

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. I.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 81.



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 authorized 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 90 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, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

Daniel Muñoz.

Secretary.

Emilio Reus.

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR MAY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$2,147,943.91
Superior Government	1,100,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	10,875,144.77
Mortgage	8,410,611.66
Plant and Material for Emission.	73,027.01
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	12,214,566.87
Negotiation of Cédulas	601,532.00
City Mortgages	1,500,000.00
Rural	604,600.00
Branches—Emission	1,279,000.00
Florida	200.00
Fixtures	25,000.29
Various debtors	8,274,033.12
Dividends, coupons paid	857,061.00
Cash in hand	6,883,103.11
	\$11,403,659.08

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and premium	175,591.01
in account current	8,344,032.23
Emission (including branches)	6,599,219.00
Savings Bank	10,251.60
Judicial deposits	456,517.73
Montevideo	6,207.13
Cédulas emitted, Series A	2,005,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	2,620,204.40
" Rural "	881,047.10
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Melo Branch	65,735.80
Salto	164,505.21
Paysandú	83,683.93
Colonia	181,639.16
Durazno	110,071.49
Soriano	87,025.20
Rocha Branch	118,118.30
Tacuarembó ditto	110,102.60
San José ditto	143,900.00
Minas ditto	149,690.00
Rio Negro ditto	106,400.12
Canelones	149,812.00
20 million loan	15,066,235.76
Various Creditors	664,600.94
	\$13,403,859.08

Montevideo, 8th March 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

F. C. Tappan.

Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

E. Reus.

Managing Director.

Emilio Reus.

Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

O. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, 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.
5 " " at ten days' notice.
" " 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 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

GERMANY

SPAIN

AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHILE

ALSO ON

PORTUGAL

SWITZERLAND

UNITED STATES

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AND

ALL THE

PRINCIPAL

TOWNS OF

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THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 20

MONTEVIDEO.

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"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Gower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage)	2.00 gold
European etc. do.	2.00 gold
Do. do. do. annum	20.00 do.
Single copy	0.05 do.
Back number	0.10 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$1.00 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted" 0.50 do.
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications 0.50 do.
Accretions—Single column per centimeter, per publication 0.10 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

11/a 30 SAN MARTIN 50 11/a

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.

Cordoba 180/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMABILÉ

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEGER,

324-Calle 25 de Mayo-324

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, JUNE 15, 1888

THE PROPOSED LAW OF IMMIGRATION.

We give below a translated digest of the provisions of the proposed law compiled by the Committee of Finance for presentation to the Chambers, some preliminary remarks on which were published in our issue of last Saturday.

SECTION I.

Of the General Direction of Immigration, Colonization and Agriculture:

Art. 1.—There shall be created a General Direction of Immigration, Colonization and Agriculture that shall operate in the Capital of the Republic, under the control of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in all matters of Immigration, and under the control of the Minister of the Government in all matters of Colonization and Agriculture.

Art. 2.—This office shall be divided into four sections, viz., Central section and a section each for Immigration, Colonization and Agriculture.

Art. 3.—The Central Section shall have a Director General of I. C. and A. a Secretary General, an Accountant-Treasurer, two assistants and two porters.

Art. 4.—The section of Immigration shall have a Sub-Director of Immigration, an Inspector of Disembarkation, a Manager of the Agency for Employment and four assistants.

Art. 5, 6.—These appoint Sub-Directors and assistants for the sections of Colonization and Agriculture.

Art. 7.—Provides for the payment of these employees, their salaries being fixed in the General Budget.

Art. 8.—This defines the duties of the Director General, who will have to direct the work of the Central Section and fiscalize the service of the other sections, proposing to the E. P. candidates for vacancies; to serve as intervener between the different Sections and the authorities and corporations of the Republic; to act as representative in any contracts made, maintain direct communication with Agents of Information abroad, circulating or collecting all useful information; to prepare the translation of this law into French, Italian, English and German, having it printed in Spanish and other languages, to be exposed in advantageous situations in steamers, railways, etc. securing for it the greatest possible circulation; to prepare hand editions of it with Maps of the Republic and such statistical facts and items as may be of service to Immigration; to propose to the E. P. any measures deemed advisable for the interests of his office; to have prepared thirty days before the presentation of the General Budget an estimate of the expenses

of his office and a report explaining any changes made since the previous estimate; to administer the Fund for I. C. and A. under the rules and responsibilities determined by the E. P.; to present to the E. P. every February a detailed report of the work effected by the four sections, the results obtained and any further useful data; to comply with the further obligations and exercise the further attributes hereafter appointed by this law; to obey and make obeyed the orders of the E. P.

Arts. 9, 10, 11, 12.—These define the various duties to be assigned respectively to the Sub-Directors of the other three Sections, each working in concert with and under the order of the Director General, and making periodical reports of the work accomplished in their Sections.

Art. 13.—The internal distribution of service and the attributes of sub-employees shall be fixed by special rules dictated by the E. P. or by the Director General under the authorization of the E. P.

Art. 14.—The E. P. shall be authorized to create, as consulting council for the Director General, an honorary Committee; half of the number of whom may be selected from foreigners of landed property and belonging to those nationalities that contribute most to the immigration of the country.

Art. 15.—The E. P. shall be authorized to extend and co-relate the services of the Direction General in all departments of the country, either by means of auxiliary committees or by utilizing the aid of agricultural committees working under the superintendence of Administrative Boards.

Art. 16.—The Consular Agents of the Republic shall also act within their respective jurisdictions as Agents of Information and Propaganda for the effects of this law, under the superintendence of their respective Diplomatic Ministers and in conformity with instructions transmitted by the E. P. to place them in direct relation with the Direction General of I. C. and A.

Art. 17.—As Agents of Information and Propaganda, the Consular Agents shall—1. Supply all information asked by emigrants, shipping companies, or other persons, respecting the laws, statistics and general situation of the Republic. 2. Make a continual exposition in favour of immigration to the Oriental Republic, correcting statements that are erroneous or contrary to its credit as a country for emigrants, making known its geographical, economical and social conditions, the general advantages it offers to the immigrant and the special favours granted immigrants for their transport, disembarkation, lodging and maintenance on arrival and placing in lucrative employment. 3. Ask the Direction General for all reports, data and documents to serve the objects above set forth. 4. Communicate to the Direction General the measures adopted by other countries to attract immigrants, improvements in the system of colonization and agricultural improvements applicable in the Republic. 5. Certify the aptitude for work and the good conduct of every individual who may wish to move to Oriental territory, or legalize the certificate issued to that effect by any local authority. 6. Give immediate use to advanced passage tickets remitted by the Direction General. 7. Give an account of moneys supplied by the State for these purposes. 8. Fulfill exactly orders or instructions issued by the Direction General. 9. Present to the Direction General an annual report of the migratory movement from the country of their residence to the Oriental Republic and other countries, indicating adequate means to increase the number and improve the quality of emigrants to Oriental territory.

Art. 18.—Agents of Information and Propaganda shall neither charge nor receive any private remuneration for their services imposed by this law, or by the Diplomatic Ministers or E. P. of the Republic in anticipation of this law.

Art. 19.—In parts where the commercial movement causes small salaries, the E. P. shall assign a payment to the Consular Agent to attend to the duties of information and propaganda, or shall confide these duties to a special functionary with a corresponding salary.

Art. 20.—The E. P. shall give an annual account of the use made of the faculty accorded in the previous article.

Art. 21.—All extra expenses demanded by the duties of information and propaganda shall be included in the General Budget under express mention that they pertain to the Fund of I. C. and A. created by article 22.

Art. 22.—There shall be established a Fund of I. C. and A. composed 1. of the sum of \$1,500,000 destined by the law of July 29, 1887 for colonization and taken from the product of the 20 million loan authorized by that law. 2. of sums produced by entire or partial sales of lands acquired by the State with the money previously mentioned, and destined for official colonies, agricultural centres or public lands. 3. of the repayment of passages advanced to immigrants and of advances made to persons peopling official colonies. 4. of the receipts of the Immigrants Hotel and of any fines imposed in virtue of this law. 5. of rents applied at present to the amortization of nationalized paper as soon as the latter shall be quite paid off. 6. of the duties for lighthouses at present private property as soon as their respective contracts terminate or fall through.

Art. 23.—The E. P. shall fix the rules and responsibilities under which the Direction General shall administer the Fund thus created.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

There is a very interesting point of international law and citizenship under discussion by the French and American Governments. Some Frenchmen who settled in the United States and took out letters of naturalisation were still claimed by France as liable to military service, and in the case of four of these persons who happened to return to France, orders of detention were issued and put into force. Representations addressed to the United States Minister led to inquiries and correspondence. Mr. Secretary Bayard claimed that the men in question, having duly naturalised, were citizens of the United States, and as such could not be claimed for military service by a foreign country. The response of the French Foreign Minister was that the laws of France do not recognize expatriation which takes place without authoritative consent, and consequently that the act of naturalisation in America by a French citizen, without express permission, is null and void. The difficulty arises, it will be observed, out of the varying municipal laws of the two countries. In the United States citizenship is conferred with reference solely to the internal constitution and statutes, and in France the right of divestment is regulated precisely in the same fashion. Which has the stronger case? During the Alabama controversy it was pleaded in the first instance, on behalf of England, that our municipal laws did not justify the Government in prohibiting the departure of the notorious cruiser. The United States replied that our municipal laws were purely our own concern, except in so far as they permitted or enabled an injury to be inflicted upon another country. That was certainly a strong point, but it cannot be pleaded in the French case, where the injury is equal on both sides. If a naturalised American citizen is detained in France it may be complained that America is a sufferer; but the man, according to the law under which he was born, was not entitled to enter into citizenship anywhere out of his own country, and France would be a sufferer if his act of transgression were validated. Both sides have thus strong grounds for the pertinacity with which they have adhered to their own statutes in the correspondence. But as a matter of expediency the American view is the one that ought to prevail. In this age of travel and emigration, when the seas of the world are bridged, and the best labour markets are attracting men from all climes, it is useless to maintain a regulation which limits human freedom so seriously. England abandoned a similar position in 1871, at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, after adhering to it obstinately until then. As we had no compulsory military service, difficulties very rarely arose; but the germs of international trouble were visible as long as we insisted that no subject of the Queen could become a subject or citizen of any other national authority, and Mr. Gladstone determined the question finally by leaving emigrants to freely consult their own interests.

EXPRESSIONS

—We have to thank Capt. Barr of the P. S. N. Co.'s "Magellan" and the Agents of that company for late English papers, extracts from which will be found in our columns.

—It is to be regretted that in the Fein-Durá case both Dr. Fein and Dr. Durá so far forgot themselves and the respect due to a public court of Justice as to exchange phrases of a personal and threatening nature.

—El Hien, in the course of an article on European affairs says,—"No one is ignorant that the military importance of England is insignificant." Our colleague is wrong, for we have to confess our entire ignorance of the point, and have to thank our colleague for the information.

—Telegrams are sometimes unintentionally comic. For instance, one of yesterday says,—"The Emperor of Brazil spent \$80,000 in Milan. He can now take carriage exercise." The question naturally suggests itself, what would have happened had he spent more or less? The inconsequentiality of the ideas is decidedly amusing.

—In the course of the Fein-Durá case it was elicited that in the Buenos Ayres not only were girls of all ages confined against their will and without due authority, but that by way of punishment these girls were made to lick the dust off the floor, were tied up to a tree for a whole night, and were not allowed to speak to each other except for one hour during the day.

—Owing to the non arrival of papers from Buenos Aires yesterday, we are unable to give any Argentine News to-day.

—Dr. Reus, the energetic manager of the National Bank sent in his resignation to the Directorate yesterday, but it was not accepted, so that he will still continue at the head of an institution for the development of which he has done so much. This has had a very reassuring effect on shareholders.

—The scarcity of news that has lately been felt, here is extending to Buenos Aires, where the only two topics of consideration are the Itconquista murder and Verdi's Othello.

FOREIGN NEWS

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN VIENNA

Vienna, May 15.
The Industrial Jubilee Exhibition in the Rotunda was opened this afternoon by the Emperor in the presence of all the Archdukes, the Ministers, and the Diplomatic Corps. The President of the Exhibition, Baron Banhan, addressing the Emperor, explained that the Exhibition represented only the industry of Lower Austria, Vienna naturally occupying the most space, and that the total number of exhibitors was two thousand. The Emperor, who read a speech in reply, was loudly cheered. The smiths' Exhibition is the best of all, the wrought-iron gates, balustrades, shields, and doors, made by skilled workmen, being quite the best that have been seen. Two tapestries are entirely taken up by interiors, showing the taste Vienna has acquired in adorning the homes of the wealthy. There are more than 100 rooms with arrangements of furniture of infinite variety. Machinery, carriages, leatherware, mezzanines, copper, jewellery, all occupy different parts of the exhibition. All show enormous progress when compared with the work of ten years ago.

On the ground outside the Rotunda ten roomy pavilions have been built, some in very good taste, the prominent one being that of the city of Vienna, in which there is a map covering the whole wall to show the changes made in the city during the forty years' reign of the Emperor. Pictures showing the difference of some parts of the city between 1848 and 1888 are very interesting. Another pavilion contains the complicated apparatus of the present post and telegraph service, the old system being represented by two positions of olden times with shiny top boots and scarlet frock-coats.

THE BARCELONA EXHIBITION.

Barcelona, May 15.
With the exception of the Austrian and Spanish torpedo vessels, which are swift modern well-armed craft all the men-of-war in the Port of Barcelona were built between 1872 and 1880. The Austrian, Spanish, and German ironclads and cruisers are antiquated, on the confession of their own officers. Their armaments consist, however, of powerful breech-loaders, chiefly Krupp and machine guns, and the Spanish have a mixed armament of Krupp, some very fine native Honoria Ordnance machine guns, Nordenfelters, and Hotchkiss guns. The crews are composed of picked men. The physique of the Germans is especially remarkable. The Austrians come next. The Russians are rather short thick-built fellows. On Sunday afternoon the commanders allowed the petty officers and sailors leave ashore. They behaved generally well, strolling about the town in groups of four and six at a time. The local authorities have had up to the present no ground of complaint as to the behaviour of the crews. I am assured that the idea of bringing the fleets to Barcelona originated with the Austrian Government. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Moret, communicated it to the diplomatic Corps in Madrid, who all took it up warmly, the Monarchical Governments agreeing to give the Queen a demonstration of sympathy. Then Señor Moret informed the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, who strongly urged his Government to seize the opportunity of showing the newly organized Toulon fleet, and thus avert the suspicion that Republican France held aloof from the demonstration of the European Monarchies.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

St. Petersburg, May 15.
The newspapers justify the measures of precaution taken by the Russian authorities on the Afghan frontier on account of the growing discontent of the population of Herat against the Ameer. They declare the rumours in London that Russia has secret intentions as to Herat to be void of foundation. The Neroffi supposes the English armaments are on account of an arrangement with the League of Peace, but says that they will not intimidate the Russians.

A Warsaw engineer has invented a gun firing sixty-two shots a minute. All the great military powers have been invited to send special delegates to the great manoeuvres to be held in August near St. Petersburg.

We learn from Berlin that the recent bestowal of the order of Vladimir upon M. Hranoff, the Governor of Nishni Novgorod, has produced a bad impression there. It is remembered that M. Hranoff delivered last year a violent anti-Germans speech on the occasion of M. Déroulède's visit here, and it was well known that this distinction is only conferred for special merit.

RUSSIA AND GREECE.

St. Petersburg, May 14.
The Queen of Greece is shortly expected here on a three months' visit, during which it is expected that the marriage will be solemnized of her eldest daughter, the Princess Alexandra, and the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, the Czar's youngest brother.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Simsa, May 14.
The Government of India has received no information tending to confirm the report that the Jamshedis had declared for Russia. It is thought probable that the report is traceable to some recent movements among the Sarik Turcomans on the Russo-Afghan frontier.

Colonel Alkhanoff has gone from Peshawar to the scene of these movements.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND BRITISH CHARITIES.

Simsa, May 14.
Numerous requests have been made of late to the Government of India by charitable societies in Great Britain for assistance to enable the applicants to obtain donations or subscriptions for the institutions in which they are respectively interested from the Indian native Princes. The Government is, however, of opinion that, owing to the numerous claims on the Princes for charity in India, it would not be expedient to place before them solicitations for aid to charitable funds in Great Britain.

KING JA JA.

Accra, May 14.
King Ja Ja, who sailed on the 8th inst. on board H. M. sloop Icarus, is being

conveyed to the Island of Grenada, in the West Indies, his place of exile. He is accompanied by his son Sunday Ja Ja and one servant.

PARIS NEWS.

Paris, May 14.

The man who visits Paris just now for the first time in his life is a being to be envied and admired. He will carry away with him the remembrance of a delightful vision, but the experience will have cost him dearly, for never again can he realise it in its first blush of radiant freshness. The first capital during the month which precedes the period when the Sun enters Cancer can only be described in the words of the interesting Georgian young lady in «Lalla Rookh» who cries out in rapture, describing an Oriental Eden, «Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth, it is this, it is this.» Even the trees on the Boulevards, which have been later than those of the suburban groves, have at last assumed their foliage, through which the pink, the blue, and yellow play-bills on the kiosques gleam with a picturesque effect which can hardly be obtained out of Paris. Another sign of the Summer is observable from those very play-bills themselves, the words «Bals» and «Jardin d'été» being conspicuous among the big black capitals which draw public attention to the places now running in the Metropolitan theatres. Unfortunately the word «Bals» or even «Jardin d'été» means very little in these dull and degenerate days. You have already been informed of the decadence respecting the decay of dancing and the gradual disappearance of dancing-halls in this City. The «Bals-Champêtres» which are occasionally organised around Paris are gay and festive enough, but those mercenary attractions in the interior of the City which are dignified by the name of «Bals» are generally frauds. They form places rendez-vous for the vilest scum of the town, and the «knives» has played on more than one occasion of late an important part in connection with them. The Summer gardens, moreover, with the exception of that in the Champs Elysées, of which we are soon to see the last, are poor substitutes for their predecessors, and they, too, are frequently patronised by people whose propinquity is unpleasant, if not perilous. Nevertheless, the bills announcing the usual dancing amusements and resorts of pleasure are welcome, and we hail their appearance on the kiosques with delight. They recall old times, and remind us that the nights are beginning to lose the last tinge of lingering winter.

The revelations respecting the «Defence of England» which were lately made are still attracting attention in Paris. Under the heading of «John Bull Armé» the «Liberté» publishes an article this evening, in which the writer, after having expressed his surprise at the state not only of the British army, but of the world-renowned navy which swept the seas of old, says: «The object of all this alarm is to raise to its maximum force the offensive power of Great Britain on land and sea. Those who have begun the campaign want to make England ready when called upon to join the Quadruple Alliance to which she has drawn near. This is as much as to say that the armaments which it is sought to impose on her are to be employed against France.» The Government does not go with the current nor does it resist it. It simply «luds», to use a nautical term, and is getting ready to give some satisfaction to those who have raised the alarm.

But why all these alarms; wherefore this hasty arming? Who threatens England? Nobody will be led to believe that it is France. Some of the other papers comment on the subject in a similar strain while awaiting the further ventilation of the matter in Parliament and in the press.

The Boulangerists are highly indignant because some flour and a few eggs—not of the freshest—found their way into his hotel on his arrival at Lille. M. Henri Rochefort has an amusing article to-day on «The Policy of Rotten Eggs» in the course of which he contrasts the behaviour of his friends with that of their opponents, naturally to the disadvantage of the latter. When General Boulanger was insulted by M. Jules Ferry he sent his seconds, like a gentleman, to the «Man of Tonkin.» M. Jules Ferry backed out of an encounter, and now retaliates by getting his minions to fling stale eggs at the object of his dislike. After all the duel may come off if the General will consent to fight the «Hero of Fouchard» with his own weapons. A couple of rotten eggs will be exchanged at twenty-five paces, and as M. Ferry is of an economical turn of mind they can be utilised at the «déjeuner» which usually follows such combats. This is in M. Henri Rochefort's own peculiar manner; but General Boulanger had not much to complain of after all, and perhaps the flour was intended as a delicate compliment to his name. His adversaries maintain that he had only the scum of the towns which he visited to applaud him, but impartial witnesses tell a very different tale. All classes were represented, and there is not the slightest doubt that the «tournée» in the Department of the Nord has been an immense success. He says frankly that he had no idea that he would be received with so much enthusiasm, and remarks philosophically that a few discordant notes have not disturbed the harmony of the chorus of applause to which he has been treated. His visits to the miners at Anzin and Denain yesterday were veritable triumphs. The men and their families turned out in shoals to greet him, and the number of babies held up by fond mothers for him to kiss baffles all attempt at computation. At Denain the General told the people that they who had served in the Army and were now engaged in peaceful occupations were the chief elements of the great national family; that their interests were identical with those of the country, and that he would study to render them happy and strong in order that France might be so too. In the evening General Boulanger entertained a party of sixty guests at his

hotel at Valenciennes. Councillor-General de Carpentier delivered a lively speech in which he lauded M. Jules Ferry for not having seized a gun and hurried off to Langon to share the Lacépède of the troops whom he had sent to die in the Far East. Then the General, again representing himself as merely animated by the wish to put France in a proper state of defence, asked what his opponents meant by repeating that he aspired to the «Dictatorship.» Equally unjust were their insinuations as to his selfishness and propensities. Last year when the Schœnele incident occurred he held, in his capacity of Minister of War, the Army in the hollow of his hand, but instead of availing himself of his power, he left no stone unturned in the effort to calm patriotic passion, which had been excited to a dangerous pitch. The General left Valenciennes at seven o'clock this morning for Fourmies, the inhabitants of which has turned out en masse to welcome him. In receiving a deputation of the old soldiers of the Nord, whose spokesman said that when the trumpet called France's children to the frontier the survivors of the Army of the Nord would be the first to join him in saving their country from ruin and invasion, General Boulanger replied that if the qualities and energy displayed by these veterans could have sufficed to ensure victory in 1870 they would certainly have been the conquerors. He added, «If some day—and let us hope that day is as remote as it can possibly be—the country again needs you, I am sure that it will find you as firm, energetic, and devoted as you were eighteen years ago. Vive la France! Vive la République!»

Lecomte, the man who nearly murdered a bank messenger in the Rue Tiquetonne for the purpose of robbing him, was brought up for trial at the Paris Assizes to-day. The prisoner is a robust and respectable-looking man, about thirty years old. He was an assiduous reader of the «Midi» and the romances of Gabriel, and it was in one of them that he obtained suggestions for his crime. He hired a small room; sent out some bills which were to be collected by a messenger from the Bank of France, and when that person came for the money Lecomte snatched him in the neck with a broadsword. Unluckily for the would-be murderer the messenger was a stouter and stronger person than had been expected. The broadsword missed its mark, and a terrific struggle ensued between the two men. The bank messenger succeeded in throwing his assailant off him, and rushing to a window, he broke it and shouted for help. Lecomte then got up and ran away, but was arrested in the streets. When the President examined the prisoner in the usual manner to-day Lecomte, of course, denied that he had any intention of committing murder. Everything, however, was clear against him, and it was in vain that he hinted at his head being bad from his youth. «I had to plunge it in cold water every day at Mazas Prison», said he. «That is all very well, Lecomte, replied the President: 'but it won't do here. The doctors say that you are quite sane.' The witnesses were then examined, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when Maître Demange, the prisoner's counsel, will be heard.

AUCTIONS

J. M.

JAIME MAESO
—
COLÓSA

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A PLAZOS

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Penitenciaria

20-SOLARES-20

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Frente a la Calle Miguelete

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143-113-17.

J. M.

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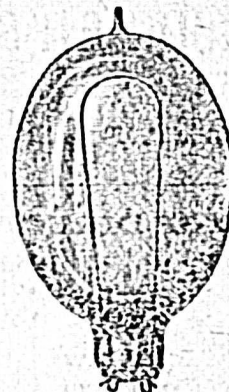
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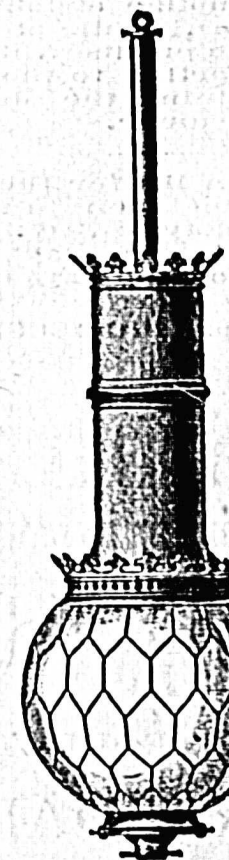
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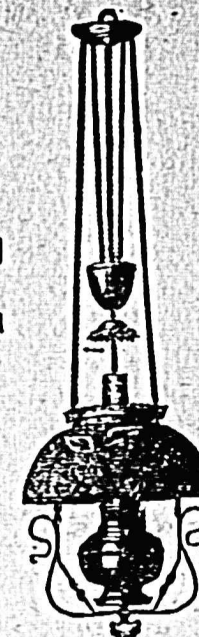
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