

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. I.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 50.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

The Bank receives applications either direct or by broker for all business operations which it is authorised to undertake according to its Statutes.

RATES OF INTEREST

On current account at sight 3 per cent per annum.
On overdrawn account . . . 10 do. do.

SAVINGS BANK

Open every day (Sundays inclusive) from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 per cent. per annum paid on all sums deposited in the Bank for over 30 days.

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

5 per cent. per annum on the Balance. The depositor will be entitled to withdraw all or part at any date with 10 days notice.

Fixed Deposits

Rates of interest conventional according to the length of time, the depositor receiving a bill for the full amount of capital and interest.
On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 10 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

Daniel Muñoz,
Secretary.

Emilio Rous,
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Balance Sheet for March, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$12,000,000.00
Superior Government	10,000,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	1,000,000.00
Mortgage	1,000,000.00
Plant and Material for Emission	1,000,000.00
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	1,000,000.00
Negotiation of Credits	1,000,000.00
City Mortgages	1,000,000.00
Rural	1,000,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,000,000.00
Rocka Branch	1,000,000.00
Treasure Fund ditto	1,000,000.00
San José ditto	1,000,000.00
Various debtors	1,000,000.00
Cash in hand	1,000,000.00

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	1,000,000.00
in account current	1,000,000.00
Emission (including branches)	1,000,000.00
Savings Bank	1,000,000.00
Judicial deposits	1,000,000.00
Montevideo	1,000,000.00
Credits emitted, Series A	1,000,000.00
Credits for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	1,000,000.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	1,000,000.00
Rural	1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
Melo Branch	1,000,000.00
Salto	1,000,000.00
Paysandú	1,000,000.00
Mercedes	1,000,000.00
Colonia	1,000,000.00
Durazno	1,000,000.00
First Dividend, Coupons due	1,000,000.00
Various Creditors	1,000,000.00

Montevideo, 8th March 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

F. C. Tappon,
Accountant-General.

E. Rous,
Managing Director.

D. Quiñones,
Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

C. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Mr. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Mosca, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Managing Director.

Established in:

LONDON, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, PAYSANDU, AND MONTEVIDEO

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

8 per cent on current account.
6 " " at ten days' notice.
5 " " for thirty days fixed.
Other periods according to agreement.

Deposits of 25 dols. and upwards received. Interest paid on all deposits of 30 days, upwards.

For Discounts, Exchange, and other business apply to the Bank.

MONTEVIDEO-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE,
Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY
BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorised Capital . . . £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital . . . 1,500,000
Reserve Fund . . . 350,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in rates, by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E. C.
OR OF THE
Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON
And all the principal towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.
PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

AND OF
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
ALSO ON
BELGIUM
ITALY
PORTUGAL
SWITZERLAND
UNITED STATES
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
R. A. Thurburn
MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrita . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservada . . . 625,000
Fondo de reserva . . . 300,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRA LETRAS de CAMBIO SOBRE las SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES	A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited.
PARIS	Los señores Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
HAMBURG	Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.
AMSTERDAM	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
GENOVA	La Banque d'Amers.
DE LAS PLAZAS DE ITALIA	Los señores Giannelli Brown y Ca.
NUOVA-YORK	Varios corresponsales.
OPORTO	
LISBOA	
PARIS	
TERESOPOLIS	
BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALLEGRE	
DE LAS PLAZAS DEL BRASIL	Varios corresponsales.
BUENOS AIRES	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Da cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York.
Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas.
Recibe dinero en cualquier cantidad.
En depósito a plazo fijo y a retirar con 30 días previo aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses a razón de 3 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.
Con 30 días de aviso a 3 % anual.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR SUD-AMERICANO.

282---Calle Veinticinco de Mayo---282

Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 25, 1887.

Authorized Capital. 10,000,000 dollars.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that the Bank undertakes Building Operations in particular, and repairs and reconstruction in general, within the radius embracing all the blocks from the Old City of Montevideo out to the "Sotomayor" (inclusive).

The Bank receives applications to the above effect on all business days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The general conditions for building operations are as follows:
The applicant must be the proprietor of the site on which he desires to build, and the written application must be accompanied by the title-deeds.

Payment to be effected in five, ten, or fifteen years, at the option of the applicant, in proportional monthly instalments.
The Bank charges interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the value of the edifice erected, besides a commission of 2 per cent. on the total cost of same.

The details as to architecture and the materials to be employed will be specified in accordance with the mutual agreement and the plan drawn up to that effect.
Blank forms for the drawing-up of applications are supplied by the Bank's Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 20

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Lower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS	Per month.
Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage)	2.00 do.
European etc. do.	2.00 do.
Do. do. do. annum	20.00 do.
Single copy05 do.
Back number10 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month	\$1.00 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted"	
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications05 do.
Advertisements—Single column per centimeter, per publication10 do.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication	1.00 do.
Special advertisements, conventional	
The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine Republic with 50 per cent added for difference in exchange.	

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARN

n/a 30 SAN MARTIN 50 n/a

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fe

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.,
Cordoba 180, 2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. C. STREET & Co.
30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESPRIE y AMABLE

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. GEESE,

224-Calle 25 de Mayo-224

All correspondence whether on business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director.

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

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, MAY 6, 1888

AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

We publish to-day, in another column, an interesting article, taken from a recent copy of the *Manchester Guardian*, on "Volapük," an invented, or rather, compiled, language which is being strongly put forward just now as a pretender to internationality.

The subject of international language should have special importance on the River Plate, where the interests of so many nations meet on neutral ground, and where the five great languages of the world are each largely spoken. Certainly, Spanish is the only recognized language of the River Plate Republics, and a knowledge of it is indispensable for diplomatic, legal and business purposes. But it is not, in itself, sufficient, and any one who has relations with foreign houses finds it advantageous, if not necessary, to master other languages as well. This is especially true in commerce, since, in Montevideo, and still more in Buenos Aires, a large proportion of business is in the hands of foreigners, a much larger proportion than will be found, perhaps, in any other part of the globe. A five minutes tour on the Bolsa on Stock-Exchange of either of these capitals will bring the tourist within hearing of each of the five principal languages, (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish,) and perhaps several other as well, vividly calling to mind the confusion of tongues said to have interrupted the building of the Tower of Babel.

The convenience of an international language being so manifest, especially on the River Plate, the consideration naturally arises, what shall that language be? Shall the problem be solved by the adoption of an existing language, or must a new language be compiled to meet the exigencies of the case?

With regard to the first of these courses, it may be urged that Spanish is the international language for South America, and that a knowledge of it will take a traveller from one end of the continent to the other, as well as through a considerable part of North America. That may be so, but other quarters of the world have to be considered as well, and there is not the faintest probability of Spanish being adopted as an international language outside Spanish colonies and Spanish America. Whatever its beauties, it must be remembered that the Spanish language is fast falling out of place in Europe and is already behind the times for purposes of science, art, and commerce.

Indeed, of existing European tongues there are only two that present the necessary qualities for an international language, and are already widely diffused. These tongues are French and English. French is the language of diplomacy and of polite society, English of commerce and science, and both these will be found spoken wherever civilization has penetrated. Both are highly developed languages, of the two English perhaps the more so, and both offer a voluminous vocabulary and a noble literature. French has a difficult and intricate grammar, at least, from a Saxon point of view, and the pronunciation is by no means easy to acquire, it is frequently involved and indirect in its mode of expression and it can hardly be considered a business language. English has a very simple grammar and syntax, but its great irregularity of construction is most perplexing to the learner, whilst the difficulties of its pronunciation, owing partly to its unphonetic spelling, and partly to the very slovenly manner of speaking adopted by so large a percentage of English people, are enormous, especially to one of Latin race. But, whatever its drawbacks, it must be considered the foremost commercial language of the world, and moreover, is second to none in science, art and polite letters. In addition to these considerations, it is spoken and understood by a very large proportion of the earth's inhabitants, and may be heard in nearly every corner of the globe. We trust that we may be absolved from national prejudice if we say that, if any existing language is to be adopted as international, both the reasons just adduced and many others omitted for special grounds, point conclusively to English as that language.

But there is one drawback to the adoption of an existing tongue as international that is likely to prove fatal for a long time to come, and that is, national sentiment. Even in the most cosmopolitan parts of Europe there is still an amount of patriotic feeling that would effectually prevent the language of any other nationality being placed on a par with that of the country, or even being generally considered a necessity for thorough study. True that the inhabitants of some of the smaller states, such as Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, are bi- or even tri-lingual, but the general difficulty is none the less great; and, whilst the present average of European thought and intellect last, the effort to make either French or English a recognized international tongue would meet with a resistance impossible to overcome. Illogical as it seems, any two nations would sooner devote themselves each to the study of a third neutral language than either would concede to the other the adoption of the latter's tongue as international.

We come then to the other course open, and that is, the general adoption of some new language, invented or compiled for the occasion. With this intent "Volapük" has been advanced, and has occupied considerable attention of late among scientific, literary and commercial men. Whether or not it will ever come into any general use is, as yet, impossible to say. We believe its promoters only pretend its utility for business and correspondence purposes and acknowledge its unfitness for conversation. If so, the drawback may be considered a fatal one to its long existence and the problem of an international language still remains unsolved.

But there still remains one consideration which seems to us to have been equally neglected by the advocates of the adoption of an existing language, as by the promoters of "Volapük." Language, as a growth, corresponds freely to many of the laws that govern organic development, above all to that one formulated by the great thinker as "survival of the fittest." If there is ever to be an international language, such a language will assume its position far more certainly, if more slowly, by the processes of time and nature, than by endeavouring to impose upon the world some compilation with all the abnormality and but little of the vitality of the monster created by Frankenstein. Thoughtful observers tell us that such influences are already at work, and with very visible effects. Polyglot as the world still is, the great increase of intercourse consequent on the inventions of the present century has brought about a community of interests, ideas, and customs that must, ere long, demand a community of language, and the man who possesses but one tongue can hardly be regarded as efficiently educated. In the centres of civilization one language is daily found to be more insufficient. The very fact that there has been so much discussion about an international language shows that its present necessity is broadly recognised, and paves the way for its adoption. We are ignorant how many centuries of centuries it has taken the rude cacophonous utterances of the primeval savage to develop into the complexities of present speech, but what Nature has done once, she may be trusted to do again. Whether the international language of the future be an invention, a compilation, or an adoption, the supply will surely follow the demand, and now that we have seen the demand so clearly exists we may rest certain that the supply is not far off.

"VOLAPÜK"

"Volapük" continues to excite interest and attention. It has been severely criticised by Professor Addison Hoge and Mr. C. J. Gedgo in the latest numbers of the *Nation*, and a "Complete Course

prepared for English readers by Professor I. Henry Harrison, of St. Petersburg, has just been published by Hachette & Co. We have pleasure in calling attention to this publication, as Mr. Harrison is far more judicious than some of his fellow-advocates. He fears that the exaggerations of over-enthusiastic adherents have already done damage, and he has a clear perception of the limitations of Volapük, which will never, he frankly acknowledges, replace the languages of Shakespeare, Dante, Cervantes, or Goethe. It is unsuited to music, and no one possessing an ear and common sense will try to write poetry in it. Nor, simple as is its grammar, has the principle of simplicity been carried to its furthest limit. Mr. Harrison, in fact, looks upon Volapük as a useful method of pedagogy, capable of supplying for commercial correspondence amongst civilised nations the place which the trade jargons hold in the intercourse between European and savage barterers. The last word, however, comes from the American Philosophical Society. A committee of this body—the oldest scientific society in the United States—have had under their consideration, "first the desirability of a universal language, secondly what should be its characteristics, and thirdly whether Volapük meets the requirements. On the first head, they hold that the confusion of tongues which exists in modern science, and which obtains equally in commerce and in literature, must be remedied, and the sooner the better. Further, they are of opinion that it would be possible to invent a language that should contain the elements common to the Aryan tongues and be easily learned by all the Aryan races. The sounds that are peculiar to any one language, such as the English *th* or the German *ch*, would be rejected. The lexicography should be based primarily on the vocabulary of the leading Aryan tongues. The grammatical forms should be simplified to the greatest possible extent. This would involve an equal simplification of syntax. Such an artificial language they think both possible and desirable, but they do not regard either the "Volapük" of Scheyer or the "Pasinlangua" of Steiner, or the "Lingua Internationalis" of Esperanto Samenhof as possessing the necessary qualifications. The American Philosophical Society, having received the report of this committee, has, after a protracted discussion of the subject, addressed a letter to the learned societies and individuals with which it has relations, asking their co-operation in perfecting a language for learned and commercial purposes based on the Aryan vocabulary and grammar in their simplest forms, and to that end proposing an International Congress, the first meeting of which shall be held in London or Paris." We do not doubt the possibility of constructing such a language—one that shall be simpler in form and easier of apprehension than any of the existing Aryan tongues; but we doubt its large adoption. The greatest, if not the only, difficulty of an international language is that of making it international.

EXPRESSIONS

—There is a great deal of diphtheria in the city just now. As the complaint is very catching let parents look well to their children, among whom it is chiefly prevalent.

—Almost all the space of yesterday's *Nación* is devoted to reproducing the statistical study of Uruguay prepared for the International Exposition at Barcelona. There are some very interesting items in it.

—A Paris paper has discovered that the people of "St. Louis, Dakota," are dying of a disease called the blizzards.

—We should have thought that the amount of competition announced would have shamed the Platense Company into improving their service. Yet for two Fridays there has been no steamer between here and Buenos Aires, a fact which must serve as our excuse for giving no Argentine News to-day beyond that found in our telegrams.

—We have to thank an occasional contributor for an interesting account of a cricket match between Montevideo C. C. and H. M. S. Ruby. Our readers will find it in another column.

—Do not let our readers forget that we are always open to contribution or letters from them on any topic of general interest.

—It is said that the Brazilian Minister of Marine has ordered that fresh meat shall be substituted for jerked beef in the Brazilian men-of-war. This is a measure that the sailors will hardly fail to approve, but it will be seriously prejudicial to an important Uruguayan industry.

—The members of the Centro Militar have had an animated discussion concerning a picture of Santos, hung in their saloon. As Santos is one of the founders of the Society, the Committee thought it no more than just that his picture should be hung there in the midst of others, but several members objected to this and wanted it transferred to the library, its place to be occupied by a picture of the present President of the Republic. The difficulty was finally solved by a resolution that all the pictures, that of Santos among them, should be eliminated from the saloon, leaving the walls bare.

—AT THE VATICAN.—Do: I please, Your Holiness, there's a lady down stairs as would like to see you. The Pope, who is the my lady? Do: Queen Victoria, your reverence. The Pope: Tell her I am not at home. One cannot be too careful in Leap Year.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
LIVERPOOL, THE RIVER PLATE,
AND VALPARAISO.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will sail in the following order:

FOR EUROPE. FOR THE PACIFIC.

GALICIA,
Captain A. Auer,
20th May, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon,
Bordeaux, Plymouth, and Liverpool.

JOHN ELDER,
Captain H. S. Rawson,
20th May, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon,
Bordeaux, Plymouth, and Liverpool.

COTOPAXI,
Captain H. W. Harris,
20th May, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon,
Bordeaux, Plymouth, and Liverpool.

MAGELLAN,
Captain J. D. Harris,
20th May, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon,
Bordeaux, Plymouth, and Liverpool.

PASSAGE FARES.
To Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon,
Bordeaux, Plymouth, and Liverpool.
First class 20s, Second class 15s, Third class 10s.
To Valparaiso, Chile, and other ports.
First class 25s, Second class 18s, Third class 12s.

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited
AGENTS—MONTVIDEO, SUEZ 55; BUENOS AIRES, CASADINO 31;
RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C.V.
5th May.

United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

American Line between New York and Rio Janeiro.

Touching at Bahia Thozas, Barbados, Para, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

The magnificent steamers of this Company are posted to arrive and sail as follows:

STEAMERS	Sailing from New York	Arrival at Rio Janeiro	Sailing from Rio Janeiro	Arrival at New York
FINANCE	Mar. 11	April 11	April 11	May 10
ALLIANCE	Mar. 18	April 18	April 18	May 17
ADVANCE	Mar. 25	April 25	April 25	May 24
FINANCE	Mar. 25	May 25	May 25	June 23
ALLIANCE	Mar. 25	May 25	May 25	June 23
ADVANCE	Mar. 25	May 25	May 25	June 23

Passenger Fares.
From Montevideo to Buenos Aires to New York. 1st class 25s, 2nd class 20s, 3rd class 15s.
Return tickets (good for twelve months). 1st class 45s, 2nd class 35s, 3rd class 25s.

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited
AGENTS—MONTVIDEO, SUEZ 55; BUENOS AIRES, CASADINO 31;
SANTOS, and RIO JANEIRO.
5th May.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION CO., LIMITED.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart from Rio Janeiro for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, as follows:

STEAMERS	Departure from Rio Janeiro	Arrival at Plymouth
SHAW SAVILL	May 10	May 10
ALBION	May 17	May 17
SHAW SAVILL	May 24	May 24
ALBION	May 31	May 31
SHAW SAVILL	June 7	June 7
ALBION	June 14	June 14
SHAW SAVILL	June 21	June 21
ALBION	June 28	June 28
SHAW SAVILL	July 5	July 5
ALBION	July 12	July 12

All the steamers of this Company have excellent accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers, and have excellent accommodation for cargo.

Fares from Rio Janeiro.
To London. 1st class 25s, 2nd class 20s, 3rd class 15s.
Return tickets (good for twelve months). 1st class 45s, 2nd class 35s, 3rd class 25s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited.
AGENTS—MONTVIDEO, SUEZ 55; BUENOS AIRES, CASADINO 31;
and RIO JANEIRO.
5th May.

The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso.

The new and magnificent steamers of this line will sail from Rio Janeiro for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, as follows:

STEAMERS	Departure from Rio Janeiro	Arrival at Plymouth
NEW ZEALAND	May 10	May 10
SHIPPING	May 17	May 17
NEW ZEALAND	May 24	May 24
SHIPPING	May 31	May 31
NEW ZEALAND	June 7	June 7
SHIPPING	June 14	June 14
NEW ZEALAND	June 21	June 21
SHIPPING	June 28	June 28
NEW ZEALAND	July 5	July 5
SHIPPING	July 12	July 12

All the steamers of this Company have excellent accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers, and have excellent accommodation for cargo.

Fares from Rio Janeiro.
To London. 1st class 25s, 2nd class 20s, 3rd class 15s.
Return tickets (good for twelve months). 1st class 45s, 2nd class 35s, 3rd class 25s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited.
AGENTS—MONTVIDEO, SUEZ 55; BUENOS AIRES, CASADINO 31;
and RIO JANEIRO.
5th May.

VAPORES DE LIVERPOOL

Brasil y Rio de la Plata

National Transport Company

Servicio regular entre Ambers y Rio de la Plata

lajo contrato postal con el Gobierno Argentino.

Los vapores de la Mala Real Holga salen regularmente de este puerto los días 9 y 23

para los puertos de primera y tercera clase, encomendados y directos a los

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para los puertos de primera y tercera clase, encomendados y directos a los

para los puertos de primera y tercera clase, encomendados y directos a los

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Sailings homeward from Montevideo on every

Monday. The Company's Splendid Steamer

"TAGUS,"

Will leave on 10th May, taking passengers of all classes, mails, specie and

cargo for Rio, Bahia, Maracaibo, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo,

Southampton and Antwerp.

All the steamers of this favorite line are fitted with refrigerators and Electric Light

and have every modern improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers.

Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes.

Persons wishing to prepay passage from Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York

in connection with the well known steamer of the NORTH GERMAN

LOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. L. HUMPHREYS, Agent.

Calle de las Piedras 117.

10th May.

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TELEGRAMS

London, 4th.

It is known that the Bulgarian Government, acting on the counsel of the

British representatives of England, Austria and Italy, will maintain a

complete silence with regard to Turkey's request about the legality of the

appointment of Prince Ferdinand.

Berlin, 5th.

The festivals in Corrientes still very

and have every modern improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers.

Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes.

Persons wishing to prepay passage from Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York

in connection with the well known steamer of the NORTH GERMAN

LOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. L. HUMPHREYS, Agent.

Calle de las Piedras 117.

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URUGUAYAN NEWS

Montevideo, 4th.

The first time for a number of years

the Sigtir Rock, in Ceylon, has been

visited by a European, the first on this

occasion being performed by General

who commands the troops in the island.

It is said, indeed, that only one

European, Mr. Cressy, ever succeeded in

reaching the summit. The rock is

called in the local language the

ascent very difficult and dangerous.

There are galleries all round, a

groove about six feet deep, and a

platform about six feet high, and

the whole structure follows the

contours of the rock, and is

constructed of stone and is

very strong and well built.

It is said that the

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FOREIGN NEWS

LONDON JOTTINGS

April 6.
Mr. Boschen's conversion scheme is a pronounced success. Notices of refusal to exchange do not represent more than half a million sterling. The holders will be paid off without any serious disturbance of the balances.

The Irish Exhibition to be held at Olympia, if it effects no other purpose, might certainly to quicken the desire to know more of the country, resources, and industries of the sister isle. The Exhibition will be divided into thirteen sections—viz, agricultural, shipbuilding and sea industries, textiles and manufactures, machinery and engineering, mining and mineral products, brewing and distilling, scientific, chemical, and allied industries, furniture and decoration, education and science, paper, printing and bookbinding, the fine arts, historical and antiquarian, and women's industries and the cottage industries. It will therefore be a truly representative Exhibition, and ought to illustrate the real worth and significance of that greatly misunderstood country. The public will be able to view clearly the predominant industries of Ireland and her deeply interesting historical and antiquarian treasures. It is hoped the Exhibition will awaken public interest in the efforts to revive Irish trade. The list of patrons is a long and influential one, and should contribute in no small degree to a great success. With three Exhibitions—an Irish, an Italian, and an Anglo-Danish, all in the Kensington district—this summer, London ought surely not to fall of attractions to visitors.

The question of Sunday opening of the museums is being practically tried in the Whitechapel Loan Exhibition, held in the St. Jude's Schools. On Good Friday and Easter Sunday the rooms were crowded with an interested, well-behaved throng. The appearance of the visitors suggested that the majority belonged to the lower trading classes and to that of hard-working men and women, but not a few individuals belonged to that ragged multitude which is at home in the East End. Much of the success of the exhibition is no doubt due to the simple description of the pictures contained in the penny catalogue, and to the self-denying efforts of the ladies and gentlemen who play the part of ciceroni to visitors in need of their services. It was a pity that on Good Friday the People's Palace should have been closed. During the downpour of the afternoon the holiday-making East-enders stood sorely in need of some agreeable refuge.

IRELAND

Dublin, April 6.
The Government has determined to prevent the holding of the meetings which were announced to be held on Sunday next at Loughree, county Galway, Ennis, Tulla, and Milltown Malvey, county Clare, Kantuck, county Cork, and Kinsale, county Wexford, in order to prove that the branches of the National League, which Mr. Bulfinch stated in his recent speech were things of the past, have not been suppressed. The Lord-Lieutenant has proclaimed all the meetings, and effective measures will be taken to enforce respect for the proclamation, which has been sent down to the several districts for publication. Troops will be employed, if required to aid the civil power in preventing the intended violation of the law.

The trial of James Kelly for the murder of Patrick Quirk at Lisahane, county Kerry, on the 8th of November, was resumed to-day at Wicklow Assizes before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a jury summoned under the Criminal Act. The evidence was concluded, and Mr. Justice O'Brien will sum up the case to the jury to-morrow morning.

Cork, April 6.

A special Court under the Criminal Act was held to-day in Newmarket, for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against Father Kennedy, of Meelin, and 14 farmers for having held meetings of suppressed branches of the National League at Meelin, in the barony of Duhallow. A few months ago Mr. Kennedy and others were sentenced to two months imprisonment on a similar charge, but the magistrates then stated a case, and the hearing is pending in the Court of Exchequer. The evidence for the Crown was to the effect that on the 4th of March and other Sunday meetings of the National League were held under the presidency of Mr. Kennedy and attended, notwithstanding cautions by the police, by the other defendants. No witnesses were called for the defence, but Mr. Kennedy contended that no evidence had been adduced by the Crown to show that the defendants attended National League meetings. After a short deliberation, the Bench convicted the defendants and sentenced them to three months' imprisonment each.

So great is the demand being made upon Transatlantic steamship companies for accommodation by intending emigrants from the south of Ireland to America that several of the companies have already stopped booking for next week, though the emigration season can scarcely be said to have more than opened. During the past two days 1,000 emigrants sailed from Queenstown, and to-day 200 additional left, while 400 are awaiting the Cunard boat which sails on Sunday. This brings the total for the week up to 2,000—more than double what it was last week, and largely in excess of the corresponding period last year.

The London Town Commissioners and some Roman Catholic clergyman organized yesterday a demonstration in honor of a policeman named O'Keefe, who, while on duty recently near Limerick, threw down his rifle, and was in consequence obliged to leave the force.

Mr. Gibboly, M.P., who was convicted this day week at Shill, under the ordinary Petty Sessions Act, by the local Bench, and sent to goal for a fortnight for striking with a whip County Inspector Hayes, has been since visited daily by the Mayor, who reports that the member for West Cork has had no exercise since his conviction in consequence of his refusal to exercise with the other criminals, and that he has been on bread and water since Saturday for insubordination.

Limerick, April 6.
At the Petty Sessions Court to-day, before the Mayor and a large bench of magistrates, three men, named O'Brien, O'Connell, and Murphy, were prosecuted for assaulting some soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment. The accused were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each.

Intelligence reached Belfast yesterday evening that six bullocks, the property of Mr. John Pinkerton, M.P., were maliciously poisoned last night on the farm belonging to that gentleman near Ballymoney, county Antrim. The police have been unable to discover the perpetrators of the outrage.

Over 200 ejectment processes were obtained yesterday from Sir O. Brady, County Court Judge, at Dungannon, for arrears of rent ranging from one to seven years, on the estates Tyrone landlords.

BOYS IMPRISONED IN A SEA-WASHED CAVE

The «Newcastle Chronicle» states that eleven boys, ranging in age from 10 to 14 years, had a most extraordinary adventure on the beach at Seaham Harbour on Saturday. At the south side of the town there is a rock projecting from the mainland known as Nose Point, on the top of which is built the Vane and Seaham Blast Furnaces. Underneath is a large cavern, locally known as the «Smuggler's Cave», which at high tide is filled by the sea. Among the boys referred to the exploration of this cave and the unearthing of treasure of some buccannier of the past had long been an object to be accomplished, and a determination was at last come to to carry out the project at the first fitting opportunity. Saturday was fixed upon for the day of search, and they started off, headed by a trusty leader, and provided with candles, lanterns, torches a pick, and shovel. Entering the cavern at low water, they commenced work, and soon were so intent upon the object of their labours that they never heeded the turn of the tide, and it was only when they found escape from the cave by the way they entered impossible that they realised their position. The water drove them further and further back into the cave, until at length they found it impossible to recede further. To avoid the rise of the water, several of the boys climbed as high up the walls of the cave as possible. Others had no alternative but to stand pressed up against the end of the cavern, and allow the water gradually to creep in upon them. Higher and higher rose the water and deeper the boys became immersed, until some of them were covered up to the shoulders. They all managed, however, to keep erect, notwithstanding their weakened condition produced by shouting for help and numbness arising from being compelled to stand in the water. Now and again a broken wave would dash in among them, rendering their position still more perilous. Moreover, the cave was nearly dark, all the boys' lights having been put out except one, which had escaped the wash of the waves, and continued to give forth its feeble illumination. One of the boys at last, from sheer want of strength, was washed from his holding, but, soon another lad standing near grasped in the dark, and with nothing but the cries of his comrades to guide him succeeded in restoring him to his feet. In the meantime the lads had been missed from their homes, and their continued absence caused inquiries to be made. This resulted in their whereabouts becoming known. A rumour then got abroad that all the boys had been drowned, and soon fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and a large body of other men, women, and children rushed off in eager haste to the top of the cliff. There was no way of reaching them from the shore, nor was there any possibility of going down the precipitous face of the cliff with ropes. Nothing could, therefore, be done by the hundreds of people who had collected, but to wait until the fall of the tide would admit of access to the cave from the shore. Meanwhile the imprisoned boys passed a terrible time; but just when they thought the worst had come the water stopped rising. Slowly the water left the cave, and in a short time they felt themselves in comparative safety, although in darkness. It was, however, half-past ten o'clock at night before they were rescued.

ANECDOTES.

—Seven of Them.—An absurd mistake led on one occasion to the temporary confinement of a late Lord Chancellor of Ireland in a madhouse. His lordship had received an unfavourable report of this particular asylum, and being anxious to judge for himself, he drove up in his closed carriage, without having sent any intimation of his coming. When the porter refused him admission, he said at last:—«I am the Lord Chancellor.» «Oh, Lord Chancellor, sir?» said the porter, with a grin, as he opened the door. «Yes, sir, it's all right. We have seven of you here already. One got loose last week with the Emperor of China, but I thought both of you were back.» By this time his lordship was within the gate, and a batch of warders were summoned by the porter to take him in charge. It was not until he had sent for his secretary that he obtained his release.

—The pathetic story of Sir P. Sydney who in his dying agony at Zulu, when he was last drunk of water to a fellow soldier who was wounded to death, has its parallel. The last man on earth who would be considered likely to part with his comforts for the benefit of another is he of blood and iron! Prince Bismarck is by no means unfeeling, and his love for tobacco is an absorbing passion. Therefore when we read the following story, as told by himself, we arrived at the opinion that all things were possible. Bismarck says:—«The value of a good cigar is best understood when it is the last you possess and there is no chance of getting another. At Konigsgratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the whole of the battle as a miser guards his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted glowing colours in my mind the happy hours when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances. A poor dragon lay before me, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets and found that I had only gold, which would be of no use to him. But stay—I had still my cherished cigar. I lighted it for him, and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I never enjoyed a cigar as much as that one which I did not smoke.»

AUCTIONS

E. Z. y Ca.

Eduardo Zorrilla y Ca.

Romuladores, comisionistas y consignatarios, compra y venta de terrenos, granujos, etc., etc. Unica y exclusiva de animales puros de Europa y Topoblen Argentina.

Toros, caballos de carrera, de toda linaje y puros—Carros y orijas—Lancetas, etc., etc.

Casa en Montevideo: calle del Sarandí número 183 a 172.

Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Defensa número 183 a 201.

En ambas casas curan con especialidad y comodidad caballerías.

Ventas en remate y particularmente.

Siempre hay en sus caballerías Zementales de cualquier raza, carnosos, orijas, etc., etc.

Encargados de traer por cuenta de los interesados, cualquier animal de Europa y de América Argentina, cobrando la simple comision de venta y los gastos.

Atencion en pedidos verbales y por escrito.

Responden de la procedencia y origen de los animales que venden.

E. Z. y Ca.

E. P. T.

ENRIQUE P. TORRES

IMPORTANTISIMO REMATE

A PLAZO

10 preciosos solares

de terreno

10.º REMATE POR ORDEN Y CUENTA DEL

Banco Constructor

ORIENTAL

Por primera vez—a 30

meses de Plazo

CON FRENTE AL TREN VIA ORIENTAL.

Los mejores solares puestos hasta hoy en venta por la progresiva institucion bancaria—Solares con frente a las importantes calles de Justicial, Rocca, Republica y Maria Garcia, frente al tren via Oriental. Los más lindos terrenos—Rodeados de edificios, Unicos por edificar en tan valiosa localidad.

Con empedrados pagos y títulos garantidos—Los que se encuentran a disposicion de todos en la Escribania de don Carlos E. Torres, calle Sarandí número 183.

Tren via gratis para todos y vuelta

El Domingo 6 del corriente a las 3

Solares al alcance de todos. Puedo asegurar que los mejores terrenos en venta en la ciudad de Montevideo, en la zona de plaza sin interés, y ubicados en el centro de la ciudad, donde puede decirse que nadie vende y todos compran.

Hay que fijarse, venderá a cualquier precio y a 30 meses de plazo

Hay 2 lindas esquinas

Nadie se moleste en ir a pie aunque los 10 solares que anuncio solo disten 15 cuadras de la plaza Independencia, porque pondré a disposicion de todos tren via gratis que los lleve a los terrenos.

El Domingo 6 del corriente, a las 3 de la tarde, empezare a vender a cualquier precio los 10 magníficos como mejor situados solares de terreno que anuncio, perfectamente ubicados y de muy convenientes áreas, como podrá verse por los planos que se repartiran antes y en el acto del remate.

Y POR PRIMERA VEZ A 30 MESES DE PLAZO

Muchas y oportunas consideraciones sobre la importancia de tan ventajoso como liberal remate sino fuera que hasta el más desprecupado tiene la más completa seguridad de que solares como los que anuncio en tan prospero centro de poblacion tienen su gran importancia hoy y seguro como feliz porvenir mañana.

A LAS 3 DE LA TARDE

De las esquinas de Canelones y Florida saldrán 10 coches del Tren via Oriental haciendo una parada en las esquinas 18 de Julio y Fido conduciendo gratis ida y vuelta a todos los que deseen asistir a este remate, dejándolos frente a los mismos terrenos.

NO OLVIDARSE QUE VENDERÁ A 30 MESES DE PLAZO

Todo comprador podrá tomar posesion en seguida del lote que adquiere con solo pagar la primera mensualidad.

Y el que desee escriturar en el acto, se le hará el descuento correspondiente. El comprador de cada solar, dará 20 y 5 en garantía, sea o no conocido del rematador.

Concluido el remate, sera obsequiada la concurrencia con cerveza, cigarras, etc., etc.

Por planos y demás, Rincón 242 a 246.

E. P. T.

BANCONACIONAL

República Oriental del Uruguay

CAPITAL: \$12,000,000.

MONEDA NACIONAL ORO SEILLADO

Se avisa al público que desde esta fecha se han puesto en circulación billetes de valor de quinientos, doscientos, cincuenta y veinte pesos.

Los de quinientos pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Joaquín Suárez y al dorso un grabado que representa el desembarco de los Treinta y Tres.

Los de doscientos pesos llevan al frente el retrato del general don José G. Artigas.

Los de cincuenta pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Bruno Muniz de Zaldívar y los de veinte pesos el de don Francisco A. Maciel.

Montevideo, Abril 9 de 1888.

Daniel Muñoz,

Secretario

Cocotina de Schweitzer

Extracción de Chocolate a la Crema de la Granja de

Garantizado ser Cacao Puro Solado Al Vacío Recomendado por la Facultad para el uso de Familias

Según tomado por el M. de la República Argentina y los

convenciones de Francia y Bélgica de 1886. El cacao que no se halla saborizado con especias

Es el cacao que se adapta mejor para consumo en la América del Sur.

Unicos Proprietarios: H. SCHWEITZER & Co. de Londres y al por mayor de Crosse & Blackwell de Londres.

LAMPARAS "ROCHESTER."

De todas las diferentes
lámparas del mundo (49,000
mas ó ménos) la lámpara
"Rochester" da la luz
mas grande y mas blanca.



Es la aproximación más
cercana a la luz eléctrica
que ha sido inventada hasta
ahora.

Pida la "ROCHESTER" y refuse aceptar cualquier otra.
Se vende por todos vendedores de lámparas de primera clase.

MECHERO "NIAGARA"

El mejor mechero y el que sirve para cualquier lámpara, es el "Niagara."



Dá una luz casi
tan brillante,
pero no tan
blanca como la
lámpara
"Rochester."

"MAMMOTH ROCHESTER."

La lámpara para
salones grandes,
Teatros e Iglesias
es la
"MAMMOTH
ROCHESTER,"
que da una luz
igual a
300 bujías

Estas lámparas y mecheros son fabricados por EDWARD MILLER & Co., Meriden, Estados Unidos y el unico representante de los fabricantes en el Rio de la Plata es

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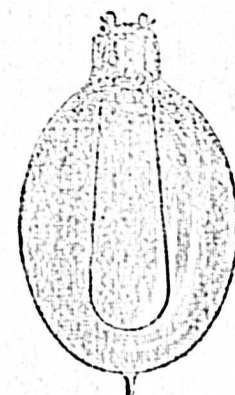
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Director Gerente: Don V. R. CASSELS

Electricista Superintendente: Don Fco. CASSELS

REPRESENTANTES PRINCIPALES FABRICANTES Inglaterra y los Estados-Unidos



La Empresa cuenta en la fecha con el siguiente personal científico,

INGENIERO ELECTRICISTA: DON Fco. UNWIN

Por planos y demás, Rincón 242 a 246.

INGENIERO MECANICO: DON DANIEL STEELE

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LLOYD DEL PLATA

SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE NAVIGACION A VAPOR

De Dia y de Noche

ENTRE MONTEVIDEO Y BUENOS AIRES

Capital 1,500,000 ps. oro

EN ACCIONES DE 100 PESOS PAGADERO POR CUOTAS

Los accionistas gozaran de una rebaja de 25 por ciento en los pasajes.
NO SE PAGA NADA al suscribirse las acciones y solo por cuotas cuando esté suscrita la cuarta parte del capital.

Divisorio compuesto de:
Don DON MIGUEL HERRERA y OBEA.

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Los pedidos de acciones se dirigen a la Oficina de la Empresa Calle Sarandí 171a de 11 a.m. a 4 p.m.

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Agencia Inglesa de Seguros de N. Goddard

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COMPANIA BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

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INCORPORADA POR CEDULA REAL

CAPITAL AUTORIZADO. Tres millones de libras esterlinas.
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FONDOS Y RESERVAS. Seis millones de libras esterlinas.

SEGUROS MARÍTIMOS Y FLUVIALES

Compañia BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Capital: un millon de libras esterlinas

El Agente está plenamente autorizado por poderes legales para arreglar y pagar todos los reclamos justificados sin referencia alguna a las Compañías en Inglaterra

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS DE N. GODDARD

CALLE SOLIS núm. 53 (ALTOS)

MONTEVIDEO

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

COMPANIA DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA DE LOS ESTADOS-UNIDOS

(ESTABLECIDA EN 1817)

ACTIVO MAS DE 80,000,000 PESOS ORO

Pagado a tenedores de Pólizas 99,999,999 pesos oro

PURA MENTE MUTUA

Debidamente autorizada para funcionar en la República Oriental del Uruguay, segun decreto del Superior Gobierno, fecha 19 de Diciembre de 1884.

Esta Compañia emite Pólizas de Seguros sobre la vida, de todas clases.

Pólizas ordinarias de vida—Pólizas de vida por tiempo limitado—Pólizas de rentas vitalicias—Pólizas de inversión ordinaria.

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Por todos los detalles, tarifas y pormenores concurre al

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CALLE SARANDÍ 171a—MONTEVIDEO.

COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER

The cheapest, easiest applied,
and most efficient
Cure and preventative
for Scab in Sheep.
Ever offered to the public.

Agents in all Camp Towns

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Mix with cold water its real cost is only 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents per head according to the size of the sheep and length of the fleece.

It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool without causing it to become matted or matted.

It is eminently superior to all other dips called Nox.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world.

In use for upwards of 10 years and over 200,000 sheep are annually dipped with this composition.

It is the favorite dip in Australia, the United States and England.

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134-MISIONES-130, MONTEVIDEO.

PRICES ALL OVER THE URUGUAY REPUBLIC

Whole case, \$30; Large packet, \$2; Small packet, 50 cts.

55mlxp

FLUIDO "LITTLE"

(THE "LITTLE" DIP)

Specific without rival for the cure of Scab in Sheep

Gold Medal at Christchurch New Zealand

NON POISONOUS

MIXES IMMEDIATELY WITH COLD WATER

Samples free to all who wish to try it

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