

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 105.



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.

Imxp

Emilio Reus,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR MAY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$2,447,048.01
Superior Government	1,100,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	10,873,141.77
City Mortgages	8,410,011.00
Plant and Material for Emission	73,027.91
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	12,214,500.37
Negotiation of Cédulas	961,000.00
City Mortgages	1,500,000.00
Rural	504,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,270,000.00
Florida	200.00
Fixtures	25,000.00
Various debtors	5,374,033.12
Dividends, coupons paid	57,081.00
Cash in hand	5,583,169.11
	\$45,409,809.08

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and premium	175,561.01
in account current	8,341,002.23
Emission (including branches)	6,580,219.00
Savings Bank	19,251.50
Judicial deposits	45,517.73
Montepío	6,307.13
Cédulas emitted, Series A	2,055,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	2,222,201.40
Guarantees of City Mortgages	851,017.10
Rural	43,000.18
Reserve Fund	65,755.50
Melo Branch	165,500.21
Salto	80,053.38
Paysandú	131,000.16
Colonia	110,071.19
Durazno	87,923.20
Soriano	118,113.30
Rocha Branch	110,102.50
Tacuarembó ditto	110,900.00
San José ditto	110,900.00
Minas ditto	108,400.12
Rio Negro ditto	110,912.00
Canelones	15,066,235.75
20 million loan	65,100.00
Various Creditors	\$45,409,809.08

Montevideo, 8th March 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.F. C. Tappen,
Accountant-General.B. Quiñones,
Chief of Emission.E. Reus,
Managing Director.

Imxp

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. 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. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Beak & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Managing Director.

Established in:

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

Authorized Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
4 " " at ten days' notice.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " " for 6 months fixed.
6 " " for 12 months 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 ORINDLE,
Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue Halévy

BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorized 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, or 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 for 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
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 suscrita . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservada . . . 625,000
Fondo de reserva . . . 325,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRA LETRAS de CAMBIO SOBRE las SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited,
Los señores Glyn, Mills, Curcio & Co.
PARIS Los señores Mallet, Frères & Co.
Lyon Los señores Schöller & Co.
GÉNOVA La Banque d'Anvers.
DEMAIS PUNTOS DE ITALIA Varios correspondientes.

NUOVA-YORK London and Brazilian Bank Limited.
PORTO
LISBOA
PARIS
PERNAMBUCO
BAHIA
RIO JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAN PAULO
RIO GRANDE
PELOTAS
PORTO-ALEGRE
DEMAIS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL Varios correspondientes.
BUENOS AIRES Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

DA cartas de crédito sobre Londres, Paris, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York. Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas. Recibo dinero en cuentas corrientes. en 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.

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 City of Montevideo out to the "Nueve de Julio" (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 26

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Lower-Bell Telephone No. 297.]

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Uruguay Republic \$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage) . . . 2.00 m.l.
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," "To Let," etc. per 3 publications . . . 0.50 do.
Auctress.—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 Fe

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.,

Córdoba 180 1/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

V. de MESTRE y AMABILIS

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOINSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEGER,

224-Calle 26 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, JULY 14, 1883

EXPRESSIONS

—To-day being the 11th of July, and the 99th anniversary of the memorable taking of the Bastille in 1789, we tender our heartiest salute and congratulations to our French friends. Although the French Revolution was a continued scene of wild mistakes, unspeakable horrors and profuse bloodshed, it was still a magnificent effort towards a great end and proved the commencement of a new and notable era in the development of European civilization. Above all, it was a fatal blow to the barbaric brutalities of feudalism and the unreasonable tyrannies of class rule. The good work, although badly begun and by no means yet concluded, has been fertile in its effects throughout the world. Republicanism in the Americas and Constitutional Freedom in Europe owe an unforgettable debt to France and one that should always be acknowledged. Once more therefore, *Messieurs les Français*, we salute you.

—The balls at the French Club and at the Cibils Theatre to-night promise to be most brilliant. We only wish we were sufficiently ubiquitous to be able to attend both.

—Some of the Buenos Aires papers, and some correspondents in the same, notably one in the *Heraldo*, have been greatly exercised because Patti did not sing for some charity before leaving. A little thought or a little knowledge of business might have avoided this perplexity. In the first place, it would have been impossible for her to give invidious preference to any one charity without acting unfairly towards others which had an equal claim on her, a stranger, and it would be obviously impossible to sing for all. Still more, every operatic and dramatic artist is strictly contracted to the manager that brings them out, not to appear in public for any one else, and, considering the high terms paid by Messrs. Cicchi, Abbey and Grau to Patti, it would be a great injustice to them were she to give her services elsewhere.

—It is a strange thing how some gross misstatement, such as the above, will travel far and wide and be repeated right and left, whilst fifty contradictions and a hundred true statements are left to wither unnoticed. We suppose it is what a philosopher would call the perversity of fate.

—Keepers of restaurants and billiard rooms are justly and strictly forbidden to allow youths to use their billiard tables. Yet the other night, in a large café, not a hundred miles from the theatre Solis, we saw two youths certainly not more than 13 and 10 respectively, playing a match in the middle of an admiring and amused crowd of some sixty or eighty people.

HUDSON'S BAY.

—When her own mistress in the matter, Patti is never slow to respond to a charitable appeal. Those who know anything of her private life at her castle in Wales can testify that she is simply worshipped in the district for her kindness of heart and gracious manner.

—After the too-short opera season we are to have a visit from the French Dramatic company. The B. Aires papers speak very highly of their debut there. Coquelín is acknowledged one of the first comedians of the age, and Jane Harding is said to equal Sarah Bernhardt and Dusse-Cecchi.

—We publish to-day a summary of London news of the 18th and 19th ult. Our readers will, we trust, note with pleasure the growing dislike to coercion and tyranny and the approaching victory of justice and liberalism.

—The telegram, published yesterday, giving Mr. Parnell's speech concerning that effete institution, the House of Lords, seems to us of consummate importance, and contains one of the most practical and sensible suggestions we have yet noted. We shall be impatient to read a copy of the entire speech.

—According to last night's telegram, the Pope and his clergy are getting into still further hot water in Rome. They think they should be allowed to commit civil offences without being amenable to civil law, the law-makers and the people, not unnaturally, think differently. Hence the trouble. If the clergy were what they pretend to be they never would commit offences, civil or otherwise, and such a point never need be discussed.

—To-day's telegrams bring news of a duel between General Boulanger and the President of the Cabinet, Mr. Floquet. Coming on such an anniversary, this proceeding is greatly to be regretted, and is not likely to raise the credit of France in the eyes of other nations.

—We are not surprised at the General sending a challenge, that is only to be expected from his character and military training, but we are surprised at Mr. Floquet descending to accept it. Either his cause must be a weak one, or his arguments must be easily exhausted for him to take the lowest position and worst argument a man can take, an appeal to arms. That is not the lesson taught by Voltaire and Rousseau.

—On the 9th they had a clandestine bull-fight in Rosario de Santa Fe. So clandestine was it that only two thousand people attended it, and the authorities knew nothing of it until it was over! Bravo Rosario, and Bravissimo, ye authorities!

—The redoubtable *Pink 'Un* is hardly the paper in which one would expect a joke in Spanish, yet we cut the following from the latest number,—

It is the custom in Spain when anyone sneezes to say "Viva." An inhabitant of the "Sunny South" said this the other day, whereupon the sneezer replied, "No hay fever (viva)!"

For our part, we look on the above joke as rather feeble for we always say "salut" ourselves—but it is very good for an English paper.

—The same paper says the following inscription may be found on a tombstone in the Pacific Islands. The *Pink 'Un* will have its little joke,—

"Sacred to the memory of Mademoiselle Claire Roqueville, who died, etc., etc., etc. This tombstone is erected in remembrance of her virtue and goodness by her beloved children."

—A side splitting scene occurred on Sunday near Plaza Once on a vigilante trying to arrest a drunken Frenchman who was cutting in the gutter and had an outer coating of mud that a rhinoceros need not have envied. The "blow" tackled him, and at once destroyed his snow-white gloves. This produced a horse-laugh from the bystanders. Then the Gaul got on his feet, walked a few steps, gave a lurch against the policeman, covering his uniform with mud, then rolled in the gutter again. Yells of laughter from the big crowd that had gathered now rent the air. Two more policemen came up, took off their gloves and, handling the Gaul very gingerly at arms length, got him on his legs, and a start was made for the Comisaría. The Gaul went along steadily for a few yards, then suddenly lurched against the two clean policemen, leaving their uniforms in a pitiable state, and rolled into the mud again. The screams and shouts of laughter now made the welkin ring, as the crowd perceived that the Frenchman was only half drunk, and was having some fun with the "bobbies," as he sat up in a pool of mud, looked at the poor "vigilantes" well, to see if he had been much hurt, then enough, burst out laughing, got up, and staggered off with them to prison." —*J. A. Standard.*

—The *S. American Journal* announces boldly that the Uruguayan Chambers have passed a Bill conferring the exclusive right of issuing paper money on the National Bank. We have already contradicted this misstatement more than once. It has been copied, as we have previously said, from a B. Aires contemporary remarkable for its inaccurate statements, especially about Uruguayan affairs, and yet too lazy or indifferent to correct its inaccuracies when we take the trouble to point them out. In future we would advise the *S. A. Journal* to come to head quarters for its information.

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THE SHUT IN SOCIETY.

The proposal to establish a seaport in Hudson's Bay was the subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The advantage of such a port to the whole region is of course apparent. The difficulty hitherto has been the rigour of the climate, which it has been supposed was such as to prohibit any undertaking of the kind. But the severity of the climatic conditions in and around Hudson's Bay has probably been exaggerated. On Isothermic charts the twenty degree line is marked as running through the centre of the Bay, indicating a mean temperature far below the freezing point. And the dip of the boundary line of the winter ice barrier northwards into Baffin's Bay, only to turn south again without touching the entrance to Hudson's Strait, certainly looks ominous. It may be fairly like those which have made the foundation of a seaport seem impracticable. Yet voyagers to Hudson's Bay know that in summer the passage is perfectly practicable. Commodore Markham says that in July he found the temperature to average 35°, while at times it rose to 50°, which is equal to the average temperature of the atmosphere of Kent. There seems to be little doubt that there would be enough trade to keep the port busy, and when the talked of railway from Fort York to Winnipeg is made the idea may be ripe for realisation.

The Shut In Society, although not widely known in England, is, if we may credit statements respecting it, a very curious illustration of the "clubbable" character of the English and American race. The headquarters of the Shut In Society are at New York, and the Society is regularly incorporated under the United States laws. The chief object of the Society is that of sympathetic intercommunication amongst those who are permanently detained by accident or disease in the sickroom. The proper candidates for membership are those sufferers who are shut in from the outside world, but amongst the associate members are some who, whilst not invalids, have shown themselves specially anxious for the welfare of those permanently afflicted. The name of the Society is said to be derived from the expression used in the Biblical narrative of Noah's entrance into the Ark—"and the Lord shut him in." Another allusion may be found in the title of the Shut In Society's monthly magazine, *The Open Window*, which circulates amongst the 1800 members of the Association. One of these is Miss Jennie Casaday, who has been an invalid for more than twenty years. It was beside the couch on which she has lain helplessly for years that the Flower Mission was organised. Many of these invalids have to earn their own living, and many of them are poor. The majority of the members are women, and their avocations are varied. Literature, lace making, and paper-flower making are amongst the occupations. Readers of Dickens and Daudet will be interested to know that there are also dolls' dress-makers amongst the Shut In Society. Although it is of American origin, there are members in Great Britain, India, Sweden, Polynesia, China, and Japan. If those in robust health and strength feel the need of sympathy and kindred communion, how much greater must be the need of those who have to bear the chronic burden of pain and disease!

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

The annual report of the Society for Promoting the Employment of London Women presents many encouraging tokens for those who have at heart the objects with which this institution was established nearly thirty years ago. Perhaps the most encouraging of all is its testimony to the important advance made in the manner in which the question of women's work is regarded. Parents unable to give their daughters enough to live on, are now, to some extent, coming generally to recognise the duty of providing for them such technical training as shall enable them to maintain themselves. The training of women for teaching is wisely left out of the committee's programme, the governess market being already well-served, too well-provided for, but those who have not looked into one of the society's reports will be probably surprised to find how many outlets for women's energies, they nevertheless embrace. That the women are alive to the question is shown by the fact that during the past year applicants have visited the society's office in Perno-street on 3,400 occasions. The committee note with satisfaction that in the medical profession women are rapidly gaining ground, and that in India the services of lady doctors are most highly valued. There is, we are told, scope for many more than are likely to qualify for the work. In some cases more custom and prejudice still seem to stop the way. Thus, we are told that if farmers would only employ "neat handed women" in packing the best fruit instead of damaging its quality by sending it to town in big baskets neither assorted nor packed, they would not be beaten out of their own markets as they so often are at present of foreign fruit carefully and neatly packed in such small quantities that it can be sold direct to the consumer without waste.

AWRIE,
N & SURGEON
mos Aires 118
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VINE, M.D.,
and Surgeon,
CANCER CLINIC-39
Station from 12 to 2 p.m.
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Greene

AN S. GREENE
des de Dublin y
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Montevideo y re-
ta de Inglaterra.

de recorrer los
ospitales de Lon-
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ANDES 122
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BOURSE
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the two Plazas

distinguished clientele,

patient, will obtain there,
same delicate attention
the modern dental science
the name of the above
is so famous.

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...wonder them his
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ING STOVES,
Wood & Coal,

by S. A. Easton

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

London, June 18.
The experience of the Government last week was disheartening. In a tremor they abandoned the licensing clauses; on the night they made this surrender they suffered defeat in the House on the question of extravagance at the Admiralty; and on Saturday the result of the Ayr Burghs election revealed the gratifying fact that the Liberals had won a decisive victory, Mr. J. Sinclair being returned with a majority of 63. The votes recorded for the Liberal candidate numbered 2,231, and those for his Unionist opponent, the Hon. E. Ashley, 2,268. Addressing his constituents after the declaration of the poll, Mr. Sinclair heartily congratulated the men of the Ayr Burghs upon their victory. It meant, he said, a message of peace and goodwill to Ireland, an announcement to the Irish people that the days of coercion were numbered, and an assurance that their just claim for Home Rule would be granted ere long.

On Saturday Mr. Brunner, M.P., speaking at a meeting in the North-West Association, adverted to the splendid victory achieved at Ayr, and said it could not be otherwise than a rude shake the confidence of the Government. Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., speaking in Liverpool yesterday, referred to the gratifying result of the Ayr election, and said the victory had proved that the Unionist cause was a sham.

Mr. Michael Davitt, speaking yesterday at a meeting in county Kildare, said it was impossible to exaggerate the significance of the Ayr election. The sentence upon coercion and injustice in Ireland was written as plainly and unambiguously by that event as was the writing on the wall at the feast of the Assyrian King. At home and abroad the Coercion Government was rapidly losing credit, and the time was coming when Lord Salisbury would have to eat his words about twenty years vigorous government of Ireland.

Court mourning for the late Emperor Frederick has been ordered for six weeks, and general mourning for fourteen days. The list for the Cambridge Classic Tripos was issued on Saturday. The senior classic, Edwin Joseph Brooks, of St. John's College, is a son of Mr. S. A. Brooks, of Stourbridge, and has taken the Craven and other scholarships. He was educated at Stourbridge Grammar School, and afterwards at Shrewsbury. Lord Wolsley unveiled on Saturday at St. Paul's Cathedral a memorial which has been erected to the special correspondents who lost their lives during the war in the Sudan.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Saturday mention was made of the libel action brought by Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., against the publishers of the *Illustrated Herald*, for comments made in a leader of the issue of March 21 on a speech delivered by him at Manchester. Damages were laid at £5,000. Counsel announced that it was not unlikely that the case might be arranged.

At Lord's on Saturday the Australians beat Middlesex by eight wickets. The ground, after the heavy rain, was in a condition inimical to good batting, and some whimsical cricket was shown. The scores were almost ludicrously small, the only players making anything like a stand in the match being McDonnell, Trotter, and Bonnor. Notts won their match at Cheltenham against Gloucestershire by an innings and 28 runs, their bowling being most effective. The brothers Grace fared woefully in the second innings, both being caught at slip when their united score had reached two runs. In the return match between Leicestershire and Yorkshire the game was left drawn, considerably in Yorkshire's favour; and at Kennington Oval Surrey easily defeated Cambridge University.

The new paddle steamer Princess of Wales had a disastrous trial trip on Saturday. Near Wemyss Bay, in the Firth of Clyde, she came into collision with the battleship *Castell*, was cut in two, and soon afterwards foundered, the boiler bursting as she went down. Two workmen in the service of the contractors were drowned; but the crew, some of whom were slightly injured by the explosion, were rescued by boats.

The tugboat *Admiral* sank in the Tees on Saturday owing to the damage caused by the bursting of the boiler. The engine-men were drowned.

On Saturday at Govan, near Glasgow, an omnibus, crowded with people on their way to the Exhibition, fell over its side through the collapse of one of the wheels. Seven persons were injured, some of them seriously.

June 19.
In both Houses yesterday reference was made to the Emperor's death. In the Lords the Marquis of Salisbury moved an address of sympathy to the Queen and the German Emperor, and paid an eloquent tribute to the noble qualities of the late Emperor, saying that he had every possible qualification for a life of glorious, splendid, peaceful usefulness, great experience, proved aptitude and courage in war, a high reputation for culture and for knowledge of the arts of peace, and a well-understood sympathy for all the highest and best aspirations of his people. A similar address to that adopted in the Lords was agreed to in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Smith, who adverted to the late Emperor's valour, fortitude, and devotion, and the sorrow his death had caused. Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion and in a speech lofty with pathetic touches pictured the late Emperor's life, his gentleness, heroism, kindness, and the unity of wisdom and valour and virtue that his character revealed. It was well said, he remarked, that the Emperor Frederick had in a short reign fulfilled a long life.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Manchester Ship Canal (No. 2) Bill was read a second time. Mr. Stanhope questioned with regard to the guns sent to Aden without sights, said in future it was intended that all essential fittings should be ready for despatch with the guns. Mr. Gladstone pressed Mr. Balfour, amid cheers from the Irish members, to say whether evidence had really

been taken in the case of Thomas Barry recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Castle Mary, showing that the man was implicated in a conspiracy. In fact Mr. Gladstone asked that the evidence should be laid on the table. Mr. Balfour said evidence of conspiracy was given, but to say the evidence on the table would be a very unusual course to take. In reply to Sir W. Harcourt, however, he was understood to promise information. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, interrogated as to safeguards on our railways and overtime work, said he had no hope of being able to deal with the matter in the present session, but he proposed to insert a clause in the Railway Rates Bill regarding statistics generally which would cover returns of overtime work. Baron H. de Worms stated, in answer to Mr. W. Redmond, that the resolutions passed at the Australian Conference on the subject of Chinese immigration would have the full and earnest consideration of the Government. The House, having adopted the address of condolence on the death of the Emperor Frederick, resumed Committee on the Local Government Bill. An animated discussion took place on Mr. Pickersgill's amendment to transfer the visitation of prisons from Quarter Sessions to County Councils. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Matthews. Mr. H. Fowler, amid Opposition cheers, said there was a desire on the Ministerial side of the House to put the County Councils in a secondary and subordinate position, and the sooner the Committee came to close quarters on that principle the better. The amendment would be of advantage as a precedent when the bill came to be applied to Ireland. Sir W. Harcourt also noticed a disposition on the part of hon. members sitting behind the Government to distrust the County Councils and minimise their powers, until they would be little more than the old turnpike trusts. When the Committee divided, there were for the amendment, 167; against, 259; majority against, 72. Several clauses were agreed to, but clause six, referring to the power of Quarter Sessions to visit lunatic asylums, was struck out. Mr. Chaplin, to allow a full opportunity of discussing what body should have the appointment of chief constables and control of the police, moved that progress be reported. This was done. The Wine Duty Bill passed through Committee; and the Victoria University Bill was read a third time. The House adjourned at thirty-five minutes past twelve o'clock.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury introduced his bill dealing with the constitution of the House. It was not, as he admitted in his speech, a very startling measure—it proposed the creation of life peers, not more than five in one year, and the number limited to fifty. He held that they should be chosen from the legal, military, naval, and diplomatic professions, and that a Privy Councillor was a fit subject for a life peerage. The Queen should also have power to appoint to be a peer of Parliament a person of any special qualification. Restrictions to prevent this power of creating life peers from being abused were indicated, as well as the course to be taken with regard to black sheep; and the Premier said the bill was simply designed for strengthening the House of Lords and giving it the power of removing that which was objectionable, adding that which was powerful and strong, and enabling it to do its duty better to the country. The bill was criticised by Lord Rosebery. The Duke of Argyll went out of his way to attack Mr. Gladstone. Earl Granville expressed the opinion that the Duke of Argyll's utterances tended to show that measures of great importance had been delayed by their Lordships' House. The bill was read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes before seven o'clock.

On the Trent Bridge Cricket Ground, yesterday, the Lancashire team dismissed the Nottingham players for 162, and at the call of time had scored 75 for two wickets. At Sheffield, in the match between the Yorkshire and Notts colts, an innings on each side was completed. The Yorkshire players scoring 237 against a total of 129 obtained by their opponents. In the game at Birmingham between an England Eleven and the Australians the first innings of the England players closed for 201, and the Colonials had put on 85 with the loss of only one wicket. At Lord's the Middlesex and Surrey match was commenced; Surrey made a splendid total of 316, and on the hour that remained Middlesex scored 51 for three wickets. In the Sussex and Cambridge match at Brighton 407 runs were scored for the loss of seventeen wickets, the Sussex players making a total of 194, whilst at the call of time Cambridge, with three wickets to fall, had scored 211.

In the Irish Vice-Chancellor's Court yesterday an injunction was granted restraining a tenant on the Coolgreany estate from erecting National League huts—part of the Plan of Campaign machinery—on his holding. Last night's report of the small pox epidemic at Preston was an unfavourable one. Since Saturday 15 fresh cases had been reported, and there had been three more deaths. It is stated that some of the persons who have become convalescent are giving trouble to the sanitary authorities, and that it has been deemed necessary to warn them that they are incurring the risk of having to pay heavy pecuniary penalties. The Kidderminster magistrates yesterday committed for trial the farm labourer Thomas Wyre, who is accused, on circumstantial evidence of a remarkable character, of drowning his young son in a well.

CLIPPINGS FROM "SOCIETY"

—Royalty is a cumbersome thing, with cumbersome ways. Instead of providing herself with a bottle of insect powder, Her Majesty takes her bed with her, when travelling.
—The rumour current as to the Duke of Edinburgh suffering from blood poisoning and al dorse un grabeito que representa el desmembramiento de los treinta y tres. Los doscientos llevan al frente el retrato del general don José G. Artigas. Los cincuenta pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Bruno Mauricio de Zabala y los veinte pesos el de don Francisco A. Naciel.
Montevideo, Abril 0 de 1888.
Daniel Muñoz,
Secretario

east of onions and such a patron of all the latest quick medicines for the cure of diseases of the skin. The hot climate has increased his trouble a little, that is all. As for his blood being poisoned by bad water, Alf never drinks water, so this would, indeed, be passing strange. The blood of our Royal Family, unfortunately, does not need any such accidental pollution.
—The new name for the Duke of Edinburgh is Norok, the little Nero, because he is more renowned for fiddling than for anything else.

AUCTIONS

J. M.
JAIME MAESO

20 Grandioso
REMATE

EL DOMINGO 15 DE JULIO,

A LAS 2 DE LA TARDE

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EN TREINTA

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EL DOMINGO 15 DE JULIO,

A las 2 de la tarde

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

Los cincuenta pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Bruno Mauricio de Zabala y los veinte pesos el de don Francisco A. Naciel.

Montevideo, Abril 0 de 1888.

Daniel Muñoz,

Secretario

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