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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 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, JANUARY 15, 1908.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1908.

Saints Pablos and Maurus.—The Name of Jesus.—British Museum opened, 1759.—15 days past, 351 to the end of the year.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the Custom House Receipts for the month of December, 1907:—

Importation,	\$ 811,625.21
Exportation,	117,806.30
Departments, estimate	71,182.55

Total \$ 1,000,614.06

This compares with the same month in previous years as follows:—1906: \$911,134; 1905: \$874,485; 1904: \$821,036; 1903: \$893,153; 1902: \$775,305; 1901: \$715,144; 1900: \$631,930; 1899: \$941,453; 1898: \$921,854.

As compared with the same month last year there is an increase of \$89,429, and the figures establish a record for the month, it being the first time that the Customs Receipts for December have reached a million dollars. This is an unexpected good result, for at the beginning a decrease, rather than an increase, was anticipated. The result is due to the importation, as the exportation figures are considerably below the average for the month.

This makes the total Customs Revenue for the year 1907 work out at \$13,195,210, against \$12,863,597, in 1906, an increase of \$331,612. This verifies the forecast we gave some little time ago that the Customs Revenue for the year would be about \$13,200,000. In our next issue we will give a fuller comparative statement.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators sat on Monday. Approval was concluded of the grant of \$500,000 for extensions of the Por. Works, and of the pension to the family of the late Dr. Vazquez. The remaining business was not of general interest.

The Representatives were expected to sit yesterday to sanction a final amendment in the License Tax, and, this being done, it is understood that to-day or tomorrow the Government will forward the Message declaring the Extraordinary Session to be closed. This means that there will be no discussion of the Budget for 1907-8 (we hardly expected that there would be) nor of the Bill creating the Municipal Intendencies on which the Government appears to set such store. The former may be therefore be regarded as entirely shelved, and the latter postponed for some months at least. It is astonishing how slowly the parliamentary machine works, even when stimulated by Presidential influence. Why should the legislators hurry themselves about anything? They are not paid by results—which perhaps is rather a fortunate circumstance for some of them.

The parliamentary vacation will last some three weeks. On February 8 the new Chamber of Deputies will meet for its «preparatory» sittings, which relate to the examination of the diplomas of the new deputies, their swearing in, and the formation of the Permanent Commissions. The ordinary sessions will be inaugurated on February 14, when Dr. Williams' first Annual Message should be presented. It is understood that this is already in preparation. It is also said that Dr. Williams will attend the opening of the Chambers in person, a custom that fell into disuse under his two predecessors Presidents Batlle and Cuestas.

In its issue of Sunday the *Diario Oficial* condescended to publish the full report of the proceedings (so far as they were public) in the Senate on Wednesday last, when the purchase of the «Dogali» was finally approved. Interest in the matter has evaporated now, and it is only necessary to say that the report shows the extraordinary tenacity of the officialist faction in trying to keep the matter secret and to prevent free discussion. Eulogies of the vessel were permitted freely enough, but the moment any senator began to speak of the defects of the vessel, in order to oppose its purchase, he was warned that he was infringing secrecy. As some of them pointed out, such conditions made thorough and impartial discussion impossible—which was probably the object. The theory was also mooted and adopted by the majority that, since the other Chamber had voted secrecy with regard to the antecedents, the Senate was bound to do the same. According to this theory then, any impropriety of proceeding adopted by one of the Chambers, has to be copied by the other!

From the same report we also learn that the new clauses in the License Tax relative to the Insurance Companies were approved without a single word of discussion!

Yesterday's *Diario Oficial* furnished us with the full report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, when the amendments in the internal regulations were sanctioned. The most important of these, over which there was considerable discussion, was the raising of the number of the Permanent Parliamentary Commissions to twelve. These, therefore, will in future be as follows:—Constitution and Legislation, for questions relative to the Constitution, foreign affairs, electoral laws, and general legislation not otherwise provided for; Codes, for questions relative to the codified legislation, administration of justice, worship, police, and municipal government; Finance, for economic and financial questions; Budget, for the national, municipal and special Budgets; Foment, for public works, industries, ports, and transit questions; Public Instruction; Agriculture, Live-Stock and Colonisation; War and Marine; Petitions; Labor, for questions between masters and men; Internal Affairs (of the Chamber); and Library. Commerce, it will be noticed is not specifically mentioned, a point to which Dr. Otero called attention, eliciting the explanation that it was understood to be comprehended in the industries which are under charge of the Committee of Foment. This is another proof of how very little official comprehension there is of the importance of commercial interests.—The object of enlarging the number of these Commissions is to sub-divide the labor, in the hope of accelerating the despatch of business. This is praiseworthy enough—but, with a Chamber constituted like the future one, where will there be found a sufficient number of men of any authority on all these questions to fill so many Committees? Eleven Committees of seven members each and one of three implies 80 Deputies out of a Chamber of 87. It is therefore certain, either that some of the Committees will have to be constituted of inept men, whose opinions are of little or no value; or that the few worthier men will have to sit on two or three Committees each and business will again be delayed. We will be curious to see the result, though we do not expect anything brilliant. In our opinion four or five Committees composed of men of authority and experience in public affairs, finance, business and works, would be far more likely to conduce to sound legislation, than a larger number of Committees extended out of proportion to the size of the Chamber. With a Chamber of 200 or 250 it might be possible to constitute twelve good Committees, but it is hardly possible with a Chamber of 87.

In the course of the Debate on the above it was revealed that the special Labor Commission had prepared a lengthy and laborious report and Bill on the labor question, which were presented to the Chambers last February, but were never discussed, nor was the matter included by the Executive in the topics of the Extraordinary sessions. Yet this was certainly of greater importance and urgency than many of the matters over which the Chambers spent considerable time. In any case the Report and Bill might at least have been published, referring, as they do, to questions that directly interest two-thirds of the population, but even that has not been done. This is not encouraging to the members of the Committee who devoted their labor to the task, nor is it proper treatment of a subject involving grave public interests. Of what use, it may be asked, is the *Diario Oficial* if it cannot publish these Reports? We have several times noticed of late this tendency to keep back parliamentary Reports until their publication is of no utility.

The new form of oath adopted by Chamber is simply reduced to «I swear to duly fulfill the post, etc.» Formerly it used to be «I swear by the Lord God and the Holy Scriptures.» The elimination of the religious element has its justification in view of the avowed anti-religious tendencies of the radical faction who compose the majority of the chamber, and is in accordance with what has been done in other countries. Meanwhile the Senate preserves the old form of oath, creating a rather ridiculous distinction between the two bodies of legislators, but probably this will not be for long.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

The forty-fifth ordinary meeting of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, was held on Tuesday, December 10, at River Plate House, E. C. Mr. Thomas S. Richardson (chairman of the company) presiding.

The Chairman said: The report we have to set before you is, I believe, one of the best, if not quite the best, that we have ever presented to you. (Applause.) Last year when I was addressing you, I told you that we had every reason to believe that the wheat harvest and the linseed harvest were secure, and our anticipations were realized. They had a large crop, the result being that all the producers were well off, that there was plenty of money in the country, and everyone was prosperous. The prosperity of that country means the prosperity of our bank, and we prospered accordingly. Coming to Brazil, all our branches there, I may say, have done fairly well. We do not do as large a business in Brazil as we do in the Argentine, but our branches there are of considerable assistance to those in the Argentine Republic, as they have to collect the money for bills sent for encashment there, and altogether they are a very decided assistance to our general business; besides which they have done hitherto a large exchange business. This year we have not done such a large business in exchange; circumstances have militated against it, and the coffee bills which usually would come forward against that have not done so this year. There was a large crop of coffee in the Brazil—the largest, I suppose that ever was known—and to prevent the price of the staple article of export falling unduly, the Government stepped in and assisted the producers by taking a great deal of it off the market and holding it, feeling assured that the trees which had borne such an abundant crop the year before would not do so the next year, and that therefore the crop of the following year would not be so large. I do not know, perhaps, whether all of us will agree with the Government stepping in to assist any kind of trade whatever—there may be varied opinions on that—but, at all events, the Government coming in in that way, there were not the coffee bills, and therefore the exchange business that we had hitherto done was not as large as heretofore. In spite of all that, however, our branches there have all done well and have all yielded their quota of profit, and in excess of what they did the year before, with the exception of one branch.

I have given you the rosy side of the business of the bank. We now come to what I mentioned last year. We then told you that we were establishing a branch in Chili. That branch was opened some time in January of this year, and of course we had to place money there. You cannot open a branch of a bank with merely desks and stools; you must put some money into it, and the exchange then was between 124 and 134. Since that time, owing to the crisis in Chili, the exchange has gone down, and when our report was issued it was as low as 90. There was thus a serious loss which we had to face. We have done so, and have written off all the loss connected with that, and have debited it to the year's current profit and loss account. (Applause.) As regards the accounts, our capital is increased by the issue of the shares which I spoke to you about last year. All the shares were taken up, and the money has been paid, so that our capital now stands at £1,200,000, as against £900,000 a year ago. Our reserve fund, which was then £1,000,000, is now £1,100,000, we having put £100,000 to it last year. (Applause.) Our acceptances on account of branches are £2,570,000 odd, as against £2,672,000. Our customers' drafts under merchandise credits are £236,000, against £211,000. Bills advanced, in transit, are £1,226,000, against £1,425,000. Current accounts and deposits in currency at branches are £17,886,000, against £19,260,000. Here you will notice a falling off, but I may mention that there was one considerable amount which we held belonging to one of the Government departments, and which had to be taken away, and therefore that made a considerable difference, and we have not worked up the amount since to the figure of last year. Current accounts and deposits at head office are £165,000 against £161,000. Our Montevideo branch local currency omission has gone down to £31,500, and in course of time will all be paid off. The bills for collection on account of customers are £2,100,000 as against £1,700,000—a considerable increase. The Buenos Aires clearing banks have £644,000 with us. The rebate of interest on bills not due is £72,000, against £60,000. That is partially accounted because, though there are more bills very likely, the rate is higher than it was last year. Then the profit and loss account is £304,000.

On the credit side there are the assets—cash on hand, at bankers, and at branches, £5,571,000, against £6,722,000. Clearing banks' balances are the same as on the other side—£644,000. Bills receivable, bills discounted, advances, securities, &c., are £18,650,000, against £19,434,000, and the bills for collection are the same as on the other side. Bank premises are early the same—£170,000, against £171,000. Turning to the profit and loss account, the charges at head offices and branches, including rent, taxes, depreciation account, and income-tax, are £291,000, as against £237,000. A good part of this consists of the expenses of the Valparaíso branch. The interim dividend we paid

amounts to £72,000; the interest to March 31 last on amounts paid on new shares is £333; and the balance carried down is £303,000, as against £262,000 last year. (Hear, hear.) The balance brought forward last year was £44,000. The gross profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, was £622,000, against £560,000 last year, balancing the other side, and making a total of £667,942. The balance available, after making ample allowance for bad and doubtful debts and deducting £72,000 rebate of interest on bills not due, amounts to £376,000, including £44,000 brought forward. The directors recommend the following distribution: Dividend, £108,000, being 12 per cent, making, with £72,000, the interim dividend paid in June last, a distribution of 20 per cent. for the year; new shares £6,250, being interest on 20,000 new shares, making, with £833 paid in June last, 5 per cent. per annum up to September 30, 1907. After the dividend is paid this time the new and the old shares will rank equally for dividend. Then we propose to place £100,000 to the reserve fund—(applause)—and to the pension and benevolent fund £15,000. We carry forward to profit and loss new account £74,000. (Applause.) I now propose: «That the report and accounts be received, accepted, and entered on the minutes.»

Mr. Essex E. Reade seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the dividend recommended was declared.

The election of Mr. W. T. Brand as a director was confirmed, and Messrs. E. Ross Duffield and Herman B. Sim (the retiring directors) were also re-elected.

Paragraphs from Far and Near.

«Write Like the Dickens.»

From a Siamese newspaper: «The news of English we tell the latest. Write in perfectly style and most earliest. Staff has each one been college, and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. Buy it. Buy it.»

Weight of a «London Particular.»

In his report to the L.C.C. on Signor Maggiora's proposal to bombard the fog fiend from the metropolis, Dr. Shaw incidentally mentions that a fog a mile thick covering the area of Greater London, weighs 3,000,000,000 tons.

Safe Way of Betting.

«Did he back horses?» asked a juror an inquest at Stepney. «Only in his mind», replied the witness. «He used to make out slips of paper and keep them in his pocket, and after seeing a paper would remark, «There you are; didn't I know that would win?»»

World's First Sailor.

Speaking at the Queen Victoria's Second Rest at Poplar, the Duke of Argyll said he noticed that several streets in the district bore old Testament names. «There should be a Noah-street», he added, «for Noah was the first seaman who had experience of a seaman's home.»

Taller Silk Hats.

The question whether the tall hat shall become taller is now being anxiously debated by the half-dozen West End hatters who rule the fashion, and several of them have almost decided to take a step in that direction by an increase of one-sixteenth of an inch in height.

A Stage Aspirant.

Mr. Tree received recently the following letter: «Venerated sir,—I wish to go on the stage and I should like to join your valuable theatre. I have been a bricklayer for five years, but having failed in this branch I have decided to take on acting—it being easier work. I am not young, but I am left without any boots.»

The Too-Faithful Dog.

A defendant at Tunbridge Wells, who was summoned for keeping a dog which had bitten a man, excused himself by stating that the dog was in the habit of guarding his cart during his absence. By mistake it took charge of a similar vehicle belonging to another man, and bit the latter when he attempted to mount the cart.

Boxing at 107.

Lecturing to the members of the Psycho-Therapeutic Society on the evils of flesh-eating, at the Carlton Hall, Westminster, recently, Mr. Sidney H. Beard president of the order of the Golden Age—a vegetarian society—instanced a remarkable case of longevity among fruitarians. Captain Dimond, of San Francisco, he said, had not eaten meat for eighty years, and at the age of 107 he was boxing, cycling, and giving lessons in physical culture. «He is now», continued Mr. Beard, «110 years of age, and last year a doctor pronounced him physically perfect, as near as may be, and said he did not see any reason why he should not go on living for an indefinite period.»

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SUNDRIES.

—WEATHER.—Yesterday the weather cleared beautifully, a stiff breeze from the south west bringing a delightfully fresh temperature. Rain has been general throughout the Republic, and in most parts the fall has been heavy. Considering the violence of the wind on Sunday night, the damage reported is trifling. At Piedra Blanca, near the Cible Dock, a fishing smack was upset

while the third saved himself by swimming nearly half a mile to an adjacent bank. Yesterday morning, owing to the strong wind blowing, the river steamer «Venus» was bumped severely against the Maciel mole, injuring her wood work, and causing a beam to fall against an old man named Liche, breaking his right leg.

—CHILDREN'S PICNIC.—A specially interesting event of to-day will be the English speaking Children's Picnic at Marolías, the special cars for which leave the Plaza Zabala at 10 a. m. this morning, and may be joined anywhere en route. The weather promises to be most favorable, and we hope all will enjoy themselves thoroughly.

—POLITEAMA THEATRE.—The program for this evening consists of «El Indiano», «Sandías y Melones», «La Corra de Toros», and «El Ilustre Recocheo».

—THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.—Lengthy telegrams have arrived from Buenos Aires giving details of the anarchist conspiracy discovered there on Monday. It seems to have been an important affair, a number of bombs and a large quantity of chemicals and materials for their manufacture having been seized by the police. The organizer was a Russian «terrorist» named Hartenstein, who had formed a secret society called the «Black Bands», but it appears that, falling under suspicious some weeks ago, he escaped to Barcelona, where he is now under arrest in connection with other anarchist attempt.

The police have made many arrests of men prominent in the conspiracy, and it is significant that most of these are officers or leaders of the Workingmen's Regional Federation or of various Trade Unions («Sociedades de Resistencia»), and have been prominent in organizing strikes. The conspiracy had connection with the general strike which it was endeavored to organize for Monday last, but proved a fiasco. It is also believed that they are connected with the strike outrages and murders that have taken place in Buenos Aires and other parts of the Plate. The conspiracy had ramifications in Rosario, where more bombs have been found, Mendoza, and elsewhere. It is hoped that the Argentine police will now be able to break up the whole affair.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As this issue of the paper was going to press an accident occurred to the type which compels us to appear to-day with our 2nd Page in blank.

We must ask the indulgence of our readers and advertisers for the mishap, which will be remedied tomorrow.

CERVEZA NEGRA MARCA MEUX

LONDON NOTES.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, on Saturday unveiled a statue of the King at University College School, Hampstead. In an address he delivered after the ceremony, he briefly alluded to the organization of a force for the national defence on a citizen basis, and then spoke of the large interest taken by the King in the cause of education. It was not only a deep but an hereditary interest. Had Prince Albert lived to carry out his intentions, the progress of education would have been accelerated by ten years. The Prince Consort took the most profound interest in all that was done at South Kensington; and it was no secret that King Edward, conceiving that he inherited the duty from his father, had been, it almost might be said, the mainpring in the institution of that great college of technology with which it was hoped a beginning would be made in putting ourselves on a footing to compete with other nations in that sphere. It was a great mistake to suppose that a constitutional monarch took no part or initiative in the business of government. The business administration went far beyond the general decisions that were all that could be given by people or Parliament, and immense importance attached to the initiative of a competent ruler. The better and greater the Sovereign the more initiative could he and did he show, his greatness consisting in the knowledge how to adequately interpret the wishes and the spirit of his people. The characteristic of our king was his gift for interpreting the public mind. When a constitutional Sovereign had that gift he was the greatest of all Sovereigns, and the most powerful, for he had the nation behind him, and his action was the action of the nation.

The severe south-westerly gale which began on Friday continued to rage during the greater part of Saturday, and was productive of much destruction, both of shipping and of other property, and of serious loss of life. The storm was especially violent along the south coast, in the Channel, and in the Thames Valley, where heavy rains have caused extensive floods. At Sheerness, on Saturday morning, the steam pinnace belonging to the torpedo gunboat *Speedwell* was capsized while approaching the pier, and of 14 men on board eight were drowned. The

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Wednesday, January 15, 1908.

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Conclusiones del doctor
J. 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 Verdon
(Minas), ha demostrado
que dicha agua es una
agua muy pura del punto
de vista bacteriológico.
Montevideo, Mayo 8 de
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erras del Verdon,
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18 DE JULIO 265

(PALACIO JACKSON)

Teléfono: las 2 compañías

“ACQUA VERA”

EN VENTA APROBADO

POR EL HONORABLE CONSEJO

República Oriental

PROPIEDAD

DE D. ENRIQUE ALEXANDER

GUILLERMO CLULOW:

Administrador General

Análisis químicos

Conclusiones del doctor
J. Solari, Experto quí-
mico de los Tribunales y
Catedrático de Química
biológica de la Facultad
de Medicina:

Por los datos que ante-
ceden, la muestra de agua
remetida por el señor En-
rique Alexander, mere-
ce ser clasificada higiénica-
mente como una agua muy
pura, de excelente calidad.
—Montevideo, Diciembre
29 de 1904.—Dr. José
Solari.

Conclusiones de los pro-
fesores José G. Gugliel-
metti y Víctor Coppetti,
Catedráticos de Toxicolo-
gía y de Materia Farmá-
ceutica de la Facultad de
Farmacia:

De los datos que arroja
el análisis, se desprende
que el “Acqua Vera”,
de las Sierras del Verdon
(Minas), por su absoluta
pureza y su débil minera-
lización, reúne excelentes
condiciones higiénicas co-
mo agua para la alimenta-
ción y sobre todo como
agua de mesa. —Montevi-
deo, M. 10.1. de 1905—
Víctor Coppetti, José G.
Guglielmetti.

SHORT STORY

‘With Youth at the Helm’

(Continued.)

David's voice was still very quiet, but
his temper was rising rapidly. It is to
be feared that Maggie saw this, and
took a deliberate pleasure in adding
fuel to the flames.

‘Well,’ she said with a little smile
trembling about her lips, ‘don't you
think he ought to be quite grateful to
me? Not that I want him so very
much myself,’ she added airily. ‘I
would just as soon Etta had him—or
Jill, only Jill's too young.’

‘Is he in love with you?’ asked
David in a carefully repressed voice.

‘Well, as to that—Maggie looked
at him wickedly and laughed—‘I make
a point of never believing a man is in
love with me until he proposes; then I
am saved disappointment if he doesn't,
and it is a pleasant surprise if he does.
Still, you are such an old and valued
friend, David, that I may hint—’

She came to a stop and looked at him
from under her lashes.

David had never thought of Maggie
as a flirt before.

‘Well,’ he said in a low voice,
‘why don't you give me your hint?’
‘Oh, David, how dense you are! I
have given it. Isn't a nod as good as
a wink to you? The brown eyes smiled
at him mockingly.

David stood erect, his face grimly
set.

‘I will tell you this much,’ Maggie
went on—‘if he proposes to me I shall
certainly accept him!’

‘Do you love him?’ asked David
hoarsely.

‘Love him?’ Maggie schooled her
face to a proper solemnity. ‘Well,
no,’ she admitted after a minute's pause.

‘I don't think I love him exactly.
Still it would be so very much my
duty—five thousand pounds a year,
you see, David, and we have only
ninety-nine pounds amongst the three
of us.’

‘Maggie,’ said David suddenly, ‘will
you marry me?’

Her surprise was so great that she
fell back, staring at him.

‘You!’ she exclaimed in the most
unflattering amazement. Why, I have
known you for ever and ever!’

‘And know therefore that you can
trust me.’

‘Trust you? Yes!’ Maggie's tone was
faintly disparaging. ‘But I don't partic-
ularly want a husband I can trust.
Where would be the fun? Besides?—
with a little laugh—it would be marry-
ing for pity.’

‘I don't pity you!’ said David roughly.
‘Good heavens, Maggie! You drive me
mad!’

Maggie stared at him, turned quickly
away, and covered her face with her
hands. Her shoulders shook with
emotion of some kind. Was she crying?
David's heart gave a leap. He sprang
forward and drew her hands down.

Maggie was not crying; she was laugh-
ing.

‘David!’ she cried. ‘You—oh, you
owl! Of course you don't pity me. How
dare you even suggest it? It is I who
pity you. You are a poor, cross old
bachelor. Oh, dear, dear! How funny
you are, and won't Jill laugh when I tell
her!’

David drew in his breath. Maggie's
wicked little laughing face looked out at
him through a mist.

‘No, thank you, I won't marry you
for pity,’ she said, and continued to
laugh.

David could no longer control himself.
He boxed Maggie's ears. There was a
horrible silence.

Maggie's face was white save for a
dull red mark on one cheek.

‘I'll never forgive you!’ she said
scarcely above a whisper. ‘Never,
Never!’

‘I don't care whether you do or not!’
retorted David, as angry as herself.
‘I have taught you a lesson; and, re-
member, if you don't tell Mr. Leverage
to leave your house this very night, most
certainly I shall! Here he comes with
Jill and the tea. I have no wish to meet
them, so I will say “Good-bye.”’

He turned and went away, and left her
to pretend as best she could that nothing
was the matter, and that the world had
not turned upside down.

David, in a state of mind that to say
the least of it, was perturbed, paced his
garden at the Hermitage and smoked his
after-dinner cigarette. Never in all his
life had he felt more utterly dejected,
more thoroughly disgusted with things in
general and himself in particular than he

did at present. If only he could have
had that afternoon to live over again! If
only he had not been such an inconceiv-
able brute as to box Maggie's ears!

‘Yet she deserved it; it served her
right!’ he told himself firmly, for his
own comfort.

His cigarette had gone out; he lit
another, and tried to turn away from the
picture of Maggie's face that rose before
his mind—white and angry, yet with a
look of amused reproach in her eyes.

‘Oh, I've done with women!’ he said
aloud. ‘After I have seen that chap off
the premises I'll never bother my head
about one of them again—least of all
about Maggie. I think I'll go away—a
trip round the world. Hallo! Who's
there?’

(To be continued.)

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