr. W. J. Lancaster at a cost of fifty thousand pounds, were opened yesterday at King's Lynn by the King. Queen Alexandra afterwards unveiled a bronze statue of King Edward, who conferred the honor of knighthood upon Mr. Lancaster in recognition of his services to the town.

In the House of Lords more wrecking amendments to the Education Bill were carried by large majorities. Clause III., in its mutilated form, was added to the Bill, and Clause IV., which provides «extended facilities» for sectarian teaching in urban areas, was made of universal application.

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Champagne MOET & CHANDON
and BULTEAUX PÈRE.
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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 Verdum
 (Minas), ha demostrado
 que dicha agua es una
 agua muy pura del punto
 de vista bacteriológico.
 Montevideo, Noviembre
 15 de 1904.—Dr. Solari.

Análisis químicos
 Conclusiones del doctor
 J. Scoseria, Experto quí-
 mico de los Tribunales y
 Catedrático de Química
 biológica de la Facultad
 de Medicina:
 Por los datos que ante-
 cedan, la muestra de agua
 remitida por el señor En-
 rique Alexander, merece
 ser clasificada higiénica-
 mente como una agua muy
 pura, de excelente calidad.
 —Montevideo, Diciembre
 29 de 1904.—Dr. José
 Scoseria.

«ACQUA VERA»
 IN VENTA APROBADO
 POR EL HONORABLE CONSEJO
República Oriental
 PROPIEDAD
 DE D. ENRIQUE ALEXANDER
 GUILTERMO CLULOW:
 Adi. trader-Gerencia.

SHORT STORY
WITH
INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

(Continued.)

«I think you will be extremely foolish to throw away an engagement,» he went on, ignoring her outburst. «Excuse my speaking plainly, but you have no particular dramatic talent, no friends, and you may be without work for a long time.»

His words recalled those of Fanny Macintosh, and awakened a sudden fear. What would fifteen months without work mean to her? Even three would be starvation!

«However,» he continued slowly, «if it is painful to you to remain, I shall not hold you to the contract.»

«Thank you!»

Wood was watching her intently. He left the fireplace and came forward a step or two.

«Look here, Miss Murray,» he began. «I can't withdraw the piece, but I'll do what I always meant to do if any of Dallas's relatives turned up. I will pay over to you, as next of kin, the sum agreed upon for the entire rights of the play—»

She looked at him, her face growing slowly crimson.

«And do you think I came here to get money? How dare you insult me—how dare you offer me money to ease your conscience and buy my silence!»

Her voice trembled, and she sank into a chair. Leaning her arms upon the table, she bowed her head upon them and broke into quick, angry, miserable sobs.

Wood looked on in embarrassed silence.

«My dear Miss Murray, I—really I am awfully sorry—» he stammered, and laid his hand on her shoulder.

But she sprang up, shaking off his fingers as if they stung her.

«Don't touch me!» she cried fiercely.

«And remember, after to-night our agreement is terminated.»

Before he could speak or stop her, she crossed the room swiftly, and the door was shut violently behind her.

For a little time he did not move. Then he shrugged his shoulders.

«If only she put some of that energy into her acting!» he murmured regretfully.

Con rary to her foreboding, Muriel was not long in finding employment. Within a few days she obtained a fairly satisfactory engagement. She only spoke a few words in the second and third acts, but it meant for her stage experience, and the salary, though small, was enough to live upon.

Coming from rehearsal a fortnight later she met Mille Marlow in Regent Street. The Australian greeted her with her usual free-and-easy friendliness.

«Whatever made you leave us, Miss Murray?» she asked. «I was in front last night, and I can't say you've got much benefit out of the change,» she added, with colonial candour.

Muriel laughingly parried the question, then inquired carelessly if the date of their «first night» was fixed yet.

«Fixed, my dear—rehearsals on for another fortnight. Why? Oh, Heaven knows, I don't! Oh, by the way, Dickie's hurt his hand—got two of his fingers smashed up last night, and he's raging! He's got some important writing which he can't finish now without an amanuensis. Between ourselves, I shouldn't care to be the amanuensis.»

Muriel's brows had drawn together thoughtfully, and a curious look came over her face.

«Well, I must run into Blaine's» continued her companion. «He's turning me out an awfully smart little frock for the third act—ta-ta! And she rushed across the road, calmly disregarding the traffic.

For a few minutes Muriel walked on vaguely and undecidedly, her brows still knit together, an irresolute look on her face. But by degrees the look turned to one of decision and determination, and she rapidly quickened her steps.

Presently she mounted the wide steps and rang the bell of a house the lower windows of which displayed cards announcing that apartments were obtainable there. Wood had moved to those rooms while his flat was being decorated.

The door was opened by a servant with a cap jauntily pushed to the side of a not over-tidy head, dubiously clean hands, and a sooty smudge down her nose. She wasn't sure, but she believed Mr. Wood was in—he occupied the

«dining-room» floor. This information was conveyed with a resentful look and tone.

Muriel followed her guide up two flights of stairs, arriving on the landing in time to see the girl open a door and hear her announce in loud tones—

«It's a young person as says she wants to see yer!»

Wood was bending over a table, one hand bandaged and in a sling the other awkwardly sorting some papers. He looked up impatiently—a look which rapidly changed to one of astonishment, almost amazement.

«Miss Murray!» he gasped.

(To be continued.)

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 Así mismo se abonará el dividendo a razón de 7 oja anual, por el mismo semestre, sobre las acciones del Ferro-Carril Nordeste del Uruguay.
 Horas de pago: de 10 a 11 y 3 a 4 p. m., y de 2 a 4 p. m., todos los días hábiles, menos los Sábados.
 Montevideo, Noviembre 20 de 1906.

LA COMISION LOCAL.
AVISO
 Se pone en conocimiento del público que desde el 1.º de Diciembre próximo y hasta nuevo aviso, la Empresa hará correr todos los Sábados un tren de itinerario adicional de Central a Mercedes y otro el mismo día de Mercedes a Central, los cuales observarán el horario de los trenes que actualmente funcionan entre los dos puntos mencionados.
 Montevideo, Noviembre 21 de 1906.
C. W. Bayne, Administrador General.

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TREN DE EXCURSION
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	A	B
Estaciones	Horas de salida	Boletos de Ida y Vuelta 1a. clase
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MINAS	9.00	

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 Los boletos en número limitado se pondrán en venta el día 7 de Diciembre a las 10 de la mañana y serán válidos únicamente para viajar en el tren de excursión (tanto de ida como de regreso) y los de la 1.ª y 2.ª (primera clase de Central solamente) son válidos para el tren de excursión de ida y para regresar en trenes ordinarios hasta el Martes 11 de Diciembre inclusive.—BICICLETAS GRATUITAS.
 Montevideo, Noviembre 27 de 1906.
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