

VOL. XI.

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1894.

No. 1594.

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,
W. H. DENSTONE.

Notice to Subscribers.

Camp and Foreign Subscribers are respectfully
informed that all subscriptions for the period
ending Dec. 31, 1894, are now due, and they will
greatly oblige by paying the same at their earliest
convenience, either at this Office, or to our re-
cognised Agents.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 23, 1894.

WHY CANNOT PRESIDENT BORDA DO THE SAME?

Not long ago we pointed out that there was a certain similarity in the political situation of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, in so far that the march of the Government was impeded by the influence exercised by one or more vice-presidents, that prevented the government from taking the independent course of reaction demanded by public opinion, and this ex-presidential influence was in each case inimical to the public progress and welfare, if not to political stability.

This, at all events, is the rough statement of the common factor of a case which naturally differs in detail in each of the countries referred to.

But, turning our attention to Brazil, it is already evident that in the five or six weeks that have elapsed since Dr. Prudente Moraes assumed the presidency, the political situation has assumed a very different aspect. President Moraes was not the outcome of a popular choice—for it is absurd to speak of popular elections having taken place when the country was under a military tyranny, the greater part of it in a declared state of siege, liberty of the press and of public meeting suppressed, and a large proportion of prominent politicians in exile or prison—but President Moraes is apparently redeeming the viciousness of his election by the wisdom and patriotism of his proceedings. He has had the good sense to perceive that the past regime was essentially bad, and that the redemption of his country depends on a reaction, and he is accordingly allowing that reaction to take place. That he is actually stimulating it, we cannot say; there is no necessity that he should, it is sufficient that he allows public opinion to take its natural course, unimpeded by force and fraud, and apparently that is what he is doing.

The ex-dictator Peixoto, notwithstanding the support accorded him by the American papers and the *South American Journal*, is known to have been a bad man and a bad ruler, with hardly a redeeming point in his character. His misrule was a direct provocation to revolution, when the revolution arose he showed himself incapable of a conciliatory policy that would have averted enormous bloodshed and misery; he stained his own name and that of his country with deeds of cruelty, treachery and falsehood repugnant to civilised ideas; he showed himself the direct enemy of all civil liberty; he was entirely unscrupulous in the management of the public funds; like all bad South American rulers, he had the special knack of elevating to power and place the worst class of men and of alienating the good; and he entertained the common delusion that his power and his methods were to be perpetual.

Fortunately for Brazil, the reaction has already taken place, as shown by the telegrams we have quoted from time to time. The papers whose liberty he curtailed are now filled with open denunciations of his misconduct; his financial scandals are being brought to the light of day and in some instances being revoked by his successors; the families of the victims of his cruelty are opening proceedings against him in the Courts; the spies, informers, murderers and other shameless men who served as his tools are being turned out of their posts and made to respond for their infamies. And he who posed as the saviour of his country, will probably end in the true place of a contemptible and unscrupulous villain and his country's worst enemy.

It is perhaps premature to say how far this reaction may go, especially when we remember that Peixoto has a large body of partisans who will

not be scrupulous about their methods of keeping him and themselves in power, but there is little doubt that the reaction is a healthy one, beneficial to the country, and supported by the better class of public opinion.

The political situation between Brazil and Uruguay has so many strong points of resemblance that, whilst we admire the course taken by President Moraes, we cannot help asking why President Borda does not do the same.

True we have not had revolution, bloodshed, cruelty and open repression of civil liberties, but we have had an administration that has been indescribably unpopular; disastrous in its effects on the national welfare, fatal to the primordial right of popular suffrage on which republican rule should be based; full of dishonesty, chicanery and mistrust; degrading to political morality and deteriorating to administrative efficiency. Against the corrupt and unhealthy situation created by this administration, the whole country and all interested in it have called and are still calling out with unanimous and unmistakable voice for reaction. They want no more of it, of its leaders or its tools, but they want to see the country purged from their misdeeds and set once more in the path of progress and prosperity for which nature has destined her and from which man alone has diverted her. They want reaction.

Why cannot President Borda allow that reaction to take place? Why in fifteen months of presidency should he be unable to do that which President Moraes, with far heavier odds against him, seems to have effected in five weeks? What hinders him? It is not the viciousness of his election, for that is equal in both cases. It is not the want of military power, for the army has shown no signs of disloyalty to the Executive. It is not the want of civil power, for there is not an honest or important element in the country that is not ready and eager to support him in the task. It is not that there was a single feature of the previous administration worth perpetuating, for experience has shown all its plans to have been failures, all its features detestable, and it would be gain to the country if every one of its acts and measures could be swept out of existence. It is positive cruelty to the country deliberately to prolong a regime that has been so disastrous and distrusted. What remains then? Must we imagine that with Sr. Idiarte Borda his personal friendship with a handful of political leaders outweighs his duty to the entire country and to public opinion? We should be sorry to draw so offensive and degrading a conclusion, but if it be not the case why does he persist in sacrificing the one for the sake of the other?

Just as in Brazil the progress of the country demanded a reaction against the regime of Peixoto, so in Uruguay the welfare of the country and unanimous public opinion demand a reaction against the past regime and the influences of the ex-president who instituted that regime.

Why cannot President Borda do as President Moraes has done and allow that reaction to take place? At present he is the obstacle. He has only to change his attitude and he will become the leader of the most powerful and beneficial political movement that the country has known for the last generation.

Let him accept the rôle the country offers him.

On Friday, after some routine business, the Bill of extraordinary Military expenditure was approved in general and in detail, without debate, the second reading being suppressed.

The sitting then terminated.

Races.

The following interesting programme has been arranged for the meeting to be held at Maroñas on Sunday, January 6, when the *Gran Premio Internacional*, the most important race of the year, will also be run.

Premio Camara. 1000 metres. Handicap for colts and fillies born since Aug. 1, 1891, excluding winners of "classics" prizes. Entrance \$20, prizes \$400 and \$50.

Premio Guerrillero. 1200 metres. Handicap for all horses. Entrance \$20, prizes \$500 and \$50.

Premio Internacional. Closed. Handicap for all three-year olds. Entrance \$20, prizes \$600 and \$50.

Premio Revancha. 1400 metres. Handicap for all mares. Entrance \$20, prizes \$600 and \$50.

Entries for these events will be opened on Saturday evening next.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Bill for extraordinary military expenditure has been passed by

the Senate. This Bill, which involves an expenditure of some \$110,000 from a Treasury already seriously embarrassed, was not thought worthy the least debate! Comment is superfluous.

The Executive has lost no time in signing and promulgating the Law for expenditure of \$30,000 in extraordinary sanitary precautions. We have already expressed our opinion as to the inefficiency of the measures proposed, so it is useless to say more.

A lengthy Cabinet Council was held on Friday, mainly devoted to consideration of the Port question. The Minister of Fomento stated that the work of the Port Studies Commission had been in great measure delayed because when it was installed only three proposals to carry out the works were in hand, and it was thought advisable to wait for more. He now held various proposals or schemes from important engineering firms in England, Holland, France, Germany and Uruguay, some of which appeared to be in very advantageous terms. The Minister then set before the Cabinet a general sketch of all these schemes, but neither the details nor the names of the proponents have been allowed to transpire for publication. It was resolved that all the proposals should be submitted to the Port Studies Commission, which would select the one that appeared most favorable. As soon as this is done, work will be commenced forthwith, perhaps in the course of January. Consideration of this matter occupied the entire time of the Council. We note that nothing more is said about the incorporation with the Commission of the one or two foreign engineers as ordained by the Port Law. It seems to us that this is an essential point that should not be neglected too long.

An order of payment has been made to the Rural Association of \$17,000 on account of the works for the forthcoming Agricultural Exhibition. We believe it is also definitely resolved that the principal Pavilion of the Exhibition shall be left standing with the object of holding an Industrial Exhibition in the following year. There are several useful purposes to which such a building could be put.

The report of the Technical Commission on the reformed Mauser rifles recently tried at Punta Carretas was presented to the Minister of War yesterday. The details are not yet published, but we understand, that it is not entirely favorable.

The new German Minister Count Goltz was received with great ceremony yesterday afternoon. We will give the particulars in our next.

Referring to the Western Railway business, the *Siglo*, after sarcastically congratulating the Deputies on the extraordinary rapidity and completeness of the evolution of their ideas respecting the contract just rejected, informs us that the new proposal of Sr. Medici is to build a branch from San José to Colonia (128 kilometres) another from Sauce to Mercedes (180 kilometres) and a third bifurcating from the second to Porongos (70 kilometres), total 378 kilometres. The branches from Montevideo to San José and from Mercedes to Fray Bentos figure in the plan, but not in a definite manner. To pay for these it is proposed to hand over the \$1,200,000 nominal Bonds of Consolidated Debt the issue of which is authorised for the purpose of completing the Western Railway. We have an idea that the new contractor also undertakes the responsibility of any claims brought by the present concessionaires, but of this we are not certain. The *Siglo* gives as little approval to the new proposal as to the old, for it says that it is not a straightforward fulfilment of the arrangement in the Consolidation agreement, which expressly assigns the bonds to the completion of the Western Railway and to no other purpose. The *Siglo* also urges that the Bonds cannot be handed over until the claims of the existing concessionaires are arranged. In the absence of more definite information as to the new scheme, it is difficult to say how far these criticisms are justified. According to the *Siglo* the syndicate backing the new scheme is the same that has been concerned in all recent financial arrangements. What syndicate that may mean we cannot say, but if it refers to one of the Herrera-Ellauri connection, as we rather think it does, that is sufficient to cause the scheme to be regarded with public mistrust.

Caridad Lottery.

The following were the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing:—
5426, \$15,000.
4651, \$2000.
7797, \$1000.
3162, 2975, 8796, \$500 each.
8703, 6991, 6365, 5370, 9453, \$200 each.

9567, 6692, 5821, 4568, 8484, 5973, 10787, 7631, 2953, \$100 each.

More Suicides.

A most painful sensation was created yesterday by the news of the suicide of Mr. Fleury, the Secretary of the French Legation. Mr. Stephen Fleury was a gentleman some 37 years old, and came to Montevideo to assume his post some seven months ago, soon

winning for himself much esteem in his office and in society. He occupied rooms in the upper floor of the Hotel Pyramides, with a balcony on the Calle Ituzaingó. There he was joined not long ago by a beautiful woman who, it transpires, was a popular actress in Berlin, where he had become enamoured of her and who had there nursed him through a trying illness. About a week ago Mr. Fleury was attacked with erysipelas, which assumed an aggravated form, whilst his mental faculties were disturbed by fever. At midday yesterday, in an access of delirium, he sprang from his bed, and after a struggle with his companion, there being no one else in the room, he rushed to the balcony and flung himself into the street below, a fall of some 20 yards or more. He fell with a horrible concussion, breaking his neck and terribly disfiguring his head and face, which were quite smashed in. We need hardly say he died in a few moments. He had only his night gown on at the time, and one of his hands grasped a handful of his companion's hair, evidently torn out in the struggle. When the poor, distracted woman saw what had happened, she tried to follow his example, but was fortunately restrained in time. The name of the actress, we learn, is Clara Bahonecke, and she occupied a prominent position in the *Teatro*. The two are reported as having been devotedly attached to each other. This tragic affair has created a most painful impression.

On Friday afternoon, the youth Luis Medina, aged 16, a private in the 4th Chasseurs, attempted suicide by shooting himself while in the gunroom of the barracks. He fired a loaded rifle at himself, the bullet shattering the thigh bone of his left leg and inflicting a very severe wound. When taken to the Hospital he declared it was better to die than to live under continual blows! This implies a very serious charge which we trust the military authorities will not neglect to enquire into. Despite all the boasted progress in the army, incidents of this description and charges of cruel treatment are still continually cropping up, which show that there is still something seriously wrong in the conditions of military life. It must be especially hard when a boy of 16 is driven to suicide as the only escape.

SUNDRIES.

We beg to call the attention of camp subscribers to the notice concerning payment of subscriptions for the half-year now expiring.

There will be an interesting race meeting at Maroñas this afternoon. We will not be so rash as to make any selections.

The Company at the Politeama announce their last performances for to-day. In the afternoon there will be a varied programme, and four pieces, including the inevitable "Verbenas," will be given in the evening for the benefit of the leading comedian Sr. Orejon.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company announces the sailing of direct steamers to Europe, avoiding Brazilian ports, on April 15 and May 11.

A military band will play at Pocitos to-day from 4 to 10 p.m. There will also be military music in the Prado in the afternoon.

The death has occurred of Sr. Nicolas Urta, brother of Don Vicente Urta, and belonging to a well-known Montevideo family.

The works for the prolongation of the Union Tramway to the race-course at Maroñas are proceeding actively and it is hoped to have them completed and the new line in use for the meeting of January 6.

The French steamer "Bourgoigne" which sailed hence on Wednesday returned yesterday disabled through an accident to her machinery, and will have to await repairs. The accident is not very serious.

Masked Balls, in anticipation of Carnival, will commence at the San Felipe Theatre this evening. They always wait for the hottest weather for this special folly.

There has been a severe earthquake near Athens. Several persons were killed.

It is expected that the Brazilian Government will shortly raise the quarantine on Argentine jerked beef.

Sensation has been caused in Italy by the confiscation of the important papers *Il Secolo*, *L'Italia* and *Il Popolo Romano*, for having published accounts of a recent meeting of the League of Liberty. It is evident that the cause of liberty does not progress in Italy any more than it does in Germany. In both, the ruling powers are opposed to a free expression of public opinion and promulgation of progressive ideas.

Professor Donath of Budapest, has been examining the statistics of European armies with a view to ascertain whether the human race appears to be improving in a physical sense or deteriorating. The conclusion he arrives at is that men are decidedly deteriorating. Statistics from Russia he has been unable to obtain, but his conclusion is supported in almost every other case by those from the other countries where military service is compulsory. In the Austro-Hungarian army the

number of men rejected as not coming up to the regulation standard of height has increased during the last ten years by no less than 76 per cent. The standard has been lowered in Germany, so that a comparison cannot fairly be made, yet in spite of this, in the same period, the number of men rejected as too short has risen from 7 to 16 per cent. Taking a period of sixteen years, the increase of men below the proper height in France has been from 6 to 13 per cent, and in Italy, within ten years, the same increase has been from 7 per cent to no less than 25 per cent. Switzerland alone is an exception to the rule. Professor Donath, it is necessary to add, takes the figures as he finds them, and has taken no steps to find out whether, with the great increase of the armed forces of Europe, there has not been a growing tendency to let men off if it can possibly be managed.

Schoonbeek, the German spy recently arrested in France, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment. A French spy was recently condemned in Italy, and, if we are not mistaken, another in Germany. This is not calculated to promote international harmony and peace. The authorities are to blame (they are always to blame) for encouraging espionage. Why cannot the nations leave each other alone?

We quote the following from the *Times of Argentina*.—The Admiralty have been informed by Captain Pipon, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, that the machinery of the cruiser *Sirius*, under his command, has developed defects that make it desirable the vessel should proceed to the nearest dockyard for repairs. Their lordships have replied, however, that it is not desirable the *Sirius* should leave her station until she is relieved by another ship, and according to present arrangements she will not be docked for repairs until she returns to England, probably in the spring of next year.

The *Heraldo* states that there was great difficulty getting the English Parliament to consent to the sale of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Line to the Brazilian Government. We can assure the *Heraldo* that the English Parliament had no more to do with the matter than the man in the moon, its leave was neither required nor asked, nor is it in the habit of interfering with the operations of private joint-stock companies. The idea could not be more absurd.

According to a London telegram the Chinese Government has at last resolved to negotiate directly with Japan for a treaty of peace. (What, then, has been going on for the last month?) The Chinese loan of 10 millions sterling will probably be launched by Rothschild in London. The accounts about the cruelties attributed to the Japanese after the taking of Port Arthur seem uncertain and contradictory.

It is now telegraphed that the United States Government will make an official investigation into the Armenian massacres. Meanwhile the Armenian community is asking for independence.

The Custom House paid \$10,659 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

From London telegrams we learn that the Egyptian Chambers have voted a motion asking England to reduce the army of occupation in Egypt. They may ask—A general strike of cabdrivers is expected in Liverpool.

LATEST.

Owing to the denunciation of fresh cases of cholera (probably only sporadic cholera) having appeared in Rosario, the Board of Health has resolved to ask the Government for authority to impose five days quarantine, commencing from to-day (Sunday), against all Argentine Ports. The authority will probably be granted at once.

Holy Trinity Church.

Dec. 23.—IV Sunday in Advent.
9 a.m. Holy Communion.
9.45 a.m. Sunday School.
11 a.m. Matins (Hymns, 214, 204, 42.
8 p.m. Service of Psalter.
8.15 p.m. Evening Song. Hymns, 208, 53, 468, 26.

Offerings.—Sunday School.
Dec. 24.—Christmas Eve.—Festal Evensong at 8.15 p.m. Hymns 222, 60, 62.

Dec. 25. Christmas Day.
8 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins (Choral) Hymns, 61, 59, 12.15 p.m. Holy Communion.
Dec. 26, 27 and 28. Saint's Days. Matins, etc., at 10 a.m.
Rev. S. F. Hancock, Chaplain.

American Church.
Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264.
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School 12.30 p.m.
Evening Service 7 p.m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursdays at 8 p.m.
Epworth League Meeting, Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

Rev. William Groves, Pastor.
Residence, Calle Isla de Flores 409.
Salvation Army.

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

W. T. Bonnett, Adj.

LONDON NOTES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

The result of the London School election was made known last night,

