

The Montevideo Times

ESTABLISHED 1888.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1903.

No. 4080.

D. H. GARCIA LAGOS. Surgeon to the British Hospital. Just returned from Europe. Consulting rooms reopened at Calle Florida 177. Hours 1 to 3 p. m.

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

D. MACARTNEY, THE AMERICAN DENTIST, No. 162A CALLE RINCON, CORNER OF CAMARAS.

GUILLERMO E. HILL.—The American Specialist in Crown and Bridge Work, Dental Parlours, Ituzingo 161, Plaza Matriz.

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The Montevideo Times

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W. H. DENSTONE.

NOTICES.

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 specified period. The collector 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, FEBRUARY 19, 1903.

TAXING PUBLICITY. A MOST OFFENSIVE MUNICIPAL IMPOST.

The Municipality, having commenced by creating an illegal monopoly of poster advertising in favor of a special concessionaire, has now gone a step further and has created a new and most offensive impost or tax that affects every description of street publicity, and consequently injures trade and industry in one of their most important and even indispensable manifestations.

This, moreover, has been done in the usual arbitrary and despotic manner of the present Municipality; that is to say, without public discussion; without giving the persons injured (practically the whole trade and industry of the city) any opportunity of representing or defending their interests, and without just notice of its enforcement. The National Government could never have created such a tax on its own authority, nor could the Chambers have created it without public notice and discussion; but the Municipality, usurping a higher authority than either Government or Chambers, creates it by a purely despotic act and issues it as an Imperial Ukase.

This new tax affects very nearly every imaginable form of publicity, excepting advertisements in newspapers, and possibly they will not be allowed to escape for long. Each and every name, title, inscription, sign-board, tablet, metal plate, show-case, placard, bill, poster, or other form of announcement placed over the door or window, or on the front, of any shop, house or building, has to pay its tax, varying from \$1 to \$3 according to circumstances. Although the business within may be only one, the tax is repeated for each separate form of announcement, if not for each article or branch of trade announced.

Nothing escapes. Lamps, illuminated advertisements, advertisements flashed on to the walls or let into the pavements, banners, are all brought in, the tariff for some of these reaching as high as \$5 the month; \$60 the year! If a shop has an awning, and the name or business is painted on that awning, it has to pay the tax. If a man's business requires a cart, and he announces his name or trade on the side of his cart, he has to pay a tax! Perambulating advertising carts are taxed at the brutal rate of \$1 per day—\$365 per year!!! After that, advertisements on bicycles or tricycles may be considered cheap at 20 cents the day or \$36 the year each. Every advertisement on the exterior of trams is to be taxed—those on the interior escape for the present. Programmes, handbills, cards and other forms of announcement distributed by hand, have to pay 30 cents per thousand for the privilege. And lastly, no one may use, or hire to a third party, any part of the front of his shop or house for an announcement not directly connected with his own business, because (though this is not explained in the Ordinance) it would interfere with the illegal monopoly granted to the Municipal concessionaire. His house is no longer his own!

The new tax, then, amounts to this—that after a man has paid his patents, his rent and his property tax, and numerous other national direct and indirect taxes, he is still unable to announce his profession, trade or industry to the public by as much as a single inscription over his door, without first satisfying the demands of municipal harpies and blood-suckers. If his business is one that requires much publicity, these demands become extortionate beyond all measure. By thus falling on all forms of publicity the new tax directly injures trade and industry in one of their most important factors, and it is this that makes it so especially offensive. Nor does the offensiveness of the new tax end here. It is established in the Ordinance that, henceforth, no

inscription or announcement of the kind mentioned above may be put up or issued or distributed without previous permission from the Municipal Office and without submitting the same for approval. If this is interpreted to the letter, it means that no one may put up such a simple announcement as the familiar "Choppes (Drum Beer)" or "Booms to Let," or "Just Arrived," or "Great Reduction in Prices," or "Selling Off," or any other customary trade announcement, without losing time and labor in seeking a Municipal permit, and paying a special tax for the same. In the case of programmes or handbills, which generally refer to immediate events and are issued from day to day, the condition, to any nothing of the tax, becomes almost prohibitive. Nothing could be more offensive and obstructive. This part of the Ordinance, in effect, establishes that exceedingly objectionable condition known as "previous censorship," which is expressly forbidden by Art. 141 of the Constitution of the Republic. The Municipality has no more right to establish "previous censorship" of business and trade announcements than it has to establish "previous censorship" of newspapers or books, and in attempting to do so it violates the Constitution. Perhaps we shall next hear of the Municipality imposing a tax on the goods displayed in shop-windows, and on the placards, show-cases and samples displayed inside stores and offices, and establishing an insolent "previous censorship" of their arrangement and distribution.

We have searched the Ordinance in vain for any rational exception, whether in favor of educational and benevolent institutions, or of the merely casual and temporary announcements incidental to many branches of trade or industry. Adhering to the letter of the Ordinance, even the ephemeral card "Closed on account of Mourning" would have to be submitted to previous censorship and to taxation! Nothing is allowed to escape the Municipal harpy; there must be no publicity without payment.

The tax is especially hard in that it falls heaviest on those least able to bear it. The wholesale firms and large establishments which do not require much exterior advertising escape with a few dollars per annum; whilst struggling tradesmen, the corner grocers, the smaller cafés, the general stores, even the humble shoe-black, and all others who use the exterior of their premises largely for advertising purposes, will have to pay heavily and out of all proportion to the value of their business, or else cease advertising. The native industries, the wine growers, and all whose goods or business require a constant appeal to the public eye, will also suffer severely. To some of these, if the tax is enforced as threatened in the Ordinance, it will mean an addition of hundreds, and even thousands, of dollars to their yearly expenses.

Another peculiar hardship—if not illegality—of the tax is its retroactive effect. Trusting to established custom, many persons have employed more or less capital in placing a variety of inscriptions or signboards on their houses of business, or in other advertising material for public use. Now, and at a day's notice, they have either to sacrifice this capital, and perhaps incur further expense in painting out the inscriptions and removing the signs, or else to pay an extortionate and offensive tax for leaving them where they are and where they were placed by established right. They have no means of escape from being victimized. This is a monstrous injustice to all, and especially hard on small and struggling tradesmen. Ordinary consideration would have given at least six months notice of the enforcement of such a tax, or have made exception in favor of announcements established before a certain date—but the present Municipality, in this as in several other instances, has shown itself devoid of ordinary consideration and abuses its authority in the most despotic manner to the injury of those public interests of which it is falsely supposed to be the guardian, and of which it is really showing itself a dangerous enemy.

It may also be pointed out that, whilst the tax attacks trade and industry in general, it also directly injures the industries of the printer, engraver, lithographer, designer, glider, sign painter, carpenter, and all others concerned in the production of announcements and advertising matter. Some of these, in fact, will find their occupation completely gone, for there is no doubt that, if the abominable tax is enforced, all forms of street advertising will promptly be reduced to a minimum. Theatres and places of amusement will have to restrict, if not abolish, the daily circulation of their programmes; auctioneers will have to limit the announcements of their sales; the boys and men who earn a scanty living by distributing handbills and carrying placards or "sandwiches" will have to look for other employment—in fact it is difficult to say who is not injured by the tax. We really do not know that a more offensive and arbitrary tax was ever conceived; and it appears just at a time when commerce and industry are by no means flourishing, and have more than enough difficulties and obstructions to face without this monstrous

addition. Which may be cited as another example of the utter want of consideration shown by the present Municipality.

The new impost, in our opinion, is entirely illegal and abusive, for the following reasons:

1. Because it does not respond to any public service, such as lighting, street cleansing, watchmen, or so forth.

2. Because it was issued without public discussion and without allowing the persons affected any opportunity of representing and defending their interests.

3. Because, as it falls directly on an indispensable form of commercial and industrial activity, it requires a legislative sanction which it has not received.

4. Because it was issued without giving sufficient warning to the persons interested to protect themselves from its effects.

5. Because it has a practically retroactive effect which is contrary to all established principles of taxation.

6. Because, by creating "previous censorship," it violates Art. 141 of the Constitution.

These, however, are points for the lawyers to decide. What is beyond all question, is that the tax is extremely offensive, and injurious to nearly every branch of trade and industry, and as such it provokes and justifies the strongest organized resistance. If the people submit to it tamely, they will deserve to be oppressed—but we do not think they will.

What ought to be done, without loss of time, is to form a representative Committee of Defence, which shall represent to the Municipality the very offensive nature of the tax, demanding as an act of justice its withdrawal or radical reform; and, failing this, resist it before the Tribunals, and appeal to the Government and the Chambers, meanwhile arranging public manifestations against it and organized resistance in every legal form. The same Committee, whilst about it, might take the opportunity of challenging and resisting various other abuses of municipal authority.

We think we have said enough for the present, but we do not think the last has been heard of the matter. Any and every form of legal resistance to and protest against so offensive an impost will receive our warmest support.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONTEVIDEO.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1903.
Saints Gervasio and Azevedo.—Adelina Patti born, 1849.—50 days past, 315 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators were convoked on Tuesday, but again no-quorum. This is simply a tactic of obstruction to the discussion of the powers of the Senators-elect still awaiting approval, and means that a certain portion of the Senators do not wish to see the vacant seats filled before the date of the presidential election.

The Representatives were also convoked on Tuesday, and likewise no quorum. This is not a very auspicious commencement of the new sessions, but the present Chambers have already taught us not to expect much from them in the way of diligence and attention to business.

The Presidential Problem.—The adhesion of five of the six independent "colorados" to the candidature of Sr. Batlle was announced yesterday as "completed," but the corresponding documents or letters have not yet been published. Possibly they will appear this morning, and then we shall know definitely if they are unconditional or not, a point on which many still entertain doubts. It is also said that Dr. C. de Castro has adhered. The supporters of Sr. Batlle now claim to have secured 51 votes. Sr. Batlle, according to all accounts, is making promises right and left to secure support, a proceeding which does not tend to diminish the disfavor with which his candidature is viewed by general public opinion.

From the nationalist camp there is no special novelty for the moment, but some developments may be expected in a few days, including a manifesto from the party Directorate. The *Progres* still refuses to believe that the election of Sr. Batlle will be consummated, and we do not think it is alone in its opinion.

The Siglo-Razon takes the view that the presidential question is definitely and finally settled, and that any further discussion or opposition to Sr. Batlle, is not merely useless but positively unpatriotic, as leading to political subversion and disunity. This is sheer nonsense and requires no comment. *El Tiempo* also regards the election of Sr. Batlle as a certainty beyond further discussion, which may not be unconnected with the fact that the editor of *El Tiempo*—although only very recently he declared the candidature of Sr. Batlle as impossible for want of support in either party—has already been spoken of as forming part of the first Cabinet of Sr. Batlle, when elected.

The *Nacion* still keeps complete silence as to the presidential problem—unless we may regard it as broken by the "speaking likeness" of Sr. MacEachen at the head of its columns—but in its yesterday's issue it publishes a brief article assuring the world in a variety of tones that public tranquillity would remain undisturbed and that on March 1st Sr. Cuestas would hand over the presidency to his successor in complete peace and order. As no one had any serious reason to expect the contrary, the object of these assurances is not very clear, but perhaps the *Nacion* may know of some reason that made them necessary.

According to our contemporaries, no difficulty will be made in the Chambers to granting the request of Sr. Cuestas for permission to leave the country, though, as a matter of form, it may not be discussed and granted until after March 1st.

SUNDRIES.

WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was fine and remarkably cool for the time of the year. Telegrams from the interior report it as unsettled and "variegated," with a general cool temperature. Heavy rain has fallen in San José.—About 10 p. m. on Tuesday evening we observed a remarkable phenomenon, namely rain falling from a star-lit and cloudless sky. The rain was very fine and barely enough to wet the ground, but it was unmistakably rain.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—At the morning service on Sunday next, in place of the usual anthem, Mrs. G. Lloyd Davis and Mr. Deacon, from Buenos Aires, will sing the duet "Love divine all Love excellings," from Stainer's cantata "The Daughter of Jairus," and possibly Mr. Deacon may also sing a solo. Mrs. Lloyd Davis needs no introduction to our readers. Mr. Deacon, whose first visit this is, is a renowned amateur tenor.—On account of carnival next Sunday, there will be no evening service at Holy Trinity.

DEATH ON BOARD.—On the arrival of the river steamer "Colombia" from Buenos Aires yesterday morning, the death occurred on board, quite suddenly, from heart disease, of Sr. José María Lizarraga, who was coming to Montevideo for a short visit, accompanied by his family. The deceased gentleman was a Spaniard, aged 60, and occupied a prominent position in commercial circles in Buenos Aires, where he had resided the greater part of his life. His body will be taken back to Buenos Aires for burial.

EASTER.—The *B. A. Standard*, replying to the question of a correspondent why Easter is a movable feast, says:—Because it is fixed for the Sunday that follows the 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon, or next after, the 21st day of March, corresponding with the date of the Jewish Passover. This is no reply, for it merely puts the question back a stage. The real answer is that, just as the date of Christmas is of solar origin, so that of Easter is lunar. The celebration of both dates as religious festivals dates back far beyond the Christian era. The ancient Egyptians celebrated the annual resurrection of vitality, the springtime, at their Easter, and in ancient Egyptian tombs there have been found "shot-cross" bones, that is to say circular cakes marked with the Egyptian T or cross, the most ancient religious symbol known. The word "Easter" is supposed to be derived from the Teutonic "eastara" or Anglo-saxon "eastre" both referring to the east wind that prevails (in Europe) at that period of the year.

PARLIAMENT.—Imperial Parliament was reopened on Tuesday, the King and Queen attending in person with great state. The King's Speech was unusually extensive, containing references to numerous international questions and to home affairs. Amongst the latter, mention is made of the necessity of extending the Port of London, the introduction of an Irish Land Tenure Bill, and the development of the new colonies in S. Africa. Fresh taxation is threatened, but the telegrams do not specify its character.

ENIGMA.—The following very enigmatical, but no doubt highly important, telegram from Paris appeared yesterday:—"It is communicated from Laval (where's Laval?) that the wife of the Irish Colonel Madgonne (we have heard of Madgonne but did not know that she was a colonel and that she had a wife) has converted herself to catholicism. The ceremony of baptism was very simple, being witnessed by the family and some intimate friends of the Countess (Who is the Countess?) We hope our readers understand. We don't."

THE TAX ON ADVERTISING.—The new Municipal impost on advertisements (to which we refer in our editorial column) is provoking protest and resistance in every direction. The Centre of Retail Grocers has taken the initiative and this afternoon a meeting will be held of various trade and industrial corporations to decide on steps for resisting and opposing the offensive tax. In addition to this the Retail Grocers are presenting a strong protest against the new municipal regulations for the bars

attached to the majority of grocers' shops, and which are of an arbitrary and oppressive character. The present Municipality seems to get into trouble with nearly every branch of trade in turn, simply because it is unable to exercise a little moderation and consideration in its enactments. Perhaps this will be a lesson to the people to take a little more interest in the municipal elections and elect men who will protect and foster popular interests instead of persecuting them.

CASINO.—After a long procession of singers, a few more or less passable and many positively bad, the Casino has at last found a veritable star in Mlle. Louise Langier, who is said to have taken a 1st prize at the Paris Conservatoire. This lady has a melodious, powerful and thoroughly well-trained voice, and sings operatic and sentimental songs in excellent manner, though her style is rather "heavy" for the lighter class of ballad, and she employs a monotonous movement of her arms that is irritating rather than expressive. Since the unforgettable Miss Morton, who has been the high water mark of the Casino, no better singer has appeared there. In vocal power and musical training, Mlle. Langier is perhaps superior to Miss Morton, but she is inferior in versatility and dramatic expression, besides confining herself to one language while Miss Morton was at home in half a dozen. She has made a great success and is helping to fill the house nightly, the rest of the programme containing nothing remarkable.

CELEBRITY HURT.—A Berlin telegram states that the eminent historian and philosopher Prof. Mommsen has been the victim of an accident, having been knocked down by a horse while crossing the street, and receiving a rather dangerous wound in the head. The Professor is over eighty years of age.

WEDDING.—From Buenos Aires.—The wedding of Mr. Charles Hoppe Maclean and Miss Dollie Gregg took place on Monday at St. John's Church before a large gathering of their friends; the Rev. H. B. George officiating. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Robert Gregg, looked charming in a beautiful ivory satin gown with brocade court train, tulle veil and orange blossoms; she carried a shower bouquet of white jasmine, roses and ferns. The bridesmaids, Miss Katie Gregg, sister of the bride and Miss Beatie Maclean, sister of the bridegroom, were charmingly dressed in pale pink rees. The church had been exquisitely decorated with ferns and flowers by some friends of the bride, and the music was rendered by Mr. Robert Cassels in his usual masterly style.

DEATH.—News comes from Buenos Aires of the death, on Sunday last, of Mrs. Norman H. Smith. Both the lady and her husband were occasional visitors to Montevideo and have friends here who will receive the news with regret. The deceased lady was in her 45th year.

GAMBLERS RAIDED.—On Sunday (says the *B. A. Standard*) the police raided a "shell" recently established at 551 Calle Alsina in the disguise of a club. They bagged 29 gamblers, amongst them a national Deputy, several naval officers, and other "convidados." They made a desperate attempt to escape, and one of the sons of the ocean was injured by coming a cropper through a skylight. The National representative of the people was dragged from a neighboring balcony, whether he had scrambled at the risk of his life, or course, his "sacros" protected him from arrest, but all the others were "bauled."

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.—We quote from a London paper:—Who can deny that the climate of the North American continent has some magic in it which gives cunning to the hand and eye? The commercial and industrial warlike of the United States are becoming an old story; but their success is not all in that field. It is announced that a team of three Americans on the Philadelphia defeated two teams of five Englishmen and one American on the Lucania in a wireless correspondence chess match played between the two vessels in mid-Atlantic. Are the Americans a nation of Philibusters? Then on Saturday, we hear, in the evening at Montreal the Canadian-born team beat the Scottish-born by the handsome score of 320 points to 211. Are these Coloradoists going to lay an impious hand on the sacred heritage of Scottish sport? At any rate, there seems to be an opening for the Scottish champion who wrote "The Eggeous English" to come out with some revengeful book on "The Cross Eyed Canadians" or "The Malignant Montalese." We are sure that Mr. Crosland's great contribution to the imbecility of nations, "The Unspeakable Scot," has not yet exhausted its effect.

SUBSCRIBER'S COPY.

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

Dewar's Whisky
Old Tom Gin
Quaker Oats
Vinolia Soap
Zabala 161 b.

WATER FITTINGS
—Waterworks Show-rooms.
66 Plaza Zabala and 126 Calle Sarandí. — See Large Advertisement on Page 8. (Kitchen Sinks \$4)

INVESTED FUNDS 12,079,799.
ANNUAL INCOME £3,473,658.
"ROYAL" COMPANIA DE SEGUROS
LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

THE undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies in the above company on favorable terms. Prompt and Equitable Settlement of Losses. Losses paid without reference to Head Office.

Agents: Edward Cooper & Son.
Calle Zabala 33, esq. Calle Piedras.

Important Queries and Replies
What is the first duty of a man of family?
To secure the integrity of his home and make a sure provision for those dependent upon him.
IN WHAT WAY CAN THIS BE DONE?
In no other way can this be so securely and effectually done, and the home be preserved in all its sweetness and beauty, as by acquiring a Policy in "The Standard Life."
Countless families and homes are wrecked and made desolate yearly and thousands of children thrown into the great tide of poverty and vagrancy all through the careless improvisation and culpable neglect of the bread-winner.
Remember in time, that a policy in "The Standard Life" is a positive safe-guard against the frowns of fortune, a sure protection for old age, the best and safest investment, a precious, in fact the only, infallible provision for the loved ones under your sacred care.
APPLY EARLY AND WHILE IN HEALTH TO
B. LORENZO HILL,
MANAGER.—Office, The Standard Life,
161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

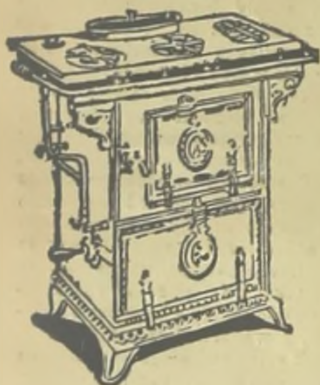
Phenix Assurance Company, Ltd., OF LONDON
Fondos: 4.388.800 Libras Esterlinas
Pérdidas pagadas hasta el 31 de Diciembre de 1900 más de \$118.000.000 oro sellado.
Unicos agentes en la República O. del Uruguay:
RODOLFO HOFFMANN Y Cia.
Calle Buenos Aires 139
Quiénes están plenamente autorizados para arrear y abonar con liberalidad todo siniestro justificado sin dar referencia a la Dirección en Londres.
Si Vd. se casa
No olvide que
FELIPE L. MONTEVERDE
Ha establecido en la calle 25 de Mayo 190 (entre Mitre y Zabala)
SU MUEBLERIA Y TAPIERIA
En donde obtendrán positivas ventajas y toda clase de garantías.
SURTIDO DE MUEBLES INGLESES

GAS COOKING STOVES

ECONOMY AND CLEANLINESS

20% Discount allowed on gas consumed by cooking stoves using more than 100 cubic metres monthly. The Montevideo Gas Company Ltd. has a large assortment of the well known Cooking Stoves from the Swiss Gas-Apparatur-Fabrik, Solothurn.

Inspection invited



These stoves are rented at moderate rate, and installations are made at moderate prices.

Calefaction Department

Calle 25 de Mayo Nos. 334 & 342
NOTE.—Practical Demonstrations of Cooking by Gas will take place every Monday from 2 to 5 p. m. in the Exhibition of National Industries, Calle Buenos Aires No. 225, between Camarás and Itzuingo.

LONDON NOTES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

Speaking at Bristol last evening, Mr. Birrell referred to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches in Johannesburg. He admired the Colonial Secretary's courage in going out to South Africa, and was sure the Liberal party would in no way disavow any obligations he might enter into in that country, always presuming that their main objects were the peace and prosperity of that quarter of the globe. The real enemies of the Empire were greed, love of gain, indifference to the rights of others, and the love of domination.

It has been decided to hold the Progressive Conference to consider the administration of the new Education Act at the Carlton Hall, Westminster, on Friday, February 6th. The Manchester and District Passive Resistance League have issued a manifesto in justification of their attitude towards the Act, and the Northern Counties Education League have sent out a circular offering suggestions on the working of the Act from the undominational point of view.

In a lecture on Paris which he delivered at the London Institution yesterday, Mr. Hilaire Belloc said that Paris was the only city of which he had a continuous and exact history from the time of the decline of the Roman Empire. The new Palais de Justice stood on the place where the Roman Court was held in the first century.

Another intelligent chimpanzee, who has appeared in America for two years, was on view yesterday at the London Pavilion, and was directed by his owner through several remarkable performances. He is to undergo a slight operation in Berlin in the hope that he will be enabled to talk.

On appeal at Galway yesterday a sentence of four months' hard labour under the Crimes Act passed upon Mr. Roche, M. P., was reduced to three months, without hard labour. A sentence of two months without upon Mr. Reddy, M. P., was confirmed. William Gardiner, a foreman carpenter, is charged with the wilful murder of Rose Ann Harcourt, in the kitchen of her mistress's house. He was tried in November, but the jury disagreed and were discharged. A second trial begins at the Assize which opens at Ipswich to-day.

Some curious scenes were witnessed yesterday in Mr. Justice Jell's Court in the King's Bench Division during the hearing of a libel action. A man, who more than once interrupted the proceedings by making irrelevant applications, was at last arrested by order of the Judge, but subsequently allowed to go free on his being stated that he was not in his right mind.

Ulrich Rosenthal and Saul Green, of Russian nationality, who were arrested at Charing Cross Station just as they were about to depart for the Continent, were, at Bow-street, yesterday, sentenced to eight and five months respectively for stealing valuable furs and being in unlawful possession of a circular credit note for £5,000 on the London, Paris, and American Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Fog and bad weather interfered with several of the football matches yesterday. In the Western League, Southampton easily beat Queen's Park Rangers by 6 goals to nil. In the semi-final round of the Lancashire Cup, Everton defeated Blackburn Rovers. Under Rugby rules, the Canadian team was victorious over Bristol by 5 points to nil.

36 two-lb Tins to the Case.



Warranted to stand any climate for any length of time.

Enquire the price per case by letter or a personal visit and you will be surprised.

If you cannot get a case, ask your Grocer for them.

SOLE IMPORTERS
Carlisle Crocker & Co.
CALLE RINCON 29, MONTEVIDEO.

«Norton» Line of Steamers

AGENTS: **NORTON AND SON,** New York. MANAGER: **BUCKNALL NEPHEWS** London.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo, ETONA, March 21.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents:

WILLIAMS & Co., MISIONES 58.

And at Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 115 Produce Exchange, New York Bucknall Nephews, 22 Crutched Place, London, E.C.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Feb. 18, 1903.

Business to-day was quiet. Prices were rather weak and declined a fraction. Sales as follows:—
Treasury Certificate Debt, \$30,000 at 82.40 end of month, 82.50 end of March.
Mortgage Bank, 100 shares at 16.80 tmw.
Italian Bank, 30 shares at 73 tmw.
Consolidated Debt, \$121,260 at 56.60 and 56.50 cash and tmw., 56.50 end of month, 56.70 end of March, 57.10 end of April. London quotation 57 1/4.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank	Commercial
London 90d/s.	513/4-7/8	52 1/2 1/16
Paris 90d/s.	5.41-415	5.45-48
Antwerp 90d/s.	5.415-42	5.405-475
Germany 90d/s.	4.40-41	4.445-45
N. York	0.97-975	—
Italy	5.37	—
Spain	7.10-14	—
Brazil	20.750	20.900
B. Aires.	par.	1 1/2 dis.

Business Notes.

—The Customs House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$12,916 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$1,578 on account of the 5% Loan service.
—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 227.30, and closed at the same.
—There was no exchange telegram from Rio Janeiro yesterday. Jerked beef 440 to 700 reis per kilo. Stock 2,360,000 kilos. Market weak.
—Antwerp, 18. Wool, class B, 4525 francs for March, 4550 for June.
—The wool embarked from Montevideo from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15 was 35,897 bales against 32,600 in the same period last season.
—Wheat keeps active at former prices. Sales 4440 bags at \$2.50 to 2.70, fideo 2.50, inferior 2.20 to 2.35 without bag.
—Wool quiet. Sales in Station 82,000 kilos at \$3.00 to 3.25.

Saladero Killings.

	Feb. 18.	Total of date.
R. Velloso	17162	—
P. Denis & Co.	11631	—
Anaya & Irigoyen	1184	10854
Aguerre y Cia.	952	—
A. Freguero	46	13960
P. San Martin & hijos.	—	—
Romero Tabares	614	25040
Duclos y Moule	150	5688
E. Legrand y Co.	657	6684
F. Ollis Larraide y Co.	—	—
Enrique H. Velloso.	136	15213
Conzet y Ca.	228	10717
R. Deambrosio y Co.	4521	—
Pileyrus Hnos.	341	4430
Jaume Hnos.	5781	—
Total.	—	8356 138614
Same period 1902.	—	146885
1901.	—	143302

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18, 1903.

Gold, cash, 227.30.
Do. end of month, 227.30.
Muelles y Depositos de La Plata, (oro), cash, 5.60.
Do. end of Mch., 5.70.
Catalinas, oro, cash, 13.
Do. end of Mch., 13.20.
Banco Frances, (oro), cash, 91.
Cedulas E. Nacionales, cash, 99.
Do. G, cash, 96.
Do. H, cash, 93.
Do. tmw., 93.20.
Do. end of month, 93.10.
Do. end of Mch., 93.70.
Cedulas 8 1/2, Prov., cash, 18.50.
Do. end of Mch., 18.80.
Do. N, cash, 18.20.
Emprestito Interno, 1891, cash, 94.50.
Do. end of month, 94.60.
Do. end of Mch., 95.10.
Consolidada Interna 1894, cash, 96.
Emprestito Popular Interno, 1898, cash, 94.40.
Do. end of month, 94.50.
Do. end of Mch., 95.
Emprestito Municipal, 1897, cash, 86.60.
The «Sturno» sails.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Feb. 18, 1903.

—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 121 pass.
—Str. Columbia from B. Aires, 106 pass.
—Str. Comercio from Salto.
—Str. Centro America from B. Aires, for Genoa, 18 pass.
—Str. Apolo from B. Aires.
—Str. Novington from Rosario, for Las Palmas.
—Str. Montevideo from Hamburg.
—Str. Itapara from Rio Grande, for Corumbá.
—Str. Bellena from B. Aires, for Antwerp.
—Str. Asuncion R from B. Aires.
—Str. Amazonas from Rio Janeiro.
—Str. Ida from Rio Janeiro.
—Str. Eton from Cardiff.
—Str. Aislaby from Rosario.
—Str. Alacritia from Genoa.
—Str. Freda from B. Aires, for Antwerp.
—Str. Triton for Salto.
—Str. Colombia for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. VENUS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 5.15 p. m.
—The str. — will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and Salto. Hours as above.
—The str. ESPAGNE will leave TO-DAY for Santos, Rio Janeiro and Marseilles. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 10 a. m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. LIGURIA will leave Feb. 20 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice and Liverpool. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 p. m. on the 19th.
—The str. MONT ROSE will leave Feb. 21 for Barcelona and Marseilles. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 10 a. m.
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

FEV.	NAME	FLAG	FROM
19	Winkfield	English	Newcastle
19	Lealtá	Italian	Genoa
19	Hilarius	English	New York
19	A. Accame	Italian	Genoa
20	Liguria	English	Valparaiso
20	Thames	English	Southampton
20	G. M. D'Alí	Italian	Genoa
23	Italie	French	Marseilles
23	Kelvinale	English	Liverpool
23	M. Prince	English	New York
24	P. de Sa'gui	Spanish	Genoa
24	D. de Genova	Italian	Genoa
25	Luxor	German	Valparaiso
26	Mineburg	German	Bremen
26	Brazilian	English	Glasgow
27	Atlantique	French	Bordeaux
27	P. Alegre	Brazilian	Rio Janeiro
27	Paliz	German	Southampton
27	Toscana	Italian	Genoa
28	Saxony	English	Liverpool
28	Cap Roca	German	Bremen

Steamers to leave.

FEV.	NAME	FLAG	FOR
19	Helades	English	Liverpool
19	Espagna	French	Marseilles
19	José Gallart	Spanish	Genoa
20	Liguria	English	Liverpool
21	A. Courbet	French	Dunkirk
21	Bellaisa	English	Liverpool
21	La Plata	French	Bordeaux
25	Etona	English	New York
25	Orione	Italian	Genoa
25	Luxor	German	London
26	Philias	English	Antwerp
26	Cap Verde	German	Hamburg
26	Helgoland	German	Vigo
28	Thames	English	Southampton
28	Italie	French	Marseilles
28	P. de Sa'gui	Spanish	Genoa

AMUSEMENTS.

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International Company of Variety Artists, Constant change of programme.

Performance nightly at 9 p. m. Sundays and Holidays at 3 p. m.

Popular Prices. Entrance 20 cts. Gallery 10 cts. Reservations 30, 20 and 10 cts.

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CALLE RECONQUISTA 242-250—BUENOS AIRES
CALLE SAN MARTIN 599, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE—CALLE SOLER 131 BAHIA BLANCA.

Telegraphic Address, «Christoph.»

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SE ALQUILA EN EL PASO MOLINO, Cuchilla Juan Fernandez, calle Gomez entre Agraciada y Santa Lucia, una casa-quinta con 7 piezas, una cocina, 1 galpón, una caballería, por 20 pesos.—Otra: Continúscula Agraciada, 3 piezas y dos cocinas por 8 pesos todo.—Darán razón en la misma y Misiones 28.—Lorenzo Fernandez.

TO LET, Room, with or without furniture, for single gentleman, in house of a quiet family without children. Apply Calle Reconquista 141, corner of Trinita y Tres. Feb. 24.

TO LET.—The house Calle 18 de Julio 741, comfortably furnished for a small family. For particulars apply to the Rescribano Francisco E. Cordero, Misiones 173. Mch. 5.

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TO LET, Furnished Apartments for single or married gentlemen, with or without board, moderate prices. Highly recommended. Calle Cerrito 278.

TO LET, APARTMENTS, furnished, for single gentlemen, in house of an English family, with board; or board without lodgings. Highly recommended. Apply Plaza Zabala 89 a.

TO LET, Good rooms, with board, in the house of an English family, central situation. Apply No. 100, Calle Buenos Aires.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for married couple or single gentlemen, with board if required. Apply 216 Calle Maldonado.

Victoria Memorial Fund
Camp and Town Subscribers to the above Fund are advised that a photograph of the Memorial in the British Cemetery can be obtained from Mr. Murray Wilson, the Hon. Secretary, at Calle Sarandí 163, on application. Feb. 25.

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FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Liverpool, The River Plate & Valparaiso. With a monthly call at Port Stanley.

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

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Captain: Lindsay Hay
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8th March, 1903,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Oravia

(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: G. R. Massey R. N. R.
1st March, 1903,
For Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orellana

Captain: W. C. Poole
14th March, 1903,
For Port Stanley (F. I.), Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. «California», «Panama» and s.s. «Orellana» will not take second class passengers

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The finest selection in this City of New Season's Goods for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in the latest fashions and materials.

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NUEVO TAPON ADHERENTE

SHORT STORY

Beyond Recall.

(Continued)

A short, bitter laugh escaped her lips.

"What is it, after all," she continued, "if a man regard his wife something in the light of a piece of his household furniture? It is not uncommon. The furniture may stand there from day to day, its beauty and coolness taken as a matter of course. If it had been worth nothing, common and ugly, it would not have been there. It was admired by the owner once—in the shop; but after he has paid a heavy sum for it and got it in his possession, he thinks no more about it. That seems to be the fate of so many of our sex—would that we were as wooden and unfeeling as the furniture!"

We had entered the house by now. I had no time to say more, but her words uttered with a reckless kind of despair, showed me how deep—deeper even than I had thought—was the wound that rankled within her breast.

As we ascended the wide stairs the merry shrieks of a child's voice greeted our ears, mingled with deeper, gruffer tones.

"Felix must have come home—I did not expect him until tomorrow," Eileen said, and I could see the swift color mount her cheeks as I pushed open the door of the room from whence the voices issued.

It was Eileen's own little boudoir, furnished with every comfort and luxury. Tea was spread on a table by the open window, and just by, in a low wicker chair, dancing a little girl of four summers up and down on his knee was Eileen's husband.

"Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross," he was saying, while Baby was shrieking with delight.

Even sitting there one could tell how tall he was, how manly was his bearing. He was a man of forty-five, partially bald, but not grey—his hair was dark, his face clean shaven but for a moustache. His features were clear and well-cut, his blue eyes were keen and intelligent. His figure was now slightly inclined to stoutness, but undoubtedly he was, and ever would be called, a finely-built man.

In manner he was free, his speech was witty, often cutting; one could not know him long without finding that there was something infinitely taking and fascinating in his presence. He was a general favorite wherever he went, with men as well as with the other sex. It was almost impossible to believe that one whose ways were so taking, frank, and congenial, was at heart selfish, unscrupulous, and insincere.

There may have been, and I do not doubt it, good seeds in his nature; but what chance had they to thrive amongst the many tares that choked them?

"We have not been far," I answered, crossing to the window. "Only having a quiet stroll by the Serpentine. I came in this afternoon and found Eileen moping all by herself, so I suggested an outing to rouse her."

She gave me a swift, entreating glance, as much as to say "Don't go any further."

But I did.

"You must look after her, Felix, she is so precious to everybody—we cannot afford to let harm come to her."

"What's the matter, Eileen?" he asked.

"Nothing. What should be the matter? It's John's imagination."

"Yes, there never was such a fellow for conjuring things up—a regular old woman in the art."

He laughed, and his comical tone made me smile in spite of myself.

"Eileen, I think the nurse had better come and fetch Baby; she's such a pickle, and won't give me a moment's peace."

The little lady was vigorously pulling his moustache out of curl then, but her father was very fond of her. I think his love for the child was the one real good trait in his character.

I am going upstairs. I will take her myself—come, Baby."

But Miss Baby clung tenaciously to her father's broad chest, one of her dimpled hands seizing hold of his collar for support—much to the collar's detriment.

"Baby stop—tan't tum yet," she lisped, with a half pleading, half-defiant air.

"Not to mother! Oh, Baby!" The child held out her arms directly, and Felix smoothed out, with a mild expletive, his deranged apparel.

"If you bring Baby back again, she'll tum."

The mother lifted the precious little one in her arms and kissed her.

"There never was such a little beggar—never, ejaculated my brother when we were alone.

"She's a sweet little thing, and as sharp as a needle. But you must not spoil her."

"By Jove, no, I don't. At least, you know, I hardly see enough of her to spoil her."

"What a lucky fellow you are, Felix, to have such a wife and child!"

I said this with a view of paving the way to speak about Eileen.

"Think soft be answered nonchalantly. 'Lots of other men—thousands, in fact—have got wives and children. Still, I won't deny it's a nice little kid.'"

(To be continued.)

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

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Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay

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Pasajes de ida y vuelta		
ESTACIONES	1.ª CLASE	2.ª CLASE
Bella Vista	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10
Yatay	" 0.18	" 0.13
Sayago	" 0.33	" 0.25
Colon	" 0.35	" 0.25
Penarol	" 0.35	" 0.25
Independencia	" 0.50	" 0.35
Piedras	" 0.70	" 0.55

Estos boletos serán válidos unicamente para el día en que se expendan.

Montevideo, 27 de Junio de 1902.

Frank Hudson, Administrador General.

Servicio de trenes desde Diciembre 15 de 1902

SALIDAS DE CENTRAL	
6.15 a. m. para línea Pando, Minas y La Sierra.	9.20 a. m. tren local de San José.
6.40 a. m. para línea Florida, Durazno y Rio Negro.	9.30 a. m. tren local de Pando.
7.25 a. m. para línea San Ramón y Nico Pérez.	11.41 a. m. tren local de Piedras.
8.05 a. m. tren rápido a San José, Rosario y Colonia Suiza (los días domingos, martes y jueves).	2.45 p. m. tren local de Piedras.
8.05 a. m. tren rápido a San José y Mercedes (los días lunes, miércoles y viernes).	4.00 p. m. tren de Rio Negro, Durazno, Florida y via general.
9.25 a. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	\$ 25 p. m. tren de línea Nico Pérez.
10.15 a. m. línea Pando y emp. Olmos.	5.05 p. m. de la Sierra y Pando.
11.10 a. m. línea San José.	5.25 p. m. lunes, miércoles y viernes de línea Colonia, Rosario y San José.
1.00 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	5.25 p. m. domingos, martes y jueves de línea Mercedes y San José.
2.00 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras (días de fiesta solamente).	5.50 p. m. tren local de Piedras (días feriados).
3.50 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	7.00 p. m. de línea Pando y Minas.
5.00 p. m. línea San José.	8.45 m. de línea San José.
5.25 p. m. línea a Pando.	10.25 m. tren local de Piedras.
5.15 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	
8.20 p. m. martes y sábados tren nocturno hasta Paysandó, Salto, Rio Negro, Tacuarembó y Rivera.	
10.45 p. m. tren local hasta Piedras.	
LLEGADAS EN CENTRAL	
6.20 a. m. martes y viernes tren nocturno de Paysandó, Salto, Rivera, Tacuarembó y Rio Negro.	
7.45 a. m. tren local de Piedras.	

Prices Current

EXPORTS

February, 7.)

BARLEY—per 100 kilos.

For brewing \$ 1.60 to 1.70

Inferior " "

Chilian " "

BIRKENHEAD—

Per 10 kilos \$ 0.50 to 0.52

BRAN—

100 kilos with bag . . . \$ 1.50 to 1.60

FLOUR—per 10 kilos.

Extra, mark O 0.40 " 0.42

First class, sifted " "

Medium " "

Second class " "

HAIR—per 10 kilos.

Horse, superior 3.85 " 3.90

" medium 3.70 " 3.75

Cow washed 4.10 " 4.30

dirty 3.80 " 3.85

HIDES—

From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos . . . 3.20 " 3.30

Culls 2.815 " 2.865

Kips " "

Horse hides " "

Inferior " "

camp dried 2.00 " 2.05

LINSEED—per 10 kilos . . . 0.88 " 0.40

MAIZE—per 100 kilos.

In grain yellow 1.90 " 1.80

Ditto white " "

In speckled " "

Caupetino 1.80 " 1.90

OSTRICH FEATHERS—

Per kilo 2.20 " 2.60

SHEEPSKINS—

Meat, 3/4 wool, per k. . . 0.290 " 0.295

" 1/3 to 3/4 0.250 " 0.270

Criollo skins " "

Shorn skins, per kilo . . . 0.150 " 0.160

Shorn skins, culls, per kilo 0.120 " 0.130

Lamb skins, sound, per kilo " "

Lamb skins, culls, per kilo " "

WEAK—per 100 kilos.

Superior, Colonia 2.80 " 2.9

" Carmelo and Palmira " "

Superior, Lombardo " "

" Rosario " "

Medium " "

Fideos 2.45 " 2.55

Wheat—per 18 kilos . . . 3.70 " 3.80

Meat, good brands 3.40 " 3.50

" 1st, good clean 3.10 " 3.20

" 2nd 2.90 " 3.00

" 3rd, 4th mixed 2.00 " 2.10

Bellies 2.00 " 2.30

Lamb wool clean 1.50 " 1.60

" with seed " "

EXPORTATION DUTIES

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Wool in general per 100 kilos . \$ 1.580

Sheepskins, per 100 kilos . . . 1.050

Hair, per 100 kilos 2.100

Grease, tallow and animal oils, per 100 kilos 0.615

Hoofs, per 100 kilos 0.290

Ashes and bones, per 1000 kilos . 0.680

Salted ox hides, each 0.310

Dried ditto, each 0.150

Salted horse hides, each 0.140

Dried ditto, each 0.071

Dried calf and goat skins, per 100 kilos 1.250

Horns, per 1000 3.800

Jerked beef, per 100 kilos . . . 0.600

In addition to the above, there is the 1% additional duty.