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MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

No. 3386.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

D. GARCIA LAGOS. Doctor and Surgeon. Head of the Surgical Clinic in the Caridad Hospital. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. English spoken. Calle Uruguay 123.

ALFRED B. HILL, L. D. S., AMERICAN DENTIST. Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Calle Camarero No. 163. Montevideo. Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CARLOS S. PRATT—Traductor Público (Sworn Translator.) Graduate of the University of Montevideo. Calle Colon 40a.

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FÉLIX DE LA MARÍA. Public Translator and Solicitor. Soils 31. Montevideo.

ANDRÉS LLOBET. Civil Engineer, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Juncal 107.

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CALLE 25 DE MAYO Nos. 301 & 303

The Montevideo Times

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Ditto, ditto, one month 1.00
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No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor will they be published.

EDITOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR:
W. H. DENSTON

NOTICES.
Advertisers are respectfully informed that all communications or notices intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by a check or cash for the amount of the advertisement, and must be delivered at our office not later than 1.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.
Translation of King Edward the Conqueror, Saints Faith and Daniel.—283 days past, 70 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Representatives sat on Thursday. Discussion in detail was resumed of the Bill authorizing the construction of a building for the Faculty of Medicine. The total cost of site and edifice was fixed not to exceed \$150,000, to be provided by proper resources of the University, but prohibiting the sale of the present building. The rest of the Bill was approved, and it now passes to the Senate. Approval was given in general to the Bill of general concessions to sugar factories raising their prime material in the country. Discussion in detail then commenced of the Bill for minting new coins. Articles 1, 2 and 3 were sanctioned as they left the Senate. Sr. Serrato spoke at considerable length in opposition to Art. 4. He dwelt on the necessity, not sufficiently provided for in the Bill, of making the nickel coins of such shape and size that they should not be easily confounded with the 10 and 20 cents silver coins in actual use. He also objected strongly to the proposal to coin pieces of 4 cents in place of 5. This, he said, would destroy the unity of the decimal monetary system of the Republic; he denied that a coin of 4 cents adjusted itself to small payments, and argued that it was an error to suppose that prices are regulated by coins. A coin of 5 cents lent itself more readily to combinations than one of 4 cents, and there would be enough coins of all values of the new issue to meet all requirements. He was still speaking when the hour sounded and the Chamber adjourned. (With all due respect to Sr. Serrato, we do not think that the decimal system will be in danger because nickels of 4 cents are issued in place of 5 cents. The question is essentially one of public convenience and custom, and this has already pronounced very decisively, in the press and elsewhere, in favor of the present 4 cent coin, which is the established basis for small purchases and services. To substitute a 5 cent coin for this would change the basis, and cause an increase of 25 per cent in small payments and charges, which would be specially felt by the poorer classes. Whether an economic error or not, it is a fact testified by all experience, that prices do regulate themselves by the coins, and it is of no use Sr. Serrato trying to oppose theory to fact and establishing custom. Moreover, the basis of the decimal coinage is the dollar, not 10 cents, and 4 is a factor of 100 just as much as 5, and is therefore not out of place in the system. In any case, the Chambers should be guided by public interests and convenience more than by slavish adherence to a hard and fast system.)

European Colonisation.

Criticized By An Indo-Chinese Prince.

Paris, Sept. 8.
The "Figaro" publishes an article from the pen of Prince Inkaunhor, heir to the Throne of Cambodia, who seeks to prove that European colonial policy cannot be bad, since Europeans know nothing of the peoples who they claim to civilize and govern, while these very peoples are in many respects often superior to their rulers. "With us," continues the article, "can live by the least expenditure of effort, while in European civilization the contrary seems to be the case. This doubtless permits the holding of glorious exhibitions, such as that I admire in Paris, but beneath the splendor of this triumphal perversion of the struggle which I have witnessed among your workmen. It is this vision which haunts me, and which I shall carry with me as the most vivid, the most painful memory of your civilization, of your enormous workshops, your suburbs of workmen, and of all your miseries. Among the liberties which are your glory it seems to me that many of you possessed above all the liberty to die of hunger."

"One thing has struck me at the Exhibition—the evidence of destructive genius. We are acquainted with your instruments of conquest, but if we ask the protection of your armies against Siam we do not require your administration any more than your civilization. These do not constitute your progress, but disorganization and ruin. I do not wish to dwell on the realities which bear out these words, for I am your guest. Moreover, I have confidence in your justice, and still more in your intelligence. All colonial empires have fallen because the superior peoples, or those regarded as such, have systematically ignored the character and the soul of the subject, and protected peoples because they have desired slaves, subjects, instead of allies, because they have exploited them instead of working with them. This system has shown to what it leads. France has great savants. Why do they not remind her statesmen of the teachings of history?"

Not Rebels.

Referring to the jingo proposal to treat the Boers as rebels, contrary to civilized convention and the Hague Conference, the *Rio News* makes the following very pertinent remarks:—It is a noteworthy circumstance that in dealing with these questions in the abstract, the British people have

The *Siglo* recalls, by no means for the first time, that Uruguay has two important debts to Brazil still unsettled. The first of these dates from 1851, with a principal of \$1,780,746, and the second from 1867, with a principal of \$1,388,000, both bearing 6% interest. As nothing has ever been paid off either of them, at accumulative compound interest they must now represent a very large sum. But, both were loans made to Uruguay for war purposes in which Brazil was assisting. Brazil and from which only the latter gained any advantage. It is therefore reasonably to be supposed that Brazil will not be exacting as regards either principal or interest, and indeed should be content with gradual payment of the former and forego the latter. But that as it may, it is obviously necessary that some definite settlement or arrangement should be made, for the longer the matter runs, the worse will be the case for Uruguay.

The above remarks remind us that the claim of the Commercial Bank against the State has once more been allowed to slip into oblivion; at all events no further news has transpired of the matter since May last. This is not a matter which should be neglected, for the debt is growing at a fantastic sight, and as we showed in articles written at the time, the Bank is now charging for yearly interest an amount equal to some 251% on the original principal of \$24,000; and this rate increases every quarter.

Another matter to which attention is called, is that, though three months of the financial year have passed, the Chambers have not sanctioned the Wheel Tax for the current period. If they neglect it much longer, a number of contributors will partially evade it by only paying the tax for half a year, which would mean a serious loss to the revenue. The list of public business which the present Chambers contrive to neglect is stupendous—and yet in face of this, we see the Senate doing three hours work in six weeks. We believe that it is the Senate that is at fault in the present instance, for the Representatives did their duty by the Law many weeks ago.

The fear of the threatened "collectivist" invasion having evaporated, the Government is gradually relaxing the special precautions that were taken, and will shortly send a message to the Chamber giving account of the additional expenditures thereby incurred. The sum, we understand, is not alarming, but sufficient to show that the "collectivists" are still a source of expense to the country. When in power they robbed and plundered it, and when out of power they are still a burden to it from the necessity of keeping them in order and restraining their vile conspiracies. Sweet creatures!

As the writer of the letter says, this is a good load to carry, and it is therefore the more remarkable that some of the officers should have shown a want of consideration by unnecessarily worrying the men on the march. "Another incident which some officers are very fond of doing when on the line of march, which greatly agitates the men and also fatigues them, is the shouting to the men to keep their exact intervals. 'By the right or left,' 'Get up into your proper alignment,' &c. One officer in particular used to shout out from the time we started a march until the end of it. One would have thought that such drill book minutiae would have been ignored on a march and in heavy marching order. To worry men under such circumstances with intervals and alignment and dressing is a survival of the old stock and pigtail period. It may be magnificient, but it is not war.—*Exchange.*

THE WAR.

The End in View.

A London message states that rumors are generally current there, supposed to be founded on a message from Lord Roberts the exact text of which is still reserved, that the Boers will lay down their arms before the end of the month, as the result of negotiations on foot with Gen. Botha. It is even conjectured that the happy event will occur on the 26th, the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities.

Lord Roberts reports that on Tuesday then was an accident to a train crossing the Kaapmanidze bridge over the river Kaal. Three men were killed, and 10 wounded including Lieut. Hart. The drivers were killed, and also 40 of the horses which the train was conveying.—An unofficial message gives the version that the train, which was transporting troops, was derailed by the Boers, and adds that a party of Boers in ambush in the neighborhood attacked the party which came to the relief of the train, killing or wounding 9 men and taking 11 prisoners.

Lord Roberts also reports that 40 men under Capt. Paget, who were tracking De Wet, were beguiled by a false retreat and walked into an ambush. (This trick never seems to fail.) They fought until their ammunition was exhausted. Capt. Paget, Lieut. Stebbins and 5 men were

during the past century taken a singularly liberal and progressive view of them. Among European nations, and with the exception of Switzerland, Great Britain has stood far in advance in the advocacy of humane and conciliatory principles. This South African war, however, has proved to be a surprising and inexplicable lapse from this humane sentiment, for it has brought to the surface the very worst passions of the human race and has shown a return to the very worst phases of medieval warfare. Had any other nation been guilty of the acts leading up to the South African war, and occurring in the enemy's country during its progress, the British islands would have rung with the indignant protests and censures of the British public. But under the passions awakened and cultivated by a corrupt group of South African speculators, the British people have seen almost without a word of protest the seizure of neutral vessels carrying foodstuffs to a neutral port, an attempt to make foodstuffs contraband of war, the suppression of free press reports from the seat of war, violent suppression of free criticism at home, a reversal of the time-honored custom of allowing women and children to keep away from the fighting lines, the seizure and destruction of private property, the annexing of the enemy's territory before the end of the war and the treatment of its people as rebels thereafter, and many other acts inconsistent with British sentiments of justice and fair play before this unhappy war began. Of course jingoism and militarism are responsible for these lapses, but we shall hope to see them reversed when British civic ideas and justice are again dominant.

Whatever criticisms may be justly levelled at the conduct of the South African campaign, all are agreed that Tommy Atkins has done excellently well. He has worked hard, but has complained very little. We gather, however, from the contents of a private letter from a soldier which has been sent to us, that there have been things at which Tommy might fairly have grumbled. Speaking of the march to Pretoria, the writer says: "The troops wore the usual braces, bayonet, and pouches filled with 150 rounds of ball ammunition. A haversack filled with one day's rations of biscuits, and any extras that he may have bought during his stay near a town or village; water bottle holding a quart of water; a blanket rolled on the back of his belt, containing a cardigan jacket, shirt, towel, and socks, besides a quantity of wood to cook his meals with directly he arrived in camp. A mess-tin strapped on the top of the blanket, holding one pound and a quarter of raw meat. This, with a rifle, makes a man's load very heavy, and marching at a good rate, and for any length of time, the straps begin to cut the shoulders, and the back of the neck and shoulders begin to ache cruelly."

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severely wounded, Lieut. Sewell and 10 men were taken prisoners.—Gen. Barton reports skirmishing at Krugerdom with following losses, Lieut. Ellis killed, Capt. Tranchard and Gallet, Lieut. Kirke and 11 men wounded.—Col. Delisle has chased De Wet to Reitzburg, on the right bank of the Vaal. De Wet has issued a proclamation inciting the burghers to continue the war, and assuring them that the Powers would intervene to put an end to hostilities.

Sir R. Buller is reported to be in bad health, and it is not certain whether he will go to Capetown to rest and recruit, or will leave for England. Both versions are given.

A Paris message states that Dr. Leyds has consulted the French Government as to whether ex-president Kruger would be allowed to land at Marseilles and proceed through Paris to Belgium or Holland. The Foreign Minister Mr. Delcassé has very judiciously opposed the idea, representing that the presence of Mr. Kruger would assuredly provoke pro-Boer and anti-British manifestations from a certain class of the population, and this would in turn provoke great irritation in England, and thus all the efforts which have recently been made to secure better feeling between the two countries would be undone, and even war might result.

SUNDRIES.

—STORM.—The violent storm of wind and rain which passed over the city about 3 a. m. yesterday morning did wide-spread damage, though fortunately nearly all of a minor description, in the city and suburbs. The low lying streets were flooded as usual, and there was considerable havoc among the telephone wires and posts. In Calle 18 de Julio a cable of the electric light was snapped by a ray of lightning and fell across a passing carriage, killing both the horses. The driver escaped unhurt, though greatly frightened. Fortunately the cyclone was of short duration, and so far no serious casualties have been reported. It was not much felt in the bay. Telegrams report stormy weather and heavy rains from nearly all parts of the interior. Yesterday afternoon the weather cleared up a little, though still somewhat unsettled. The temperature has returned to a normal degree for the season.

—MAILS.—The P. S. N. Co's "Orillana," bringing London dates to about Sept. 22, is expected on Monday.

—CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The sympathetic idea recently started, and which it now seems was originated by President Cuestas, of building a Children's Hospital, is likely to become a fact much sooner than was anticipated, thanks to the noble generosity of Sr. Rosell-Rios and his wife, who have already distinguished themselves by several notable acts of public benevolence. Having been approached on the subject by the Minister of Fomento, they offered to donate to the Government a site of some 45,000 square metres of land, three squares from the junction of Calle 18 de Julio and Camino 8 de Octubre; that is to say not far from the present Italian Hospital. 10,000 or 15,000 metres would suffice as site for the Hospital, and the rest of the land be sold towards paying for the building. They also offered to assist the work in other ways, and no doubt aid will be forthcoming from the general public, which never fails to respond to an appeal of this description. With this splendid start, the Hospital should soon be a fact, and no doubt the ideas will soon be put into working order and a Committee formed to carry them out.

—THE SHAMROCK.—Sir Thomas Lipton has officially informed the New York Yacht Club that the "Shamrock" will compete for the America Cup next year.

—THE HIGHLAND PRINCE.—This steamer arrived at Flores Island yesterday morning. The deaths occurred on board from bacilic pest have been five, namely the master Captain Holmes, the 1st mate, the cook and two of the crew. A lady passenger for Rosario, who was attacked, is now out of danger. We are not informed whether there are any further cases still on board. All the corpses were buried at sea. Owing to the storm prevailing the sanitary authorities could not go on board yesterday, and it is not yet decided what course shall be adopted with the infected vessel.

—CHINA.—On the authority of Sheg, Director of Posts and Railways, it is announced that Kangyi, ex-Viceroy of Shanghai and 1st Class Mandarin, has been benighted by direct order of the empress. He also states that Prince Tuan has been completely degraded, and is now put to hard labour, road-making in the north.—Mr. Conger reports that, whilst convinced of the guilt of those punished by the Imperial Decree of Sept. 25, there are other high personages and officials equally guilty and deserving of punishment, who have not yet been mentioned.—The district between Pekin and Taku is completely pacified, and the agriculturists are returning to their labours in time to stave off a threatened famine.—All the Powers except the United States are now said to have practically accepted the French proposal.

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—THEATRICALS.—That very amusing farce "The Private Secretary" will be revived by the Buenos Aires Amateur Dramatic Club, at the Odeon Theatre, on the 24th and 26th inst.

—MATRIMONIAL BUENOS AIRES.—From the B. A. Herald.—There was a charming wedding at the Scotch Church on Wednesday evening, performed in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties, Mr. Horace W. Botting and Miss Jessie Mary Fraser. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, and Mr. Owen presided at the organ. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Robert Fraser, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Marion Fraser, Belle Fraser, Cissy Fraser, and Norah Fraser. Mr. J. G. Dunn officiated as best man and was assisted by Hugh Wilson.—The wedding has taken place of Mr. Thomas John Gee and Miss Eva Young.—Another victory is scored for Capid with the announcement that the wedding of Mr. John Y. Caldwell, of the London Bank, and Miss Kogoroni will take place on the 18th inst.

—MR. H. YARROW.—We learn from Buenos Aires that Mr. Henry Yarrow, for 13 years a resident of Paraguay, and prior to that for 17 years of Uruguay, is in that city with his family on route for New York. He will hereafter make his home in the States.

—CONSULAR.—Mr. E. Nicolini has been appointed British consul general at Rio Janeiro port, and expects soon to come down from Bahia to take charge. It is announced that Mr. A. F. H. Medhurst, of Moscow, has been transferred to Bahia.

—PATAGONIA.—Old Patagonia, says the B. A. Standard, will soon be roughly shaken up from its long sleep since creation, and the man who has undertaken to do it is no other than the great Scotch-American millionaire, Carnegie. It appears that Dr. Moreno, the Argentine Boundary Commissioner in London, has succeeded in enticing the great millionaire to such an extent about Patagonia and its latent natural wealth, that Mr. Carnegie is going to send out an expedition to make a scientific and industrial exploration of that part of the Republic. As money is no object, it may be taken for granted that the world will soon know all that is to be known about Patagonia, and the beneficial result may fairly be expected to be immense.

—A GENTLE REBUKE.—Most editors have their own special method of declining contributions, but for a terse and pointed rebuke we have heard of nothing better than the letter lately received by a well-known author. As a rule his stories are wholly unobjectionable, but in this particular case he gave himself a little more licence than usual, and produced a story which, though quite moral, was not altogether suitable for family reading. He sent it to a magazine editor with whom he was on friendly terms, and the manuscript was promptly returned with the following note: "My dear Sir—Oh, my dear Sir! Yours faithfully,—"

—RATS and THE PLAGUE.—The rat is so commonly associated with the spread of plague, if not with its actual incidence, that the destruction of the animal seems, says the *British Medical Journal*, distinctly to be called for as a measure of precaution. The method of getting rid of the rodent is, however, of primary importance. Should poison or fumigation be resorted to, the common effect is to scare the rats in the neighborhood from the locality, and if they are infected with plague, the consequence will be an increase of the infected area. Another plan is to offer a reward for each rat destroyed. When this plan is adopted the rats are caught and carried to some authorized place, where they are counted and the ratecatcher rewarded. This plan necessitates handling of the rats, and it is possible that the persons who do this become themselves the subjects of plague, or contribute towards the spread of the disease. It would, therefore, seem that the only method of killing rats which will do away with dread of their becoming a source of infection is by trapping them. Even when the rat is trapped the trap should be immersed in a disinfecting fluid if the rat catcher is being paid according to results, or the rat should be removed from the trap by tongs and burned immediately.

—DARBY and JOAN.—The Westminster Police-court, says a London paper, was recently the scene of a very painful matrimonial dispute. The first year of married life is often said to be the most trying, we suppose because neither party has arrived at a thorough understanding of the caprices and disposition of the other. However this may be, it will be admitted that after twenty years most married couples should have decided whether they can or cannot live together. James and Louisa Hacker, however, entered into the holy estate just fifty-five years ago, and James, a youth of 78, was charged with assaulting Louisa, a damsel of 82. The complainant said she had lived with her husband since 1845, and she could stand his brutality no longer. Such an argument proves rather too much. A brutality which has almost coincided with the Victorian Era can scarcely have been prevailingly acute. The crisis seems to have arisen over a country house,

GAS STOVES

ETC.

See the Gas Company's

ANNOUNCEMENTS

on this page and next.

which the bridegroom was building, and the price of sales, Mrs. Hacker preferred town, and would give 2s. a pound for her sales. Therefore she wished a separation, and he ejaculated, "Let her have it!" "Let her have it!" Separation, in the nature of things, could scarcely be deferred very much longer. Why not have waited for that instead of troubling Mr. Francis?

GERMAN ANGILOPHOBIA.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER ON ITS CAUSES.

In the opening of his remarkable paper on "The Anti-English Feeling Among the Germans," which appears in the new number of "The Forum," Professor Max Müller does his best to draw comfort from the spectacle of the marvellous change that took place during the last generation in the mutual feeling between England and the United States. Even as late as the days of Charles Dickens and Mrs. Trollope, it was the custom of English visitors to America to treat of America and American institutions in a spirit of ridicule, which, as Dr. Max Müller observes, was more of a caricature than a criticism. How deeply Americans resented this attitude towards their country may be seen in the memoirs of Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist, who never disguised his deep dislike of the Mother Country. Yet nowadays we are asked, Where are English of any distinction received with more generous hospitality than in the United States? If this old feud, born of the fierce hatreds engendered by a civil war, could thus die out, and give way within the memory of men still living to cordial relations, why should we not look forward to the time when the English and the German peoples will shake hands, and adopt Professor Max Müller's motto, "Soyons raisonnables"? It will be observed that this illustration, though pleasing, does not seem to indicate a hope of any immediate improvement, and, for the present at least, Dr. Max Müller's account of the situation in the country of his birth is, we regret to say, almost as bad as bad could be.

If (he tells us) the Germans had their own way at present, there is little doubt they would rush into war with England; their newspapers have simply gone mad in their hatred of Great Britain. They would like to constitute themselves the defenders of humanity, though they could only add to the horrors of war. But, fortunately (he adds) Germany is an empire, Prussia is a monarchy, and the people know that the right of peace and war does not belong to them, but to their King and Emperor.

The case is the more strange because, if this be the feeling in Germany, there has certainly been nothing corresponding to it in the English Press. Professor Max Müller appears to trace the causes of German Angliophobia as far back as Lord Palmerston's "disputatious foreign policy" at the period of the now well-known forgotten Schleswig-Holstein troubles. "It is not (he continues) too much to say that Palmerston's, and, to a certain extent, Lord John Russell's foreign policy served to unite Germany against an injustice felt by all; but it wrought permanent mischief in producing a feeling of suspicion and distrust against England in the hearts of all German patriots, who did not know that the foreign policy of that period was also strongly disapproved of by the best among English statesmen, and that the English people were carried away by their bias against the Danish Princess, and forgot at the time the political consequences of their inconsiderate behaviour towards their old friend and ally."

Yet it is admitted that if any persons imagine that in the Austro-Prussian war the undivided sympathy of this country went towards Austria they are greatly mistaken. Then came the Franco-German war. Professor Max Müller acknowledges that the great mass of our people, and the Government also, were, during that struggle, decidedly German, and that the stories to the contrary "so sedulously propagated by the German Press were either false or futile." Yet, we are told, nothing will convince German writers even now that the feeling in England was not anti-German, that England was not full of envy at seeing the powerful development of Germany, and that the commercial classes, in particular, are not frightened at the competition of the great German houses. But why, it is pertinently asked, should fair commercial rivalry mean envy, hatred, and malice? Professor Max Müller does not think that there is anything in the official tables of imports and exports to alarm Great Britain, or even that our far from successful

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MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Oct. 12, 1900.

—Str. Paris from Salto, 118 pass.
—Str. Medoa from B. Aires.
—Str. Highland Scot from B. Aires, for Liverpool.
—Str. Highland Prince from London.
—Str. Airalde from Hull.
—Str. Mark from Bremen.
—Str. Labrador for Salto.
—Str. Olympo for Asuncion.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4.15 p.m.
—The str. PARIS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above.
—The str. ITAURI leave will TO-DAY for St. Vincent, Havre and Hamburg. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4.15 p.m.
—The str. SANTOS will leave TO-DAY for Rio Grande and inter-mediate to Rio Janeiro. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 3 p.m.
—The R. M. S. NILE will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 10 a.m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. HEIDELBERG will leave Oct. 16 for Madeira, Antwerp and Bremen. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 11 p.m. on the 15th.
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.

DATE	NAME	FLAG	FROM
13	Granada	German	Hamburg
13	Honorius	English	New-York
14	Orellana	English	Liverpool
15	Itaura	German	Valparaiso
15	Arabistan	English	New-York
16	Córdoba	German	Cherbourg
16	J. Edgaras	Spanish	Barcelona
18	Hyades	English	Liverpool
19	Orione	Italian	Genoa
19	Britannia	English	Liverpool
19	Ottopesa	English	Valparaiso
20	Thames	English	Southampton
20	Vergil	English	Liverpool
20	Paraguay	French	Havre
22	Cap Koca	German	Cherbourg
23	Alfonso XIII	Spanish	Genoa
23	J. J. y Serra	Spanish	Genoa
24	Georgia	German	Genoa
25	Pantea	German	Hamburg
26	Onandian	English	Glasgow
27	Iberia	English	Liverpool
27	Cordillera	French	Bordeaux
27	Venezuela	Italian	Genoa
28	Ronn	German	Bremen
28	Sicilia	German	Genoa
30	Helades	English	Liverpool
30	San Agustín	Spanish	Liverpool

Steamers to leave.

DATE	NAME	FLAG	FOR
18	Nile	English	Southampton
18	Heidelberg	German	Antwerp
14	Orellana	English	Valparaiso
15	Itauri	German	Havre
16	Sirio	Italian	Genoa
17	Isaie	French	Marseilles
20	Oropesa	English	Liverpool
20	Avant-que	French	Bordeaux
21	Rio	German	Hamburg
23	Savoie	Italian	Genoa
25	Mark	German	Southampton
26	Pelotas	German	Vigo
27	Thames	English	Southampton
27	Iberia	English	Valparaiso
30	Georgia	German	Barcelona
31	Alfonso XIII	Spanish	Genoa

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For further particulars apply to

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Rosario, San Lorenzo 869.
Bahia Blanca, Alsina 167.
Buenos Aires, Ouyo 249.

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Captain: A. J. McWatt.
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MONTEVIDEO, MARZO DE 1900.

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MANAGER.

JANUARY 1, 1897.

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SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Montevideo (F. O. C.)... 8.20 a.m.	La Sierra..... 1.20 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (F. O. C.)... 8.35	Piedras de Afilar (Parada) 1.40
La C. U. del Este)..... 8.50	Mosquitos..... 2.16
Las Toscas (Parada)..... 9.20	Las Toscas (Parada)..... 2.35
Mosquitos..... 9.40	Empalme Olmos (F.O.U.E.) 3.06
Piedras de Afilar (Parada) 10.15	F. O. C. 3.25
La Sierra..... 11.35	Montevideo (F. O. C.)..... 3.56

Por Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse a la agencia de Montevideo Calle Zabala No. 72, las Estaciones o a la Administracion. Empalme Olmos, April 15 de 1900.

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SHORT STORY

Under False Colours

(Continued)

Miss Gilchrist was out, she explained to the bright, fashionable-looking little woman, who came floating with outstretched hand, towards her, but she would not be long, and in the meantime it was a pleasure to her to make Mrs. Manningham's acquaintance.

"How good of you to say so! I need not say I quite hoped to be introduced to you, whenever an opportunity occurred, but I hadn't the least idea we should be coming down here, and now it is only for the week-end, so this will be my only chance, and if you are so kind as to allow me, I really will wait."

Miss Burnaby-Browne, for her part, though she seemed satisfied, manifested no enthusiasm. Miss Gilchrist was all she could wish, she said; what she wanted her to do, which was not much, she did cheerfully and efficiently; there was only one thing—she didn't look as strong as she professed to be, and on this score the speaker, not being robust herself, was pardonably particular.

"Of course you are—most pardonably! You owe it to yourself," asserted Mrs. Manningham. ("My dear George, you should have seen how tough she looked! Not much colour—a skin like parchment, you know," she confided to her husband after.) "But, indeed," she continued, "you are alarming yourself needlessly about Miss Gilchrist. She is quite ridiculously healthy—never had a pain or ache in the whole time she was with us. And it is such a blessing for her, poor girl! for they are not well off at home, as you probably know, and the other sister being delicate, she can't turn out. That is what I admire so much in this one—she is, such a good daughter and sister. We were all very fond of her, but we quite understood that it was her duty to do the best she could for herself, and the prospect of going abroad by-and-by was so alluring to her naturally."

"It would have been better for me if she had been before," said Miss Burnaby-Browne, rather stiffly. "I did not make a point of accomplishments, it is true, but nowadays they are an understood thing, and her French—well, you possibly did not want her to speak it! She had no teaching to do I think you said?"

"Absolutely none, and I certainly never answered for her acquisitions, for you never asked me. I don't even remember telling you how delightfully she sang. I hope her music more than makes up to you for her shortcoming as a linguist," the little lady added, with a faint accent of reproach. "You have no piano here, I see, but in this place you will have no difficulty in hiring one—"

She stopped in some embarrassment, disconcerted by the curious expression with which she was being regarded.

"I thought," she stammered, reddening rather under that fixed stare; "I mean we all thought it such a treat, to listen to her."

"Indeed!" dropped slowly from Miss Burnaby-Browne, it surprises me to hear you say so. Because—there must be some great misunderstanding somewhere. Miss Gilchrist has always assured me that she was not musical."

Then it was very wrong of her, with considerable vivacity. "She was always very modest about her singing, but that is carrying modesty too far. Perhaps you don't care for music, and knowing you didn't—"

"Pardon me, I do, and Miss Gilchrist is aware of it. It is a mystery to me why she has deceived me in the matter."

The spathy had gone out of her face and attitude—she sat erect and her eyes, if a trifle light in colour, positively sparkled. Poor Mrs. Manningham murmured something, looking perplexed and distressed, and was wishing she had stayed at home, when the door opened softly behind her and her hostess said quietly, though in rather a constrained voice, "Here is Miss Gilchrist."

"Oh, I am glad! her relief getting the better of her politeness, as she executed a manoeuvre which brought her face to face with the newcomer."

"My dear girl!"—"The words died on her lips, and she drew back with the involuntary apology of one who has addressed a stranger by mistake."

At the same moment, Miss Burnaby-Browne, whose motives of delicacy had impelled to look the other way—embraced in public being, in opinion, an ordeal to which one should not subject one's worst enemy—becoming conscious of something amiss, turned and confronted Monica, standing motionless and agast, towering over her visitor.

"My dear," she exclaimed in scandalised surprise, "why don't you speak to Mrs. Manningham? You don't want me to introduce you, surely!"

The girl flushed crimson to her very temples, but any reply she might have attempted to make was forestalled by the lady, whose demonstrative greeting had been so abruptly checked.

"It seems to me, Miss Burnaby-Browne," she said, bridling not unbecomingly, "that is just what is wanted. There is a strange mistake somewhere. This young lady's name may be Gilchrist, but she is certainly not the Miss Gilchrist I had the pleasure of recommending to you."

(To be continued.)

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MONTEVIDEO.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

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ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888.

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