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DR. CARLOS S. PRATT—Barrister and Solicitor. Sworn Translator. Correspondence in English, Spanish, French and Italian. Calle Sarandí 176, Montevideo.

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The Montevideo Times

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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 offices not later than 4.30 p.m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 5, 1909.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

Saints Adrian and Eusebio.—Sir A. H. Lyster born, 1817.—64 days past, 301 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators sat on Wednesday. After an act of homage to the memory of the late Dr. D. Mendilaharsu, Sr. Serrato reported verbally on the 500 Discount Bill, and stated that the Executive would offer no opposition to the extension of the Bill to the pension classes, a step that did not imply more than \$75,000 the year. The Bill was then put to the vote and approved unanimously in both readings, completing its sanction. There was no further business.

Contrary to expectation Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez did not embark for Buenos Aires on Wednesday evening, and now will not leave until tomorrow. The delay is attributed to the crowded state of the steamer, which makes it necessary to book cabins for a family party some days in advance.

It is anticipated that the Customs receipts for February will be somewhat lower than those for the same month last year, owing to there having been fewer working days.

Our contemporaries attach considerable importance to the election which will take place on the 14th instant to integrate the Directorate of the nationalist party, as it is expected to give rise to a determined struggle between the moderate and pacific wing of the party, represented by the present members of the Directorate, and the radical or revolutionary wing, represented by the resigned minority. Referring to this, the *Siglo Veintiuno* says:—«The interest which this election has for the Government and for the entire country is very evident. It is not possible for governors to content themselves, as sometimes has been said here, with fulfilling the law—and not always doing that too well—and regarding with indifference the course of the various groups that influence the life of the nation. Although they cannot and should not attribute to themselves a directive mission in the bosom of the parties, they can and should, by means of wise measures, cause them to incline to solutions favorable to the country. Similarly, the citizens constituting one group should not remain indifferent to the attitudes of the other groups. Governors and governed alike are all interested in seeing that the social and political forces which assist in the general evolution are well directed, and the more powerful those forces, the greater the interest in their movements. Thus, without being nationalists, we can follow with interest the course of that party, the constitution of its authorities, and the direction these impel upon it, because these things constitute a cardinal factor in the political evolution, and, according to their character, may exercise a beneficial influence or the reverse on the destinies of the country. — A struggle, perhaps decisive, is at hand between the revolutionary and the pacific factions. Consequently all of us who condemn any attempt to disturb public order at the present moment, should endeavor to secure the triumph of the latter, and the Government itself should try to contribute to the same end by means of acts that will convince the nationalist party that the effects of a moderating and conciliatory propaganda are more efficacious than threats and bellicose proclamations. The first thing to be done in this direction is to give impulse, once for all, to the oft talked-of electoral reform. Break the

spell which has kept it petrified for so many months, and, in order that the act may have greater significance, let this be done by the Government itself. Let the reform be undertaken loyally and sincerely, without its being botched by haggling on the part of the party that always has assured the lion's share of the seats. Let it be undertaken on the bases we have so often stated, adoption of the program of the Minister of the Interior relative to the number of votes necessary for representation of the minority; thorough purification of the registers; and suppression of the votes of the policemen who convert the elections into a miserable farce, suffocating the genuine majority of the country by their compulsory or conscienceless votes.»

Yesterday's *Tiempo* calls attention to an abuse of the libel law, which, it says, is being committed systematically by certain unscrupulous persons. The mode of procedure is more or less as follows. Goods are obtained on credit from merchants or tradesmen, and a long account is run up, payment of which is purposely deferred until the creditor's patience is exhausted and there is a rupture of relations. Confederates—for the game is not played single-handed—then keep watch on the creditor, and if he allows a single word to escape him detrimental to the credit or good faith of his dishonest debtor, he is served with a writ for criminal libel and a claim for damages. This system, says the *Tiempo*, is becoming a regular plague, and is due to the defective state of the libel law, which, so far from being a protection for the injured and innocent, is easily converted into an instrument for sharper, blackmailers and unscrupulous litigants. — That the latter is true enough we have known long since from certain experiences of our own, and indeed, at one time things were so bad that our native contemporaries themselves gave currency to a saying that it was more dangerous to denounce or expose a misdeed than to commit it. This, however, was in great measure attributed to a certain Judge, now fortunately removed from the Bench, whose attitude encouraged this class of action. The matter is a sufficiently serious one, not for journalists only, but it has never received any legislative attention. The *Tiempo* has done well to call attention to it now, and we heartily agree with it that the law requires amendment so that it may no longer be abused for dishonest and blackmailing purposes by persons who have no character to lose and therefore are not entitled to the protection of the law in this respect.

The *Dia* announces that the Labor Committee of the Representatives will shortly present its report on the Labor Accidents Bill. Both Bill and Report are lengthy documents, and it is intended to publish them in pamphlet form.

Seconding the recent article in the *Tiempo*, quoted in our issue of Sunday last, yesterday's *Dia* also cautions the Chambers to be wary in increasing the national expenditure and upsetting the financial calculations of the Government. We trust that these cautions may be remembered at the opportune moment.

British Cabinet Policy.

London, Feb. 3.

Yesterday morning there was held a further prolonged Cabinet Council, the sitting lasting just under two hours. In the afternoon a Committee of Ministers resumed their deliberations.

In view of the sensational statement that the First Lord of the Admiralty had asked his colleagues to sanction an increase of six millions in the Navy Estimates, it may be well to give a definite and unchallengeable denial. The Admiralty has not, in fact, contemplated or demanded an increase of half that sum.

An increase of even three millions in the Naval Estimates under a Liberal Government would be regrettable, but it must be remembered that the comparison is not with the last Conservative estimate; the increase is upon the Government's own reduced estimates of last year.

The explanation of the figures is simple. The Estimates include:

(1) Automatic increases in pay or pensions to which Parliament is legally committed, and

(2) The interest and sinking fund upon temporary loans, contracted under the late Administration, this charge exceeding a million a year.

Such borrowing has been brought to an end by Mr. McKenna, and in instituting comparisons it must again be remembered that the expenditure previously charged to loans now comes upon revenue. More than half a million of the present increase is likely to be thus explained.

Two other considerations arise. First, the using up of stores has now come to an end, and replenishment must be undertaken. Secondly, certain items of pay must no longer be carried over from year to year, but must be cleared off and the accounts straightened.

As Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. McKenna made a reputation for economy, and for a keen scrutiny of expenditure. The forthcoming debates will show how far he has applied these principles to a spending department like the Admiralty.

In Ministerial quarters the present naval competition is a source of keen regret, and even of embarrassment. It appears to be fully recognized that the Estimates of the year, so far as they affect construction, may act as a mort-

gage on the future. It may be assumed, therefore, that any proposals in this direction have been put forward after the most anxious review of a situation bristling with technical difficulties.

Upon the Army Estimates there seems to be less speculation. No great change in expenditure one way or the other seems at the moment to be anticipated.

The legislative program is, of course, still under review. It may be assumed that the subject of land taxation will be closely explored in all its ramifications. Upon the main question, whether land forms a suitable subject for treatment in the Budget, there seems to be no divergence of opinion. Indeed, as things stand, we may hope that a beginning will be made this year. A revenue of 20 millions or even of 5 millions should not be anticipated at the outset, and there will have to be decisions upon existing contracts and upon the holders of land under the Irish Purchase Acts.

Upon Welsh Disestablishment and Poor Law Reform it is at least possible to say that the carrying over of unfinished Bills to a second Session would enable both these great reforms to be tabled this year without waste of time.

Some comment has been aroused by the silence of Mr. Asquith during the period of prorogation. We are able to say that the Prime Minister's Parliamentary efforts last autumn and his innumerable public and private engagements rendered it imperatively necessary that he should enjoy a few weeks of rest. It is quite untrue to imagine that he is under any illusion as to the feelings of the party towards the House of Lords. He has never failed to speak upon such matters at the proper time. And too much emphasis cannot be given to Mr. Churchill's reiterated statement that the Liberal leaders will not, after an election, resume office without a distinct understanding as to the exercise of the Peers' veto.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

London, Feb. 3.

Lord Alverstone presided last night at the annual meeting of the Kensington Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at the Kensington Town Hall. Among those present were the Bishop of London, Preliminary Penetration, the vicar of Kensington, the Rev. Thomas Yates, the Rev. Dr. George Brown, for many years missionary in the South Seas, and Mr. T. P. Figgis, the hon. secretary of the branch.

The Bishop of London said that he lived in the belief and hope that some day Christendom would be united and all the divisions would be swept away. If that was to be, what a grand thing it would be to have one bond of union in a society which gave them in every language one Bible. If there was one body which should back up the spread of the Scriptures it was the Church of England, for there was no Christian body that used the Bible more in its services. The Bible held together the old traditions, and the open Bible ought therefore to be one of their greatest causes of pride. But they also prized the Bible because they traced in it the origin and history of their Church, because it contained the secret of moral inspiration, because of its value to the sick and the suffering, and because it held the record of God's great secrets. The last characteristic was a great consolation to himself, who as a thinker had had to fight his way through many doubts in Christian faith, and had found great difficulty in all the puzzling questions of the time. The society was translating the Bible into 425 languages, and was the modern equivalent of the miracle of the old gifts of tongues. Let them therefore stand by it and support it.

The Rev. Dr. George Brown spoke of the value of the Bible in the mission field, and said that the Bible Society was the precursor of the unity of the Catholic Church.

Lord Alverstone said that he heartily joined in the hope that one day the Christian Churches throughout the world would be united, and the only thing that could draw them all together was the Bible. That being so, was it their duty to support the Bible Society. To what did the wonderful old story point that were dotted throughout the length and breadth of the land? Nothing of the kind could ever be done again. No country could ever produce such marvellous buildings as those that were built for the Christian Church after the religion of Christ had spread through Europe. They pointed to the intense burning religious feeling that was behind the people in those days. They were not due to any love of art or architecture, but to determination, fostered only by a deep religious feeling, that these monuments of the Church should be as grand and great as any monument could possibly be if erected by human hands. Though they should never see anything of the kind again, they ought to try to carry forward that spirit, that religious feeling, and that belief in the word of God which would lead them to high aims and hopes.

World's Wheat.

Possibilities of the British Empire.

«The Production of Wheat in the British Empire» formed the subject of a lengthy paper read by Mr. A. E. Humphries before members of the Royal Society of Arts. Mr. Humphries is chairman of the Home-Grown Wheat Committee of the National Association of British and Irish Millers. Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, was in the chair.

In opening his paper, Mr. Humphries said that sundry persons of diverse standing had ventured to utter prophecies concerning the possibilities of growing in the British Empire sufficient wheat for its own requirements. To his mind, the problems were not whether the world or the British Empire could grow enough wheat for the needs of its inhabitants, but whether either or both could grow enough at prices equal to the low one of 30s. per quarter delivered to London, two essentially different propositions. The conclusion he arrived at was that the world can be assured of a sufficiency of wheat at moderate prices; it may even get a sufficiency at low price with the aid of scientists.

The lecturer proceeded to review the wheat production for several years past of England, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, and the South African Colonies. The average annual total yield of wheat, in quarters, for the last five crops for the Dominion was 121.5 millions, equal to 3 1/4 per cent of the world's average wheat crop. It was in Manitoba and the North-West Territories that great development had taken, and was likely to take place. We could not rely on a regular supply of large quantities of wheat from India.

As a means of increasing the acreage under wheat in the British Empire Mr. Humphries suggested a duty of 2s. per quarter, which would give the British Empire producer a pull over the foreigner. But it did not follow that the British Empire producer would be better off.

«The foreign producer may be worse off, but that is not the same thing as saying he will pay the duty for us, for if a reduction in price be brought about, the benefit of it will accrue to the foreign buyer of imported wheat, as well as to the British importer, and the United Kingdom takes only about half of the wheat exported overseas. We know that the requirements of the United Kingdom are increasing, that even if all the wheats shipped from Australia, Canada, and India were taken by the British Empire, it would still be a long way from self-sustaining.»

The problems of wheat production, he added, were extremely complex. It was difficult to foresee what would happen under normal conditions, but it would be absolutely impossible to foresee what would occur if with the best intentions the problems were further complicated by interfering through legislative enactment with the ordinary course of trade development.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer Lord Carrington said he was reminded that over a hundred years ago, when his grandfather was President of the Board of Trade, he made a speech in which he said one of the most important subjects the Board had to discuss was the scarcity of wheat. There seemed little doubt that there would always be an abundance of wheat, but would it be cheap wheat? The price was the problem. New areas must be developed, the production in Great Britain itself must be increased. England grew a great deal more wheat to-day than thirty years ago, but there had been a falling off in quality. Farmers seemed to have grown a poor quality of wheat chiefly because it was prolific, but experiments had shown that a good quality wheat could be prolific too. Agriculturists and scientists were working and experimenting together with this end in view, and it was not too much to hope for an early improvement.

Cucumber-Orange

is the Latest Freak Fruit.

An orange-cucumber, or cucumber-orange, is a freak combination raised by Mr. Howard S. Hill. The new fruit or vegetable resulted from an experiment several weeks ago. At that time an orange tree was in full bloom in Mr. Hill's cucumber, hot-house, at the same time the blossom of the cucumber vines first appeared. Mr. Hill transferred the pollen from the orange blossoms to several cucumber flowers. The first appearance of the fruit was the same as that of an ordinary infant cucumber, but as the fruit grew the result of the inoculation became apparent. The cucumber, instead of lengthening out, remained round like an orange, with the orange bloom scar, but the skin was that of a cucumber with the same color. Upon ripening the new product assumed a bright orange color, and from a distance appeared the same as an orange. Mr. Hill thinks that the new fruit will prove a favourite, as the taste of the orange and cucumber blend in an excellent manner and make a pleasing combination.—*Science Signings.*

SUNDRIES.

—WEATHER.—Fine, with a high temperature. Symptoms unaltered and pointing to approaching disturbance.

—URQUIZA THEATRE.—The Company here has proved a decided success. Sr. Paravicini is an irresistibly amusing comedian, and is supported by well-selected and competent artists. The program for this evening consists of «El Conventillo», «El Pescador», «Cuadro No. 3» (novelty) by the Uruguayan author T. Contestabile, and «Los Diablos». There will be a matinee on Sunday.

—POLITEAMA THEATRE.—The program for this evening consists of «Pancho Lobo», «El Profesor de Derecho», «Los Pibes» (performed by children), and «Facha Bruta».

—SUDDEN DEATH.—The death occurred on Tuesday last in the Royal Hotel, under somewhat painful circum-

stances of Mr. Gustavo Blankenburg, of Hannover, aged 72. This gentleman had arrived from Buenos Aires in the morning with the purpose of presenting a certain important business scheme to the Government, for which purpose he had an appointment with the President in the afternoon. Shortly after breakfast he was found lying on the floor of his room in the Royal Hotel, in a fit. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but he did not recover consciousness and died in the course of an hour, the cause of death being cerebral hemorrhage. As he had no friends here, the news was telegraphed to Buenos Aires, and Mr. F. Stearn, who was connected with him in business affairs, came over on Wednesday morning, and superintended the funeral, which took place in the Buco Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was a widower, and was not known to have any relatives in this part of the world.

—EXCURSION.—In addition to those we have already mentioned, the Central Railway Company will run an excursion train on Sunday the 14th instant to Santa Lucia, returning the same evening. The return fare for this, 1st class, is only \$1. On Saturday the 20th there will be an excursion train to Cerro Chato, where a Live-Stock Auction Fair is to be held, and to Tupambsá.

—UNITED STATES.—The great event of yesterday was the transfer of the presidency from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. William Taft, which took place at Washington. An enormous gathering of visitors was expected for the event, which was to be effected with unusual brilliancy and ceremonial, over 40,000 troops being paraded for the occasion. Both the outgoing President and his successor were expected to be the recipients of great popular demonstrations. This morning's telegrams should give us further details.

—BIOGRAPHICAL.—Cinematograph or biograph views taken during the recent Carnival in this city are now being exhibited in the Buenos Aires theatres.

—SMALL-POX.—Two further deaths are reported from the Cordon, a child of 3 years old in Calle Palmer, and Miss Juana Beneditto, daughter of a well-known merchant of San José, in a house in Calle Salapuedas. At present there are ten cases under treatment, but the majority of these are already in the convalescent stage.

SUBSCRIBER'S COPY.

NOTICE.—All copies of this paper issued for distribution to subscribers are stamped with the words «SUBSCRIBER'S COPY» in red ink, at the head of the front page. Copies thus stamped are not for sale, and are any copy thus stamped is offered for sale in the streets by newshaws or others, it has been STOLEN and should not be purchased.

LONDON NOTES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

The King yesterday afternoon received at Buckingham Palace the delegates to the International Naval Conference, and expressed a hope that their deliberations would result in a settlement of what had hitherto proved matters of dispute and difficulty.

Lord Robertson, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who was at one time Lord Advocate for Scotland and afterwards Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, died suddenly yesterday morning at Cap Martin from heart failure. He was in his 64th year.

A paper on the Production of Wheat in the British Empire was read yesterday at a meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts by Mr. A. E. Humphries, chairman of the Home-Grown Wheat Committee. Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, who presided, advocated an increase of the area of wheat production in this country.

The consecration of the Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, vicar of Romford, as Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, took place yesterday in the Lambeth Palace Chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

At Tottenham yesterday the inquest on the policeman Tyler and the boy Jockeyne, the victims of the recent outrages, was concluded. Further evidence was given as to the circumstances of the shooting and the hunting down of the criminal, and the jury returned a verdict of murder against Hefeldt in Tyler's case, while they attributed the death of Jockeyne to both Hefeldt and Jacob. On behalf of the jury, the foreman expressed a hope that the Government would take steps to prevent Great Britain from being any longer the last refuge of criminal desperadoes from the Continent.

An attempt is being made to reform the Gresham Lectures Trust in the direction of providing commercial education. A housing scheme providing for a novel attempt to solve the servant problem is under the consideration of the Letchworth Garden City authorities.

Mr. Dalgely Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Pickford, the trial was concluded after occupying four days, of the Rev. Canon Lambert and his wife on charges of cruelty to a young girl, named Mary Iman, whom they had adopted.

Friday, March 5, 1909.

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House coal Steam coal GAS

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BEST QUALITIES ONLY
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Montevideo Gas Company Limited

Calle 25 de Mayo

Nos. 334, 338 & 342.

The jury found the defendants not guilty.

Under Rugby Union rules, a match between Charing-cross and University College hospitals in the competition for the Hospitals Cup was won yesterday by Charing-cross.

COMMERCIAL

Stock Exchange

Montevideo, March 4, 1909.

Business fairly active. Bank shares receiving principal attention. Prices not very firm, clearing a little uncertain. Sales as follows:

Mortgage Bonds £, \$27,000 at 93.10 tmw., 93.80 to 93.60 end of month.—Ditto \$, \$16,000 at 92.70 and 92.80 tmw.

Interior Debt, \$10,000 at 95 tmw. Italian Bank, 100 shares at 123 tmw.

Mortgage Bank, 2650 shares at 53.20 and 53.10 tmw., 53.60 to 53.40 closing 53.50. end of month, 53.80 to 53.60 end of April.

Conversion Loan, \$58,764 at 93.20 cash, 93.10 and 93.20 tmw., 93.40 end of month.

Consolidated Debt, \$69,300 at 69.90 and \$69.80 cash, 70.20 end of April. London quotation, 70 1/8.

Exchange

Bank Com'l

Líden 90d/a 51.13 1/2-7/8 51.15 1/2

Paris 90d/a 5.42 5.44

Antwerp 90d/a 5.42 5.46

Germany 90d/a 4.425 4.435

N. York 0.97 —

Italy 5.39 —

Spain 5.98 —

Brazil 16.025 16.175

B. Aires 1 1/2 qto 7 1/8 dis.

Buenos Aires, March 4.

Banco Francés, cash, 128.00.

Banco Español, cash, 181.00.

Puerto San Nicolas, cash 41.60.

Sanía F6 1886, 84.80.

Do. end of month, 85.30.

Do. 1893, 83.50.

Obligaciones Provincia, cash, 81.80.

Do. end of month, 82.30.

Pavimentación, 84.30.

Credito Argentino, 92.00.

Consolidada de la provincia de Buenos Aires, 6 qto (2a. serie), al contado, 92.50.

Do. end of month, 93.00.

Denda Municipal, Santa F6, 84.00.

Cedulas Nacionales, H. 103.80.

Do. K. 87.90.

Do. L. 95.00.

The "Oyapock", "Londres", "Buenos Aires" and "Colombia" sails.

MARITIME

Arrivals and Sailings

Montevideo, March 3, 1909.

—Str. Ventura de Larriaga from New York.

—Str. Cap Ortegual from Hamburg, 25 pax.

—Str. Folgate for B. Aires.

—Str. H. monides for Liverpool.

—Str. Montevideo for Hamburg.

—Str. Annette Furness for B. Aires.

—Str. Ville de Paris for Liverpool, March 4.

—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 145 pax.

—Str. Rio de la Plata from B. Aires, 151 pax.

—Str. Helios from Salto, 49 pax.

—Str. Lambert from B. Aires.

—Str. Raphael from Glasgow, for B. Aires.

—Str. Anglo-Colombian from Antofagasta.

—Str. Teleforo from Glasgow, for B. Aires.

—Str. Ballanch from Bahia Blanca.

—Str. Frankfurt for Bremen, 6 pax.

—Str. Cap Ortegual for B. Aires.

—Str. Hamburg for B. Aires.

—Str. Eemland for B. Aires.

—Str. Venus and Rio de la Plata for B. Aires.

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.

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MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The river str. LONDRES will leave

TO-DAY for Buenos Aires only. Cor-

respondence at G. P. O. till 5.45 p.m.

—The Italian str. RE VITTORIO

will leave TO-DAY for Barcelona and

Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till

10 p.m.

OTHER DATES

—The Uruguayan str. PARAHYBA

will leave March 6 for Santos. Corres-

pondence at G. P. O. till 9 a.m.

—The R. M. S. AVON will leave

March 6 for Santos, Rio and inter-

mediates to Southampton. Correspond-

ence at G. P. O. till 10 p.m. on the 5th.

—The P. S. N. Co's ORAVIA will

leave March 6 for Port Stanley,

Punta Arenas, and West Coast ports to

Callao. Correspondence at G. P. O. till

8 a.m.

—The English str. VERDI will leave

March 11 for Santos, Rio, Bahia,

Barbados and New York. Correspond-

ence at G. P. O. till 9 a.m.

Steamers to arrive

MCH. NAME FLAG FROM

6 Oravia English Liverpool

6 Salsica German Hamburg

7 Pontos German Hamburg

8 Coronation English London

9 Sicilia Italian Genoa

9 Greifswald German Bremen

10 Wakanaui English Wellington

11 Rijland Dutch Vigo

11 Komney English Liverpool

11 Pampa French Marseilles

12 Bologna Italian Genoa

12 Papanui English Wellington

13 S. Oros English London

13 Aragón English Southampton

13 Ortea English Valparaiso

13 K. W. II German Hamburg

15 Tuscan German Hamburg

16 Lca Alpes French Marseilles

Steamers to leave.

MCH. NAME FLAG FOR

5 R6 Vittorio Italian Genoa

6 Oravia English Valparaiso

6 Avon English Southampton

7 Córdoba German Hamburg

9 Toscana Italian Genoa

10 Wakanaui English Wellington

10 Sevilla German Hamburg

11 Italia French Marseilles

11 Verdi English New York

11 Vernese English Antwerp

11 P. Quintana Arg'tino P. del Sur

12 Papanui English London

12 Brasilia Italian Genoa

13 Cap Ortegual German Hamburg

13 Ortea English Liverpool

15 Rodophis German Pacific

16 Romney English Liverpool

16 Ionic German Hamburg

18 S. Maria German Hamburg

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URQUIZA THEATRE

COMICO-LIRICO-DRAMATICO

COMPANY OF

F. PARRAVICINI,

specially organised for performance of

the works of Argentine and

Uruguayan authors.

Friday, March 5.

El Conventillo.—El Pescador.—El

Nuevo Cañón.—Cuadro N.º 3.

Proprietor, Miguel Sagrista.

POLITEAMA THEATRE

NATIONAL DRAMATIC

COMPANY OF

PODESTA BROTHERS.

Friday, March 5.

Pancho Loba.—El Profesor de Dere-

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FIRST CONVOCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of sub-

scribers will be held at the British Hos-

pital, Calle Paraná 20a, on Monday,

March 8, 1909, at 5 p.m., for the pur-

pose of presenting the Report and Ac-

counts for the past year, and election of

a new Committee

By Order.

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GRABADOS Y ESTEREOTIPIA, SELLOS DE GOMA Y MONOGRAMAS

SHORT STORY

The Abbey Vault.

The Provost of Portlockie walked leisurely up the High Street of the thriving little coast town on his way to the Town Hall. A fine-looking man, he moved with a sort of massive grace, not devoid of haughtiness, yet dignified withal. His elevation was very recent, but he bade fair to adorn his position. He was beginning well, the townsfolk thought. Yet, had any of these dense burghers and ballies been asked why they had put a comparatively newcomer among them into the civic chair, they might have been puzzled to give a reason. But the student of character, the man accustomed to reading the faces of his fellow-men, in George Marden's strong, square jaw, firmly-moulded mouth and chin—these were the days of clean-shaven chins and cheeks—the deepest, piercing eyes, and broad brow would have found sufficient answer.

That the new Provost was popular no one denied; still there were a few—mostly of the better class—who did not like George Marden, and one of these was approaching him now in the person of Captain Hugh Pringle, a retired army officer, who had left an arm on the field of Waterloo. The Captain was accompanied by one of the Provost's warmest friends, Bailie Carlaw, the senior ballie, who had waived his right to the provostship in favor of George Marden. A swift frown on the Provost's face was succeeded by a smile as the three men met.

“Hallo, Provost! You'll be off to the hall to see how the decorations for your grand ball are getting on?” Mr. Carlaw cried good-humoredly.

The Provost laughed.

“Oh, I leave that to you, Carlaw!” he answered with a twinkle in his eyes. The Bailie was the chief decorator and upholsterer in Portlockie.

“The lads and lasses—especially the lasses—are praising you to the skies, Mr. Marden, for giving them this ball to inaugurate your reign,” the Captain remarked. “My Peggie and the Bailie's girl are wild about it. Eh, Mr. Carlaw?”

“They are just that! Turning out every bit of finery they've got,” the Bailie answered, smiling.

The Provost's bow was quite courtly. “I hope to have the pleasure of leading out Miss Peggie and Miss Jessie more than once,” he answered, adding, “If I'm not too old.”

“Old! Hoote, Provost, every lass in the hall will be envying them!” cried the Bailie. “For a lassie to think a man of forty-five old is an idea not to be condescended.”

“Here they come to speak for themselves,” said Captain Pringle, as two young ladies turned from a side lane into the High Street.

In those days—the very early thirties of the nineteenth century—before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, fashions were not so varied and held their ground longer than they do now, but they were quite as becoming and more sensible than some of our present modes. There were no trailing skirts to be held painfully out of the mud, no high heels to make walking awkward and dangerous; dresses showed the neat ankles and feet of their wearers, and shoes were comfortable.

The two girls who came forward to greet the men who watched their approach with interest were attired in fine cloth pelisses as demanded by the month of November, their heavier bonnets were tied with broad satin ribbon, and their hands were tucked into large muffs.

Jessie Goldie, the Bailie's niece, was a pretty, fair girl, blue-eyed and gentle, but the Captain's daughter was positively lovely. “Bonnie Peggie Pringle” was the acknowledged beauty not only of the town but of the county. She was as spirited and good as she was beautiful. Her face expressed a noble nature, her brown eyes were full of resolution and tenderness.

Jessie was an heiress, attracting many suitors; rumour said that the Provost was the one favored by her uncle and guardian; but Peggie, though “tocherless,” had already had more offers than she counted years to her age. The two girls were close friends. They greeted the Provost, Peggie frankly, Jessie somewhat timidly.

“Where are you off to, my dear?” the Captain asked as his daughter stopped.
 “To Moorburn, to see Madame Anslie and have a cup of her good tea,” Peggie answered.
 “And ask her advice about gowas and fallals for the ball?” Mr. Carlaw pinched Jessie's arm and winked at his friends.
 “My dear, don't stay late—it will soon be dark,” said the anxious father.
 “Oh, if we stay long, the master will drive us home!” replied Peggie. “But we're not afraid,” she added.

Neither Jessie nor the Provost had spoken. Mr. Marden had stood beside his friend's niece, but his eyes had never left Peggie's lovely face. As the girls tripped away Mr. Carlaw laughed.

(To be continued).

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

American Dentist

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EXPOSICION FERIA

MINAS

TREN EXCURSION

El día 7 de Marzo de 1909

A LAS HORAS Y PRECIOS SIGUIENTES

ESTACIONES	Horas de salida	Boletos de Ida y Vuelta a Colonia		
		A	B	C
Central	S. 6:05 A.M.			\$ 2.50
Pando	7:03	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.00	
Tapia	7:48			
Migues	8:09			
Montes	8:22			
Sols	8:45	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.70	
Minas	9:15			

Los boletos serán válidos para regresar en un tren expreso que saldrá de Minas el mismo día a las 7 p. m.

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

OTRO.—Los equipajes se recibirán en Central hasta media hora antes de la salida del tren y rubricados a los señores pasajeros, si les es posible, los envíen el día anterior, pues a último momento correrán el riesgo de ser demorados hasta el tren siguiente y al pago de la tarifa ordinaria de encomiendas.

Montevideo, Febrero 11 de 1909.—C. W. Bayne, Administrador General.

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