

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

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

J. O'DONOGHUE, Surgeon-Dentist. Corresponding Member of the Odontological Society of London. Member of the British Dental Association, etc. Office hours from 10 to 5. Calle 25 de Mayo 256.

DR. MACARTNEY, AMERICAN DENTIST.—Ex-director and lecturer of the Dental Course in the University of Santiago, Chile. Consultations 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.—262, Calle 18 de Julio (corner of Quagay).

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NEW AMERICAN RESTAURANT. D. Crovara, proprietor. Breakfasts and dinners a la carte or in pension. English cooking. Moderate prices. Close to the port. Calle 25 de Agosto 77, 79 and 81, corner of Colon.

ALBERTO SANSON, Painter and Decorator. Speciality in paper hanging, gilding, and interior decoration in all styles. Workshops, Calle Ituzaingo No. 280.

Take **DEWAR'S Whiskey** with your meals, it is more healthy than wine and cheaper, and don't you forget it.

GAELIC WHISKY
«THE OLD SMUGGLER.»
The Very Best Imported.
Sole Agents, **F. L. Humphreys & Co.** Piedras 108.

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

The Montevideo Times

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(including delivery or postage)
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Advertisements
Professional and Business Cards, four lines double column, per month 5.00 gold.
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Ditto, ditto, 15 days - 1.50 ..
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Agent in Buenos Aires, Mr. M. J. Byrne, office No. 24, Calle San Martín 145, Buenos Aires, where orders for subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

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

Sole Proprietor and Editor.
W. H. BENTON.

Notices.
Advertisers are respectfully informed that all "transitory" 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 advertiser is so 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, APRIL 27, 1898.

THE «ACCORD» AND THE PARTIES.

The «electoral accord» so much desired by the country for reasons unnecessary to recapitulate now, having been definitely arranged, it may not be amiss to examine for a moment the conditions in which and under which it was made.

Passing over the first failure, the predominant note in the negotiations was the difference in the attitude of the three political parties concerned. The nationalists and the constitutionalists entered into the negotiations with a genuinely patriotic spirit of self-abnegation which was highly honorable to both, and showed that with them the general interests of the country predominated over those of the party. They both made appreciable and considerable sacrifices, recognizing, as it was their duty to recognize, that it was only by means of some sacrifice of party interests that it was possible to attain the general end in view. This was especially the case with the nationalists, who not only consented readily to vote for a President chosen from the ranks of their political adversaries, but also accepted a parliamentary representation very much less than they might have justly claimed. Such an attitude entitles them to the respect and gratitude of the country, and is sufficiently rare to deserve honorable mention. They have shown, and not for the first time in their history, that they were Uruguayans first and partisans afterwards.

Unfortunately it is not in our power to pay the same compliment to the «colorados», whose attitude throughout the negotiations was both greedy and imperious. So far from assuming the humble and conciliatory attitude appropriate to a party that still has to expiate before the country a generation of bad and disastrous governments, they rather assumed the attitude of victors dictating terms to a people conquered by force of arms. They flung down their absolute formula with a «Take it or leave it», and from that they would hear of no departure. That the interests of the country demanded the «accord» was little or nothing to them, the one point they kept in view was the interest of the party. They were «colorados» first and Uruguayans afterwards. If the other parties had met them in the same intransigent spirit, instead of the accord having been accomplished, the country would more likely be today preparing for a return to civil war. A party which shows such an attitude at such a crisis, has but poor claims to the respect and confidence of the country.

Even at the last moment, when the difference was reduced to a paltry two seats, the «colorados» would not give way. Even so small a concession as this proved too great for them, and, as usual, it was their adversaries who had to give way. Such an attitude is incomprehensible in a party that is now pretending to undertake the political regeneration both of itself and of the country. We think that the «colorados» party is lamentably mistaken if it imagines that the large majority of the country cares one cent whether it has two or ten or twenty seats more or less in the Assembly. What the country wants just now is a respite from political agitations and an Assembly of honorable and

capable men who will assist in the work of regeneration and leave party quarrels and party interests in the background for a while. The majority of such a Chamber might call themselves «colorados» or «blancos»; that is a matter of entirely secondary importance compared to the policy it has to follow; and the work of regeneration might be undertaken by one party quite as well as by the other and perhaps even better by the nationalists than by the «colorados» remembering that it is the latter who have been the sinners.

As arranged in the «accord» the seats in the future Chambers have been distributed in the following proportion: «colorados» 58; nationalists 24, of which 6 are in the Senate; and constitutionalists 6. This gives the «colorados» a majority of two to one in the Senate and of nearly three to one in the popular Chamber.

No impartial observer can grant for a moment that so large a majority corresponds either to the political feeling of the country, or to the merits of the «colorado» party as a governing power. The assertion that the «colorados» constitute the political majority of the country is one which has never yet been put to the test of an honest election. We have the right to doubt that, if a plebiscite of the country were taken, the «colorados» would have a majority at all, and in any case it would certainly not be such a large one. By what right, then, have they insisted on so large a majority in the future Chambers? We do not know. The documents relative to the «accords» solely refer to «political reasons», the precise nature of which has not been made public. As they were certainly not reasons of public interest, they can only have been reasons of party interest—and thus we find perfectly justified our statement that the «colorados» place their own interests before those of the country. They have been doing this for a whole generation, we know with what results to the country, and they cannot abandon the habit even at the present moment of wholesome reaction. They cannot realize that the «colorado» party is merely a political party like any other, in a minority relative to the entirety of the Republic, and that even if it disappeared to-morrow, the Republic would still survive and live and prosper. There is no political error more dangerous than to believe that the interests of a country are bound up in those of a party, or in the continued predominance of one party over another. Such an idea is militarism, not republicanism nor democracy. Yet this error has been constantly entertained by the «colorado» party, and is still held by some of its members as shown in the letters published by Dr. Angel Floro Costa and General Carabulla attacking the «accord» in spite of the undue advantages it gives their party.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, APRIL 27, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CONFLICT.

(Rio News, April 12.)
Aside from the mutual insult and noisy declamations of the war parties on both sides, there are causes in the present dispute between the United States and Spain which deserve thoughtful consideration. In the event of war, however, as it is, so often asserted, that the fault is wholly on the side of the Americans? Most certainly not! While we most sincerely deprecate this war, and while we believe that the dispute could be settled without an appeal to arms, it must at the same time be said that there are causes for popular indignation and resentment against Spain which it will be very difficult to ignore. We know full well what Spanish rule on this continent has been. It has everywhere been stained by cruelty, rapine and bloodshed, and it has in every case been broken by exhausting wars. Cuba is now going through the same terrible experiences from which all these Spanish American countries have suffered. Twenty years ago there was war, and with it a record of ten years of cruelty, rapine and bad faith. The Cubans are determined to free themselves from the crushing tyranny of corrupt officials and an alien soldiery. If they fail now, ten years hence they will try again. Thousand of these revolutionists have been driven to the United States for an asylum against Spanish tyranny, and with them have gone the story of their wrongs. When a revolution breaks out, they are eager to help, and so are their American friends. And then the American government is obliged to police the coasts with deputy marshals, and the sea with naval vessels to stop the shipment of guns, cartridges and volunteers to Cuba. It is a repugnant as well as a thankless task, for every American feels in his heart that the Cuban ought to be free from so harsh a rule, and that his exiled brother ought to be permitted to help him win his liberty. Then there is the American investments in Cuba—all prejudiced, or ruined by these recurring revolutions; and, above all, the consciousness that the United States is called upon every few years to spend millions to do police duty to protect a corrupt and despotic government in Cuba. All this rankles and irritates, and it is not all matter for surprise that America should suddenly resolve to put an end to it. There are but few who advocate annexation; the sole object of the many is to end a situation which has become intolerable. In view of what the great nations of Europe have done in Africa and Asia, and are now plotting to do in China, it ill becomes them to say that the United States is doing wrong. There is no «balance of power» on this side of the Atlantic to be consulted before determining whether a nation is to protect the oppressed, or aid the oppressor. Fortunately we can give practical effect to our sympathies and follow the dictates of our consciences without first consulting the political schemes of dynasties and ambitious rulers. Before condemning Americans for interfering in Cuba, to stop the savage warfare ranging there, the civilized world would do well to inquire if no blame attaches to Spain for all the wrongs and sufferings imposed upon that unfortunate island throughout its whole history.

There was nothing of general interest in the discussion. Daily sittings will now be held until the discussion is concluded.

There is very little to report from the political world. The Government is occupied with the Port Question and other matters of public interest, amongst which, according to the *Nación*, is the railway extension from Nice Perez to Cerro Largo.

The Government has issued two important and necessary Decrees relative to the preservation of neutrality in the present war. The first orders the police to prohibit all open manifestations or street cries of a partisan nature or hostile to either of the nations concerned, though meetings within closed doors are not prohibited. The second forbids the presence of Chiefs and Officers of the national army at meetings organized by foreign residents in favor of one or other of the belligerents. We also understand that the Government has forbidden the proposed formation of a battalion by General Fortunato Flores in favor of Spain, except he first obtains his entire discharge from the Army. The propriety of this is obvious, if the Government wishes to maintain friendly relations with both powers.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CONFLICT.

(Rio News, April 12.)
There is still no news of any engagement, the belligerent fleets not yet having met each other. The forts at Havana and Matanzas continue to fire at the U. S. vessels when in sight, but the latter keep out of range, maintaining a pacific blockade. According to one telegram orders have been given to the U. S. squadron to commence the bombardment of Havana to-morrow, but this requires confirmation. In any case the bombardment will probably be confined to the ports and not extend to the city.

On Monday President McKinley applied to the Congress to make a formal declaration of war against Spain. This was immediately voted unanimously by both Houses, and the declaration was signed the same afternoon. All Spanish vessels captured previous to the declaration will be returned. The Senate has also voted a credit of eight million dollars for increase of the navy both in ships and men. It is said that the U. S. has purchased from Germany the large and rapid steamers «Furst von Bismarck» and «Hamburg.» This, like the alleged acquisition of Austrian vessels by Spain, requires confirmation.

The Governments of Canada and Italy and the Vatican have issued notices of strict neutrality. The French Government is also taking steps to check the strong agitation in favor of Spain in French territory and which is attributed to Spanish agitators. According to an Athens telegram 500 Cretans have presented themselves as volunteers to the U. S. Consul there; public opinion in Greece is strongly in favor of the U. S. States, and the press advocate the sending of the Greek fleet to help America. (Would it get past the Straits of Gibraltar?) Portugal, which has had another sharp note if not an ultimatum from the U. S. States, has intimated to Spain that the Spanish squadron must leave Cape Verde within 48 hours. According to one telegram the Spanish squadron has already sailed, with sealed orders. A rumor that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had received orders to return to Spain is denied from Madrid.

According to a Washington telegram which may be regarded as doubtful, General Alger and Mr. Long, the U. S. Secretaries of War and Marine are threatening to resign the portfolios unless Mr. McKinley orders the fleet to take the active offensive, instead of the present pacific blockade. A special guard has been placed on duty at the White House at Washington, it being feared some Spaniards may attack it with dynamite! General Miles is conferring with the Cuban Committee to secure the cooperation of the Cuban leaders in an attack on Havana. The sailing of the U. S. squadron from Hong Kong is con-

not altogether to be commended. Children's feet grow so fast that to keep them always properly shod is a matter that requires considerable care and some expenditure. It matters very little to a child's future well-being that at some period of its childhood the sleeves of a jacket have been too short or the skirt of a frock too scant; but the compression of feet in boots too tight or, even worse, too short, may be a cause of torment in future years. Infinitely better are bare feet than clumsy, heavy, ill-shaped boots. In the winter the feet may indeed want some protection from cold and wet, but during a great part of the year children may safely and healthfully go barefooted. Some mothers, by no means of the poorest class are convinced that the comfort and symmetry of the feet in maturer years are largely to be gained by giving them freedom during the time of growth. At a very fashionable marriage some time ago a child bridesmaid was seen silken-robed, but shoeless. Where shoes to fit every stage of growth can easily be obtained, it may seem an excess of care, almost an affectation, to dispense with the conventional foot covering; but if it makes it easier for the wife of a small tradesman—with whom the shoe problem is a difficult one, never solved in a comfortable or hygienic way—to let her children go barefoot it she sees the help to a dukedom enjoying the full ease of his uncramped toes, we should beseech the duchess to take away his shoes. We have no doubt the young hope of his emancipation gladly. And if shoes are undesirable, how much more so are gloves. Except the thick woollen ones for winter warmth, gloves should be banished from a child's wardrobe. How many youngsters «dressed to death», or near it, would echo the complaint of a West Indian negro soldier when for the first time he donned full uniform: «Barracks for de teet bad nuff; barracks for de hands too bad—too bad.»—*Hospital.*

THE WAR.

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firmed, and there is little doubt but that they will attack Manila, which is defended by only one Spanish war vessel of importance, namely the 1st class cruiser «Reina Cristina» of 3500 tons. The taking of Manila would be of great commercial and strategic importance to the United States in the extreme West.

The telegrams contains various items of news from Havana, but their veracity is doubtful, though it seems that General Blanco is still able to communicate with Spain by a cable via Jamaica. Amongst other things it is stated that Captain Milburne of the British ship «Myrtileno» had been condemned to be shot as a spy, but was released when it was proved that he was a British subject. There is said to be a great panic in the city of Havana, all the inhabitants fleeing to the interior.

The Spanish steamer «Miguel Jover», with a cargo worth a million pesetas, has been captured by a U. S. cruiser near New Orleans. The alleged capture by the Spaniards of the U. S. vessel «Shenadoah», daily expected at Liverpool with a cargo of wheat, is not confirmed, and is not believed in Liverpool. The steamer «Montevideo», of the Cia Traslantica Española has been captured by the U. S. S. «Minneapolis.»

No news has transpired yet of the «Oregon» and «Marietta».

Civil Statistics.

According to the Monthly Demographic Bulletin for March, the population of the city in that month was estimated at 250,869, as compared with 249,294 in the previous month. 5886 persons entered the port and 5282 left it, being a gain of 604.

Births, 667.
Males, legitimated..... 278
Females, do..... 291
Males illegitimated..... 43
Females, do..... 55

Marriages, 75.
Men, Uruguayan..... 32
Do, foreigners..... 43
Women, Uruguayan..... 42
Do, foreigners..... 33

Deaths, 309.
Males..... 173
Females..... 136
Uruguayan..... 205
Foreigners..... 104

SUNDRIES.

—Outside the war, which monopolises the attention both of our contemporaries and of the telegraphic services, there is a complete dearth of news.

—A mysterious crime was perpetrated on Monday evening, in Calle Arenal Grande. Two brothers named Ernesto and Hipólito Quilgotta and a friend were walking up and down the street, where they reside, when they were suddenly pushed off the pavement and assaulted by two strange young men, one of whom took out a revolver and fired twice at Ernesto, one of the shots wounding him in the thigh and the other in the jaw, both wounds being severe. They then took to flight and some hours later were captured by the police, when the assailant was identified as Manuel Viale and his companion as José Leira, both quite young men. The victim is only 18, and no reason beyond sheer rowdiness can be assigned for this criminal attack, his assailants being entire strangers to him.

—There will be the usual performances at the Cibils Theatre this evening and at the Oceanic Circus, the latter being for the benefit of the very clever young acrobat and rider Mr. Angel Holmer. The Passion Play at the Solís Theatre will be produced tomorrow evening. This production had a run of 52 nights in Buenos Aires.

—A new issue of postage and revenue stamps has just been made by the New Zealand Government. A series of beautiful designs has been adopted intended to represent some of the most striking landscapes in the colony, and also some of the birds and vegetation. The stamps have been executed by Messrs. Waterlow and engraved by a steel process in the finest style of art. The blue 2 1/2d. one, gives a representation of the principal part of the great Alpine Lake Wakatipu, in the southern island, with the snow-clad height of Mount Erushaw, of 10,000 feet towering in the background. The halfpenny stamp for newspapers shows Mount Cook or Aorangi, the highest mountain in the Colony—12,345 feet. A new view of the same mountain is found in the large 6s. stamp. The 1d. stamp bears an exceedingly beautiful scene, a view across Lake Taupo, the large central lake of the north island, with the great active volcano, Ngauruhoe and Tongariro, rising from its shores. The 2d and 2s. stamps bear scenes from sounds and fiords of the south western coast of the south island, and the 2s., which is

THIS SPACE TO LET

INVESTED FUNDS \$9,000,000. ANNUAL INCOME £2,750,000.



Largest Fire Office in the World.

The undersigned is 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.

Agent, **Edward Cooper**
Calle Zabala 53, esq. Calle Piedras

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros

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N. GODDARD Y CIA.

53 CALLE SOLIS 53 ALTOS)
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COMPANIA
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
SEGUROS MARITIMOS Y FLUVIALES
Compañía British & Foreign

English Drug Store.

(BOTICA INGLESA HUTCHINSON.)

W. F. ADAMS, FAMILY DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Large assortment of English, American and French Patent Medicines & Perfumery.

MAYPOLE SOAP for dyeing clothes.—Robinson's Ointment (patent lever lid) 1/6.—Edwards's Eucalypti (Hair Tonic).—Gadbury's Cocoa.—Scrub's Cloudy Ammonia (for the bath).—Quaker Oats.—Souchong Tea, 1st quality.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO, Nos. 301 & 303.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.
Saints Toribio and Peter Arnanogel
—St. J. Godn Spring born, 1530.—117 days past, 243 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Council of State sat on Monday, and made further progress with the discussion in detail of the amended Law of Civic Register.

Bare Feet.

Visitors to Scotland used to be horrified to see so many children running about barefooted. Bare feet are less common now than they were a generation ago, and perhaps the change, while showing a growing prosperity in the nation,

GAS

HOW IS THE MOMENT TO MAKE A TRIAL OF THE GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED BY THE USE OF GAS BOILING BURNERS

GRATIS

AT THE MONTEVIDEO GAS COMP. L.T.D. Calle 25 de Mayo 334, 338 & 342

green, is perhaps the most beautiful of the series. The 4d. and 9d. stamps show the pink and white terraces of the volcanic regions which were destroyed in 1885.

Spain may be exhausted by her struggle with the Cubans, and her finances may be in serious disorder, but the Spanish people can still find plenty of money for their amusements, and particularly for the amusement of bull-fighting.

LONDON NOTES

TUESDAY, MARCH 29. The House of Lords sat for twenty minutes yesterday. The Duke of Devonshire explained that it was hoped the House might adjourn from Friday, over Easter, until the 21st of next month.

Interest in the House of Commons centred in the questions addressed to Ministers on events in the Far East. Mr. Curzon announced that papers on the subject were being prepared, and would be laid on the table as soon as possible.

A telegram had, he admitted, been received from Peking stating that the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Port Arthur had been signed the previous day.

Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett gave notice of a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the Government to secure a fortified naval base in the Gulf of Pechili, and to secure that the Valley of the Yangtze Kiang and the West River shall be placed within the sphere of British influence.

After hearing the Recorder's charge, the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday returned a true bill in the charges brought against Mrs. Nicholls with respect to the alleged ill-treatment of her servant, Jane Popejoy.

Upon his own confession a young seaman named Wheeler was charged at the Bow-street Police court yesterday with the murder of a woman named Fullwiler. Accused declared that he met the woman, whom he had known casually, quarrelled with her about money she had stolen from him, and threw her over Hungerford Bridge into the river. He was remanded.

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.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1900. The Next Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at 15TH NOVEMBER 1900 and all who assure under the Profit Scheme during the current year will be entitled to claim for Bonus on that occasion.

SIX MILLIONS STERLING

B. LORENZO HILL

161, CALLE ITUZAINGO. SOLE AGENT FOR THE URUGUAY REPUBLIC.

Business Notes. The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$29363 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$3588 on account of the 5% Loan service.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE. Montevideo, April 26, 1898. Except for some movement in Consolidated, business to-day was quiet. Prices were very firm throughout the day and seem shaping for a recovery.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS. Montevideo, April 26, 1898. Str. Eolo from B. Aires, 112 pas.

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

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

Norton Line of Steamers

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo MANITOBA, for New York.—April 25.

PRINCE LINE.

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

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS

DOCTOR—Required for Conchillos, Department of Colonia, a qualified doctor to attend Staff and Workmen employed in Quarries, etc.

AMUSEMENTS

Cibils Theatre

SR. COLOMBINO, the great transformation artist and impersonator. Rival of Fragoli. Supported by Italian Dramatic Company of G. Modena.

CIRCO OCEANICO

EX-POLITEAMA, CORNER OF COLO-NIA AND AVENIDA LA PAZ. Manager, Mr. Charles Holmers.

ENGLISH CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the English Club will be held on Thursday evening, May 5, at 8.30 p.m.

I. O. G. T.

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

LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening, May 3rd, 1898, BISHOP WARREN will deliver his lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calle Treinta y Tres 264, on

GRAN CERVECERIA

BEER SALOON AND RESTAURANT. AVENIDA DE LA PAZ. Nos. 408 to 412, Plaza Libertad 6 and 7, Calle Colonia.

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

FOR EUROPE Orcana Captain: F. E. Kite 6th May, 1898

FOR THE PACIFIC Iberia Captain: R. Fletcher 1st May, 1898

FOR EUROPE Orissa (TWIN SCREW) Captain: A. Hamilton 20th May, 1898

FOR THE PACIFIC Iberia Captain: H. W. Hayes 3rd June, 1898

FOR EUROPE Orellana Captain: J. Richards 29th May, 1898

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF COAL DEPOTS MONTEVIDEO, LA PLATA, BUENOS AIRES, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent C. V.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The splendid steamer "WITTEKIND" Will sail on the 12th May, 1898, for SOUTHAMPTON.

Navigacion al Este

Empresa: LUSSICH EL VAPOR NACIONAL TABARE Este vapor hará un viaje semanal para Maldonado y La Paloma.

Rimutaka

Captain: H. E. Greenstreet Will sail on or about 5th May, 1898, For Rio Janeiro, Tenerife, Plymouth and London.

Kaikoura

Will sail on or about 29th June, 1898, Great Reduction in First Class Fare to PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

Alberto F. Müller.

Solis 59 to 65, Corner of Cerrito IMPORTER OF Natural Mineral Waters, Harzer Saerbrunnen Granhof.

SATURNO

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The Ring of Tarsel.

(A SHORT STORY)

'Poor, proud, and Papihers,' was the usual answer given by the Burndale folk when asked about the Tarsels of Tarsel Tower...

Poor the Tarsels had not always been. Local history is full of their exploits as one of the leading Burndale 'grains,' or clans, the 'bedesmen,' or chiefs, of each of which could bring five hundred stalwart, well-armed and well-mounted men to take the field against Scott, or Kerr, or Rutherford...

Roman Catholics the Tarsels had always been, through all vicissitudes of fortune and roughness of times, and you may still see over the doorway of the principal bedroom in the Tower, the entrance to a 'Prieat's Hole,' around which linger stories enough to make up a very respectable sized romance.

Very rarely did any excitement break the monotony of life at Tarsel Tower; at any rate, none for a long time so great as that occasioned by the receipt, one morning in the month of October, 1895, of a letter from Gerard, the only son, an Art student in the south—that is, at York. It was as follows:

'MY DEAR FATHER,— 'Great and glorious news! Charlie Carter and I have received a splendid commission from the great London publishing house of Robinson and Company. We sent them some sketches on spec., and they wrote back, after a long time, when we had given up all hope, asking us to execute a series of characters and scenery sketches along the Riviera, from Fréjus, in France, to Genoa. All expenses paid and a hundred pounds each. So Charlie and I accepted bang off; and as neither you nor Lais have ever been abroad, we're going to invite you both to join us. Charlie, who knows the country and speaks French like a book, says we can get cheap lodgings at a beautiful mountain village near Monte Carlo. Fancy, Monte Carlo! We propose to start this day week, as the sketches have to be elaborated and in London in time for the spring publishing season. You and Lais can go straight to the village, about which, and how to get there, Charlie will come down and tell you. Don't object, my dear old father; it will be such a treat as none of us ever had in our lives.

'Your affectionate Son, 'GERARD TARSEL.'

Old Tarsel grumbled. He was the kindest hearted of men, but he would have grumbled if he had been left a fortune, partly from habit, and partly because the hedgesmen of the grain before him had always grumbled, and in consequence were constantly busy.

But Lais, a bright-faced, bright-haired lass of eighteen, danced and sang with joy, and at once set about scraping together her poor littleinery.

So after a variety of adventures and mishaps, such as are by no means reserved for verdant and inexperienced travellers, behold the little party established in a quaint, vine-shaded cottage in the mountain village of Roquebrune, which as everybody knows, nestles amongst the crags about half-way between Monte Carlo and Mentone.

Necessarily, Mr. Charles Carter was thrown much in the society of the pretty Lais, with the not at all unnatural result that his susceptible Cockney heart was set aflame with love for her within a very few days, and he was quite downcast when, the settling process having been completed, the command of duty called him away to Fréjus to commence his work.

But in three weeks the artists returned, and the 'reunion' at Roquebrune, was, to the little party, one of those unclouded periods of life which ever stand out amongst the happiest memories of the past. The novelty of the surroundings—and all who know the Burndale country and the Riviera will agree that the contrast is pretty strong—of the conditions of existence, the delicious climate, kept one and all in constant active occupation. Ninian Tarsel, it is true, did not think that the rugged, yellow peaks, the sombre olive gardens, and the dainty air compared favourably with the sweet, open, heather-scented, wind-swept solitudes of his native fells, but that they held some charm for him was evident from his tramping about for long hours of every day with a vigour and elasticity which would have put many a younger man to shame.

Charlie Carter, a stalwart, athletic young fellow, fresh from a big public school and the 'Varsity, yielded nothing as a crag-man to his Northumbrian friend, and as Lais had been hardly brought up, the three spent long afternoons together

in a land of charms absolutely unknown to the pallid loafers about the Casino, and the poor invalids of Mentone, and it became very clear to Gerard that on some occasions he was one too many, as Lais wanted, or pretended to want, assistance on some of the limestone heights, and liked to linger and enjoy the mountain views at spots where only two could stand conveniently, and so forth.

(To be continued.)

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THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1888

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