

The Montevideo Independent

AND RIVER PLATE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. I.

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.

No. 33.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

DR. N. TIDEMAND—MEDICO-CIRUJANO-PARTERO.—Especialista para las enfermedades de los ojos, de los oídos y de la garganta y muy especialmente para las enfermedades de las afecciones Gónorreas de Homb. a 3 p.m.—Gamaras, 139.

DR. W. LEOPOLDO—Professor of the Medical Faculty of the Republic of Uruguay. Consultations from 2 to 3 p.m.—Calle Colon 192.

J. O'DONOGHUE—M.R.C.V.S., Official Veterinary Surgeon to the Jockey Club.—Calle 25 de Mayo No. 257.

BOURSE AND HILL—AMERICAN DENTISTS, Specialists.—Sarandi 351.—Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. MORRISON—SURGEON DENTIST, 127 Rincon, Plaza Matriz.—Consultations from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

PRINCE AND HILL—AMERICAN DENTISTS, Calle Gamaras No. 163, Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PARCUS Y KEXEL—ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.—Calle Buenos Aires num. 13—Montevideo.

PHIBBS THURBURN—Stock and Exchange Broker.—Corredor de Número.—72, Calle Zabala, 72.

MANUEL MENDOZA GARBAY—CORREDOR Y REMATADOR.—Escritorio: Calle Treinta y Tres, 216.

DE LISSA, CROWE & Co.—General Commission Merchants, 4, Bishopsgate Street Within.—London E. C.

ERNESTO STUNZ—Sarandi 130—Montevideo.—Import and Export Commission Merchant. Special House for ordering to the United States, Machinery, Carriages and all kinds of American Articles.

BOTICA INGLESA DE SMITH—Calle 18 de Julio, 388, and Calle Sarandi No. 116, corner of Abadía.—Always on hand an assortment of specialties, English, French, and American.

H. B. WILLE—SHIP CHANDLER AND BUTCHER, vessels entered and cleared, Calle Misiones Nos. 19 to 27 and Rampla No. 127.

S. CARRERE & Co.—SHIP CHANDLERS—Butchers and general store dealers.—Calle Piedras 123.—Montevideo.

CAFE DE LA POSTE—Martin Bonato, Sarandi 192 to 196 opposite the Post Office, Open day and night. Billiards, Finewines, Private rooms, Suppers.

FRANCISCO SIMON Y C.—In this well known establishment, all kinds of photography executed in the latest style, workmanship guaranteed. Fotografía Moderna Calle 25 Mayo 133.

RELIX BOTTINI—Wines, Fine Liquors & Havana Cigars, Calle Rampla, No. 87, Corner of Zabala.—Montevideo.

J. M. MANITO Y C.—29 to 61 Calle Solís.—Fine and table wines, Whisky, old Jamaica Rum, Cognac, Champagne, Port, Rhine wines, Ham, J. L. Mouton's preserves, and best English transparent soups.—Solís 59 to 61—Montevideo.

SUC. DE VILLARINO—Calle 18 de Julio 25. Universal Bazar.—Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Fine wines, Liquors, Havana cigars and Cigars and Blackstock preserves Escarola & Co. 25 e. 18 de Julio 25.

LAENS AND SAGORY—Calle 25 de Mayo 204. National Bodega and Grocers.—A large selection of Fine Wines, English and French preserves, Liquors, &c. Sole Importers of the well known mineral water, Bouteville.

JUAN WEBER—English boot and shoe maker. Boots and Shoes of the best quality ready made, and made to measure. Prices strictly moderate.—183 Calle 25 de Mayo 183.

BASILIO DACOURROS—Exchange Office, Corner of Calle Colon and Padua.—Buys and sells all kinds of Foreign monies, also undertakes purchasing and disposing of houses and lands. All languages spoken.

AMBROSIO RAVECCA—NEW RESTAURANT AMERICANO.—Calle 25 de Mayo Nos. 77, 79 & 81.—Montevideo.—Breakfast and dinner at all hours, prices very moderate. ENGLISH SPEAKERS.

HAVANAH CIGARS—HIPOLITO GARCIA, 126 and 128 Calle Correo opposite the London Bank. Always on hand a large and varied selection of Fine Wines, Liquors, Preserves, etc., also at Almacén de Londres.—Iturza 133.

PRIVATE LESSONS—In English, French, Italian and Mathematics. By an Englishman and a Frenchman, Day or Evening classes. Apply Calle San José No. 27.

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S. OSCAR STEVEDORE AND BIGHER—Calle Peréz, Castellanos 55, Montevideo, and Calle 25 de Mayo 321, Buenos Aires.

AMERICO GARASALE—Commercial and Judicial business undertaken. CAMARAS 117. Montevideo.

JAIME MAESO—AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.—Calle Uruguay 99.

T. R. CORCORAN—Carpenenter, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Chronometers rated by transit observations. Nautical and surveying instruments repaired. New Address: 125—Calle 25 de Mayo 125. Montevideo.

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RESTAURANT—Francisco José Rivero, Calle 25 de Mayo 115, 117 and 119, Montevideo.—Travellers will find a nice home, Dinners at all hours. This house is the best situated in this City. SEVEN SERVICE.

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GRAND RESTAURANT—Café de la Cathédral—Pedro Rubetti.—311 Sarandi Street, Plaza Constitución.—Opposite the English Club and next door to the Uruguay Club. Open day and night. Meals served at all hours, English spoken.

ESTEBAN J. LUPPI—Gives lessons in book keeping, and prepares young men for business hours.

ERNESTO MAGNANI—MASTER BUILDER. Office 110 Ejido. Private House Ejido 215.

CIGARRERIA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA—18 DE JULIO 633.—Montevideo.—A large and varied stock of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco of all kinds.

THE MONTVIDEO INDEPENDENT

Manager: H. B. Greenwood.
Editor: W. H. Denstone.

Offices: CALLE 25 DE MAYO, 118

MONTEVIDEO

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Messrs. G. STREET & Co.,

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

All business communications to the proprietor, correspondence intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor. No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

The Montevideo Independent

MONTEVIDEO, JULY 11, 1889.

GENERAL NOTES

Appropos of today's calendar, in St. James was a native of Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, of which place he was promoted to the bishopric. It is said of him that he wrought many miracles in Persia, and that he chose the highest mountains for his abode. His death happened A.D. 391.

1533. Jack Cade, the rebel, was captured and slain by the Sheriff of Kent.

1597. Died Charles Maclean, the celebrated comedian and dramatic writer, aged 67. His fame rests upon the admirable and correct portrait he drew of the unrelenting Shylock in Shakespeare's «Merchant of Venice» which comedy he caused to be acted upon the stage in its present form, his last attempt at performing the abominable character took place at his own benefit in 17-9, when his miserable failure led him, so that he could not go through with his part. His dramatic productions are the comedy of the «Man of the World» and «Love à la Mode», a farce, both of which are satires.

1867. William Jordan, the Scotch Journalist and editor of the «Literary Gazette», died.

1873. Mrs. Clive, the novelist, authoress of «Paul Ferrol» and other popular works, was burnt to death.

1882. Bombardment of Alexandria by the English fleet. An excellent description of local scenes will be found in the novel now being published in our supplement.

1885. Snow fell in London in the height of summer.

With the arrival of the English Mails delivered yesterday our regular service of London papers commenced, and in future we will be able to keep our readers thoroughly up to date in all affairs happening in London or business interest here, according to the promise made in our Programme. Hitherto, on account of our irregular and limited supply of papers at our disposal, we have been more remiss in this matter than we could have wished, a fact for which we now offer our apologies, with assurance that it cannot well occur again.

We received yesterday a large delivery of London papers with dates to June 15, containing many matters of interest to our readers, which will be presented in due course. Today we give preference to a report of meeting of the N. W. of Uruguay Railway Company, the Chairman's speech containing many pertinent remarks about the future of that part of the Republic through which the Railway runs.

We extend a welcome to Mr. L. L. Davies, the popular young organizer of the English Church, who returned from England yesterday, bringing his trifle with him.

There seems to be great carelessness in the use of scaffolding for buildings. Accidents are continually occurring, and today we register one killed and two badly hurt from this cause.

The Spanish Exhibition, which was opened in London on June 1, does not appear to have been a success, judging from papers just to hand. According to one, it is only a poor rehash of the not too successful Italian exhibition of the preceding year, and on the opening day nothing was really except the switchback. Poor, backward Spain! The curse of «amano» has indeed fallen upon her head most heavily.

The latest number of the «Rio News» asserts that the new cabinet there has resolved to carry out the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the United States, which has been under consideration for 18 months. To this end Senator Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira has been nominated envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to that country and will proceed there at once.

The Secretary of the Uruguay Lega-

tion has announced in London that during the five months ending May 31 the Customs-house receipts of the Republic have been £535,000 dols., an increase of £68,000 dols. as compared with the same period of 1888. Increases in Transatlantic steamships arrived at Montevideo, 6% increase in tonnage of cargo landed, 2400% increase in immigrants, 14%.

It is said that a very slight shock of earthquake was felt at 4 a.m. yesterday, but we have not heard it confirmed.

There was an extraordinary dearth of local news yesterday. The report of the sitting of the Permanent Commission came as a boon and a blessing to fill the papers.

The cutlass again. A Buenos Aires contemporary reports the following.—A man called Pascual Martello whilst under the influence of drink, took it into his head to make fun of the dignitary on guard at the Captain of the Port's, which encouraged that functionary that he drew his sword, and sent all the drunkenness in a trice out of Martello, by a brutal blow which severed his left ear.—When will River Plate authorities learn to make themselves respected without annoying them and the public servants with that relic of military misrule, the *machete*?

A quantity of interesting reading matter will be found in today's supplement. Anyone not receiving the supplement regularly with their paper should at once make a complaint at the office as they are entitled to it without increase of subscription or extra charge.

THE NORTH-WESTERN OF URUGUAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday June 11, at Winchester-house, 51, Old Broad-street, Mr. Chas. Grey Mott (chairman) presiding.

The Chairman, Gentlemen, I now beg to say that to move the adoption of the report, I wish we could have presented you a report with a larger balance on the credit side, and a better dividend; but, as you know, the traffic of this railway has developed in the past, and is developing very slowly. Still, the development of the past year has been rather more rapid than previously. The receipts have increased 27 per cent. over those of previous year, which, if our traffic were what it ought to be, would be, of course, a very large sum; but our traffic being very small the percentage of 27 is not a large amount. It amounts to only £6,000.

The receipts from the traffic this year included, for the first time, wholly and solely, traffic from the public, and they are not augmented in any way by that arising from materials carried over our line by contractors for the extension of our line.

Then, again, although our expenses are large and show a considerable increase this year, these expenses include for the first time the entire charge on the whole line for a complete year. This year the line was finished, and it has been finished during the whole period, and therefore we have the entire expenses, and we now know what our expenses are for working the whole line complete. The result is that we have worked the line at a very small profit, but still it is a profit, whereas last year practically there was not profit, but the expenses were 99 per cent. of the proceeds. This year they are only 94 1/2 per cent. It is a very unsatisfactory percentage, as you will all feel. It ought to be much lower, and I think we have every prospect that it will come down in the future, and that we shall get our line down to a percentage such as it ought to bear in a line of that description.

The total receipts, as you will see from the accounts, have amounted to £28,831. 18s. The interest on the Government bonds has amounted to £10,212. 15s. 4d. and we have received a small sum which was owing from the 31st October to the end of the year, £28,093. 18s., making a total of £67,134. 13s. 4d. The expenses have been £69,838. 13s. 5d., leaving a balance to our credit of £14,355. 18s. 11d.; out of that the debt of interest has absorbed £2,871. 8s. 9d., and there remains a balance of £11,484. 11s. 2d. to be carried to the credit of revenue account. Well, if we had paid the whole of that away, it would have been adequate to pay a dividend of 3 per cent., but as you know a year or two ago we took from the reserve fund in two separate years an amount equal to £29,093, and we considered that in view of the exceptional condition of matters in a country like Uruguay that this railway ought not to be without a sufficient and adequate reserve fund. We therefore think it is very much in your interest and very much in the future interest of this railway that that figure reserve fund should be steadily augmented, and we have, therefore, transferred a sum of £25,000 to the reserve fund, making that fund up to £15,000, and we propose to recommend you to distribute a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the first preference stock of the company, which is at the same rate as last year. You will see from the accounts that on capital account we have spent during the year a sum of £15,993. 11s. 11d., and we have credited that account with the premium on the sale of six per cent. debenture stock amounting to £2,339. 1s. 9d., leaving a net expenditure chargeable to capital of £13,653. 18s. 2d.

The principal items on which that has been expended are, first, the additional rolling-stock. During the year you will see that a very small amount of the old locomotives have come in—some £1,000. We cannot get that account closed. It has been going on for a good many years now, and it is a pity it cannot be closed, but there are still about £10,000 that have to come in.

We have got an increase in the receipts

from passengers of £1,003, from luggage of £61, from parcels of £18, from goods traffic of £1,913, from telegrams, £156, from live stock, £22, and wharriage £88. These are the increases of traffic. There are small decreases of £19 in the special trains, and £176 in sundry receipts. Those decreases arise simply from the comparative statement with the year 1887, when the contractors were there, and certain work was done for them. There is a decrease in interest and deposits which arises from the low rate of interest, and also from our balances being less, and there is a decrease in the transfer fees of £66. The number of passengers has increased by 2,339, and the goods traffic has increased by 6,717 tons over the previous year.

In expenses on the other side general charges have increased by the sum of £405, most of which is hardly increase; it is mostly the transfer of amounts charged to that account which were formerly charged to other accounts. The traffic expenses are increased by £1,723. The locomotive expenses are decreased by £651, and that, considering the additional mileage run and the additional length of line to be worked, is exceedingly creditable to our locomotive superintendent. The train mileage has increased from 63,287 in 1887 to 89,680 train miles, being an increase of 23 1/2 per cent. but the train mile rate has increased from 1s. 4d. in 1887 to 1s. 3 1/4 in 1888. With regard to the maintenance of the line, the contractors, after the completion of the line, for a time had to maintain the railway. That was in 1887; therefore, last year's comparative statement shows an increase of £1,473, because the maintenance of the whole line is charged in last year's account, and was not charged in the year before. That accounts principally for the increase of £1,473.

Well had a very good traffic for the first five months of last year, and then it fell off. This year the first five months' traffic shows equally good results; that is to say, we have got about as much in the first five months this year as we had in the first five months of 1888, but we had exceptional reason to expect a decrease rather than an increase, because you know there has been a very exceptional drought in Uruguay, and that the districts, through which our line passes, as well as most of the lines in Uruguay pass, were very considerably damaged, and the traffic of our line was obstructed for a period of at least ten days. There was no traffic passed over the line during that period; therefore we might have looked for a decided decrease in the receipts, but up to the present time there has been no decrease. The damage, fortunately, to our line has not turned out quite as great as we at first feared it might prove. Our principal viaduct stood the strain, and was not in the slightest degree injured. A small bridge was washed away and some banks were injured, but in the course of ten days they were able to resume traffic, and it has been going on in a normal way ever since. Such a flood has never been known in the history of this railway before, and I hope it will not occur again.

(Continued on the 2nd page.)

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.—Saints Peter, Pope, Alondo and Amalia, martyr, 192 days past, 172 to the end of the year.

TELEGRAMS.—The following telegrams are waiting at the office of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., Cerrito 183. (By permission of the Co.)

Pedro Milani—Jaime Sosa Escalada—Eduardo Pugen—Alberto Blanes—José Rudecindo—Giovanni Dullera—Valle—Rudecindo Volivar—Borazio Logia—Feliz—Antonio—Borasio—Paolo—Manuel—Gospe—Flora—Vidol—Dr. Juan A. Barquer—Pedro Faurquy—Mariano—Caval—Albino—Sola—Julio—Bernard—Domingo—V. Cosio—Antonio Rusiano—Munel J. Lagraria—Benito R. Olaseoga—Augusto B. de Frisch—Teresa Delenodetti—Bart—Almoroz—Chirri—Giuseppe Devitoni—Juan B. Lafurcade—Munel Requiza—Carmen Gelforini—Maass—Julio Muñoz y Lara—Luis Diaz—Pedro de los Rios—Julio Muñoz—Valentin Saiza—Ciriano del Valle.

PARLIAMENT.—The sitting of the Permanent Committee was resumed on Tuesday. The Minister of Government was in attendance and replied at length to the charges of authoritarianism made by Sr. Mendilaharsu. He denied that he felt any personal offence in being questioned, and said that the argument of *honnêteté* was useless and deceptive. He was Minister for an hour, but citizen for a lifetime. So far from attacking the liberty of the press he had often fought in favor of it. With regard to the question in debate, the theories of Sr. Mendilaharsu concerning public lands were indisputable, but the consequences he drew from them were entirely false. The Borghini contract did not affect fiscal lands and would not injure the rights of anyone already in possession. The holders of public lands had no further right than a preferential one in their purchase, and the E. P. had ample power to concede such lands for purposes of colonization. Sr. Mendilaharsu had quoted a reglementary decree of 1882 against this, but that reglementary law is that of 1889, and not the decree of 1882. Both in theory and practice, when there is a conflict between laws and decrees, the former always derogated the latter. The law may be inconvenient but it is *law* and must be fulfilled. Since the public land already allotted did not enter into the Borghini contract, its discussion did not concern the present case. There was neither identity or likeness between Sr. Borghini's propositions and those of Arteaga and Granet. Sr. Borghini's

contract is an obligation to do, not to give. He proposes the draining of lakes and the building of dykes, receiving in exchange public land, these are things valuable and certain. Whether the marshes of India Muerta were considered as public land subject to colonization, the E. P. could contract for their colonization. It could be clearly proved that the lands conceded to Sr. Borghini did not encroach on properties already conceded to others, such as Sr. Granet, Arteaga etc., and their extent was only 5 or 6 leagues, not 10 or 64 as had been asserted. The E. P. had no intention of giving, nor Sr. Borghini asking for debatable lands. Sr. Borghini asked preference for the construction of economic railways etc., and the establishment of certain industries, but without guarantee, and this it was quite within the privileges of the E. P. to grant. In conclusion the Minister promised that all the clauses of the contract would be rendered completely clear before it was definitely signed. Sr. Baurá replied, reiterating the charges of abuse of authority against the E. P. and asserting that the Permanent Committee had no further object in questioning the Minister than to clearly define the powers of the E. P., exceeded by the donation of public lands. From a constitutional point of view he considered the Borghini contract entirely condemned. Sr. Baurá then put the following motion: «The explanations of the Minister having been heard, the Permanent Committee shall pass the discussion to a special committee elected from its body.» This was approved, and Sr. Freyre, Baurá and Mac-Eachen were appointed for the purpose. The sitting then terminated.

PASSENGERS.—Arrived per Pacific Company's steamer «John Elder» 10th July 1889. For Montevideo, 1st class Miss Ward, Sr. Ignacio F. Piria, Miss Anna Dersch, Mr. Evaristo Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Davies. Second class 4. Third class 13. For Buenos Aires 1st, 10 second, 70 third. From Montevideo for Chili, 5 first, 7 second, 8 third.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon whilst two workmen named respectively E. Gonzalez, Portuguese, 38, unmarried, and R. Morlosio, Italian, 32, married, were working on a scaffolding at one of the unfinished houses in the Barrio Hues, some boards gave way and they were both precipitated into the street below. Morlosio fell on his head and died almost immediately, and Gonzalez received very severe injuries and was sent to the Hospital.

CONVOY LOTTERY.—The following are the principal winning numbers in yesterday's drawing.

126 9, \$50,000.
1208, \$5,000.
5670, \$561, \$1,000 each.
1133, 1274, 1129, 5732, 8131, 9919, \$500 each.
777, 1192, 5585, 10614, 11173, 12010, 10210, 4570, 6189, 12015, 2455, 2589, 9482, \$240 each.

11521, 2189, 12532, 10435, 6920, 6201, 2417, 5274, 9154, 7161, 5592, 7012, 1784, 8781, 6345, 5908, 11291, 12431, 9129, 6999, 6577, 7570, 1034, 8521, 6165 \$100 each.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning one of the masons at work on the house in construction at the corner of Calles 18 de Julio and Queguay, fell from the scaffolding, sustaining some severe injuries. He was taken to the Hospital.

A man named Lorenzo Barba, whilst trying to alight from a Paso Molino Tramcar, fell, and the wheels passed over his right foot, crushing it. The driver of the car was arrested for not having stopped when signaled to do so.

BUENOS AIRES

A man called Pedro Gomez, belonging to the City Fire Brigade, fell from the forward platform of a tram-car at the corner of Camareros and Estados Unidos, on the wheels passing over the head and body and causing death.

The Government of Santa Fé proposes to increase the capital of the Bank of that province from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and to make a corresponding increase in its note circulation.

The following was the result of the exportation of live cattle to France by the steamer Entro-Rios. The animals were sold without difficulty in «La Vallette» market, Paris. The average net price realized was low, in consequence of the inequality in weight and shape of the animals, of the advanced age of some of them, of the great expense and difficulties incident to a new business. The steamer encountered bad weather, and during a week the animals would not eat the food provided for them; two animals died from injuries caused by the rolling of the steamer and another was seriously hurt; of the 15 animals, nine increased but the rest were reduced in weight. The total net diminution was 1533 kilos. The following prices were realized: 1 at 520 francs, 13 at 450, 1 at 400, 7 at 370, 6 at 360, 9 at 340, 5 at 290. They were classified in the market as 14 good of 677 kilos average weight; 15 regular of 577 kilos average, and 11 bad of 511 kilos average. The good and regular gave an average net profit of \$31 gold, but 13 of them, belonging to Sr. Quirino Pizarro, gave \$38.80 gold, and one, belonging to Sr. Leonardo Pizarro, gave \$28.30 gold. The cost of the transport was 177 francs per head; customs duties 35 francs and other expenses 12.70 francs. The freight will in future be reduced from \$35 to \$20.—B. A. Herald.

TELEGRAMS

(HAVAS AGENCY)

Buenos Aires, July 10.

Instructions have been sent to the military director of the arsenal to renew those armaments of the men of war that are in bad condition.

The first materials have arrived for building a floating dock at Zarate for the use of all the iron clads except the «Patagonia» and the «Admiral Brown.» This will cause great economy in the preservation of these ships.

The Provincial Government has issued a decree opening to the public the completed section of the La Plata port.

Wood paving will shortly be laid in a number of the central streets.

An unimportant fire occurred yesterday in the house Artes 1339, belonging to Sr. Laniz.

Dr. P. Martinez Rudas and eight assistants leave to day for Mendoza to attend to the small-pox patients there.

Yesterday's races were largely attended, the winners were Ary, Remolacha, Gloracion, Mariscal and Signet.

(VIA GALVESTON)

Paris, July 8.

In the second scrutiny of the Municipal elections at Certe, the socialists beat the boulangierists.

In a speech made at Lille, M. Goblet said that boulangierism was not dangerous for the Republic, and that a progressist policy would suffice to destroy its development.

Vienne, July 8.

Fifty Russian Officers have passed through Roumania en route for Servia. It is also said that the Russian Government is sending war materials to Rani in Bessarabia, and to the mouth of the Danube.

Berne, July 8.

The loan for the purchase of rifles for the army will be for 25 million francs at 3 1/2 per cent. Russia has refused to take part in the international conference upon work in Berne.

Berlin, July 8.

Whilst the Emperor and his suite were visiting the freezing establishment at Inar, a large piece of ice fell on the Emperor's hat, knocking him down. The wound he received is not considered serious.

(LATEST)

Buenos Aires, July 10.

Dr. Fidel Castro, ex-deputy of Catamarca, has died, aged 58. His death is greatly felt in the province, for which he did great services.

The Press Association has decided to offer a banquet to Joaquin Saluco.

The Montevideo Independent

THIS SPACE TO LET

THIS SPACE TO LET

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.

FURNITURE REMOVALS

Mr. Potter of Texas

A NOVEL

BY ARCHIBALD C. GUNTER

AUTHOR OF

"MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK"

BOOK I.

CHAPTER II.

(Continued)

He pulls them away and cries: "Stop! which they don't understand, and gives them money which they think they do comprehend for the next instant as Errol turns away their eyes are beating with greater vigour upon the upturned sides of the helpless Arab boy, and his cries are more piteous than ever; for cruelty to another is often purchased in the East; mercy, never!"

Errol hastily dashes one of the torturers aside, and is about to seize the other Lady Amnerley is between him and the man, and fighting the wretch away with her delicate hands, bends down over the victim of their cruelty sobbing herself when she sees the little sufferer's anguish.

"Lift him up," she cries to Errol, and turning to the man "Don't you touch him again, or I will kill you!" There is something in her spirit that makes the Nubians' eyes droop under her glance, and she turns again to the Australian and begs him to carry the boy into the house; for the child's eyes are closed, though he gives out faint gasps and sobs.

"I could not go away from him," she murmurs. "Please bear him gently."

Errol doing her bidding, in the dingy room of the dirty cafe, this great English lady, unimpaired of the night and place, lends over and over with strengthening wine and kind words and soothing gestures, which do him even greater good, this little victim of man's injustice.

The young man looks on silently a moment, and muttering, "She is braver than I am," steps out to Mr. Osman, who has been brought into sight by the noise, and bids him see that the ephebe goes away at once and modestly no farther. This the dragoman with a rather sad face does at once; for Osman Ali has some doubts of how much his master guesses of the truth of this affair.

Meantime Lady Amnerley, calling her maid, bandages with her own hands the bruised feet of the little boy, who looks at her in an unbelieveing kind of way with eyes that have become perhaps too knowing in his early immature struggle for existence. And the tears fell upon him from the beautiful woman who is leaning over and comforting him and saying kinder words to him than he has ever heard before, for this Arab youth in the streets of Alexandria has picked up a smattering of most languages, English among the rest.

At seeing this unusual sight Mr. Constantine Nicoville turns away with a shrug of his huge, stalwart shoulders, for the Levantine is big and boyish in stature, while Osman looks at Lady Amnerley from a distance, a supercilious sneer floating now and again over his delicate cunning features, as he thinks: "This haughty beauty will to-morrow need her tears for herself; perhaps even she may some day suffer the same chastisement as this boy she comforts." For Mr. Osman Ali in his Eastern experiences has discovered that the *harem* is by no means a paradise from the fancies of the great, and he thinks that if things go to-morrow as they should do, before long this beautiful English lady may be one of the veiled ones in the *zarina* of a great pasha who lives far in the *calima* of all who is very rich and pays immense prices for French *adulteries*. For with all his acuteness this Armenian scoundrel is not anxious enough to know that this woman he speculates upon could be and would be a slave to but one thing upon this earth that is her own passion.

Thus criticised and commented upon, Lady Amnerley continues her labor of mercy until the little sufferer's sobs die away, and he looking at her whispers in her ear: "Blackbeard Osman stole my donkey; they left me for telling Allah's truth."

"If they are yours they shall be returned to you," answers the lady. "Do you know the house of Abdullah the Moor?"

The little fellow nods to her in reply, stifling a sigh.

And she, knowing she can trust him, says: "Come for them to his house to-morrow. To-night we have need of them." With this she slips into his hand a lot of gold and silver change, just as Errol comes to her and says quietly but decidedly: "My lady, we must wait no longer."

As she rises from the little boy's side, a single tear that still lingers in her eye falls upon his upturned face, which never ceases to watch her until the party, headed as before by Osman, pass out into the darkness of the city. Then the donkey boy, feeling not altogether safe with money in his pocket in the presence of Mr. Constantine Nicoville, hobbles groaning and staggering with a squinted eye into the darkness, and finding a sequestered corner of a dirty but quiet alley, solacing himself to sleep, a subdued pathetic smile coming over his pale suffering face as he mutters after the poetic manner of his people: "The tears of the

beautiful Frankish lady are pearls on my face."

And Sarah Amnerley has, in her five minutes' womanly kindness, for this poor little kick-about ragamuffin of the streets

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of Alexandria, done a better stroke of work for herself than even she dreams of or imagines.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST GUN.

Turning from the *Cafe Sphinx*, the English party make their way through the narrowest streets of the Arab portion of the town, for Osman thinks it best to avoid the thoroughfares which become more crowded with people as they near the harbor. The dragoman leads them in a generally northwestern direction, and, after dodging across the larger streets of La Doune and Marina, in a little time they come to the house of Abdullah the Moor, which is situated on a somewhat broader alley than those in the neighborhood, and just where the Turkish quarter and the Arab portion of the town meet each other. In the darkness Errol can only see that the exterior of the house, which is of moderate proportions, is Eastern in appearance and design.

Osman unlocks and opens the outer door, which the Australian notes is by no means strong enough to resist a violent attack, as its woodwork and lock are old and its hinges rusty. Then the Armenian lights a candle, of which they have procured a stock from Nicoville; by its uncertain flicker they grope their way into the small arched passage, where Errol pauses and says:

"From this time on I am commander of the garrison, and I'll have the obedience of martial law. Look that door, Osman!"

This the Armenian does, though if the candle were brighter he could see that his face has turned pale.

"Now give me that key," and there is a menace in Errol's voice that makes the Armenian dragoman hasten to obey for his master has not been altogether pleased with certain performances of Mr. Blackbeard Osman since they have left the Hotel de Europe.

"Now go ahead with the light!" And Osman obeying, they all turn to the right and in a step or two emerge from the passage into a small courtyard, which, after the style of most Turkish dwellings, has a fountain near its center, and a small *pagoda* or summer house in one corner.

Here Errol tells Lady Amnerley and her maid to remain upon their donkeys until he and Osman see if the house is really deserted. Together the two make a hasty examination of the lower floor, and finding no one in the rooms below, he bids Osman show him up the old-fashioned stairway to the door of the upper floor, which is only fastened by an ancient Egyptian wooden lock, which the dragoman soon picks. Then the two men disappear, and the two women wait for them anxiously, listening for any sound from above that may indicate that they have intruded upon a Moslem household.

After a few minutes Errol returns and says: "I've looked over the whole establishment. There's nothing living in it but a cat, and she was happy to see us."

And he assists the women off the donkeys, which he leaves to contentedly graze about the courtyard that has a few blades of grass growing up between the flags with which it is paved.

Martin is about to enter the lower floor of the building, but Errol says: "Upstairs, please! I can defend the stair-way in case of attack; besides, the rooms are more snug above, and Osman, who is a useful fellow, is making them as comfortable as possible for you."

Then he assists Lady Amnerley up the old-fashioned stairs, for now the first excitement being over she becomes weak and faint, and ushers her into the Eastern apartments. Here she turns and giving him a little laugh that is rather forced, says: "The first time I was ever immured in an Egyptian harem!"

To which Mr. Osman, who has been making the place look brighter, having kindled a charcoal fire in a brazier and lit enough candles to give a pleasant light, comes forward bowing humbly, and remarks: "The *Larvens* of believers are the places for beauty."

Perhaps there is a certain sinister expression in his glance that for the life of him this little feud cannot conceal, or perhaps some latent impertinence in his smile but Lady Amnerley, who is usually kind to her inferiors, draws herself up laughingly and replies, "I am not accustomed to the compliments of servants." While Errol cries out at him: "Hold your tongue, Osman, and let coffee and something to eat!" Which the Oriental does with a rapidity that is simply wonderful, bringing up the provisions that they have brought with them, and leaving upon certain stores of dainties he finds left in the house, with an unscrupulous vigor that very greatly disgusts Abdullah the Moor upon his return to his home some weeks afterwards.

Consequently in a few minutes, during which Errol has arranged the rooms so as to give Lady Amnerley and her attendant as much privacy as is consistent with their safety, Mr. Osman Ali gives a *salva* and announces, "Allah has given us plenty." Then the

whole four without ceremony, Lady Amnerley seated on a divan, and waited on by her maid and Mr. Errol, and the Armenian taking good care of himself in a corner, do justice to the good things the dragoman has provided.

Toward the conclusion of this Lady Amnerley suddenly says with a smile: "Mr. Errol, I don't object to cigar smoke."

"Ah! Why did you think I wished a weed?"

The Conductor Nacional

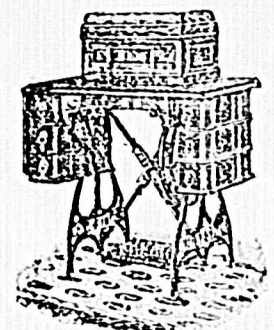
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Why is a man who keeps his eyes shut like an illiterate schoolmaster? Because he keeps his pupils in darkness.

JULY

11.—Jack Cade killed, near Lewes 1649.

Great discontent broke out in the County of Kent, about Whitstable this year. It was alleged that the people were "regulations" on the King's behalf, without payment, and that elections of members for Parliament were not free. The people were also much irritated by the King's illness in France, and by an Act of Parliament which had fixed the rate of wages. Jack Cade, a stray Irishman, calling himself Mortimer, and pretending to be a lord, raised a revolt, and marched to London, filling his followers with wild hopes of what he would do for them. Shakespeare (2nd Part King Henry VI., Act iv, sc. 3) expresses Cade's notions thus: "There shall be, in England, seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hopped pots shall have ten hoops (i.e., the three-pint jug shall hold five pints); and I will make it felony to drink small beer." This, of course, is caricature but it is only an overdone likeness of the sort of things which are often held out to people even now-a-days; as if changing the Government would cheapen victuals. The citizens of London and the Governor

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of the Tower repulsed Cade and his men, to whom a free pardon was then offered, if they would quietly home. This was accepted; but two days afterwards Cade changed his mind again, and raised another revolt. Quarrels arose among the rioters about the division of what they had stolen. Cade was deserted by his followers, was killed, bravely defending himself, and refusing to give himself up as prisoner.

SCRAPS

"But you, Sir, you are hard to please; You never look but half-content; Nor like a gentleman at ease, With moral breadth of temperament, And with what wits, and what withears, You can not let a body be; Always ringing in your ears, 'They call this man as good as me; What profits now to understand The merits of a spotted shirt— A dapper look, a little hand— If half the ladies suit is dirt?'"

Tennyson.

An editor who has reached the advanced age of ninety attributes his long life and excellent health to the fact that he never expected to please every body, and never tried to do so.

A good temper and an obliging disposition when combined with honesty and industry, are invaluable qualities in every one who has his way to make in the world.

"Old friends are best. King James used to call for his old shoes; they were cast for his feet.—J. Schlen."

"Surely after all, The noblest answer unto such Is kindly silence when they bawl."

Tennyson.

A better of introduction: I.

"Suspicion always launts the guilty man; The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

Shakespeare.

Before marriage, says a henpecked girl speaks to her lover, with her eye after marriage, with her tongue.

He was a Sheep.—Diffident lover: "I know that I am a perfect bear in my manner." She: "Sheep, you mean. Bears hug people—you do nothing but bleat."

The heaviest man on record was when truth was crushed to earth.

Pat, on being told the other day that there was a penny off the