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MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

No. 2536.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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The Montevideo Times

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Anonymous communications will be attended to, on managerial returns.

Sole Proprietor and Editor.
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 offices not later than 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 13, 1897.

THE SITUATION.

Time creeps on. It is nearly two months since the announcement of peace sent a spring-tide of joy flowing over all the country, and therefore two months nearer the end of Sr. Cuestas' temporary term and nearer the important presidential election of March next which is to decide whether the Republic is to continue in the upward path in which it has lately been set, or whether it is to be plunged once more into a regime of corruption, abuses and oppression and their inevitable results of discredit, ruin and civil war. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that this lapse of time has brought that clearness and certainty for the future which ought to have been the case, and which the well wishers of the Republic, ourselves among the number, so earnestly desire.

As regards the government of Sr. Cuestas we still have nothing but the sincerest commendation. The revolution of feeling caused by the sudden and even violent change from the indescribable corruption and chaos of the Borda period, during which the Government surely touched the lowest and most degraded point in the history of the country, to a Government of strict economy administrative morality and respect for public interests and opinion, has calmed down. The perspective of time has not lessened our condemnation of the previous administration; on the contrary the revelations that have been made and the view now possible to be taken of it show it to have been even worse than was painted by its severest critics, and our wonder daily grows greater that it was suffered to exist so long as it did. On the other hand, the exaggerations of the first days respecting the new administration have evaporated, and we can recognise in it a Government not by any means faultless, but nevertheless meriting public confidence and respect in a very high degree. In the matters of strict probity, economy, administrative regularity, respect for law and for public opinion, it is, in effect, the very antithesis of its predecessors for fully twenty years. So far as these are concerned, it would be difficult to ask more, and in the presence of these cardinal qualities, which are precisely the virtues needed to set the Republic on an upward plane and to keep it there, one could readily overlook far worse faults than any the present Government has yet revealed. For the government of a Republic like this, strict honesty in the management of public affairs and the firmness to say "no" to all designs of extravagance, and corruption, are far more necessary than political talent or genius for intrigue and for grandiose schemes. Fortunately these are the very qualities in which Sr. Cuestas' Government is preeminent, and they are so precious that they should be preserved at any cost. Neither, we may add, is there the least reason to believe that the course thus begun will not be maintained, not merely until March next, but as long as the Government remains in power. Whatever faults may be attributed to Sr. Cuestas, either now or previously, we do not think he is the man to play a part merely to deceive the people, nor do we think that his Ministers would aid him for a moment in such a course. We could not believe his Government to be honest, did we not also believe it to be sincere.

Notwithstanding minor criticisms, the enormous majority of the people, we do not hesitate to say, are very satisfied with the change. Indeed it would be marvelous if they were not, for it represents all the difference between peace and war, progress and ruin, liberty and oppression, content and discontent. And the change is all the more welcome because it came so unexpectedly, and from a source from which no one would have predicted it.

The question now is, whether the change is to endure, and until that question is settled beyond all reasonable doubt, the Republic cannot enter into the full era of reparation and reaction. Sr. Cuestas has lifted the clouds and shown us the "promised land," we have even been allowed to taste some of its milk and honey, but we do not know yet whether we shall be allowed definitely to enter into possession.

The gates to this "promised land" are still held by those who, for fully a generation have been the enemies of the people. That is to say, abandoning metaphor, the continuance of Sr. Cuestas in the presidency, rests with the Chambers, still occupied by a large majority of the party closely identified with the old regime. And as there is not—we do not see how there could be—the least public confidence in the conduct of the Chambers, it is round them that a conflict has been raging for the last ten or twelve weeks, and is as little determined now as when it commenced.

By a single frank declaration at the opportune moment, the legislators might have avoided this conflict and arrayed themselves on the popular side. But their omission to do so is sufficient proof that the public mistrust in them is justified. Their defenders keep appealing to the people to confide in their discretion and patriotism but how can the people do so when the legislators that is to say the large majority of them—do not perform a single action to vindicate their confidence and have performed many to repel it. We have already given, in a series of articles, our reasons for mistrusting the Chambers profoundly, both as regards the solution of the presidential problem and as regards general legislation for the next two years, and our opinion in this respect is still unshaken.

As a result of this want of confidence in the Chambers, it is not surprising that the question of their dissolution has been largely discussed, and one paper has openly proposed the investing of Sr. Cuestas with dictatorial power until Chambers can be elected representing the popular will. For the moment the discussion has calmed down and extreme measures are less talked of, but we do not see that the problem is the least bit nearer solution, but rather the contrary.

For our part, look at it as we may we do not see any solution to the problem except a violent one, that is to say either a *coup d'état* or a revolution.

On the one hand, if the Chambers are left to themselves and given a guarantee of stability, we regard it as absolute, certain that, whatever their promises, when the moment comes and the power is in their hands they will take the opportunity of restoring the former regime and electing a "collectivist" president. And this, it is equally certain, will produce revolution.

On the other hand, since the Chambers cannot be trusted with the power to elect a President, the only possible alternative is their dissolution and a temporary dictatorship, but there is no reason that this need imply disorder or bloodshed.

This, in our opinion and in that of many others, is the dilemma facing the Republic, and between the two alternatives there can be little hesitation. For our part we declare frankly in favor of the latter.

Amplifying a phrase we employed yesterday, the choice lies between prolonged and maleficent dictatorship by the Chambers— which will be the result if they are allowed to elect a "collectivist" President, as they surely will—and temporary beneficial and popular dictatorship by Sr. Cuestas. We choose the latter, and that we believe will be the choice of the country when it finds the problem inevitable. An other occasion we will defend our choice with ampler reasons.

NEWS OF THE DAY
MONTEVIDEO
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.
Santa Brice, Eugene, Estanislavo de Koitka and Nicholas, — 317 days past, 48 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.
The Representatives no quorumed gracefully on Thursday. The parliamentary group in favor of Sr. Cuestas' candidature met on Thursday evening in the house of Sr. F. Capurro, when the manifesto drafted by Senator F. Bauza was read and approved. It will be issued to the public early next week, and it is expected that it will appear with some thirty signatures. There was quite a good attendance at the meeting, but it is not clear that all present will give their signatures. Some surprise was caused by the presence of Señor Arteaga, proprietor of the *Nación*, which has so far been decidedly opposed to Sr. Cuestas. It is expected that the appearance of this manifesto will be the signal for the issue of others from the "blanco" and constitutional parties, and thus the candidature will be fairly launched. As regards the popular meeting, we hear nothing more of it for the present, and are still in doubts as to whether it will take place or not on the 15th, though some of our contemporaries continue to allude to it. The idea of such a meeting is certainly popular, and if it falls through or proves a failure it will only be for want of energy or tact on part of its promoters. We may here add, that it is again reported that General Tajes is urging his followers to support Sr. Cuestas, and may issue a manifesto to that effect. The "herreristas" and other opponents of Sr. Cuestas are playing a waiting game and show no signs of bringing forward an opposition candidate, the verdict of public opinion being the last thing they desire—or respect.

Other political matters there is nothing worth mentioning for the moment.

ANTI-LOCUST CAMPAIGN.
The Minister of Government has issued a circular to all the Departmental Prefects to the following effect:
I hereby communicate to you the instructions agreed upon by the Government, in order that you may lend your authority to cooperate in the destruction of the locusts, to be carried out in the form you find most convenient in case they should invade your Department.
You shall ordain the purchase of locusts' eggs, free from all earth, paying 5 cents gold per kilo, and one cent gold for each five kilos of the locusts (*lanjostas saltanas*) also free from earth.
You shall report weekly to this Ministry on the number of kilos of each gathered in the Department, at the same time stating the value, in order that the amount may be sent by postal order so as to pay the labor of the persons engaged in the task observing the strictest fiscalisation.—Eduardo MacEuchen.
(Buenos Aires Herald.)

There are many reasons to fear that Uruguay has not emerged from her political dangers and troubles and that before the Presidential question is settled there will be a recurrence of disorders. It is generally known that in that country the President is elected by Congress and not by the people, as here. This fact gives the composition of Congress an importance which is never overlooked by a successful political schemer and Uruguay has few except such schemers in public life. Borda knew that he was expected to turn over a Congress to Herrera that would do his bidding, and he was so far true to this infamous trust that he caused a Congress to be created in a manner which outraged every law of the country and of decency. It is this body which is to elect the President for the next term.

The taking off of Borda left the Government in the hands of Cuestas, who is a candidate for election for the next term, and he bases his hopes either on his ability to seduce Congress from its allegiance to Herrera or on his power to overthrow it. Cuestas must, according to tradition leave the executive chair shortly before Congress elects a President, and this will leave Stewart in his place, and he will therefore be the commander of the army. But Stewart is a Herrerista as he was a Bordista, and may be counted on to do what his master may command. Under such circumstances the chances of Cuestas are dubious, and if he waits until the election he will fail. His true plan would be to get rid of Congress and then he could create one just as his predecessor did which would do his bidding; but the question is, whether he is strong enough for this *coup*. This would depend on the army, and therefore all depends on who can command it.

If Congress should get turned out no one would be sorry, for it is illegal a body as ever usurped authority, and owes its existence to the violation of the law. Cuestas would undoubtedly overthrow it if he felt himself strong enough, for he may not be taken for a political angel, seeing that he owes his place as much to Congress as did Borda; and his sudden conversion to all that

is noble and high-minded may be taken with some grains of allowance. If Herrera's crowd succeeds, there must come another revolution, or assassination, for there are enough people who have become desperate to do for him what Arredondo did for Borda; and on the other hand, Cuestas cannot get rid of Congress without seizing dictatorial power, and that is by no means a trifling matter and might lead to serious consequences, so that the outlook from any standpoint is anything but reassuring for Uruguay.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY COMPANY OF MONTEVIDEO.

(Conclusion.)
I cannot conclude the remarks I have made without speaking a word about our local representatives on the other side, and about the General Manager and his staff. Throughout the whole of this anxious period Mr. Garcia Lagos and Mr. Galwey have kept us admirably posted not with ideas and conjectures about what was taking place, but with facts whenever there were facts to communicate. Mr. Lagos is a man occupying a very prominent position in Montevideo, and naturally his position, as representing and being the confidential agent of a foreign Company, is a somewhat delicate one, but he always treats questions with admirable discretion. We feel we have in him a tower of strength as representing us with the authorities on the other side. I cannot speak with too high praise of Mr. Frank Henderson and his officers. We have had a short visit from Mr. Wingate, our resident Engineer, and he supplied us with valuable information. He, however, had to hasten his departure back, because he was so distressed at being away while the times were so anxious. I will not detain you further except to say that in the somewhat arduous task that has fallen upon me since I accepted the post of Chairman of this Company I have received from every member of the Board constant and most sympathetic assistance, as also from the Secretary and other officers of the Company. I wish to put that upon record, and to express my gratitude to them for this assistance. I now beg to move:—
That the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1897, now submitted, be received and adopted.
Mr. G. W. Drabble.—In seconding the adoption of the Report, may I add one word to what I expressed at our last meeting? I then said that, with great regret, I felt compelled to retire from the chairmanship of this Company; but I think now that you have listened to the clear and admirable address from our Chairman, you will feel quite satisfied that your interests are as well safeguarded in his hands as they were in mine. I assure you every member of the Board has had the greatest pleasure in assisting and co-operating with the Chairman in the very unpleasant duties he has had to carry out during the present year, and also may I remind old Shareholders that we have had at various periods to pass through similar critical and difficult times. We have passed through years of no dividend and years of gradually increasing dividends, and I think myself, although the Chairman has done right in qualifying his anticipations as regards the future of the Company, that when once peace is firmly established, there can be no doubt that the Central Uruguay will overcome all its difficulties, and that your position as Shareholders will fully justify your continuing to feel entire confidence in the anticipations which at various times have been expressed. I need not add one word more to what the Chairman has said, therefore I only wish to second the adoption of the Report, and to thank him for his remarks with regard to myself. I feel every confidence that at a future time we shall arrive at times of prosperity again. (Cheers.)
A Shareholder.—Has any permanent damage been done to the Railway by the Revolution?
The Chairman.—There has been no damage to the Central line, but only to the Extension line, which I shall touch upon later on.
A Shareholder.—You alluded to the small amount of issue of Debenture Stock. I believe it will be allotted in the ordinary way to the Shareholders.
The Chairman.—It would be only a very small amount. It would not go round.
The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.
The Chairman.—The next Resolution is:—
That Mr. Henry Gibson Anderson be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.
I do not think there is any need for me to say anything with regard to Mr. Anderson. He is one of the most experienced men of the Uruguayan Republic that there is in London, and as he lived in Montevideo for many years he knows all

about the people of the country and its business.
Mr. Loftus Fitzwygram—I have great pleasure in seconding it. I need not say a word more.
The Resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.
The Chairman.—Will some one move the re-election of the Auditors?
Mr. W. A. Soames—I have much pleasure in moving:—
That Mr. Thomas Abercrombie Welton and Mr. John George Griffiths be and are hereby re-appointed Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be continued at twenty-five guineas each.
Mr. A. G. Low—I beg to second that.
The Resolution was unanimously carried.
The Chairman.—After what I said with regard to the services of the local Committee and the staff, there is no need for me to say anything more. I have merely to express my appreciation of their work in the strongest way I can, and therefore I move:—
That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Local Committee and Mr. Frank Henderson, the General Manager, and to the officers and staff of the Railway in Montevideo, and also to the Secretary and staff in London, for their zealous services during the year.
Mr. Frank Parish—I have very much pleasure in seconding that.
The Resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.
The Chairman.—That concludes the business, gentlemen.
The proceedings then terminated.

Modern Alchemy.

The sea-serpent story is beaten, Silver has been transmuted into gold by the simplest possible process, and this at a time when currency is a most vexed question, in which America more than any other country is interested. It is not, therefore, a matter of intense surprise that the transmutation has been effected by an American investigator. He has converted Mexican dollars (why did he not start with pure silver?) into an ingot consisting of a mixture of gold and silver more than nine-tenths "fine" from three fifths to two-thirds of the precious metal being found to consist of pure gold. Mexican dollars, by the way, contain also copper. All that is required for this transmutation is extreme mechanical pressure. There can be no doubt of America's capacity to supply an abundance of this commodity. Pressure acts, doubtless upon the silver atoms and gives them a greater density so that from 108 the atomic weight it shoots up to 196. That is, starting with a white metal—namely, silver—of a specific gravity of 10, the effect of an enormous pressure is to increase this gravity by about double (the specific gravity of gold is 19.5), the resulting mass changing colour—presenting, in fact, all the appearance as well as the properties of the noble yellow metal. Bimetallism is doomed and America's financial superiority as a nation amongst nations ensured.—*Lancel.*

SUNDRIES

—H. M. S. "Retribution," flagship on this station, arrived from Rio Janeiro yesterday morning, and will stay here some little time. There are rumours of her being relieved early next year, but we cannot say how far they are true. The U. S. S. "Cincinnati" which will be U. S. S. flagship on this station, also arrived yesterday morning. Both vessels fired the customary salute, which was returned from the Cerro fortress.
The "Belgique" bearer of the Belgian Antarctic expedition arrived in port on Thursday evening. The officers and members of the expedition were on shore yesterday and were speedily taken prisoners by Don Antonio Lussich and made the victims of his hospitality, afterwards making a tour of inspection round the city. We believe they remain for two or three days.
—On account of the sudden storm the performance at the Solis Theatre was suspended on Thursday evening. "Don Juan Tenorio" will be given this evening instead.
The tenders for renting the Solis theatre for the year 1898 have recently been opened and the offer accepted of Sr. J. Crodava junior. Messrs. Crodava and Carbone thus have joint control of the three theatres, the Solis, Cibils and San Felipe, but as their enterprise is well-known this monopoly is not likely to prove detrimental to public interests, and we are likely to see some first-class companies, especially if the situation improves as it is to be hoped it will.
—A telegram has been received announcing the capture by the London police of Armadale, the accomplice of Danby, the forger on the British Bank. It is to be hoped that the greater rascal is not far off.

A London telegram states that it is believed that a new general arbitration treaty will soon be concluded with the United States...

Telegrams from Hawaii announce that the agitation of the Japanese against the United States has broken out again with renewed vigour.

Did you hear what Wimp-ton's little boy said when they showed him the twins? «No; what was it?» He said—«There! Mamma's been gettin' bargains again.»

In the current number of the National Review, the headmaster of Dulwich school tells an excellent story illustrative of the «worship of athletics.»

A Correspondent at Manchester reports that the joint Committee of the Employers Association in the Cotton Trade met yesterday, and having received a sufficient amount of support...

The supply of electricity to houses in general has led to the introduction of an electric sewing machine. No troublesome battery is required to work it...

A Naples telegram states that Vesuvius is in very active eruption, and the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood are seriously alarmed...

The authorities of San Domingo have ordered the arrest of Mr. Arthur Tweedy, British Consul there, on a charge of obtaining \$6000 by fraudulent means.

Today, if we mistake not is the date for which some wiseacre prophesied the end of the world through collision with a stray comet. What may really be expected, we believe, is a display of shooting stars...

LONDON NOTES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Reports from Maidstone as to the epidemic of typhoid continue to be of an unsatisfactory character. Yesterday 33 cases were notified...

Last night at a mass meeting held at Poplar the London Boiler-makers definitely decided to come out on Friday, and to remain out until the Eight Hour Day is reconceded.

Some sensation was caused at the Free Labour Congress yesterday by an announcement made by the president that information had been received, which was regarded as reliable...

J. MUDD & CO. Coal Importers—Ship Brokers Barraca del Plata, Calle Piedras, esquina Guarani

MANN, GEORGE & CO. Coal Contractors and Colliery Proprietors, London and Cardiff.

A large stock of Best Cardiff Steam and House Coal always on hand. Special practical attention given to the bunkering of Steamers, day and night.

As a result of their conference at Birmingham yesterday the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants agreed upon a national programme of demands to be made upon the various railway companies...

At the Lambeth Police Court an insurance agent, named Henry Pageit, was charged with stealing money belonging to the South Metropolitan Gas Company...

Table with columns: STOCK EXCHANGE, London, Paris, Antwerp, Germany, N. York, Italy, Spain, Brazil, B. Aires, Discount

Table with columns: BUSINESS NOTES, The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$15905 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service...

Table with columns: LONDON NOTES, Reports from Maidstone as to the epidemic of typhoid continue to be of an unsatisfactory character...

Table with columns: BUSINESS NOTES, Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 277.20 and closed at 277.20.

Table with columns: AMUSEMENTS, Solis Theatre, Saturday, Nov. 13. Don Juan Tenorio.

Oriental & Platense Telegraph Co. Calle 25 de Mayo, Corner of Zabala, opposite English Bank

«Norton» Line of Steamers. Regular line of steamers between London, Antwerp, New York, Brazil and the River Plate.

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

THE Buchanan Blend Scotch Whisky. HOUSE OF LORDS. Refreshment Department, May 14th, 1896.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Refreshment Department, 13th Dec. 1896. Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., 20 Bucklebury, E. C.

Montevideo Athletic Sports. President—Edward Thornton Esq. Chairman—W. Galwey Esq.

The Entertainment Society. SEASON 1897. A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, to be followed by a DANCE...

AMUSEMENTS. Solis Theatre. Saturday, Nov. 13. Don Juan Tenorio.

AMUSEMENTS. Solis Theatre. Saturday, Nov. 13. Don Juan Tenorio.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co. FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso.

Iberia. Captain: R. Fletcher. 19th November, 1897. For Rio Janeiro, Saint Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Orellana. Captain: R. Archer. 14th November, 1897. For Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Oropesa. Captain: H. W. Hayes. 27th November, 1897. For Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Liguria. Captain: A. J. Cooper. 12th December, 1897. For Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD. STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF COAL DEPOTS. MONTEVIDEO, LA PLATA, BUENOS AIRES.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. The steamer "WITTEKIND" will sail on the 25th November for SOUTHAMPTON.

Mensagerias Fluviales DEL PLATA. Carrera del Plata y Uruguay. Desde esta fecha y hasta nuevo aviso los vapores de esta Empresa tendran el siguiente itinerario.

Rimutaka. Captain: H. E. Greenstreet. Will sail on or about 15th Dec., 1897. For Tenerife, Plymouth and London.

Alberto F. Müller. Solis 59 to 65, Corner of Carrito. Importer of Natural Mineral Waters, Harzer Sauerbrunnen Grahof, Guinness's Extra Stout...

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ANDRES LLOBET. Civil Engineer, Asoc. M. Inst. C. E. Florida 120

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DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888

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The New Partner.

(A SHORT STORY)

(Continued)

They both pretended to be watching the game with absorbing interest for some minutes, as the demon broke up the long partnership, and sent two other batsmen back in quick succession. Then Dr. Benfield said, in a low tone:

"And so you don't remember me at all?"

"I remember you perfectly well, I thought perhaps you had forgotten — or wished to forget — me." Her voice was a little lower than his own.

"I forget you?" The words were simple, but the intensity and meaning was unmistakable. "I wanted to ask you a question then, Doris, but I called and found you were gone, and there was no word left for me."

"I thought you knew I was going, and — you didn't care."

Tragedies are often trivial. The previous Christmas, Doris, while staying with an aunt in Kensington, had met Henry Benfield, and at first by chance, and afterwards by well-arranged coincidence, they had enjoyed a good deal of one another's society. Benfield, although he was fully qualified, and excellently qualified too, hesitated in asking Doris to become his wife until he was settled in a practice. Doris thought he cared for her, but felt wounded that he never said so. She was sure he was not a trifler, and yet he let her go and did not speak. Benfield came to make his declaration, being unable to restrain himself any longer, and she had returned to her Devonshire home, and had left no token or message for him.

Such was the explanation that a very few words told them. Their secrets were no longer hid, and Benfield, with a happy smile, whispered: "But it's all well that ends well, dearest."

Doris gave a little shiver, and said with almost a sob:

"But don't you know?"

"Know what, my Doris?" asked Benfield, trying to be reassuring.

"I am engaged to Edward Knighton."

There was a painful pause. Benfield said slowly:

"I thought it was one of your sisters."

Then a great shout startled them, and they became aware that the last M. C. C. wicket had fallen for a total of a hundred and eighty-seven runs, and looking up they saw the rest of their party walking towards them.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked Knighton of his fiancée.

"Oh, it's terrible!" and she shuddered, still in a dream.

"Terrible — what do you mean?"

"I mean — oh, it's a terrible lot of runs for our side to get," said Doris, making an effort to smile as she jumped up from her seat.

"Yes," chimed in the curate, "but the fielding was very loose."

"Why, when I was at Harrow —"

the rest of his remark was lost to all except Constance.

At the end of the day's play Selcott were still sixty runs behind, and had only one wicket to fall so it looked as though the morrow would see a defeat inflicted on the home team. The Eaton party returned to the Rectory in the cool of the evening. Knighton found Doris again very silent, but he thought she was tired. Egleby made great friends with the young doctor, and as it did not require much mental effort to fill in the few pauses in her stream of conversation, she found him a most satisfactory companion.

CHAPTER III.

"But, Henry, I can't. He will be miserable if I do."

"And you will be miserable if you don't, and I — I suppose a poor brute like me doesn't matter much."

And he laughed a savage laugh.

"I promised him."

"My darling, you promised him what wasn't your own! You've told me so! You promised your heart, and it was mine, and I want it!"

Benfield tried to draw her towards him, but she would not permit it. It was several days after the Selcott cricket match, and they had seen nothing of one another until this afternoon when the doctor had called at the Rectory, and finding no one in the house, had been taken by the servant into the garden, where he was told Miss Levinson was. He had searched for her for some minutes on the lawn and beneath the shady trees, and then strolling down to the river Tib, a pretty winding stream that for a considerable distance marked the boundary of the Rectory grounds, he had found her in one of the pretty summer-houses that nestled on its green banks, apparently lost in silent, dreamy contemplation of the sparkling waters.

At her invitation he had seated himself near her, and then with little preface had burst into the subject that was burning his heart and brain. He besought her to think of her own happiness and of his; to break off this engagement that would mean misery to all concerned, Doris had wavered, but she had not yielded.

"You do not love him. Oh Doris, will your hand bring him so much happiness if your heart does not go to it?"

"I like him very much, and I promised," faltered Doris.

Poor girl, she did not understand that an engagement was like an easy

glove to be put on and off at the wish of the wearer! She was, after all, only an unsophisticated child of the country, who, thinking her influence was going to lead a friend in the paths of rectitude, had promised to be his wife, and now she seemed to think that the promise must be kept! And yet people talk of the advance of education!

(To be concluded in our next.)

Alfred B. Hill, L. D. S.

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VICTORIA HALL FUND

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

Table listing names and donation amounts for the Victoria Hall Fund. Includes names like Richard Haynes, John Shaw, W. D. Evans, etc., with amounts ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00.

Donations received by the Trustees of the Victoria Hall Fund

Table listing names and donation amounts for the Trustees of the Victoria Hall Fund. Includes names like Edward Thornton, H. Esmond, T. B. Morton, etc., with amounts ranging from \$20.00 to \$50.00.

In addition to the above, there are about EIGHTY regular monthly Subscribers to the Fund, which now amounts to about \$2,000.

Further Donations and Subscriptions in aid of the Fund are respectfully solicited, and may be sent to any of the following gentlemen who from the COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES.

Table listing names of trustees and their addresses. Includes Edward Thornton, E. M. Byrne, Frank Henderson, etc.

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Prices Current

EXPORTS

(Aug 3.)

Table listing various export goods and their prices. Includes items like Barley, Hides, Sheepskins, etc., with prices in dollars and cents.

EXPORTATION DUTIES

From October 4, 1897.

Table listing export duties for various goods. Includes items like Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, etc., with duty rates.

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