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MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1898.

## No. 2800.

# VOL. XIX. The Montevideo Times PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS A LFRED B. HILL, L.D.S., AMERICAN DENTIST, Licentiate in Dental Including delivery or parage: Mesievidee, Urugoay and Argentins Re-public per manth \$ 1.50 gold Mureys and Chiled Staise . 3.00 gold Do. do. one year in sdvance . 44.4 0 Single number . . . 6 each. Back annher . . . 10 each. Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Calle Camaras No. 165. Montevideo.-Consultations 8 a. m. to O'DONOGHUE, Surgeon-Dentist. Corresponding Member of the Odontological Society of London. Member of the British Dental Association, etc. Office hours from 9 to 5. Calle 25 de Mayo 255. She Page 4 Single copies of the paper on sale daily at the Libraris Europie" Galle Hommings 161, also at the incos of the paper. 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 Quegasy.) Advertisements TOHN ADAMS, Architect and Contractor. Plans and estimates for buildings on application. All classes of repairs undertaken and executed at moderate prices. Sours 57. Telephone Uruguayo 218. By Special Appointment. Official Photo-grapher to the Government.--Calle Bincon 176. Montevideo. I. FITZPATRICK. HIGHEST CLASS OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Style and finish. All the latest novelties of the United States.-Chute and Brooks, Calle 25 de Mayo Num 300. WHISKY DAWSON FINEST OLD SCOTCH BRANDS -"Perfection», "Special," "Extra Special." Agent: J. A. Easton, Calle Juncal 118 NEW AMERICAN RESTAURANT. D. Crovara, proprietor. Break fasts and dinners d la carle or in pension. English cook-ing. Moderate prices, Tlose to the port. Oalle 25 de Agosto 77, 79 and 81, corner of Colon. GAELIC WHISKY Sole Agents, F. L. Humpbreys & Co. Piedras 108. ANDRES LLOBET. Civil Engineer, Assoc. M. Inst C. E. Itozaingó 1904. HOW TO GET STRONG and How to Stay so, by W. Blaikie. Inustrated, 1 vol. cloth, \$1.60.—«Strength, How to Get Strong and Keep Strong,» by R. A. Proctor, 1 vol. cloth, 60 cents.—«Sentimental Tommie» and «The Livle Minister, by J. M. Barrie, 80 cents .- . Yule Logs > edited by G. A. Henty, \$1 .- . The Deemsters by Hall Caine, etc. At JACOBSEN'S BOOKSTORE, ILUZAIOGÓ 141. LA GIRALDA (marca registrads) Calle 18 de Julio 7 y 9. Gran establecimiento de vinos, licores, cató. Exposición permanente de cigarros habanos de las mejores marcas, Extensivos importadores de los artículos siguientes: cigarros habanos Partague y Cia. (marca registrada.) Vino Tonico San Rafael. Jerez Amantillado «Colón» M. S. Ronate. Graxminitos «La GIRALDA.» Soto Hermosilla y Cia. – Sucursal Calle 25 de Mayo 218, frente al Banco Francés. **RESERVED FOR THE** LANCASHIRE LONDON & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY: NEW ZEALAND

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 9, 1898.

# NEWS OF THE DAY

SUNDAY, OOTOBER 9, 1898 Eighteenth Sunday after. Trinity,--Saints Denys and Gislenus. The Mother-hood of Mary.-82 days past, 83 to the and of the year.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

Friday's sitting in the Council of State was devoted to second discussion of the Law of Elections, spiring. Discussion was again deferred of the Bill for the direct is a simple matter which might be settled in half an hour's discussion, yet it has been kept waiting for some three or four years and is still unaccomplished. Have the legislators some private reasons for avoiding its discussion?

members of the Government are only too familiar, as numbers arrive by almost every post. In fact, the Minister was able to anti-

long ago made a violent attack on claim his notice elsewhere.

to say as President of the Senate whose privilege and duty it is to as-sume the Presidency in case of the death, resignation or incapacity of the real President. This fact is not altered or affected by his having held the post through an extraordinary period during which the consitution was temporarily suspended for the reconstruction of the Re-public. In effect, it may be said public. In effect, it may be said that the constitutional regime which was broken off on Feb-ruary 15 of the present year, will be resumed on February 15 next year, and Sr. Cuestas will then resume his character as constitutional substitute for the Breadert until a care Desident President, until a new President is elected on March 1st. This character, in fact has never been suspended, for the suspension only affected the Legislative, not the Executive Power. We do not see that any other view can be taken of the question, except by those interested in seeing the political sit uation reversed The matter may easily be put in another way Sr. Cuestas has been declared Provisional President until the public powers are recons-tituted. Well, the reconstitution of

tituted. Well, the reconstitution of those Powers is not complete until the election of a consti-tutional President, which has to take place on March 1st, not on February 15, the day of the meeting of the Chambers. Sr. Cuestas is therefore justified in retain-ing his post until March 1st. Official notice is issued that pay-

ment in cash of the local obliga tions for September will commerce on to morrow (Monday) The un-justified clamor over the suspension of the issue of Treasury Certi ficates has already ceased, and administrative employees will again taste the pleasure of receiving their salaries in cash in full, instead of in paper values depreciated to 25 or 30 % by a speculative market. We do not think it is necessary to ask which system they prefer. The sittings of the Colorado Convention came to an end on

Friday evening. The chief business done was the proclamation of the General Directive Committee of the General Directive Committee of the party, which is constituted as fol-lows: --President, F Bauzà; Vice Presidents, A. M. Rodriguez. J. Battle y Ordoñez, J. Campisteguy and F. Capurro; Treasurer, P. Etchegaray; Sec-retaries, L. Varela, J. Blengio Rocca, J. P. Castro, Blas Vidal hijo, G. Otero Mendoza, R. Mora Magarinos, J. B. Schiaffino Magariños, J. B. Schiaffino and M. M. Veira. It was resolved that a banquet should be given to the Department-al delegates. This will take place in the San Felipe Theatre tom )rrow evening.

# THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(Morning Post.) South America, strangely enough, has been neglected by the profess-or of political speculation. It is no

States, together with three Colonial Possessions of European Powers, and it embraces in addition the savage territory of Patagonia in the extreme South, partly owned by and partly in dispute between the two communities which lie nearest to it. The ground is thus all covered -on the map-but the crux of the position lies in the sparseness of the population. In Brazil, which is the largest State, both in area and in population, the 14,000,000 inhabitants are spread over an extent of territory at the rate of about 4.5 persons to the square mile while in the other States it varies from 10 in Ecuador to 2.2 in Argentina. The greatest degree of density-namely 11.7-is found in Uruguay, and this is considerably discounted by more than onefourth of the population being con-centrated in the City of Montevideo Disproportionate urban population is, indeed, the rule all through South America; and this explains sufficiently why the greater part of the country is unknown even to its nominal owners, and why its natural resources are in a large measure undeveloped and unexplored. But enough has been ascertained to justify the inference that the riches of the land are vast and varied, and its geographical features are such as point to enormous possibilities of expansion and prosper-ity. About three fourths of South America lie within the tropics, but the comparative parrowness of the peninsula produces a climate so tempered by trade winds and sea airs as to render it in almost every part suitable for residents of a tem-perate zone. In addition, the river system is such as practically to cover all the country, and as consequence there is a much small-er proportion of desert and un-profit-ble land than in any of the ther continents. The lorests are abundant in extent and diversified in character, the mineral wealth includes gold, silver, and diamonds, the guano deposits are practically inexhaustible, all tropical produce is, of course, a natural staple, while the corn-growing and cattle raising capacities of the country place it among the most valuable regions of the globe. Arising out of these facts two questions suggest themselves. Why is South America so backward in condition, and how long is she likely to continue sof To the first the answer is that it seems mainly a matter of race Just as the Anglo Saxon is the predominating element in North America, so the Spaniard is in the South. Yet the Iberian blood has been largely intermixed, and in its unadulterated form constitutes but an infinitesimal proportion of the population The Indian cross,

ed successfully towards this end during his visit to Berlin last month. The Von der Heydt Reindependent and self - contained script, by which all emigration to Brazil was forbidden has now been substantially repealed. Ger-many is willing that her sons should settle in the Provinces of Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Santa Catarina, provided that «their perfect political independence. is guaranteed. Brazil regards this requirement, not unnaturally, as amounting to a relinquishment of herown sovereign-ty, but it is nevertheless likely enough that some solution will be found for the difficulty, in which case it is expected that the plan adopted would be extended to Switzerland and Austria. Germany aims at securing for her emigrants privileges which they would not obtain in the British

Colonies or the United States, and the concession asked for would raise a serious question of principle. It is not easy to see how the Mon-roe Doctrine would in such a case apply. That famous declaration as serts that the American Continents are «not to be considered as sub jects for future colonisation by any European Power,» but much has occurred since «the era of good feeling, and modern diplomacy finds methods of obtaining concessionsfrom weak Powers without re sorting to the crude policy described by Monroe as «oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny.» In these days we deal in leases and usufructs, but the substantial meaning of these words is not essent ally different from that of the old-lashioned terms cession and conquest. The point is a nice one, but it seems certain to arise some time or other in connection with the inevitable development by colonisation of South America, and the lact that France. Holland, and Great Bri-tain hold territorial possessions on that continent will not tend to simplify the controversy.

### What Boys do for Bieyeles.

The average schoolboy will work his fingers to the bone if he has reason to think that a bicycle will crown his ellorts (says a writer in Chume). By way of experiment, a schoolmaster once promised to give a beautiful machine to the boy who proved himselt most worthy of it, and stipulated that all who entered the competition should work hard for a whole week, at the end of which time they would be required to submit an account of the way they had spent their spare bours. Excitement reigned supreme during the next six days and many a home was turned topsy turvy by zealous competitors for the coveted bike. Every lad chose a which is the prevailing type, does not make for energy, progress, or settled Government, and the abdillerent method of showing his ability, and some of the claims handed in were decidedly original. sence of these things furnishes the One boy built a substantial workshop, but discovered when he had Nor is the Spanich-American sufficiently prolific to people the country which he holds. It is com-«Just your size, master naively; while a third constructed a pretty gingerbread model of the village church, the chances of which were slightly spoilt by the marks of some predatory teeth on the spire. The majority of the lads however, selected scholastic subjects and the most marvellous achevement in this line was that of a fifth-form boy, who, without any previous knowledge of shorthand, tackled an old established stenographic system, and master-ed it so thoroughly that at the end of the week he could write sixty words a minute, and transcribe his notes accurately into the bargain. One musical genius confidently claimed the bicycle because he had learnt the Jew's harp, the tin whistle, and the trombone, and was indignant when the school-master passed him over. The master passed him over. The prize was eventually awarded to an athletic youngster, who with inexhaustible patience and skill, taught thirty persons to swim within the time stipulated. The verdict in favour of the lastnamed feat was practically unanimous, and the disappointed commous, and the disappointed com-petitors, gallantly clushing down their feelings, gave the smiling winner a royal ovation. The young-est boy of an aristocratic but needy family used to feel dread-fully ashamed when his chuma invited him to accompany them on themerales for he hadd'd a binwell their rides, for he hadn't a bicycle of his own, and his father was ut-terly unable to provide him with one Thinking that this state of things one Thinking that this state of things had existed long enough, he oneday resolved to make a bold bid for fortune, and daringly carried his plan into effect. It was the begin-ing of the cricket season, and the boy, having completely hidden his identity by disguising his, features and wearing well fitting but shabby clothes, want day after day to a popular county ground and sold penny packets of sweets to the spectators. There was something in his easy, graceful manner and refined accent which attract-ed general attention to him, and

of sweets costing only a halfpenny. At this rate matters prospered ex-ceedingly with him, and long be-fore the conclusion of the season he had purchased his bieycle and confessed the deception to his par-ents. They ware years again with contessed the deception to his par-ents. They were very angry with him at first, especially when he coolly stated that he had on sever-al occasions sold sweets to his own relatives, but after a time they saw only the smartness of their son's risky plan to raise money, and graciously condoned his violation of the family honour.

### Passengers.

Left by the P. S. N. «Co's «Ore-Ilana» for Liverpool, etc., Oct. 8. --Rev. J. H Smale, Mr. U. Urqu-hart, Mr. Robert White, Mr. C. Gomez. 13 third class. From Buenos Aires, 11 first class, 22 third. The P.S.N. Co's «Orcana» is ex-

pected on Saturday or Sunday next, bringing London dates to about September 24, and will sail on Sunday for the West Coast.

### Holy Trinity Church.

Holy Trinity Unures.
Oct. 9. — XVIII Sunday after Trinity.
8.15 a m. — Holy Communica.
9.45 a.m. Sunday School.
9.45 a.m. Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Matma and Sormon. — Vertie.
11 a.m.—Matma and Sormon. — Vertie.
85. — Psalms, 86, 87. — Te Deum, Dykas.
85. — Anthem, — Kyrie Eleison.
8 p. m. — Evensong and Sermon. —
Psalms, 83 to 90. — Magnifacit, Tours.
Psalms, 83 to 90. — Magnifacit, Tours.
Psalms, 83 to 90. — Magnifacit.
202, 263, 477. — Anthem. —.
Offerings. — Church expenses.

### Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264 raing Service Sunday 11 a. m. ening Service Sunday 7 p. m. d-week Service Thursday 8 p. m. Morning Service Evening Service Mid-week Service Geo. P. How Ird.

### Pastor.

Residence-Calle Rio Negro 290.

### Salvation Army.

Spanish meetings are held at Calle Cerro Larpo 174, corner of Rio Negro, every evening except Tuesday at 8 p.m. Sundays, at 8 s.m. and 8 p.m.

### SUNDRIES.

-The trial on appeal of Juan Antonio Ravecca, for attempt against the life of the late President of the Republic, took place on Friday. Dr. Palomeque made a long and sentimental defence, which, however, failed to impress the jury, for they found Ravec-ca guilty of the attempt, with the extenuating circumstances that he was in a condition bordering on imbecility, and that the revolver was not cocked when he pointed it at the President. The Court accordingly confirmed the original sentence of three years' imprisonment.

-We learn that the United States Government is likely to purchase all the Sanarelli anti-yellow fever serum at present existing in Montevidgo.

-The Sigly states, but without

MONTEVIDEO

ists conspiracy made to the Minister of War, as referred to in our last, do not seem to have been

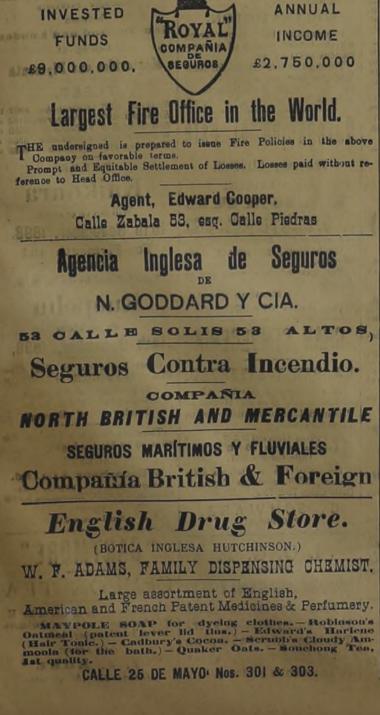
cipate their contents. The denoun-cer was Col Lerena, who not

The denunciations of «collectiv-

of a very formidable character, merely consisting of two or three anonymous letters of a description with which, it is said, the authorities and

doubt true that he has plenty to

nothing of special interest trandelivery of registered letters. This



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W. F. ADAMS, FAMILY DISPENSING CHEMIST.

ex-general Estevan in the colums of the Dia Power, Discussion is reviving of the question whether the provisional presidency of Sr. Cuestas should last until March 1st, the day on last until March 1st, the day on which the Constitutional election of a president takes place, or whether it should expire on February 15, the day on which the Chambers are constituted, and the presidency be occupied in the meantine by the President of the Senate. It will be remembered that admost the asame question that almost the same question arose twelve months ago. To our teinking there should be no doubt whatever about the solution. The ordinary presidential term lasts until March 1st, and therefore the term of his substitute should last for the same period. It should last for the same period. It is absurd to suppose that be-cause the Presidency is occupied provisionally, the term should be suspended on Feb 15, and the Re-public exposed for a fortnight to an interim presidency which would mean a serious disturbance in and even suspension of its ad-ministrative life. In default of a constitutional President, the person who occupies his place naturally plays the part until the new Pre-sident is elected, and that is on March 1st, not February 15 Those March 1st, not February 15. Those who argue to the contrary are merely the enemies of the sit-uation, inspired now, as they were twelve months ago, by the desire to see Sr. Cuestas out of power in the hope that they may overtigrn the situation, and there is no other motive what ever for the contention. The same motive has inspired the rumor that Sr. Cuestas intended to get himself elected to the Senate, it being ob-vious that his election would be illegal while he was oc-cupying the presidency of the Republic. The Siglo, discussing the point seems to think that the presence of Sr. Cuestas in the pro-visional presidency would be in politician. visional presidency would be in compatible once the Chambers were constituted We do not see this at all. Sr Cuestas did not ac-cede to the post by usurpation or vicience, but by the legitimate working of the Constitution, that is

The «Yellow Terror.» the expansion of the United States, Japan as a Sea Australian Federation, Boer and British in South Africa, the development or dismem-berment of China, are all, for example, subjects of great and of immediate importance. Yet it might have been thought that the interest aroused by them would hardly have proved so absorbing as to cause the student of such topics to ignore, as he practically has done, the large question in connection with the probable historical evolution of that vast portion of the world's surface lying between the Caribbean Sea and the Antartic Caribbean Sea and the Antartic Ocean. Perhaps one reason for this curious fact is that South America is nominally at least, al-ready mapped out, divided, and disposed of. It is partitioned into organised States, which are re-cognised and received as forming part of the family of nations. Its alpart of the family of nations. Its af fairs are not obviously in a condi-tion either of flux or decay Its River systems have not as yet become the corpus vile for international exploit ation and experiment like the Nile, the Congo, or the Yangtse Kiang, and the news it periodically transmits to the outer world deals with such humdrum incidents of advanced civilisation as Republican Revolutions and commercial cris-es. Still, if we look closely, it seems plain that there exists, po-tentially at least, a South Americ-an problem which must sooner or later, probably sooner rather than later, challenge attention, primari ly from the promoter, and even-fually from the philosopher and

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the case of South America is that, despite the modernness and apparent completeness of its institutions, it still remains to a very large extent unknown country. Geographically, the Southern part of the American Continent stretches from North to South some 4,500 miles, and in its great-est breadth from East to West about 3,000 miles, its area being

puted that in South America the population doubles itself in about 75 years, while the same result occurs in the North lin one-third of that period. Of course, in the case of the North the event is largely stimulated by immi-gration, and a similar influx into the South would doubtless do. much to open up the country. Is that influx likely to take place, and, if so, is it probable that it will be of such a character as to produce a beneficial effect ? Will it, in fact, improve as well as augment the population, will it add strength as well as numbers? The unde-sirable immigrants to the United States, by no means a ne-gligible element, have been ab-sorbed and assimilated, and the general character of the people remains substantially the same as before. If the mixed Spanish type before. If the mixed Spanist type is to be in like manner perpetuated in an expanded population, the re-sult would not augur advant-ageously for the country. It may be, however, that such will not be the case Immigration to South Amercase Immigration to South Amer-ica has hither to been too fragment-ary and too intermittent to supply any reliable data on the subject, but there appears to be some ground for assuming that the Span-ish element will gradually sink into a less prominent position, even though it may still continue to preponderate numerically. Quite recently there have been

root of the matter.

some attempts at organised emi-gration to South America. Arrangements were made in June by which the Government of Vene zuela agreed with an Italian Colonisation Society to receive and settle on the land +a minimum of 1,000 families per annum for 15 years, the company on its part undertaking to make two voyages monthly from Italy to Venezuela. and to establish within a period of three years from their contract a bank with a capital of 20,000 000fr. 12,000,000fr. of which shall be specially devoted to the encouragement of agriculture.» Negotiations

-The States, but without giving any details, that the initiative made last January of substituting eletric traction for horse pow-er in the tramways of this city, is likely to be brought to a head, a foreign syndicate having purchased three of the lines for the purpose, and the other companies being disposed to make the same change. At present we are not in possession of any further particulars.

-We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Central Uruguay Railway Oricket Club, and hope to reproduce it in our next.

-The unpleasant north wind of Thursday and Friday has had its usual consequence, producing a heavy fall of rain yesterday, with promise of bad weather continuing to-day. We are still waiting to see that genuine spring weather which ought to have been here a fortnight ago according to the Almanack.

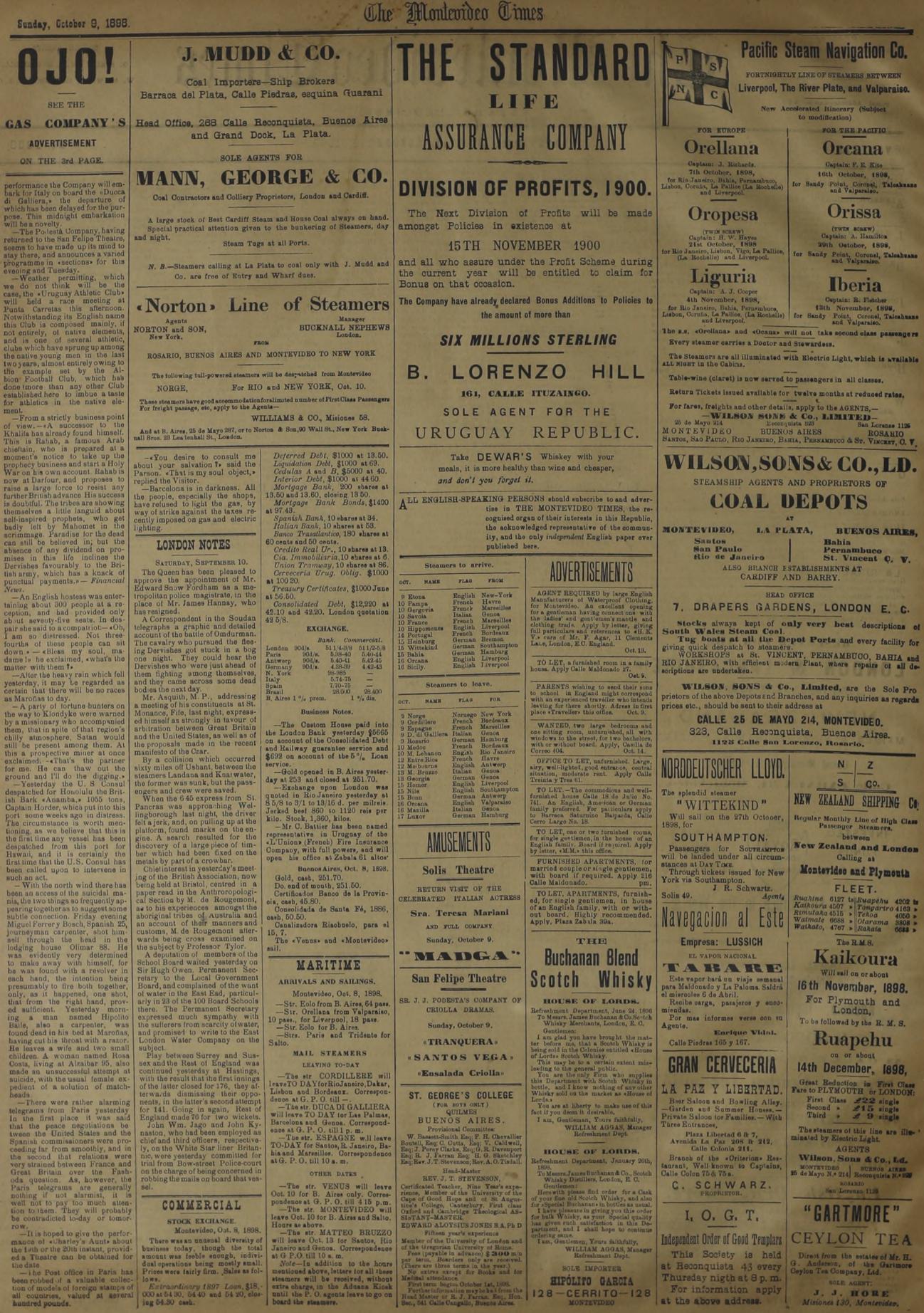
-Montevideo is threatened with a fish famine. Some 800 lishera high famine. Some 300 lisher-men have declared themselves in strike, by way of protest against the employment of steam trawling by Galcerán and Co., against which they have al-ready presented a petition to the Government, alleging that it not only emice their declineate not only ruins their legitimate interest but threatens to deplete the fishing grounds. We believe that steam trawling is forbidden in most fishing centres.

-The farewell performance o the excellent Mariani Company at the Solis Theatre will take place this evening, when will be re-peated Sudermann's fine play Magda.» Immediately atter the

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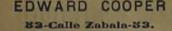
«La Aristocrática» Cigarettes are unrivalted.-Price lists gratis and



nia, the two things so frequently appearing together as to suggest some subtle connection. Friday evening Miguel Ferrer y Bosch, Spanish 25, journeyman carpenter, shot him-self through the head in the lodging house Olimar 88. He was evidently very determined to make away with himself, for presumably to fire both together, only, as it happened, one shot, that from the right hand, prov-ed sufficient. Yesterday morn-ing a man named Hipolito Baile, also a carpenter, was found dead in his bed at Maroñas,

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Por rebaja en otras Tarifas é informes, dirigirse á las Oficinas calle Cerrito núm. 183.

MONTEVIDEO, AGOSTO 1.º DE 1897.



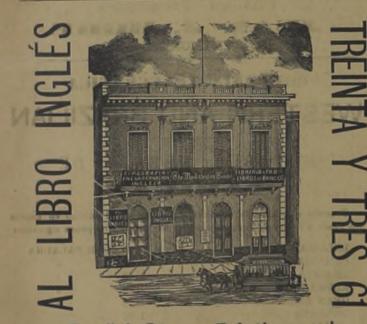
# Sunday, October 9, 1898.



The Montevidro Times

Piedras de Afilar (Parada) s. 10.25 > F. C. C. s. 8.10 > La Sierra..... ll. 10.45 > Montevideo(F. C. C.).... ll. 4.47 >

Por Tarifas y otros informes dirigirse á la agencia de Montevideo Calle Zabala No. 72, las Estaciones ó á la Administracion. Empalme Olmos, Marzo 23 de 1898.



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GUILLERMO SCHVVENGEL Ingli

superiority, all of which Roxby bore very much better than I could have. The conversation between the two men, or, rather, Piper's conversation, for Roxby said but little, interested me solittle that I was glad when a move to the drawing-room was proposed.

As if there was no Piperin exis-tence, I made straight for Gareth, who was softly touching the piano, Lady sitting as close to her as he could. But Piper came up soon after-wards, and did not seem in the least wards, and did not seem in the least disconcerted by the mechanical great-ing he got from the girl. He either did not in the least suspect that I was a rival, or he had got to regard her as entirely his that he had no need to mount guard over har, for he did not trouble us long, but went over to Mr and Mrs. Roxby, with the latter of whom he was evidently a favourite, as she was soon in convulsions of laughter

He and Roxby, however, left the room together in a short time. Mre, Roxby fell asleep by the fire, and we three, who loved each other so dearly --for I loved Lady, and he loved me --had a pleasant, quiet half-hour together. together.

«Ain't he a beast, sir?» said Lady, in a whisper.

«Hush!» I said, with a glance at Gareth.

«But be really is, sir, and you needu's be afraid of saying it before Gareth, for she told me --- » The girl's white band was over his month, but of course I could guess what she would be likely to say of such a suitor.

"Gareth, you won't be his-wife, will you? asked the boy.

The girl, of course, coloured up. «Promise me you'll never say yes to him,» he continued. «Never mind to him, \* he continued. \*Aswer mind what be says he will do. If you do, without telling me beforehand, Gar-etha-bere he dropped his voice in a manner so peculiar and unnatural to one of his years that I was almost startled-«If you do, I will kill manufe. myself.»

«Cathbert! Cathbert!» exclaimed Gareth, horror-struck. «You don't know what you are saying.»

«Don't I, though! And-and don't I know a great deal more than I

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