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On account of our early hour of going to press it is especially 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, SEPTEMBER 27, 1908.

THE ETERNAL
INTERNATIONAL
QUESTION.

The Buenos Aires Herald of Thursday last dedicates a column and a half to the results of an interview with Dr. E. Zeballos, until recently Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs; who, we may add, has lately been expounding his views on international questions in various Buenos Aires papers.

In the first part of the interview, Dr. Zeballos gives sundry reasons for his rooted conviction that Brazil has been and still is animated by bad faith and unfriendly intentions towards Argentina. When asked what he thought Brazil hoped to gain by a conflict, Dr. Zeballos is represented by our contemporary as replying that the desire of Brazil was to gain possession of Uruguay, so as to dominate the River Plate, and this she could not do without first conquering Argentina. The independence of Uruguay, according to Dr. Zeballos, is only guaranteed by Argentina, and he denies that it has any guarantee from Great Britain or any other power. Brazil, he further says, would not be content with Uruguay, but would also seize the Argentine provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, and the Republic of Paraguay, thus securing control of the rivers giving access to the interior Brazilian States. In view of all this, he had no doubt whatever that the jurisdictional questions recently raised by Uruguay were raised at the suggestion of Brazil. After some other remarks, not necessary to repeat here, Dr. Zeballos concludes with an insinuation that those Argentine papers which have expressed moderate or conciliatory views in the Plate jurisdictional question, have been suborned by Brazilian gold!

Some of these assertions of Dr. Zeballos may have a slight foundation of truth, but others are either completely fantastic, or are distorted or exaggerated to fit in with his own peculiar views.

There is one point in particular, however, on which we feel qualified to give him an absolute contradiction. Speaking as close but impartial witnesses, we do not hesitate to say that Uruguay required no suggestion from Brazil when she raised the recent questions with Argentina. The action of Uruguay in this respect was perfectly spontaneous and natural, and was impelled upon her by the nature of the incidents and by the manner in which they were treated by Dr. Zeballos himself when he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. If Dr. Zeballos is capable of looking at the affair dispassionately—which we rather doubt—he himself must acknowledge that the attitude of Uruguay was provoked by acts on the part of Argentina which had a sufficiently aggressive aspect to justify a request for an explanation, and the manner in which that request was met was not entirely satisfactory. Any nation in similar situation to Uruguay would have had to take the same course, unless completely wanting in self-respect and self-assertion. If Dr. Zeballos had been Foreign Minister of Uruguay, instead of Argentina, he would probably have taken the affair far more violently and have made it a *casse belli* off-hand. Fortunately for Uruguay, he was not.

While declaring this, we thoroughly recognize that the affair is not completely free from the influence of other factors. A state of friction with Argentina dates back to the year 1904, when then President Batlle nearly came to an open quarrel with the Argentine Government because it would not directly take his side in his civil war, but maintained its usual careful neutrality, and accorded to those who were combating him the same shelter and hospitality which, some years before, it had accorded to him and his friends when they were conspirators and revolutionists against a previous Government of Uruguay. This

and the fact that thousands of Uruguayan nationalists who find the political conditions of their own country intolerable have found hospitality, respect and prosperity in Argentina, were quite enough to provoke the enmity of a man whose every thought and act were colored by intense partisan passion and vindictiveness, and who expected all the world to share in his personal quarrels. That feeling has been to a considerable extent shared by his followers, who are still the dominant faction in this country, and there is no doubt that it has helped to aggravate incidents relatively trivial.

It must also be admitted that, although Brazil cannot justly be accused of instigating the action of Uruguay, there can only have been intrigues and underhand methods on foot, here, in Rio Janeiro, and in Buenos Aires, to weaken the relations between Uruguay and Argentina, and to strengthen those between Uruguay and Brazil. The idea has been insidiously fostered that Uruguay has a friend and ally in Brazil, and an enemy in Argentina. Who is behind these intrigues and what their ultimate object may be, are points at present unfathomable, but at all events we are not prepared to accept Dr. Zeballos's theory that Brazil has designs of conquest on Uruguay. In that—or, indeed, in any—case the Argentine papers which, by supporting the jingo policy of Dr. Zeballos and offending Uruguay, are obviously playing into the hands of Brazil and doing a poor service to their own country. With Uruguay as friend and ally on the opposite shore of the River Plate, Argentina would be in a much stronger position to resist any sinister designs on the part of Brazil, than with Uruguay as her enemy and the ally or perhaps the vassal of Brazil. For every reason, therefore, Argentina's policy towards Uruguay should be one of conciliation, and the opposite of that followed by Dr. Zeballos.

It is easy to perceive that the whole of Dr. Zeballos's declarations and ideas are colored and influenced by his wild theory that the whole of the River Plate and not a little of the Atlantic ocean are exclusively and entirely Argentine property. We do not know how many Argentines seriously share this theory, but, for the credit of their common sense, we hope not many. A claim to estuarine and maritime jurisdiction to distances of a hundred miles or more from its own coasts and right up to the shores of another country, is a claim which no nation, not even the most powerful and imperialistic, has ever yet had the audacity to make, nor will it ever be admitted by any other nation. It is not a question of the convenience of Argentina, but of the rights of other nations and of the rules of international law. Argentina, were she ten times more powerful than she is, cannot ignore these without making herself firstly ridiculous and secondly offensive. The claim is a direct challenge to both Uruguay and Brazil, whose resistance to such an absurdity would have the moral and perhaps the material support of other nations. Whilst advancing such a claim Dr. Zeballos (more or less its sole author) must be conscious of its provocative character, and that is the reason why he sees hostile or offensive intentions in every step of Uruguay and Brazil. To uphold the claim will unquestionably endanger the peace of the continent, and in that case the discredit of a conflagration will rest entirely with Argentina. Other nations could not be blamed for taking up arms in defence of their rights and interests, but Argentina would very distinctly be to blame for adopting a course that violated those rights and assailed those interests. Practically all the present clouds and difficulties turn upon this central point, though there may be minor factors to complicate it. The moment that Argentina abandons this absolutely unacceptable position, whether consenting to submit the jurisdictional question to arbitration, recognizing equal rights in the Plate on the part of Uruguay, or contenting herself with the three miles limit of estuarine and maritime jurisdiction accorded by international law (which, in all probability, both she and Uruguay will eventually have to content themselves with)—the moment that Argentina does this, the clouds and difficulties will disappear, cordial relations with her neighbours will be resumed, and she will have no necessity to waste millions in armaments. If, after that, Brazil still continued to arm herself, then it might indeed be interpreted as an indication that she had bellicose intentions, but at present the phantom of war that dances before the excited vision of Dr. Zeballos is no more than the natural reflection of his own policy. He is a jingo, and it is one of the idiosyncrasies of jingos to see enemies on every side, though the enemies are generally of their own raising.

One last word as to the neutrality of Uruguay. Dr. Zeballos asserts that this has only the guarantee of Argentina. We cannot speak authoritatively on the point, but we doubt if this is correct. In any case, while she remains unarmed, she has the general guarantee of the law of nations, which forbids attack upon or invasion of an unarmed nation. Other countries, Great Britain in particular, have large interests in Uruguay, and would, we are convinced, promptly protect her from armed aggression by either Brazil or Argentina. Uruguay's weakness is her greatest defence. If, however, the party at present in power here carries out its intention of converting Uruguay into a military and fortified nation, she would lose the right to that protection, and beat the mercy of the first stronger

nation with whom she ventures on a quarrel. If this did not lead to her conquest, it would mean her economical ruin for many years. Her safest policy therefore, is to keep unarmed and abandon all pretensions of becoming a naval or military power. She will be more effectually defended by others than she can ever hope to be able to defend herself, and at infinitely less cost. Most unfortunately, the party in power have their own special reasons, not very creditable ones and quite unconnected with any external complications, for placing the Republic on a military basis, and it is to be feared that these will be allowed to prevail over all other considerations and arguments, no matter what ultimate injury or ruin the course may inflict upon this country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1908.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. — Saints Cosme and Damian.—271 days past, 95 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators took their turn at a no-quorum on Friday. The inattention to parliamentary business is again attracting notice, and measures are threatened to remedy it. So they have been before, but we never knew them to have any effect, chiefly for the reason that they were never really enforced.

The Deputy Sr. J. Mendivil is the latest to present a proposal of Constitutional Reform. He proposes maintenance of trial by jury under modified conditions which are not very clear to the lay mind, and a more definite declaration of the rights of property. The latter is certainly necessary.

It is stated that the Legislation Committee of the Representatives is about to commence the study of electoral reform, dealing with both the Bills presented, that is to say the Bill of Drs. Cachón and Manini for the gradual purification of the civic registers, and the more general reform Bill of Dr. M. Aguirre. The result will be awaited with considerable interest.

THE LABOR PROBLEM IN FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 24.

M. Millerand, the Socialist ex-Minister of Commerce in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, and M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, have formulated their views of the labor crisis in France in terms that are not without suggestiveness for foreign countries. «Trade union tyranny» is a phrase corresponding to a state of things prevalent all over the world, but it has obtained a special significance in this country owing to the revolutionary agitation of the labor leaders formed by the secretaries of the notorious General Confederation of Labor. The high-sounding proceedings of these men have not only brought down upon them the hand of the law and aroused general indignation throughout the country—they have also alienated a considerable majority of the Parliamentary Socialists themselves.

It is a sign of the times that during the last week a Socialist of the uncompromising temperament of M. Jaures should have discussed frankly in the *Humanité* the whole question of labor organization with reference to the methods of the General Confederation and the manœuvres of its leaders, which themselves have called dress rehearsals, intended to prepare the trade unionists for the great day of the general strike. M. Jaures has not hesitated to tell the union leaders certain wholesome truths. He points out that the idea of a general strike, which is a small subterfuge capitalism like a tidal wave, presupposes an effective labor organization—that is to say, docility and discipline throughout the labor world. But for that—and this is a confession which will be a sweet music in the ears of the French middle class—«the labor unions», he says, «must have a far greater hold upon the working class masses than they have to-day and a far wider influence». M. Jaures advises the militant labor union leaders to make up their minds that the central trade union organization must cease to be oligarchic and become really the representatives of the entire labor class.

Now, «organization of the French labor party»—organization of the democracy—is a pet phrase and an ideal of the Prime Minister himself—is looked upon here as an urgent desideratum. M. Millerand's views are not so unlike those of some of the Parliamentary Socialists. Moreover, the prudent attitude of the Government while prosecuting the revolutionary leaders—in refusing to accede to the reactionary advice to abolish the General Confederation of Labor and thus undo the legislative work of an entire generation—has given the impression in political circles that it is both a Government of reform and a Government of order. What remains to be done, however, is immense, and M. Millerand, in the *Petit Républicain*, shows how what he calls organization of the labor world can best be effected. He recalls the fact that when he was Minister during 1899 to 1902 he brought in two Bills, signed also by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, one of which recognized the right of French trade unions to possess property. The other regulated, methodically, all labor disputes and economic difficulties. The latter Bill provided for the election in all

works open and manufacturing of delegates of the men for the periodic discussion with the masters of the numerous questions which may arise.

The Bill renders sudden declaration of a strike before consultation of the men by the referendum a legal offence. If the majority votes in favor of continuing work, work is obligatory; if the majority declares its will in favor of a strike, the strike is obligatory. The principle of a majority, which inspires all democratic government, is thus introduced into the labor world, but M. Millerand's Bill does not stop there. It provides for the automatic working of an arbitration procedure through the medium of a *conseil de travail*. These labor councils, which are composed in equal parts of workmen and employers, have existed since 1900 in many industrial centres. They have already proved their utility, but M. Millerand would extend their scope, giving them an authority which would make them eventually the natural instruments for the settlement of labor conflicts. M. Millerand likewise believes in the efficacy of an old-age pensions Bill. The Radical party in power regards the Old-Age Pensions Bill as an essential item of its program. Only a few weeks ago by an enormous majority—474 to 66 a motion proposed by M. Millerand was voted in the Lower House calling upon the Government to obtain from the Senate during the present year a favorable vote enabling the Old-Age Pensions Bill to be promulgated before the end of the Legislature. This was virtually the issue of an ultimatum to the Government and the Senate to settle the question before 1909.

Germany and the
Question of Armaments.

The Berlin Correspondent of Times, of recent date, writes as follows:—

There is no want of indications from day to day that efforts are being made to familiarize the German public with the essential difficulties of the problems with regard to which a difference of opinion between Great Britain and Germany may be said to exist. For the present these efforts lack direction, but the scope of their further development will be watched with interest and attention. Instructive as some of these manifestations unquestionably are, it would be premature to draw from them any far-reaching conclusions, or to submit to the British public premises which, however suggestive they may appear, are primarily designed for the consideration of the public in this country. It will be time enough to refer in detail to these utterances when they have reached the ear of a wider and more influential section of the German political world.

The more delicate aspects of Anglo-German relations have to be considered by the German Government from the national and domestic, as well as from the international, point of view. Among other considerations it must be remembered that the German naval program and its supplementary acts are law, and that the German people has been so persistently impressed with the necessity for a «strong navy» by the Emperor William himself, as well as by the Navy League, that a sudden and complete volte face with regard to naval policy might be fraught with consequences inconvenient to the home Government. On the other hand, there is always the possibility that attempts might be made to represent the question of armaments as an appropriate subject for the kind of arrangement in which, to use a familiar German phrase, there would be «neither victor nor vanquished». It is unnecessary to add that the formula for this panacea has not yet been discovered. In the meantime the interests of peace and of Great Britain, now that she has left no doubt with regard to her own attitude, will best be served by watching without any undue optimism the progress of the efforts of the German Government, once and for all, to enlighten the public mind, not only with regard to the objects of German naval policy, but also with regard to the consequences, both financial and political, which this policy entails. During the next few years Germany is pledged to lay down four ships of the largest class every year. If the British Government should deem it expedient to emphasize the desires and intentions of the nation, a similar proceeding on its part would possess the advantage of confronting public opinion in this country with a *fait accompli* with which it would be at liberty to deal undisturbed by alarms or premature and officious interference from outside. The forthcoming debates in the Reichstag this autumn are likely to furnish important evidence on a number of material points in this and other connexions.

Electricity and the Modern Liner.
The wonders of the «Mauretania» and her successors are the theme of an illustrated article by C. J. Clarke in the September «Pall Mall Magazine», part of which we quote, adding the remark that nearly all the applications of electricity mentioned below are to be found in the P. S. N. Co's «Orecoma», which was in this port last Sunday:—
Few people realize how great a part electricity plays in the modern liner and its equipments; but with each succeeding ocean greyhound the electric giant has been forced more and more into the service of man, until the last great Cunarders are the embodiment of every device which can be worked by electricity

to save labor. The extensive use of electricity on these Cunard express turbine steamers provides a striking contrast between these vessels and the liners of a few years ago—a contrast as marked as is the difference in size and speed. Then the staterooms and saloons were lighted by electricity, and there were even, in some cases, electrically driven fans for ventilating purposes; but that was the utmost use to which electricity was put. What a contrast between the ship of that day and the latest giants of to-day!

Formerly the steward had to endure the title of «plate-rattler» or «dish-washer», but now he arranges that his staff shall be relieved of a deal of the drudgery of cleaning the various accompaniments of the dinner-table, for these are taken after use, in giant stacks, and placed into a patent electric vortex washer. Excluding glassware and dishes used for officers and crew, there will be on a full ship at least 40,000 pieces of crockery to be dealt with daily.

On the «Mauretania» boots placed outside the state-room door are quickly returned from the boot-cleaner's cabin, where electricity drives brushes at an unheard-of speed, easily cleaning and polishing 1,500 pairs per day.

The absolute luxuries of the passenger are not the only details, though, which are controlled by the unknown giant of electricity, for the ship's cook is assisted in every detail by electrical appliances. The bread eaten on board is manufactured by an electric dough-mixer which manipulates upwards of 2,500 pounds of flour daily, the flour being carried in the ship's stores in barrels of 20 pounds each. Eggs, again, are used up to 4,000 per day, and these are fried, boiled, poached or made into exquisite omelettes; and although electricity is not yet applied to all these processes of cooking, the electric egg-boilers deal with upwards of 1,000 eggs per day. All the cook has to do is to place the eggs in little buckets suspended over cauldrons of boiling water, and when the current is turned on the eggs are dipped into the water and allowed to remain the requisite time for perfect cooking, and then, without any effort on the part of the cook, they are drawn from the water, and remain suspended in their wire baskets, ready to be taken by the army of stewards to the waiting passengers, an electric bell ringing to announce that the eggs have been cooked for the time at which the machine was set.

Stowed away in an insignificant corner of the ship's kitchen is a machine resembling a planing machine, which is driven by electricity, and which is capable of slicing bread, bacon, or any other material into 30,000 slices per day; and this machine alone, while supplying a perfectly cut and fresh supply of sandwiches and slicing off rashers of bacon unvarying in thickness, displaces men who would otherwise be required to perform the work, and that very imperfectly perhaps.

The article goes on to describe more of the electrical wonders aboard, in order to show that the crew and officers are spared and considered just as much as the ordinary passenger, and this in a thousand different ways.

SUNDRIES.

—WEATHER.—Delightful spring weather prevails, nor are there symptoms of immediate change.

—GOLF.—Players are reminded of the competition to take place to-day for Mr. Weston's Cup.

—RACES.—There will be an interesting meeting at Maroñas this afternoon, the program of six events including the important «classe», *Premio Jockey Club*.

—CHILDREN'S BALL.—The social event of tomorrow evening will be the children's ball given by Mrs. J. P. Henderson at the Victoria Hall.

—URQUIZA THEATRE.—Tina di Lorenzo and her company will give two performances to-day, in the afternoon «Il Padrone delle Ferriere» (The Iron-master), and in the evening «Il Re Barbone». The Company will also perform tomorrow, but we cannot state the piece.

—POLITEAMA THEATRE.—There will be afternoon and evening performances to-day, with varied programs.

—CASINO.—There will be the usual afternoon performance to-day, but the wrestlers still occupy the greater part of the program.

—DR. CABRAL.—The Minister of Industries is now frankly convalescent from his recent severe illness, and is able to leave his bed.

—FOOTBALL.—Interest to-day will be centred on the semi-final for the Cu-senier Cup, between Nacional and Wanderers, at the Parque Central. First division matches for the Uruguay Cup will also be played between Albion and Dublin, and Montevideo and French.

—SUICIDE.—On Friday morning, Eduardo Casteros, Uruguayan, aged 24, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, in an unoccupied house belonging to his father, death being immediate. Chronic bad health is given as the cause. The deceased young man belonged to a well-known and much respected Uruguayan family.

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Sunday, September 27, 1908.

LONDON NOTES.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

The cavalry operating on Salisbury Plain, after enduring a night of storm in their tents, resumed the manoeuvres yesterday. After a brilliant charge victory rested with General Scobell's horsemen.

The Maypole Colliery relief fund now amounts to £5,920. Of the 1,100 miners who have been thrown idle by the disaster, a large number are preparing to migrate to other coalfields.

At Fort Victoria, Isle of Wight, yesterday, Admiral Sir A. Fanshawe, Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on behalf of the Admiralty presented handsome gifts to the 22nd Company, Royal Engineers, in recognition of their services in the rescue of the crew of the cruiser *Gladiator* when she was wrecked in collision with the liner *St. Paul* on April 25 last. Admiral Fanshawe also presented awards of the Royal Humane Society to several non-commissioned officers and men of the company who were active in saving life on the occasion.

At the Librarians' Conference, which was concluded at Brighton yesterday, the coordination of the libraries of London was advocated and the suggestion found favor.

The important provision of the Patents Act providing for the revocation of patents worked exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom comes into force to-day.

Amid interruptions from rain, Middesex, opening against Essex at Lord's, scored 236 for five wickets, including 117 by Mr. Warner. At Brighton, Surrey were dismissed for 105 by Yorkshire, who obtained 76 at the cost of three wickets. At Southampton, Hampshire scored 176 against Gloucestershire, who replied with 207 for nine wickets. Derbyshire could only make 104 at Derby against Northamptonshire, who in reply scored 150. At Manchester, Lancashire were dismissed for 147 by Leicestershire, who, however, fared still worse, and were all out for 88. The home team got 48 without loss in their second innings. The Philadelphia hit up 138 at Canterbury against Kent, who lost seven wickets for only 66 runs.

COMMERCIAL

Stock Exchange

Montevideo, Sept. 26 1908. Business to-day was confined to 2nd Ring, and not very active in that. Prices stationary. Sales as follows:—

Mortgage Bank, 1210 shares at 50.20 cash, 50.50 and 50.60 and of month, 50.20 and 51 end of Oct., 51.60 end of Nov.

Conversion Loan, \$25,843 at 91.10 Mon; 91 end of month. Consolidated Debt, \$47,000 at 69.40 cash. London quotation, 69 9/16.

Exchange

	Bank	Com'l
L'don 90d/s	51 9/16	51 13/16
Paris 90d/s	5.40	5.42
Antwerp 90d/s	—	5.45
Germany 90d/s	4.40	4.425
N. York	0.97	—
Italy	5.37	—
Spain	5.98	—
Brazil	15.950	16.200
B. Aires	1 pr.	1 1/2 pr.

Business Notes

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$32,339 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service, \$3752 on account of the 5% Loan service and \$17247 on account of the 5% Conversion Loan.

—Antwerp, 26. Wool, class B, 4.675 francs for Nov., 4.575 for Feb., 4.50 for May.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 26. Cédulas Nacionales K, \$160. Do. L, \$94.00.

Consolidada de la provincia de Buenos Aires, 6 o/o (2a. serie) al contado, 86.50.

Credito Argentino, 89.80. Catalinas, cash, 8.00. Do end of month, 8.05.

Galicia, 19.50. Sacaisens, 120.20. Smithfield, cash, 4.20.

River Plate Quebracho, cash, 1.20. Certificadas Banco Español, cash, 61.00.

The "Titon" and "Rio de la Plata", sails.

MARITIME

Arrivals and Sailings

Montevideo, Sept. 25, 1908. —Sir. Araguaya from Southampton, 34 pass; for B. Aires.

—Sir. Virginia from Genoa. —Sir. Cervantes from B. Aires. —Sir. Fitzalan from St. Lucia; W. I.

—Sir. Cambridge for Bordeaux. Sept. 28. —Sir. Colombia from B. Aires, 80 pass.

—Sir. Paris from Salto, 73 pass. —Sir. Fraucosa from B. Aires, for Trieste.

—Sir. Cordillera from B. Aires, for Bordeaux. —Sir. Magellan from B. Aires, for Bordeaux, 19 pass.

—Sir. Chile from Genoa. —Sir. Apolo for Barbados. —Sir. Marie for B. Aires.

—Sir. Hesione for Liverpool. —Sir. Helopes for B. Aires. —Sir. Paris and Colombia for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The river str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for Buenos Aires only. Cor. response at G. P. O. till 5.15 p.m.

OTHER DATES

—The German str. THURINGIA will leave Sept. 28 for Punta Arenas.

GAS

ANOTHER LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE

From the 1st August, 1908, the Montevideo Gas Company Limited, has resolved to offer to its Consumers, another large reduction in price.—From the date mentioned until further notice, the Company will charge only

8 CENTS

per Cubic Metre, for Gas consumed for Lighting purposes and

6 CENTS

per Cubic Metre, for Gas consumed for Cookers, for Heating, for Motors and for Industries.—In these latter cases it is necessary that the Gas consumed be registered by a Meter or Indicator completely independent of the Meter for Lighting.

Fixed Prices without discounts.

With these new reductions it can truly be said that Gas is now put within reach of all the inhabitants of the City, even the poorest, and that for

LIGHTING

as also when used as a

Combustible or for Motive Power

it is the **Best**, the **Cheapest**, and the **Most Convenient**.

Installations and Apparatus of all kinds at reduced prices. Upright and Inverted Incandescent Lamps, Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Bath Heaters, Boiling Rings, and many other Apparatus.

Montevideo Gas Company, Limited.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO Nos. 334, 338 and 342.

Sole Agents for Crossley's Celebrated Gas Engines.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1836

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. \$ 51,000,000

Sole Agents in the Republic of Uruguay

MACLEAN AND STAPLEDON

CALLE PIEDRAS 123.—MONTEVIDEO

nas and West Coast ports to Callao. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 p.m. on the 27th. —The German str. SANTA RITA will leave Oct. 1 for Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 a.m. —The German str. KAISER WILHELM AUGUST will leave Oct. 2 for Rio, Lisbon, Leixoes, Vigo, Southampton, Boulogne and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 p.m. on the 1st. —The Spanish str. P. DE SATRUSTEGUI will leave Oct. 2 for Tenerife, Cadix and Barcelona. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 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.

Steamers to arrive

SET.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
27	Blagdon	English	London
27	Alacria	Italian	Genoa
27	H. Glen	English	London
27	Delfand	Dutch	Amsterdam
27	Brasilia	English	Glasgow
27	T. Eleca	Italian	Genoa
27	Torings	German	Hamburg
28	Alleghany	English	New York
29	Granada	German	Hamburg
30	Estre Rios	German	Hamburg
30	M. Magou	French	Danbirk

Steamers to leave.

SET.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
27	Schelesien	German	Bremen
27	Rijland	Dutch	Vigo
27	Cordillera	French	Danbirk
27	Leuctra	English	New York
27	Beira	English	New York
27	Megelan	French	Bordeaux
27	Ravenna	Italian	Genoa
27	Olivia	German	Pacifico
30	Camarones	Argentino	P. del Sur
30	A. Aube	French	Danbirk
30	Italia	Italian	Genoa

AMUSEMENTS

URQUIZA THEATRE

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE POPULAR ITALIAN ACTRESS

TINA DI LORENZO.

AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Sunday, Sept. 27.

MATINEE A LAS 2 Y 1/2

Il Padrone delle Ferriere

DE NOCHE A LAS 8.45

IL RE BURLONE

POLITEAMA THEATRE

GRAN COMPANIA

COMICO-LIRICA NACIONAL

EN LA QUE FIGURA EL PRIMER ACTOR

Pablo Podestá

Domigo, Setiembre, 27

MATINEE A LAS 2 Y 45 P. M.

Los Amigos.—Doña Rosario.—La Esquila.

DE NOCHE A LAS 8 Y 1/2

Noche de Luna.—La Bauta.—Abajo la Carreta.—Doña Rosario.

PRECIOS POPULARES

NEW CASINO THEATRE

CALLES ANDES & COLONIA

GRAND INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

OF VARIETY ARTISTS.

CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAM.

Performance nightly at 9 p. m.

and on Sundays and holidays at 3 p. m.

Advertisements

POCITOS.—Two or three rooms to let in native family close to the sea. Bachelors preferred. Highly recommended by Englishmen. Calle Pereira 48.

Oct. 10.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS offers her services to teach or take charge of children. Country preferred. Address "J. D.", office of this paper.

Oct. 10.

TO LET, Furnished Room, for single gentleman, in house of respectable family. Apply Calle 33, No 23a, first floor.

Sept. 30.

TO LET, sitting and one or two bedrooms, furnished, for married couple or single gentlemen, in house of small English family. Apply Calle Santa Lucia 60.

Sept. 29.

TYPE-WRITERS, PHONOGRAPHS, GRAMOPHONES, MUSICAL BOXES, etc., cleaned and repaired. Parts replaced. Charges moderate. Bautista Serafini, Practical mechanic, Calle Colon 69.

Sept. 29.

TO LET, sitting and one or two bedrooms, furnished, for married couple or single gentlemen, in house of small English family. Apply Calle Santa Lucia 60.

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Sept. 29.

Ask for BUCHANAN'S Special "RED SEAL" and "BLACK AND WHITE" WHISKY.

Finest Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, recognised by all connoisseurs as the choicest on the market. On sale in all Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés, Conditorias, Bars, etc. Distillers, James Buchanan and Co., Ltd., London, Leith and Glasgow.

SOLE IMPORTER AND AGENT FOR URUGUAY

HIPOLITO GARCIA, CERRITO 128, MONTEVIDEO.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations.

PRINCE LINE

Regular line of Steamers between Antwerp, New York, Brazil and River Plate. The steamers of this line have excellent accommodation for a limited number of 1st and 3rd class passengers. For further particulars apply to the General Agents,

CHRISTOPHERSEN BROS.

BUENOS AIRES: SAN MARTIN 473—ROSARIO: SAN LORENZO 869—MONTEVIDEO: PIEDRAS 142.

Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd. Lloyd Real Holandés.

Regular Line of Steamers between Amsterdam, Dunkirk, Coruña, Vigo, Lisbon, Brazil and River Plate. Accommodation for 3rd class passengers. Fixed sailings from Montevideo the 23rd of each month.

Agent, ANTONIO PIAGGIO

CALLE PIEDRAS 194.—MONTEVIDEO

Lamport & Holt Line

NEW YORK FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

(Via Santos, Rio, Bahia & Barbados)

S. S. "VELASQUEZ" will leave Montevideo, 11th October

S. S. " " will leave Rio Janeiro, (in connection with the S. S. " " sailing from Montevideo)

These steamers carry Doctors & Stewards and have splendid accommodation for 1st, 2nd & 3rd class passengers. Through tickets issued for the combination boats at a moderate cost. CERRITO 195, Montevideo. A. REAL DE AZUA, AGENT.

GOLD PLATE JEWELRY

Chains, Watches, Lockets, Bracelets, Necklaces, etc., etc.

On Sale by

J. A. Easton

Calle Juncal No. 115

CHINA TEAS

SUPERIOR QUALITY

SOUHONG AND CONGOU

Ceylon Tea in Packets

FOR SALE BY

J. A. Easton, Calle Juncal 115

HIPOLITO GARCIA

ESTABLISHED 1868.

IMPORTER OF THE FINEST

HAVANA CIGARS

and Cigarette Tobacco

"Flor Extra Fina."

ENGLISH PIPE TOBACCOS

Cope's Golden Flake

and Wills's Capstan Navy Cut.

SUPERIOR WINES

Port, Sherry, Champagne,

Bordeaux, Burgundy, Rioja, etc

Best Spirits and Liqueurs

in great variety.

Groceries and Canned and Dry Goods of every description.

BOTH TELEPHONES:

128 Calle Cerrito.—Montevideo.

AUGUSTO WILD

English-Speaking Jeweller.

Direct Importer and Specialist in Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, and all other kinds of colored Precious Stones.

Amethysts, Topazes and Agates from the Uruguayan Mines put up in stylish gold mountings. High class diamond jewelry made on the premises from stones of own importation.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 428.

Telephone No. 409.

Sweetmeats, Bonbons, Chocolates, etc., by the most renowned London, Paris and Swiss Makers, Immense Variety.

Sunday, September 27, 1908

“TIENDA INGLESA”

Latest Season's Goods

Undergarments of every description for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Jaeger wool underwear, slippers, etc.
Special lines in Ladies Dress Materials, very latest patterns.
Grand assortment of flannels, flannellets, blankets, rugs, ponchos, etc.
Great variety of best West of England tweeds for Gentlemen's suits and trousers.

Mazawattee Tea and Cocoa

“STIRLING” and “V.V.O.” Highland Whiskeys
Champagne MOET & CHANDON
and BULTEAUX PÈRE.

AMY & HENDERSON

Calle J. C. Gomez 162

“SUN”

INSURANCE OFFICE

The oldest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

ESTABLISHED 1710

Total Funds, Dec. 31, 1907 . . . \$ 2,764,234
Total Income, 1907 . . . \$ 1,633,466
Amounts Insured in 1907 . . . over \$ 500,000,000

AGENT IN MONTEVIDEO
E. M. STANHAM — Calle Misiones 214.
With full powers to arrange all claims without reference to the Head Office.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.

of London.--Established 1714.

Liberal Fire Policies issued on Town and Country Risks, Estancia Buildings and Contents, Pedigree Cattle, etc., etc.

For rates and further information apply to
A. REAL DE AZUA
195 Calle Cerrito.—P. O. Box No. 184.—Montevideo.

“Le Tigre”

EXQUISITO - DELICIOSO ECONOMICO

SOLE IMPORTER,
GUILLERMO JOHNSTON.

96-Calle B. Mitre-100,
Montevideo.

NEW DENTIST

Dr. T. E. Gallagher
Art Dentistry at Modern Prices

CALLE RINCON 206 — Telephone Uruguay 1527

SASTRERIA “PYRAMIDES”

Tailoring Establishment.

We desire to advise our clients and the public generally that we have just received a very large and varied selection of Spring and Summer Suits, French and English Cashmeres, Cheviots and Tweeds, latest styles Lounge Suits, etc., etc.

Jacket Suit	\$ 10 to \$ 18
Frock Suit	\$ 18 to \$ 26
Dress Suit	\$ 30 to \$ 40
Silk-lined Smoking	\$ 30 to \$ 46
Livery suits	\$ 15 to \$ 25
Boys suits	\$ 1.80 to \$ 7
Trousers	\$ 3 to \$ 7
Fancy Vests	\$ 1 to \$ 6

ENGLISH SPOKEN.
A. SPERA, Calle Sarandi 228
(NEXT DOOR TO THE CATHEDRAL.)

Edison Phonograph Records

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST.
NOT TO BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE IN MONTEVIDEO.

LARGE SELECTION OF TOYS,
GAMES, FANCY GOODS, BAZAAR ARTICLES,
MERCERY, OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS, ETC.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FROM
Dasso and Dulcino, IMPORTERS
Calle Iturza 151-155, Corner of Rincon 113-119.

Imprenta, Libreria y Encuadernacion

CALLE PIEDRAS N. 131 — MONTEVIDEO

SURTIDO COMPLETO DE TEXTOS ESCOLARES

LIBROS COMERCIALES - UTILES DE ESCRITORIO - HISTORIAS,
NOVELAS, LIBROS EN BLANCO

PAPELES, SOBRES, FINTAS, PLUMAS DE TODA CLASE, ETC. ETC

DIARIOS, PERIÓDICOS, REVISTAS, LIBROS
FOLLETOS Y ALMANAQUES.

NOTAS, TARJETAS, MEMORANDUMS,
RECIBOS, TALENTORES, ETC.

IMPRESIONES RAPIDAS Y DE LUJO

GRABADOS Y ESTEREOPIA, SELLOS DE GOMA Y MONOGRAMAS

SHORT STORY

The Master of Mysteries.

(Continued.)

Astro walked slowly home, plunged in thought, and looked neither to the right nor left as he advanced. A street or two before he reached his studio he stopped stockstill for a moment, gazing in front of him; then, with a quick turn he walked rapidly back, took a tram, and got off at a side street. Along this he hurried till he came to a secondhand book-store, on the counters of which, outside the window, there was set out a collection of pamphlets and magazines. He ran his eye over the names: *The Scastika*, *Universal Brotherhood*, *Vibrations*, *The New Wisdom*, and *Cosmos*. He took up one of these and turned to the advertising pages in the rear; then he tried another. It was not till he had read through the *Scastika* that he was satisfied and smiled. He paid for the copy, hailed a passing cab, and was driven to his studio, where Valeska was already waiting for him.

He announced to her at once that the dead man was not Hudson, and gave a brief description of the latter, whereupon she readily began the story of her own search.

“I didn't find the girl; but I traced her antecedents. First I went to the advertising manager of the ‘Dentabella’ company and told him I wanted to get hold of the model he had used in the ad. Finally I wheedled her name out of him—it was Agnes Vivian—and went up to the address he gave me. The young lady, however, no longer lived there; and I got the woman of the house to talking and found out that our little friend had left without settling her bill. So I intimated that I was looking for Miss Vivian to pay her some money I had borrowed, and in this way got the landlady to tell me everything she could which would help me to locate the missing girl. She had been posing for photographers; but now it seems as if she had got another job. At all events, a gentleman answering to Hudson's description had called on her several times, with the result that one day she had left and had never come back. She had sent for her trunk next day, but the landlady would not let it go, and could not ascertain where it was to be taken to. So, you see, Valeska concluded, ‘our friend Hudson has probably left his wife for good; or rather for evil, perhaps.’

“We'll soon find out,” said Astro. “We'll go up and call on him this afternoon.”

“What! Have you found out where he is already?”

“I'm inclined to think he's living, temporarily at least, at 198 Merrick-street.”

“With that girl?” Valeska's eyes blazed.

“Not at all. The only trouble with him is that he loves his wife too much.” Valeska still stared. “That isn't likely; there are very few men like that nowadays. But I'm very much relieved, for I rather liked the Vivian girl's face; it's attractive.”

“Yes,” Astro assented, “and Hudson is paying her to be attractive. He has a good business head, this man Hudson. But we must find out first what is the cause of the death of Professor Dove.”

“Why, who is he?”

He is the man whose body is now lying in the mortuary.”

“How did you find that out?”

Look at this,” said Astro. He pointed to an advertisement in the *Scastika*:

LET ME HELP YOU!

Get into your own Vibration, develop your latent faculties, inherent possibilities, and develop power, health, success, beauty, and love. Send two shillings with name and birth-date for trial reading and Vibratory Cure.—Prof. Dove, 198, Merrick Street.

“And that's what those curves are for, then?” Valeska asked.

“Well, that's what Professor Dove used them for: to mystify his dupes with; or, by the looks of him, it's more than likely that he believed in them himself.”

“Hudson must have believed in them, too, then,” she remarked, “or he wouldn't have been keeping them in his desk drawer. Was he a dupe, do you think?”

“You'll recall that Hudson had several of them in his possession. If he had only one, I'd say he might have been a dupe.”

“But what if he had had several?” queried Valeska. “Do you think Hudson murdered the Professor?”

“Ah, my dear, that's what I'd like to know myself. I propose that we call at the Vibratory Office, or whatever they call it. You see, I doubt if Professor Dove ever had two thousand pounds, or even two thousand pence, and was not worth murdering for his money. One thing is certain, Hudson didn't murder Miss Vivian; and I'm glad of that, for I'd really like to see her. Suppose we go up to Merrick Street and find out what sort of place it is?”

(To be continued.)

ALFRED B. HILL, L. D. S.
(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

American Dentist



Laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

163-Calle J. C. Gomez-163
esquina Buenos Aires

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS

FOR OFFICES, PRIVATE HOUSES, ETC.

ESTIMATES
GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE

Just received, an entirely new stock of English Electrolights, Brackets, Table Lamps, etc.

BAZAR INGRES.

C. GROVE,

130 CALLE ITUZAINGO.

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros

De N. GODDARD & Compañia.

53, CALLE SOLIS, 53 (altos)

SEGUROS CONTRA INCENDIO

OIA. “NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE”

SEGUROS MARITIMOS Y FLUVIALES

COMPANIA “BRITISH & FOREIGN”



SPEY-ROYAL

IS THE
FINEST AND OLDEST
HIGHLAND MALT
AND
GILBEY'S
OLD TOM
MAKES THE BEST COCKTAIL



JAMAICA RUM — Gilbey's “Castle Grand”
Finest and oldest Jamaica Rum.
PEPPERMINT — White and Green.
ORANGE BITTERS — ANGOSTURA BITTERS
WINES — “Castle J” Port, dry, a very old choice wine. — Sherries, Gonzales's “Royal Amontillado” and “Viña Amarosa.” — Madeira, Cossart's Table. — Claret, “Chateau Loundenne,” Vintage 1896.

SOLE AGENT FOR URUGUAY
ALBERTO F. MÜLLER
ESTACION CENTRAL DEL F. C. O.
MONTEVIDEO

Champagne Dry Monopole,

(very dry special brand preferred in England).

Of Heidsieck & Co., Reims.

Case of 12 bottles . . . \$ 27.50
Case of 24 1/2 bottles . . . \$ 29.00

Sole Agents: Staudt & Co.
Calle Rincon 49-57, Montevideo.

“A LA CENTRAL”

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.

Nicolás Rubini Hnos.
(FORMERLY J. SALETTI)
159- Calle B. Mitre—159

Gifts

for Weddings, Birthdays etc.

Clocks
Watches
Brilliant
Jewelry
Silver Ware.

Importers of the famous clocks and watches of J. Assmon Glashutte, Saxony; R. Roskell, Liverpool; Union and Omega.

SPANENBERG & FRECCERO
CALLE 25 DE MAY N.º 320

PERIODICALS.

British and Foreign, and Books by post direct from London at lowest prepaid rates.

Colonial Editions of latest Novels at cheap rate, post free.

Price list of 1500 periodicals sent free on application to London or to office of this paper.

Alfred Wilson, Export Book-seller and Newsagent, 18 Grace church Street, E. C., London.
Established 1851

Manuel Bottini

SHIP CHANDLER, PROVISION

MERCHANT AND BUTCHER

Water and Live Stock Supplied. Sole Agent in the River Plate for sale of the Charts of the Hydrographic Office of the United States of America.

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Calle Rampla Nos. 95 y 97
MONTEVIDEO

Banco de la República O. del Uruguay

Capital autorizado . . . \$ 12,000,000.00
Capital suscrito . . . \$ 7,200,000.00
Capital integrado . . . \$ 6,399,424.78
Fondo de rescava . . . \$ 399,424.78

BALANCE EN 31 DE AGOSTO DE 1908

ACTIVO	
ACCIONISTAS:	
Acciones a suscribir de la 2.ª Serie	\$ 4,000,000.—
ACCIONES LIBERADAS:	
Las que corresponden a la 1.ª Serie de acciones y a la 1/5 parte suscrita de la 2.ª Serie . . .	\$ 800,575.22
Las que corresponden a las acciones a suscribir de la 2.ª Serie	800,000.—
VARIOS DEUDORES	17,457,389.57
INMUEBLES	374,792.72
GARANTIAS DE DEPÓSITOS JUDICIALES Y ADMINISTRATIVOS:	
\$ 936,301 vta en Títulos del Empréstito de Conversión 5 oja de 1905, a 85 oja	795,855.85
Caja:	
Existencia en efectivo	11,912,680.35
SALDOS PENDIENTES—Casa Central con Sucursales	4,957,152.50
	\$ 41,098,446.21
VALORES DEPOSITADOS	18,731,623.25
	\$ 59,830,069.46

PASIVO	
CAPITAL:	
1.ª Serie de Acciones y 1/5 parte de la 2.ª Serie, suscritas e integradas por el Superior Gobierno . .	\$ 6,000,000.—
1.ª Serie de Acciones Liberadas y 1/5 parte de la 2.ª Serie	1,200,000.—
	\$ 7,200,000.—
Acciones a suscribir de la 2.ª Serie	\$ 4,000,000.—
Acciones Liberadas correspondientes a las 1/5 partes a suscribir de la 2.ª Serie	800,000.—
	\$ 4,800,000.—
VARIOS ACREEDORES	\$ 12,000,000.—
DEPÓSITOS JUDICIALES Y ADMINISTRATIVOS:	
Depósitos Judiciales	682,935.47
Retenciones Judiciales	17,000.—
Depósitos Administrativos	1,022.35
	700,657.82
Emisión en circulación	13,927,352.50
Fondo de Reserva	399,424.78
Cheques-Confirmes a Plata en circulación	53,506.—
Saldos pendientes—Casa Central con Sucursales . .	5,080,485.90
	\$ 41,098,446.21
Depositantes de Valotes	18,731,623.25
	\$ 59,830,069.46

S. E. ó O.
Montevideo, 12 de Setiembre de 1908.
Firmado:—JUAN C. BLANCO, Presidente.—Jorge West, Gerente.—Octavio Morado, Contador General.—José M. Romero, Secretario.

Estado demostrativo de la emisión y encaje

BILLETES HABILITADOS

Provisoria: 50 billetes Casa Central	\$ 500.—	
Provisoria: 14 billetes Sucursales	140.—	\$ 640.—
Definitiva: 2,502,259 billetes Casa Central	\$ 14,501,047.—	
Definitiva: 115,397 billetes Sucursales	1,392,860.—	\$ 15,893,907.—
Total de emisión habilitada		\$ 15,894,547.—

A DEDUCIR:

EXISTENCIA EN TESORERÍA CASA CENTRAL:	
Billetes Casa Central	\$ 1,308,231.—
EXISTENCIA EN SUCURSALES:	
Billetes de Casa Central	568,963.50
	1,877,194.50
Emisión en circulación—Mayor	\$ 10,781,070.—
Id. id. id.—Menor	3,146,282.50
Total de emisión en circulación	\$ 13,927,352.50
	\$ 13,927,352.50

ENCAJE SEGUN BALANCE

EXISTENCIA EN CASA CENTRAL:	
En efectivo	\$ 9,793,055.08
EXISTENCIA EN SUCURSALES:	
En efectivo	2,119,625.27
Total de encaje	\$ 11,912,680.35

Montevideo, 12 de Setiembre de 1908.
Firmado:—JUAN C. BLANCO, Presidente.—Jorge West, Gerente.—Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, Delegado del Gobierno.—Octavio Morado, Contador General.—Enrique J. Lafarge, Tesorero.

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay

TREN DE EXCURSION

Colonia Suiza. Rosario y Puerto del Sauce

El Domingo 27 de Setiembre de 1908

A LAS HORAS Y PRECIOS SIGUIENTES

Estaciones	Horas de salida	A		B	
		DE CENTRAL	DE SAN JOSE	DE CENTRAL	DE SAN JOSE
CENTRAL	A. M. 6.40				
C. SUIZA	11.00	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00
ROSARIO	11.30	2.80	2.30	1.80	1.40
	M. D.				
P. SAUCE	12.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.60

Los boletos en número limitado se pondrán en venta desde el 18 de Septiembre. —Los de la serie “A” serán válidos ida y regreso en el tren expreso únicamente: los de la serie “B” en trenes ordinarios hasta el 2 de Octubre.

Tren expreso regresará de Puerto del Sauce 6.30 p. m., de Rosario 7 p. m. y de Colonia Suiza 7.30 p. m.—De San José saldrá para afuera como 8.30 a. m.—Habrà servicio de restaurant para mayor comodidad de los señores pasajeros.

AVISO IMPORTANTE.—Se previene a los señores pasajeros que las personas que se encuentran en este tren sin su correspondiente boleto especial serán obligadas a pagar el boleto sencillo a tarifa ordinaria.

Montevideo, Setiembre 7 de 1908.—C. W. Bayne, Administrador General.

VICTORY TONIC.

Composed exclusively of medical herbs.

May be taken pure, with water, milk, or spirits.

Excellent Appetiser and aid to digestion. Fortifies and purifies the blood. Recommended to sick persons.

On sale at the Cafés, Bars, Grocers, and of the maker

Richard Victory
Calle Municipal.
Esq. S. María & Guadalupe.