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VOL. XVIII.

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

No. 2607.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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The Montevideo Times

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No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor.
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Advertisers are respectfully informed that all "permanent" or monthly advertisements will be charged for until due notice is given of their withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid advertisements inserted for a specific period. The advertiser is not qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of permanent advertisements.

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, FEB. 10, 1898.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

Saints Ecological, William and Irene.—Queen Victoria married. 1810.—41 days past, 324 to the end of the year.

ALLEGED SOLUTION

OF THE POLITICAL PROBLEM.

A Bulletin of the *Dia*, circulated after we had gone to press on Tuesday evening, contains some very important statements respecting the political problem. The following is the substance of the Bulletin.

The Directive Committee of the Colorado party met this (Tuesday) morning. Sr. Mario Perez, who presided, stated that the object of the sitting was to consider the idea of holding a grand popular meeting, asking the President of the Republic, in view of the impossibility of satisfying public aspirations by legal means, to dissolve the Chambers and to install a provisional Government with a Council of State. The idea was warmly advocated by Sr. Batlle y Ordóñez.

Sr. Gregorio Rodriguez proposed that a sub-committee should visit Sr. Cuestas and ascertain his ideas and intentions in the matter. This was approved and Sres. M. Perez, F. Canfield, G. Rodriguez and J. Batlle were named for the purpose.

They visited Sr. Cuestas at 1.30 p. m. Sr. Rodriguez stated that the desires of the Committee and of the unanimous opinion of the country, converged in the necessity of proclaiming a government *de facto*.

Sr. Cuestas replied that his ideas agreed with those of the majority of the people, but that he thought it necessary to appeal to a last resource, in order to prove that only the great public interest compromised impelled him to be *coup d'etat*. It was therefore convenient to wait two days, which he would give as a definite term for the majority of the Chamber to submit to the popular will, it being understood that they must pledge themselves to vote him as President of the Senate Feb. 14 and as President of the Republic on March 1st. Friday, therefore, was the day appointed for the legislators to give their definite answer, and if this should be in the negative, on Saturday would be constituted the Provisional Government, which would embody the triumph of the popular revolution and a return in a brief period to institutional regime in which men of all parties might work, free and happy in their fatherland. To accompany him in his Government, there would be formed a Council of Notables of 88 personalities chosen from all parties and from among the most conspicuous men of the country, and this Council would fulfil the functions of a National Assembly until the free elections of November.

Sr. Cuestas' declarations were decisive. He pledged himself before the Committee to put an end to the anxieties of the country by Saturday, adding that he had everything prepared for this purpose. He also dilated on the duty he had seen in proceeding with calm throughout his provisional Government and of always preferring temperate and conciliatory solutions to those that were radical and violent. Finally, and as practical proof of his determination, he commissioned Sr. Rodriguez to communicate it to Sr. Bauza as director of the parliamentary group, and to the members of the same, that they might make it public or proceed as they thought best.

Accordingly, at this very moment (we still quote from the Bulletin) Sr. Bauza will have placed before the «collectivists» of the Chamber, the dilemma; Either, on Friday, the Chambers formally and solemnly pledge themselves to elect Sr. Cuestas, or on Saturday the Decrees, already drafted, will be signed for the dissolution of the pseudo-Assembly.

Thus far the Bulletin. We may add from other sources of information, that Sr. Bauza declined the task of communicating the dilemma to the «collectivists», who probably only learnt it through the publication of the Bulletin. From the violent and angry tone of their organs yesterday, it may be presumed that they will give a negative reply. In this case we may expect the dissolution of the Chambers on Saturday and, that, we do not hesitate to say, will be far the best solution and the one most in accord with public opinion.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

There is nothing further to say concerning the close of the extraordinary sessions of the Chambers on Monday, as recorded in our last. But that miserable body the Permanent Commission could not quit the scene without a parting shot—or a dying kick—at the Executive, and found excuse for this in the notice published in some of the papers calling a meeting to ask for the dissolution of the Chambers. Sr. M. Perez took this as his text and made a violent speech, saying that the attitude of the Executive was an outrage on the Constitution, and had met with the stern condemnation of all the papers, native and foreign! Dr. Acosta y Lara also made a hysterical speech in which the words «outrage», «infamy», «tyranny», «crime», «treason» and so forth occurred frequently. Dr. Espalter tried to soften things down, but without effect. Finally a resolution was passed asking the Executive to suspend the *subsecutor* meeting and all others of similar character. The joke of the matter is that the Commission only has authority to control acts committed by the Executive, and the convocation was initiated by private citizens. However, the meeting was prohibited as regards last night—we do not think it would have taken place in any case—though according to the *Dia* it is only postponed for a later date, perhaps tomorrow, when it will be convoked with the cooperation of all the parties.

The attitude of the Commission is simply absurd. To deny the people the right to protest against the existence of Chambers which do not represent them, which defy their will, and which threaten to plunge the country into disaster and civil war, is to deny the very first principles of representative and constitutional government, and to submit the country to a tyranny of the worst description. These gentlemen of the «collectivity», whose sense of political morality has become so corrupt and perverted that they transposed the ordinary notions of right and wrong, forget that it is their presence in the Chambers that is the greatest and primary outrage, from which all other outrages start. Let them do penance for their own sins, before daring to talk of the sins of others.

The sensation of the day has been the Bulletin of the *Dia*, which we transcribe elsewhere. The state men it makes is generally accepted as accurate, and according to this, tomorrow or Saturday at the latest will see the situation defined. It is difficult to say what impression it has produced; most people seem inclined to suspend their judgment to see how the affair works out. Probably the «solution» would have provoked more enthusiasm if the dissolution of the Chambers had frankly been declared at once, without introducing the personal factor of Sr. Cuestas' candidature. The fact of consenting to vote for Sr. Cuestas under threat of dissolution of the Chambers of the defects of origin and composition that have made dissolution necessary; on the contrary, it will only degrade them to a lower level and inflict a stain on Sr. Cuestas' election. It is impossible to say yet what attitude the «collectivity» will adopt. Many think that the temptation of retaining their legislative salaries will be too much for them and that they will end by yielding. We only hope this will not be the case, but that they will resist to the last and be turned out. We consider it necessary for the welfare of the Republic that the Chambers should be dissolved, whether they are prepared to elect Sr. Cuestas or not.

Yesterday was naturally a day of busy and agitated conferences in political and military circles, but

we cannot yet state any results. The President did not attend at the Government House, but was overwhelmed with visitors in his residence. The garrison regiments are kept confined to barracks and unusual vigilance is observed in all parts. As to the military conspiracy said to have been discovered on Monday night, nothing more has been heard, and it will probably prove to be unimportant. The officers concerned are still kept under arrest, but we have not heard of any further arrests having been made.

Col. Luis Despeyroux has been named interim Chief of the 2nd Cazadores, in place of Com. Octavio Perez, who refused to sign the Document of Adhesion. Several further minor changes in the military and police forces have also been made, mostly for a similar reason.

The Executive has promulgated the Bill prolonging the liquidation of the National Bank for six months from today.

Sr. Cuestas' Government is faithful to its promise of relieving the troubles of commerce. The Minister of Finance has granted a commercial petition asking for the direct despatch of naval stores and ironmongery, articles which are subject to deterioration by detention in the Custom House as has been the case hitherto. An extensively signed petition is also about to be presented asking remission of the tax or *patente* of \$5 per horse power, charged on all steam, gas, electric or other motors employed for industrial purposes. This direct tax on industry was one of the monstrosities imposed during the Herrera period and maintained ever since in spite of frequent protest. It is believed the Government is favorably inclined to the petition, though the tax cannot be remitted without legislative action.

Yesterday afternoon the Chambers held their first preparatory sittings, without obstacles. Dr. C. de Castro was elected provisional President of the Senate, the «cuestista» members being absent. Sr. Alcides Montero and Dr. F. Acosta y Lara—two bulwarks of «collectivism»—were elected President and Vice respectively of the Representatives. It was decided by the Senate that Sr. D. Stewart remains President of the Assembly until the 14th, and accordingly to him pertains the duty of convoking sittings. There was a large crowd in the «bar» and also in the plaza, and a good deal of suppressed agitation was visible. The Prefect of the Capital was amongst the attendants at the «bar». The military honors were done by squads of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of National Guards, under the command of Major West. These numbered 140 and were kept on service in the Cabildo all day. During their passage through the streets they received frequent marks of public sympathy. Up to the time of writing nothing remarkable had occurred, though it was said the Permanent Commission would meet to consider the ultimatum of Sr. Cuestas—though we cannot say if this has been presented in direct official form.

The *Razon* having compared the attitude of the military supporting Sr. Cuestas to that of those concerned in the mutiny of 1875, the *Siglo* replies showing the vast difference in the situations. In 1875, the military, in order to serve personal ambitions, overthrew a popular and unrepresentative Chamber and established a government contrary to and oppressive of the people. To-day, however, they are supporting and defending the will of the people against a Chamber which is neither legal nor representative and which is allied to everything disastrous and corrupt. In the first instance they were traitors to the people, in the second instance they are the friends of the people.

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian*.)

It is impossible to doubt for a moment the good intention and singleness of purpose of the Government in resolving to dispatch a commercial mission to Central and South America for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and possibilities of British trade in those regions. As to the necessity for or the utility of the project there are, however, widely diverse opinions. It has received the support of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which has appointed a representative to accompany the Official Commissioner, and this fact is no doubt of some, though by no means of decisive, importance so far as the mercantile and industrial community is concerned. Some of the largest and most influential Chambers in the country have no share in the work of the association, and even of those represented in it a few disapprove of this particular scheme, whilst others are understood to regard it

with indifference, or at the most with half-hearted acquiescence. By the public at large the enterprise will probably be received simply as evidence of a desire on the part of the Administration to do something «to extend British trade». Such it undoubtedly is; but no amount of laudable intention, nor even the mild approval of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, is sufficient to convince any reasonable person that the project itself is likely to yield appreciable benefit. It is a good maxim, generally acknowledged and indeed tenaciously held by the English people, that in matters of trade Government should not attempt to do for those who engage in it what they are capable of doing for themselves. The obvious justification of this principle is that their training, their experience in the work of their lives, and the stimulus of interest and reward, furnish the best possible means and guarantees of success. When, therefore, official assistance is invoked or accepted, clear proof must be forthcoming that private enterprise has failed in or is incapable of accomplishing the end in view. Has any such proof been furnished in the present case? Nothing of the kind. It has been assumed, without demonstration or inquiry, that in Central and South America British trade is losing ground, that there are undiscovered openings for its expansion, and that the way of recovering the lost ground and securing this expansion can be made clear by a small roving Commission, highly competent no doubt in other respects, but without special knowledge of the markets to be visited. Let us consider the instructions given to the Commissioners. They are to ascertain whether there has been any falling off in the demand for British productions, and, if so, to discover the causes; to find out how such demand may be extended; to learn all that can be learnt as to competing foreign manufactures, their prices, and the cost of their production. They are also to look for opportunities of substituting articles of British for those of native manufacture, for instances of defects in British methods of conducting trade which may be remedied. And, finally, they are to ascertain whether foreign competitors in the markets of Central and South America possess any special advantages arising from exhibitions of «export goods» such as those at Stuttgart and Philadelphia, from the giving of longer credits and discounts, or from the framing or interpretation of the various import tariffs.

It does not appear to have occurred to the authors of these instructions that they are in fact being carried out every day by hundreds of British merchants, agents and travellers all over the field of inquiry to which the Commissioners are about to proceed. These men, specially trained for their work, possessing an abundant knowledge of the countries in which their occupations are carried on, speaking their language, and constantly engaged in seeking to extend British trade and to remove obstacles to its progress, are animated by the most powerful motive, that of profit and desire to excel in their occupation. They are, moreover, at intervals—usually once a year—accustomed to return to this country, bringing with them samples and minds stored with ideas gathered during their residence and journeys abroad. Each one of this large body of specialists is, in fact, a commercial commissioner of the most efficient kind. If there be remediable defects in methods of business, in the quality or suitability of the goods he sells, if new openings are to be found for trade, or if competition, foreign or other, is to be overcome, who is so likely to know of or so sure to deal with such deficiencies effectually as these men, whose minds are set upon commercial success and who have the deepest interest in achieving it?

(To be concluded in our next.)

H. M. S. «RETRIBUTION» IN COLLISION.

H. M. S. «Retribution», flagship on the South Atlantic Station, left this port on Monday afternoon, homeward bound, her time being up. The same evening at 9.45 she ran down and sunk the Swedish brigantine «Sam» some six miles to the South East of Flores Island. There was a dense fog at the time and the «Retribution» was going less than half speed, all lights showing and fog signals blowing. Hearing a signal the direction of which was uncertain, the engines were reversed and the course altered to starboard. Suddenly a small vessel hove into sight, and despite all efforts the «Retribution» struck her slanting ways almost amidships, stove in her side. The small vessel sunk in a few minutes. The captain (J. H. Lundvall) and five of the crew had already clambered up the chains of the «Re-

tribution» which kept alongside, and the remaining two men of the crew and the ship's cat were taken off by a life boat. The «Retribution» put back into port on Tuesday afternoon, landed the shipwrecked mariners, made the necessary declarations before the Port and Consular authorities, and then resumed her homeward journey.

The «Sam», of Oscarsbann, is a Swedish brigantine of 238 tons register, built in 1893, eight in crew. She was coming from Rio Grande in ballast to take up cargo here. She is sunk in shallow water of 8 1/2 fathoms, and is a danger to navigation, part of the hull being above water. On this the «Retribution» has placed a red warning flag. The «Retribution» received no damage at all in the collision.

Wedding in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Richard Barret from Montevideo to Miss Mary Theresa Bracken of Buenos Aires, first by the Registry Civil, afterwards in the Balvanera Church by the Rev. Father Delfiore. The bride looked beautiful, dressed in white silk and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Miss Annie Lynn and the bride's sister Miss Katie Bracken, were dressed in sky blue. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Daniel Bracken. The marriage took place at 8 p. m. At supper Mr. Maurice Cassely proposed the toast of the evening wishing the bride and groom many years of happiness. Dancing lasted till 5 o'clock in the morning. The bride received many handsome presents, too numerous to mention. The happy couple leave for Montevideo to spend their honeymoon. We wish them many years of happiness.—*B. A. Standard*.

The Zeropgraph.

The Zeropgraph is a direct printing telegraph machine, having keys operated like an ordinary typewriter. It is claimed that the faults inseparable from those instruments operated by the step by step system are avoided, and that, instead of short distances, very long distances—at least up to five hundred miles—can be worked over with ease at very rapid rates. The Zeropgraph is entirely automatic in its mechanism and synchronism, and it requires no attendance when messages are received. Messages are given in duplicate; that is to say, the message is printed at each respective apparatus, each acting in turn as transmitter and receiver. It has no type wheel and no clockwork, as hitherto chiefly employed, nor does it work by a series of intermittent currents, set apart for each letter or character to be recorded. One improvement is in the construction of a mechanism with an electro-magnetic arrangement, employed to produce a motion, and necessitating only two intermittent currents or impulses for each letter or character to be recorded.—*Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco).

Holy Trinity Church.

Feb. 13.—Sexagesima Sunday.
8.15 a. m.—Holy Communion.
9.45 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—Matins and sermon.—*Veritas*, 131.—*Psalm*, 132, 133.—*Te Deum*, Hopkins.—*Benedictus*, Deanod.—*Hymns*, 219, 172, 386.—*Kyrie Eleison*,—*8 p. m.*—Evensong and sermon.—*Psalm*, 142, 143.—*Magnificat*, 51 and 52.—*Nunc Dimittis*, 186.—*Hymns*, 240, 232, 213, 27. Offerings.—Church expenses.

Methodist Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264
Morning Service 11 a. m.
Sunday School 12.30 p. m.
Evening service 7 p. m.
Choir Practice, Thursdays at 8 p. m.

Salvation Army.

Spanish meetings are now held at Calle General. Liniers 200a every evening except Tuesdays at 8 p. m. and every Sunday at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Capt. Bernald.

SUNDRIES

—The British Parliament was reopened on Tuesday, with an unusually small attendance. According to the telegrams the Speech from the Throne was devoid of interest, making no reference to the predominant questions of South Africa and China, but dwelling on the necessity of strengthening the navy, the standing army, and the coast defences of Great Britain. We await our Buenos Aires contemporaries for a fuller account.

—The Zola trial continues to create great excitement in Paris, there already having been some sensational incidents. Mr. Zola has made a vigorous protest against the action of the Government in silencing his witnesses and refusing to allow his counsel to put pertinent questions. Ex-president Casimir Perier, on entering the witness box, declined to take the oath, saying that his duty to the State impeded him from revealing the entire truth. Judging from the telegrams, the trial seems doomed to be a monumental example of injustice. Mr. Zola, instead of being an object of sympathy, has to be protected from the outrages of the Parisians, who seem to have gone quite mad over the affair.

—One of the latest fads in Paris has been set going by the shoe-

GAS

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AND ECONOMY
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1900.

The Next Division of Profits will be made
amongst Policies in existence at

15TH NOVEMBER 1900

and all who assure under the Profit Scheme during
the current year will be entitled to claim for
Bonus on that occasion.

The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to
the amount of more than

SIX MILLIONS STERLING

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161, CALLE ITUZAINGO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
URUGUAY REPUBLIC.

A funeral service, attended by
many members of the medical pro-
fession, took place yesterday
morning at Marylebone Parish
Church, over the remains of the
late Mr. Ernest Hart. The officiat-
ing clergy were Canon Barnett and
the Rev. Brooke Lambert. After the
service the body was removed to
Woking for cremation.

Intimation has been received at
the Employers' headquarters in
London that the lock-out in the
engineering trade has extended to
Wolverhampton. Three firms in
that town have now posted notices.

The Lord Mayor, at the Mansion
House Police court yesterday, com-
mitted for trial at the Central Crimi-
nal Court, an insurance broker
named Arthur Gustav Bendir, who
is charged with attempting to ob-
tain £1,000 from the Empress As-
surance Company by false preten-
ces. The prisoner reserved his de-
fence, but Mr. Charles Mathews,
defending counsel, said there would
be a complete answer to the
accusation. Bail was allowed.

A curious case was yesterday
heard in the North London Police
Court. According to the prosecution
a milkman in the employment of a
Hornsey dairyman was watched by
his master and a constable, and
was seen to empty a three pint can
of water into a four gallon can of
milk. The prisoner pleaded that he
lost so much milk on his rounds,
that he was bound to make it up,
but the employer averred that he
allowed each of his milk carriers
two quarts extra for that purpose.
The charged preferred against the
man was that of wilfully "damag-
ing" his master's property. This
raising a novel point of law the
case was remanded for consid-
eration.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Feb. 9, 1898.

Business very reduced, the market
awaiting the solution of the political
problem. Prices keep steady and even
inclined to improve. Sales as fol-
lows:—

Extraordinary 1897 Loan, \$2000
at 56.

Liquidation Debt, \$1000 at 74.

Mortgage Bank Bonds, \$12,000
at 94.

Treasury Certificates, \$2000
Dec. at 68; \$1000 June at 88; \$1000
May at 93.50.

Consolidated Debt, \$79,900 at
40.50 and 40.60 cash, 40.70 end of
month, 41 for end of March. Lon-
don quotation 40 1/2.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank.	Commercial.
London	90 3/4	51 13/16-7/8 52 1/16-1/8
Paris	90 3/4	5 43-45 5 45-47 5
Antwerp	90 3/4	5 43-45 5 45-47 5
Germany	90 3/4	4 39-40 4 44-45
New York	98	—
Italy	5 92-3	—

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Feb. 9, 1898

—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 116
pass.

—Str. Austrian from Glasgow.

—Str. Mercurio from Paranaíba.

—Str. Nord America from Genoa,
27 pass., for La Plata.

—Str. Vittoria from La Plata, for
Genoa, 32 pass.

—Str. Campana for Havre.

—Str. Pomona for Rio Janeiro.

—Str. Bellaisa for B. Aires.

—Str. Venus for B. Aires.

—Strs. Triton and Rivadavia for
Salto.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. SATURNO will leave
TO-DAY for Buenos Aires and Avon-
con. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 5 p.m.
maritime branch 5.30 p.m.

—The str. CORDOUAN will
leave TO-DAY for Bordeaux. Corres-

Oriental & Platense Telegraph Co.

Calle 25 de Mayo, Corner of Zabala, opposite English Bank

Direct Communication with Brazil
and all parts of the Argentine Republic.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES.

Telegrams for Europe and North America by three
distinct routes—

Via Gaveston, by the Central & S. American
Telegraph Co.
Via Recife, by the S. American Telegraph Co.,
and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.
Via Antilles, by Le Société Française des Câbles
Submarines.

There will shortly be a reduction of the tariff for all parts.
E. JONES, General Manager.

«Norton» Line of Steamers

Agents
NORTON and SON,
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Manager
BUCKNALL NEPHEWS
London.

FROM
ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo
MERIDA, for New York.—Feb. 28

These steamers have good accommodation for limited number of First Class Passengers
For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents—
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And at B. Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York Buck-
nall Bros. 29 Leadenhall St., London.

PRINCE LINE.

Regular line of steamers between London, Antwerp,
New York, Brazil and the River Plate.

Sailings of Steamers.

HIGHLAND PRINCE, Left New York, Feb. 3.
EASTERN PRINCE, Left London, Feb. 2.

GEORGIAN PRINCE For Hull, Feb. 27.
IMPERIAL PRINCE For Antwerp, March 3.

For further particulars apply to Prince Line Agency,
Buenos Aires, Reconquista 36—Rosario, Bajada 187—Montevideo, Cerrito 52

pondence at G. P. O. till 2 p.m. mari-
time branch 3 p.m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. ORISSA will leave Feb.
11 for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La
Pallice and Liverpool. Correspondence
at G.P.O. till 5 p.m. maritime
branch 5.30 p.m. on the 10th.

Note.—In addition to the hours
mentioned above, letters for all these
steamers will be received, without
extra charge, in the Aduna Kiosk
until the P. O. agents leave to go on
board the steamers.

Steamers to arrive.

FEB.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
11	Orissa	English	Valparaiso
12	Asunta	Italian	Genoa
13	Danube	English	Southampton
14	Lombardy	English	Liverpool
15	Merida	English	New-York
16	Hathor	German	Pacific

Steamers to leave.

FEB.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
10	Cordouan	French	Bordeaux
10	Cometa	Brazilian	B. Aires
11	Orissa	English	Liverpool
11	Santos	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
12	Bresil	French	Bordeaux
13	Russia	German	Barcelona
15	Bonn	German	Antwerp
15	Hathor	German	Havre
16	Orione	Italian	Genoa
16	Les Alpes	French	Marseilles
17	Wittekind	German	Southampton
18	Totmes	German	Hamburg
18	Neko	German	Pacific
18	Calabro	Italian	Genoa

AMUSEMENTS

Solis Theatre

Carnival, Season 1898.

MASKED BALLS.

Saturday and Sunday, February
12 and 13.

Orchestra of 30 musicians.

To commence at 11 p.m.

San Felipe Theatre

Carnival, Season 1898.

MASKED BALLS.

Saturday & Sunday, February
12 and 13.

To commence at 11 p.m.

Eutrance, 50 cents, ladies free.

Saturno Beer Saloon, Plaza

Cagancha. Open-air Free Concerts,
every Sunday and Thursday at
8.30 p.m.

I. O. G. T.

Independent Order of Good Templars

This Society is held
at Reconquista 43 every
Thursday night at 8 p.m.
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at the above address.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject
to modification)

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(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: A. Hamilton
11th February, 1898
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice
(La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Orellana

(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: J. Richards
19th February, 1898,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano
and Valparaiso.

Iberia

Captain: R. Fletcher
25th February, 1898,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco,
Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice (La Ro-
chelle) and Liverpool.

Oropesa

(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: H. W. Hayes,
6th March, 1898,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano
and Valparaiso.

Oravia

(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: G. Massey R.N.R.
11th March, 1898,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice
(La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Liguria

Captain: A. J. Cooper
19th March, 1898,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano
and Valparaiso.

The «Orellana» and «Orcana» will not take second class passengers
Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

The Steamers are all illuminated with Electric Light, which is available
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Table-wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes.

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates.

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SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C. V.

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WORKSHOPS at ST. VINCENT, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and
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The steamer

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will sail on the 17th February, 1898.

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Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON
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Through tickets issued for New
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J. R. Schwartz.

Solis 49. Agent

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Salidas de Rio de Janeiro: los dias
1, 15 y 22 de cada mes.

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Saldra el 4 de Febrero a las 10
a. m. con destino a Rio de Janeiro,
Santos, Cananes, Iguaçu, Parana-
guá, Antonia, San Francisco, Ita-
jabu, Desterro, Porto Alegre y Rio
Grande.

Para pasajes, encomiendas y
demás informaciones concurrir a la
calle Piedras 129.

Geraldino Silveira,
Sub-gerente.

LINEA DE MATTO GROSSO

Salidas el día 14 de cada mes.
Servicio con los vapores RAPIDO,
DIAMANTINO y LADARIO.

EL PAQUETE BRASILEÑO

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Saldra el 14 de Febrero a las 5
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Bella Vista, Corrientes, Asunción,
Corumbá y Cuyabá.

Recibe pasajeros, carga, encomien-
das y dinero a flete.

Por informes, dirigirse a la Agen-
cia.

Calle Piedras 129

Geraldino Silveira,
Sub-gerente.

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Sandwiches, Lunch and Cocktails.
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Free Concerts every Thursday
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Ruahine 6127 ts/Ruapehu 4202 ts

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Waimate 6088 » Otarama 3808 »

Wakatara, 4767 » Rakata 6088 »

Mataura, 6088 tons

The R.M.S.

Tongariro

Captain: F. Mayoss

Will sail on or about

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For Tenerife, Plymouth

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Great Reduction in First Class
Fare to PLYMOUTH or LONDON:

First Class £22 single

Second » £15 single

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The steamers of this line are illu-
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Granhof.—Guinness's Extra Stout;

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Stout, «Klosterbräu».—Wines,

Rhine, Moselle, Bordeaux, Cham-

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French.—American Whiskey, «Old

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Old Scotch Whiskey «The Provost».

—Fine Old Highland Glen Scot,

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Angostura Bitters.—Gilbey's Oran-

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Cocoa and Chocolate from A. Drie-

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En combinacion con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.
Itinerario a regir desde el 2 de Noviembre de 1897 hasta nuevo aviso.

SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Montevideo (F. C. O.) s. 9.00 a.m.	La Sierra..... s. 1.25 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (F. C. O.) s. 10.48	Piedras de Afilar (Parada) s. 1.45
(F. C. U. del Este) s. 11.00	Mosquitos..... s. 2.20
Las Toscas (Parada) s. 11.30	Las Toscas (Parada) s. 2.40
Mosquitos..... s. 11.50	Empalme Olmos (F. C. U. E.) s. 3.10
Piedras de Afilar (Parada) s. 12.25	 F. C. O. s. 3.25
La Sierra..... s. 12.45	Montevideo (F. C. O.) s. 5.02

Por Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse a la Agencia de Montevideo Calle Zabala, No. 72, las Estaciones o a la Administracion.

Empalme Olmos, Octubre 15 de 1897.

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THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.
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The Romance of Pottlebury Junior.

(A SHORT STORY)

(Continued)

Alone in the carriage with my beloved, I seated myself by her side and clasped her sweet hands. She leaned towards me with a faint sigh. "Sweetheart, you are safe. Fear not your cruel aunt or the vile Montebello. To-night you shall sleep beneath the roof of my relation; to-morrow you shall be Mrs. Pottlebury and my queen, by special licence."

"Where is it?" she murmured, with a slight sob. I produced the precious document, which authorised a marriage between Philibert Josiah Pottlebury, bachelor, and Jane Darrow, spinster. I pressed it into her hand, and kissed her shrouded face with tender ecstasy.

"Ob, lift that veil," I implored, going on my knees, which was extremely difficult in so narrow a space; "let my eyes feast on the loveliness of your gracious features."

In response to my entreaty, she turned towards me with modest coyness; she slowly raised her veil, and the yellow light of the lamp flamed on her visage. I uttered a gasp, for I was beyond shrieking—on all fours I writhed on the floor—I glared with fixed eyeballs, for there—there, smiling above me with the malice of a fiend, was—The Aunt!

"So you recognise me at last, Mr. Pottlebury?" she said quietly.

I clutched at my throat, and laughed hysterically. Reason reeled on her throne, and the deceptive creature saw this, for she lifted me from the floor, and deposited me, a moral and physical ruin, on the cushions of the carriage. Furthermore, she produced a flask of brandy, and held it to my pallid lips.

"I thought you would need this," she said, when I had swallowed a little, "so I brought it in case. Jenny reminded me of it—dear girl."

"Jenny? Woman, what do you mean?"

"What I say," replied this elderly fiend. "Sit up, Mr. Pottlebury, and settle your tie; take another drink of brandy and listen. We have much to say to one another, and I always hold," she added maliciously, "that perfect confidence should exist between husband and wife."

"We are not husband and wife."

"No; but we will be to-morrow."

"Never! It is not you I love, but my Jenny. Where is my Jenny?"

"At Pottlebury with Mr. Montebello. They are engaged to be married, you know!"

I shrieked, and gnashed my teeth.

"She hates him," cried I fiercely.

"Indeed she doesn't," said Miss Darrow coolly; "that was your mistake, Jenny is deeply in love with Mr. Montebello, as she has every right to be. He is a handsome man; you are a foolish, silly creature."

"If?"

"Yes, you; remarkably ugly person. If you had been wise you would have seen that my niece was making use of you as a tool the whole time."

"I don't quite understand," I stammered.

"That is because of your limited intelligence," she retorted scornfully.

"I shall explain. As I told you, Jenny loses her income if she marries without my consent. She wished to marry Mr. Montebello, and as he is not over rich, she desired naturally to keep her money. This she could only do by gaining my consent to the match. This I refused, unless she could provide me also with a bridegroom. I wished to marry—I wished to marry a rich man. You threw yourself in Jenny's way, so I decided to marry you."

"But why? Why?"

"Why, indeed? You are not handsome; you are extremely conceited, and are altogether a wretched specimen of manhood. But I waived these imperfections on account of your wealth. I arranged with Jenny that I was to pretend wrath, while she led you on to make love to her. All your letters, addressed to Jane Darrow, were read by me. You eulogised me in the 'Pottlebury Planet'; and, finally, you have eloped with me, Jenny is to marry Mr. Montebello; and to-morrow I become Mrs. Pottlebury."

"I refuse! You shall not trick me into this vile match."

"You have tricked yourself," was the cool response of this artful woman. "Look here, my dear Philibert—for so I shall now call you—in this bag I have all your letters written to Jane Darrow, and breathing vows of unutterable affection—I have all your poems lauding my eyes, my figure, my beauty; and, finally, I have the special licence made out in our joint names; now, what do you say?"

"Say, woman?" I shrieked, jumping to my feet. "I say those letters and poems were all addressed to Jenny! It is she whom I love; and you know it."

"Quite right, Philibert, I do know it. But the world doesn't. To-morrow, all Pottlebury shall know—through the mouth of Jenny—that you have eloped with me. I am Jane Darrow, and I can prove all I say. My niece will deny your story and substantiate mine. Under the circumstances, I think you had better make the best of it, and wed your faithful Jane."

I could say nothing, so overcame I with the horror of my position.

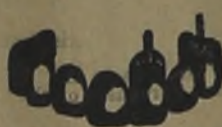
In a flash of thought I saw the trap into which I had fallen; a trap whereof I could not hope to escape. I groaned aloud as I thought that this elderly maiden would sit henceforth at the head of my table. The groan touched her time-worn soul, and she drew me down beside her.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

(LATE PRINCE & HILL)

American Dentist.



Laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

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(Esquina Buenos Aires.)

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Hunyadi János

Un remedio precioso para combatir las perniciosas consecuencias de imprudencias en las comidas.

AVISO: Cada botella de LA VERDADERA AGUA LLEVA EN LA ETIQUETA LA FIRMA DE "Andreas Saxlehner" (DESCONFIARSE DE LAS FALSIFICACIONES)

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La TISIS incipiente, las ESCORFULAS, el RAQUITISMO, los CATARROS PULMONALES, la CLOROANEMIA (colores palidos) y la DISPEPSIA atonica (digestion dificil) se curan radicalmente con el ACEITE DE HIGADO DE BACALAO FERRO-QUINADO, inventado y elaborado exclusivamente por los farmacéuticos Carrera y Manetti, y aprobado y recomendado por el Consejo de Higiene Publica.—Hierro, Quina y Aceite puro de hígado de bacalao de Noruega: he aqui los componentes de esta preciosa medicina, que es a la vez medicamento y alimento muy conveniente en la convalescencia de toda enfermedad larga, pues es el mejor agente de reconstitucion organico-fisiologica.

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La lactancia artificial y mercenaria, los alimentos impropios y muchas veces la denticion, son causa de los frecuentes y á menudo fatales desarreglos de las vias digestivas.—Empacho—de los jóvenes seres que no pudiendo nutrirse se debilitan y mueren sino se les administra el Jarabe para Empacho que el Honorable Correo de Higiene Publica aprobó, y las madres de familia bien conocen y aprecian. Solo él de la BOTICA DEL GLOBO de Montevideo, adonde se inventó y elabora debe considerarse legitimo.

La falta de apetito, los dolores de estomago, la debilidad, los colores palidos, y las enfermedades del bello sexo en general, se combaten con el VINO de quina ferruginoso de la Botica del Globo de Montevideo. Esta casa recibe constantemente de Noruega el verdadero ACEITE DE HIGADO DE BACALAO, que expende á módicos precios.

Todas las ciudades medicas van la siguiente marca de fabrica registrada y el libro á modo de pasaportes.

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8-18 de Julio-8
MONTEVIDEO.

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Blank Books ruled and bound to order.

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English Drapery Store

First class assortment of English soft goods, dress materials, hosiery, haberdashery, linen, tweeds and cashmeres. New seasons goods.

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FIRST-CLASS

Drinks and Refreshments.—Piano

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PAUL MEISEL.

CALLE YACARE No. 28.

(ONE SQUARE FROM THE PORT.)

VICTORIA HALL FUND.

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A. J. Pentreath Esq. . . \$ 4.70

Dr. H. Young . . . \$ 50.00

Further Donations and Subscriptions are respectfully solicited and may be sent to any Member of the Committee.—

Hon. Treasurer,
C. J. Nuttall, Esq.
London & River Plate Bank
Ltd. Montevideo.

The Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters
Major F. W. Pearce,
Casilla de Correo 422
Buenos Aires.

Officer for Montevideo
Capt. Bormand.
Calle Gen. Liniers 200a.
Donations of food, clothes and money thankfully received for work among the poor.
Persons desiring workmen by the hour, day, or permanently should apply to Capt. Bormand.
Cheques can be sent direct to the London and K. P. Bank, made payable to Mayor Pearce or to Capt. Bormand, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to the Officer in Montevideo.

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MONTEVIDEO

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Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day
Semi-private Rooms 2.00 do
General Ward 1.00 do
Female Ward. Conditions as above.

Special Cases, Special Terms.
Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.

Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m. Urgencies at all hours.

Hours for Out-door Patients 11 to 12 a.m.

Visiting days, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Feastdays from 3 to 5 p.m.

Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited.

Subscribers of 12 dollars per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid, orders for same to be obtained from the Secretary or Treasurer.

William Thomson, M. A., M. B. O. M., Resident Medical Officer.

For further particulars apply to E. O. Crocker, Hon. Sec

Calle 25 de Agosto 107.

W. Murray Wilson, Hon. Treasurer
Zabala 104.

Prices Current

EXPORTS

(Jan. 17.)

BARLEY—per 100 kilos.	
For brewing . . . \$	—
Chilian . . .	—
BIRDSKID—	
Per 10 kilos . . .	0.35 to 0.38
BRAN—	
100 kilos with bag . . .	1.00 to 1.05
Flour—per 10 kilos.	
Extra mark O. . .	0.48 to 0.49
First class, sifted . . .	—
Second class . . .	—
HAIR—per 10 kilos.	
Horse, superior . . .	4.10 to 4.15
Do medium . . .	4.15 to 4.00
Cow, washed . . .	3.70 to 4.00
Do, dirty . . .	—
HIDES—	
From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos.	2.90 to 2.95
Culls . . .	2.30 to 2.40
Kips . . .	2.80 to 2.90
do culls . . .	—
Horsehides . . .	2.30
do interior . . .	—
do camp dried . . .	—
LINSEED—per 10 kilos nom.	
MAIZE—per 100 kilos.	
In grain, white and yellow	
Old . . .	3.00
Ditto new . . .	—
In spike . . .	—
Quarantine, new . . .	—
OSTRICH FEATHERS—	
Per kilo . . .	1.20 to 1.30
SHEEPSKINS—	
Wool, 3/4 wool, per h. 0.188 to 0.190	
Do 1/3 to 3/4 do. 0.168 to 0.160	
Do 1/4 to 1/3 do. . .	—
Do 1/4 and 1/3, spi-	
demia borrego . . .	—
Criollo skins . . .	—
Shorn skins, sound per kilo . . .	0.068 to 0.100
Do do culls, do 0.08 to 0.070	
Lamb skins, sound, do . . .	—
Do do culls, do . . .	—
WHEAT—per 110 kilos.	
Superior, Colonia . . .	2.80 to 2.90
» Carmelo and	
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Minimum . . .	2.40 to 2.50
Wool—per 10 kilos.	
Mestiza, good brands . . .	2.50 to 2.60
Do 1st. good clean . . .	2.40 to 2.45
Do 2nd . . .	2.20 to 2.30
Do 3rd. 4th mixed . . .	2.10 to 2.15
Bellies . . .	1.10 to 1.20
Criollo dirty . . .	—
Do washed . . .	—
Lamb wool clean . . .	1.65 to 1.90
Do do with seed . . .	—
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Wool in general, per 100 kilos.	\$1.30
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Hoofs, per 100 kilos . . .	0.22
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Salted ox hides, each . . .	0.25
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Dried ditto, each . . .	0.06
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