

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. I.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 92.



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 or 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 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 time 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	\$2,747,435.01
Superior Government	1,100,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	10,853,144.77
City Mortgages	8,410,611.60
Plan and Material for Emission	73,027.01
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	12,214,765.57
Negotiation of Cédulas	361,632.00
City Mortgages	1,400,000.00
Rural	604,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,279,000.00
Florida	200.00
Fixtures	25,000.29
Various debtors	5,274,033.12
Dividends, coupons paid.	837,081.00
Cash in hand	5,588,102.11
	\$45,403,560.38

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and premium	175,591.01
in account current	8,244,000.23
Emission (including branches)	6,660,219.00
Savings Bank	19,251.50
Judicial deposits	4,651,778
Montevideo	6,207.19
Cédulas emitted, Series A	2,005,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	2,620,504.40
Rural	881,017.10
Various debtors	43,002.18
Dividends, coupons paid.	65,765.69
Cash in hand	104,500.21
París	83,093.88
Colonia	181,639.10
Durazno	110,071.10
Soriano	87,223.20
Rocha Branch	118,119.30
Tacuarembó ditto	110,102.50
San José ditto	145,800.00
Mina ditto	109,760.00
Rio Negro ditto	108,403.12
Cabellero	149,812.00
60 million loan	15,093,235.75
Various Creditors	664,600.04
	\$45,403,560.38

Montevideo, 31th March 1888.

Pedro Bustamante, President.

F. C. Tappen, Accountant-General.

E. Reus, Managing Director.

H. Guinones, Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

O. A. Carter, of the firm J. W. Carter, 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

Authorized Capital 7,050,000 dohs.

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 dohs. 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

Authorized Capital . . . 12,000,000

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.

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

R. A. Thurburn, Manager.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . 1,250,000

Id. reservado . . . 625,000

Fondo de reserva . . . 325,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRO 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'Anvers.
DEUDA PUNTO DE ITALIA . . . Los señores Granet Birown y Ca.
NUEVA-YORK . . . Varios correspondientes.

ORFOTO

LISBOA

PARA

PERNAMBUCO.

BAHIA

RIO JANEIRO.

SANTOS

SAN PAULO

RIO GRANDE

PILOTAS

PONTO-ALEGRE

DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL

BUENOS AIRES

Varios correspondientes.

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 cuentas corrientes.

on depósito a plazo fijo y a retiro con 30 días de aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses a razón de 4 % anual.

Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.

Con 30 días de aviso a 4 % anual.

5mlsp

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR SUD-AMERICANO.

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

Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 28, 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 "Nortísima Ciudad" (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 23

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Power-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Per month.

Uruguay Republic . . . \$150 gold

Argentine do. (including postage) . . . 200 m.l

European etc. do. . . 200 gold

Do. do. do. annum . . . 2000 do.

Single copy 008 do.

Back number 010 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$150 gold

3 line advertisements such as "Wanted"

"To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . 050 do.

Across—Single column per centimeter, per publication . . . 010 do.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication 100 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

FRIED STEARN

11/a 30 SAN MARTIN 50 11/a

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

Messrs. McLEAN & BROS.

Corriente 180/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. O. MESTRE Y AMABILLO

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEGER.

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, JUNE 28, 1888

EXPRESSIONS

—We give to-day extracts from London papers of June 2 and 4 received by P.S.N. Co's Britannia, and from the Rio Neer of June 15.

—There was a serious alarm of fire at the National Bank on Tuesday night, caused by the transformer of the electric light apparatus on the roof becoming incandescent owing to a short circuit occurring in the coils. Mr. Bond, of the Bank staff was fortunately present, and by his pluck and presence of mind succeeded in preventing what might have been a serious catastrophe.

—The presence of Electric Light apparatus is not without its element of danger, and has already caused several serious accidents in Europe and the United States. It would be a wise precaution if a set of instructions were printed and posted in a conspicuous place in all places where the electric light is in use.

—To collect an honest account from the Government is a task as tedious and enduring as the celebrated lacer work of Penelope. Money however is generally forthcoming for any political or questionable motive.

—Disheonoured promises to pay are familiar documents in River Plate Republics.

—The Constitution seems to be troubling our Legislators. It certainly does not trouble them much when anything is done by them which is in direct contradiction to it.

—Those who are interested in earthquakes will find a very interesting article on them and their local bearing, written by L. Morandi, Director of the Observatory of the Colegio Pio de Villa Colon, in El Dien of yesterday.

—The South American Journal in its issue of May 26th, the latest to hand, devotes nearly three pages to Argentine general news, and to Uruguayan some twelve lines. This does not seem to us at all a fair proportion, especially as we are sure this worthy Journal has no desire to underrate this Republic, we think it might give us a little more attention in future, and in doing so will find plenty of items quite as interesting to its readers as those so prolifically quoted from the Buenos Aires papers.

—The Buenos Aires Herald was quite right when it recently said "slavery was only nominally abolished in the Argentine Republic. Our telegrams to-day give an account of an affair in the Boca factory at Posadas that has a strong smack of slavery about it. Sending an armed force in pursuit of Indians that have done no further harm beyond showing a disinclination to work in bondage, is scarcely a proceeding for a free country.

—Mr. E. A. Hopkins, who has spent the greater part of his life in the River Plate, delivered an address on the 3rd of May last at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, on The Argentine Republic and Conterminous Countries. The object of his address, a printed copy of which is now before us, was to show the advantage of establishing a direct line of steamers between the United States and the River Plate, and the opening of North American ports to Argentine produce. Mr. Hopkins produces a pile of figures to show the progress of Argentina, but any glow his lecture is likely to produce is prejudiced by the strange language it is couched in and his very misplaced ravings on political, party and personal questions. It is to be regretted so good a cause did not find a better advocate.

—All Mr. Hopkins finds to say about Uruguay is as follows:—

"As for Uruguay, her progress, if not as great as that of the Argentine Republic, is nevertheless remarkable, during the short glimpses of peace which the unbridled passions of her sons have allowed her. But she never will secure her future greatness save by a return within the limits of the former Vice-Royalty of the Plata. Two building-schemes have recently been established in Montevideo, the chief City, with a capital of \$12,000,000, and her national debt is negotiating a funding system in Europe. All her public lands have long since been sold."

We do not expect any of our readers will agree with Mr. Hopkins in the idea respecting the future greatness of Uruguay, being only safe by a return to a Vice-Royalty.

—The following is an amusing example of a "English as she spoke," or rather written. It is from the Statistical Annuary of the United States and Venezuela:—

Venezuela is an essential agricultural, cattle-breeding and mining country; its actual wealth and its future development of commerce is nearly counted to its extension and fertile lands, the price of which is highly insignificant, considering the facilities and the advantageous terms to obtain them in the actuality, as there is no competition for the scarcity of population, and which price will doubtless increase in future times. Thus, the immigrant, arriving ever so late, and desirous to establish himself outside of the settlements, where the ground doesn't cost him anything, may acquire it wherever he pleases and at comparatively low prices, earning by this way his subsistence surely and beget prospering.

—Unless there is a very decided change for the better in the weather, it is to be feared the races postponed from last Sunday, will have to be postponed again, as the course will not be fit for use next Sunday.

—After several days absence in his estancia, President Tajes returned to town on Tuesday evening.

—La Tribuna Popular in a short paragraph respecting English affairs rescues from oblivion the following individuals, Sir James Fergusson, Sr. La-tombire, Sr. Labouira (presumably these two mean Labouchere), Sir Henry, first Lord of the Treasury, and lastly Sr. Collet. It also speaks of the Daily Neer.

All this in some thirty lines.

REPUBLICANISM IN BRAZIL.

The last number of the Revista Illustrada contains a cartoon which ought to be engraved upon every public monument, not only in Brazil, but throughout all South America. As a perpetual reminder that a Republic is not the ideal government for malcontents and demagogues. It represents the Republic as a stately woman, who is waving back the horde of infuriated planters following her with the reminder that their heads are stained with the blood of slaves and would soil her garments. Angelo Agostini's inspired pencil has told many a wholesome truth and illustrated many a vital principle during its long and useful career, but never one more true and eloquent than this. The Republic is not for men maddened at the loss of their slaves, clamorous for indemnity and burning for vengeance upon those who have brought this rule of injustice and oppression to an end; nor is it for men educated to the enjoyment of special rights and privileges, impatient of restraint and infatuated with the love of personal power and self-indulgence. The man who denies and opposes the equality of all men before the law is not a true republican, for in a republic the law is sovereign and privilege is usurpation. The dissatisfied planter may join the so-called republican party and seek to overthrow the government, but he is no more republican at heart now than he was six months ago when he lived wholly upon the fruits of slave labor and boasted of his allegiance to the throne, the church and the conservative party. No true republic can be established by such men, nor can a republican party worthy of the name be built up from such recruits.—Rio Neer, June 15.

THE TRANSCAPLAN RAILWAY.

The opening of the Transcaplan Railway, which was announced in yesterday's telegrams, is an event of great importance to the Central Asian conquests of Russia, and it is one which may considerably affect the future of eyes distant regions. Without such means of rapid and easy transit

from one oasis to another, Russia could have done comparatively little to renew the ancient prosperity of the historic cities over which her conquering eagles doled. From the Caspian the railway passes in a southeasterly direction past the walls of Bock-Topo, were the Tekko Turcomans made their last despairing stand in 1879. How they defeated the Russian troops under General Lomakin, and how they were finally routed by Skobeleff's ten thousand in January, 1881 are matters of history. The railway continues past Askabad, the capital to which they fled, and the very people who fought so fiercely for their independence have furnished much of the labour employed in its construction. For more than four hundred miles the line skirts the North-Eastern frontier of Persia until it reaches a spot called Chaco about equi-distant from Meshed and the frontier town of Sarakhs. Here it turns sharply at almost a right angle towards the North-East, crossing the desert to the oasis of Merv, where the waters of the Murghab are swallowed in the thirsty soil. The rough and rather dimly line still passes on, crossing the Amu Daria or Oxus on a long and lofty viaduct, and thence over another stretch of desert, to Bokhara and the great oasis of the Zaratshan. Here it curves slowly round, following the valley of the river Zaratshan until it ends in the capital of Tamerlane.

The nearest point to the Afghan frontier is that at which the line turns northwards, at a distance of considerably more than a hundred miles from the Russian end of the Zulficar Pass, and more than twice that distance from Herat. The fact that a Russian railway has reached Merv, and is within a few hundred miles of the town which has been foolishly spoken of as the key of India, has already set some cowards trembling. One of them asks how long it will be before the line, which stopped on Sunday at the tomb of Tamerlane, stops at the tomb of the British Empire in India. This is worse than nonsense.

As it stands, the railroad is certainly a great gain both to the Russian Empire and to civilization, but its importance may easily be overrated. Its carrying power is small, so small indeed that General Tcherniaeff, the late Governor-General of Turkestan, who opposed the project, declared that it would take three years to transport 200,000 men and the needful stores to Afghan territory. This is of course a great exaggeration, but it shows the folly of supposing that the possession of this slender line places the Russians in a position to flood India with Cossacks. The valleys of the Murghab and the Oxus certainly do lead easily to the Northern Afghan plain which reaches to the Safed Koh, the Koh-i-Ibaba and the Hindu Kush. But here an invading force would be taxed by Nature in a way which would strain the resources of a richer empire than the empire of the Czar. Transcaplan Railway ought to prove invaluable in the work of settling the nomad populations of Turkestan, but many millions of roubles must be spent, and many years go by, before it can seriously help to bring about the duel for supremacy in Asia, about which our timid or designing alarmists glibly talk.

LADIES' CLUBS.

In the June number of The Woman's World Miss Amy Levy gives a favourable account of the condition and prospects of Ladies' Clubs. It is but ten years ago since a well-remembered satirical sketch by Mr. Du Maurier in Punch treated the notion of a West-end club for the gentler sex as an extravagance, not to say, preposterous conception, but already these institutions are numerous and flourishing. The Albemarle, perhaps the best known, disdains to relate upon the exclusive and selfish sex, and admits gentlemen members in about an equal proportion. The men have no fear wandered too far from the liberal fashions of Shakespeare's days to adopt Ben Jonson's motto

FOREIGN NEWS

London, June 2.

In the House of Commons yesterday questions ranged over a great variety of topics, from the concealment of policemen in vaults to the sale of lottery tickets and increased sentences on appeal in Ireland. On the latter subject Mr. Morley rather embarrassed Mr. Balfour by asking for a more complete return showing the offence charged the amount of increase of sentence, and the grounds, if any, that were assigned for the increase by the Court of Appeal. Amid cries of "Oh, oh," from the Ministers and cheers from the Opposition, he said he should not have pressed matters further if it had not been that the right hon. gentleman himself drew very important political inferences from the nature of these proceedings. On Monday Mr. Goschen is to make a statement as to the duty on cheap wines. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Howell called attention to the position of trustee savings banks, and moved a resolution that the relations between them and the State ought to be revised, and that these banks should be prohibited from the wrongful use of the Government name. The Chancellor of the Exchequer took part in the debate, remarking that, amid the many dark spots on our civilisation, it was possible to look with pride on the enormous reserves belonging to the working classes of this country, and to the development of thrift shown by the fact that the deposits in the trustee and Post-office savings banks now amounted to the stupendous sum of over one hundred millions sterling. It would, he maintained, be a disaster to shake the confidence of the working classes in these institutions by any undue alarm as to the safety of their deposits. Nor did he think the events that had occurred justified any such alarm. He pointed out that the solvency of these banks would not be in any way affected by a reduction in the rate of interest on the forty millions belonging to the trustee savings banks held by the National Debt Commissioners, because it would be accompanied by a parallel reduction in the rate of interest the banks would pay to their depositors. After discussion and a promise from Mr. Goschen of Government Inquiry into the subject, Mr. Howell was willing not to press his motion, which was negatived without a division. After a talk about small-pox and vaccination, the House went into Supply. Several votes were agreed to, and after midnight Mr. Smith moved that the question be put. The closure was carried and progress reported. The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

A further official list of Queen's birthday honours is published. In addition to the name of the Mayor of Manchester, it contains that of Mr. Charles Halle, the musician, who is made a knight.

The foundation stone of the statue of the Queen to be erected as a Jubilee memorial at Bristol was laid yesterday with Masonic ceremony by Deputy Provincial Grand Master Powell, in the presence of a great gathering. Prince Albert Victor will unveil the statue at the end of this month.

The Australian cricketers are beginning to verify Spofforth's prediction that although they might be good enough for the counties, they would be far behind a team really representing the full strength of England. The Players of England defeated them yesterday by ten wickets, out-playing them at all points of the game. The contest between Sussex and Lancashire at Old Trafford afforded some brilliant and some surprising cricket. Lancashire was obliged to "follow," but when the stumps were drawn they were 98 runs on with three wickets to fall. Briggs was not out with 120 runs, obtained by wonderfully good cricket and some occasional acts of forbearance on the part of the field. Kent beat Middlesex at Lord's by seven wickets.

At a large town's meeting held in Birmingham last night, it was resolved to forward to the Government a protest against the removal of the operations of the small-arms factory at Sparkbrook to Edgbolton. The object of the meeting was supported by letter or speech by Alderman Kenrick, M.P., Alderman Powell Williams, M.P., Mr. Kynoch, M.P., and Mr. Muniz, M.P.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley was yesterday adopted as the Conservative and Unionist candidate for the representation of the Ayr Burghs.

A correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," in a recent interview with Mr. John Dillon, ventured to ask the hon. member if there was any truth in the rumour that he had been asked to contest East Manchester in opposition to Mr. Balfour. Mr. Dillon replied—"I know nothing whatever about it, and should not for a moment entertain any such absurd idea. I believe strictly in the principle of English candidates sticking to England and of Irishmen to Irish constituencies."

Mr. Payne's period of imprisonment in Clonmel gaol expired yesterday. He attempted to leave in his prison clothes, and had to be stripped of them by force. It is stated that in the struggle he knocked down two of the warders.

At the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland at Inverness yesterday the Crofters question was debated for four hours. A resolution was carried expressing sympathy with the Crofters in their sufferings, and satisfaction that recent legislation had recognised the existence of wrong which the State was bound to redress.

Mr. Gascoyne Dalziel and Mr. David Evans, manager and under manager of the Upper Colliery, Tynwydd, were charged at the Bridgend Police Court yesterday with the manslaughter of five men who were killed in the recent explosion. After hearing the evidence the magistrates dismissed the case, observing that although greater precautions might have been taken, yet the unfortunate men met their death through their own carelessness.

The strike which has begun in the Blackburn cotton trade promises to be vigorously resisted by the employers, who profess themselves hopeful of being able to supply from other towns the places of the loomers and drawers who have left their work—a possibility of

which the operatives declare themselves very doubtful, between 250 and 300 have struck. Unless a settlement is quickly arrived at thousands of weavers will be thrown out of employment.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday at the Ordnance works of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Newcastle. A Gatling gun was being tested, but instead of a dummy cartridge being put into the feed, a ball cartridge was by some unaccountable mistake used, and when the feed was turned the cartridge exploded. The bullet passed through the body of a man named Arthur Laing and then lodged in the thigh of Frank James. Both men were following their occupations as machinists, and not working at the gun. There is little chance that either will survive.

A Sheriff's Court at Sheffield yesterday assessed at £4,000 the damages in an action brought against the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company by Mr. Thomas Trimmell, solicitor, Ludgate Circus, London, who in the Hoxthorpe collision last September sustained injuries necessitating the amputation of one leg, and who has temporarily lost the use of the other leg. Mr. Arthur Forster, commercial traveller, Sheffield, was awarded £800 damages. He had his left leg broken in two places. At Aldershot on Thursday night Private Nicholls, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, deliberately shot and killed Private J. Osborne, of the Yorkshire Regiment. The murderer mistook his victim for another man with whom he had a quarrel. On the same night a man named James Lake, living in Newington, London, and who had lived unhappily with his wife, shot her with a revolver and then blew out his own brains.

June 4. The abnormally cold weather of last week in the North of Scotland culminated on Saturday and yesterday in a snowstorm of phenomenal severity for June. Snow fell without intermission in four hours for more than twenty-four hours. The river Spey rose three or four feet, and was still rising to-day while the frost was so intense as to cover the water with ice a quarter of an inch thick. On Deeside, in Banffshire, Inverness-shire, and Ross-shire, high hills are covered with snow. Aten Lomond and the adjoining hills are clad with snow, says another telegram.

A body of Salvationists met with very severe treatment at St. Albans yesterday at the hands of an excited mob. While parading the public streets of the town, led by Commandant Booth, they were attacked by several hundred roughs and severely handled. They endeavoured to retreat to their barracks, but several of the members were stopped on the way and ducked in the St. Peter's-street horse-trough, and the police-officers who attempted their rescue had water thrown over them by the mob. A scene of considerable excitement continued in the neighbourhood of the barracks for some time after the occurrence.

The following are the results of yesterday's racing at Auteuil: Prix de Meudon (Hurdle Race), Bolero, 1; Bois Dauphin, 2; Planteur, 3.—Prix d'Issy, Bivar, 1; Gros Loup, 2; Koster, 3.—Grand Steeplechase de Paris, M. Monierciffe's Parasang (Lambton), 1; M. Khan's Fierté (Newby) 2; M. du Ros' Rigolette (Thirlwell) 3; won by a length. Betting before the race; 5 to 1 agst Parasang, 8 to 1 agst Fierté, 7 to 1 agst Rigolette.—Prix de la Source (Steeplechase), Anguille, 1; Vaucoeurs, 2.—Prix des Avenues (Steeplechase), Saint Marceaux, 1; Lui, 2; Roussel, 3.

The Austrian Oaks or filly prize was run yesterday over the Freudenau course. The race is open to Continental three-year-old fillies, excluding the French. The prize is 10,000, and the distance 2,400 metres. There were 17 names on the card, but only six started. First, Count Tassilo Festetics's Hungaria, ridden by Rossiter; second, Baron Sigmond's Mechitz's Pity the Blind, ridden by Lemaire; third, Baron Gustav Springer's Babona, ridden by Bell. Betting: 2 to 1 on Hungaria, 3 to 1 against Pity the Blind, and 14 to 1 against Babona.

FATAL FIRE IN THE EDGWARE-ROAD LONDON.

A terrible fire broke out this morning (May 30) on the premises of Messrs. Garroul, milliners and drapers, in the Edgware-road, which resulted in five people being burned to death, whilst four young women, who were sleeping on the premises, were severely injured by burns and by jumping from the second and third floor windows. They were conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where they now lie. The official report states that a building of four or five floors, about 80 ft. by 50 ft., and two shops and houses, of eight rooms each, are nearly burned out, and the roofs off. Four stables and five steamers have been at work during the whole time of the fire.

Later details show that the alarm was first given at a quarter-past six by the head porter on the premises of Messrs. Garroul. The fire broke out on the ground-floor in 53, Queen-street, and spread with such rapidity, that within half an hour the premises in Queen-street were gutted, and the Edgware-road shops were burned out within a very short time afterwards. There were sleeping on the premises 22 young ladies, assistants and milliners and six servants. The men engaged on the establishment were sleeping at 150 and 153 Edgware-road, another block of buildings, which were untouched by the fire. On the alarm being given, the inmates were aroused, but were unable to escape by the staircases on account of the flames and smoke. The young women appeared at the windows at both the front and the rear of the premises, and one, Jane Fletcher, name, remarking to her companion that she was not going to stay to be burned, jumped from the second-floor window in the rear, and falling a through skylight sustained a severe laceration of the thigh. A large crowd of people had assembled, and shouted to the inmates to wait until ladders were brought. This was soon done. A party of painters who were working in Newman-street, close by, hurried to the scene with their ladders, and placing them to the windows, succeeded, with the aid of the po-

lice, in rescuing several of the young women. The flames, however, were spreading with such rapidity that it was evident that all could not be rescued in this way. A tarpaulin was brought and held, stretched out in the roadway by a number of police, who called upon the threatened occupants of the building to jump into it. Several of the girls did so, and escaped more or less unhurt, but one Annie Webb, striking the side of the sheep, fell violently upon the ground. Meantime, the men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who had arrived upon the scene with their usual promptitude, were pouring volumes of water upon the burning block, but with little effect, the fire having got complete hold of the building. So rapidly, indeed, had the fire gained strength, that though the fire-escapes were almost immediately at hand, there was no opportunity for the effecting of rescue by their means. At the top of 58, Queen-street, the house in which the fire originated, the housekeeper, Hannah Grew slept with her niece. They were both seen at the window, which they did not open, although they were urged to do so by the firemen and police, who held another tarpaulin for them to jump into. This was too many miles of escape, as the window was encircled with flames. Mrs. Grew and her niece, however, were apparently paralysed with fear, and were presently seen to fall upon the floor. They were not seen again alive, but subsequently their charred bodies were found close together. An heroic rescue was effected by David Buchanan, a labourer. He ascended one of the ladders in Edgware-road and, finding it was too short to reach to the upper storey, climbed, upon the coping of a window, and succeeded in placing one of the girls in safety on the ladder. The feat which was attended with great risk, was loudly cheered by the crowd. In addition to Mrs. Grew and her niece, three others of the inmates lost their lives in the flames, and their bodies were afterwards found and conveyed to the Marylebone mortuary.

Many other persons also received injuries of a more or less serious character. Mr. Garroul estimates his loss at 30,000, but he is fully insured.

AUCTIONS

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Rematadores, comisionistas y consignatarios, compran y vendon terrenos, ganados, etc., etc. Unicos importadores de animales puros de Europa y Republica Argentina.

Toros, caballos de carrera, de tiro liviano y pesado—Carros y ovejas Rambouillet, Lincoln, etc., etc.

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A LAS 2 DE LA TARDE

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Con tren a su frente y empedrado y rodeados con lindas casas, almacenes, colegios, etc., etc.

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El comprador paga la primer mensualidad, y dispone libremente de su terreno.

Los solares de todas áreas—con empedrados lindando con casas—rodeados de un progreso sorprendente—nunca visto en ninguna parte de la ciudad;—verdad es que aquello es la parte más linda, más pintoresca, más hermosa de la ciudad.

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CALLE SOLIS Núm. 53 (ALTOS)

MONTEVIDEO

FALSIFICACION E IMITACION

Los Unicos Verdaderos

GRASIAS Y JARABE Depurativos del Doctor GIBERT

La repulacion universal, creciente de dia en dia, del JARABE DEPURATIVO del Doctor GIBERT, prueba fehaciente en los dos si numerosa falsificacion e imitacion que se hacen, a pretexto de la fama de este remedio, en todas las Américas, desde el Rio de la Plata hasta el Rio de las Amazonas, pasando por todos los paises de Europa y Asia.

Los falsos que se hacen en las Américas, y en todos los paises de Europa y Asia, son de dos clases: 1.º Los que se hacen en la ciudad de Paris, y 2.º Los que se hacen en la ciudad de Londres.

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