

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 112.



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 authorised to undertake according to its Statutes.

RATES OF INTEREST

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

SAVINGS BANK

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

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

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

Fixed Deposits

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

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamanto.

President.

Daniel Muñoz.

Secretary.

Imisp

Emilio Rous.

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JUNE, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,268,736.91
Superior Government	539,690.05
Securities: Commercial Section	11,010,835.81
Mortgage	5,629,919.76
Plant and Material for Emission.	80,811.62
Negotiation of Cédulas	635,298.00
City Mortgages	27,199,000.00
Rural	763,500.00
Branches—Emission	1,481,000.00
Cerro-Largo	6,001.85
Florida	600.00
Maldonado	2,007.70
Fiestras	25,000.00
Various debtors	5,778,631.05
Dividends, coupons paid	378,230.00
Cash in hand	8,055,555.13
	\$34,028,552.69

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and premium	125,499.70
in account current	8,229,213.54
Emission (including branches)	5,705,355.70
Savings Bank	18,913.00
Judicial deposits	498,739.51
Montepío	6,520.00
Cédulas emitted, Series A.	3,518,400.00
Guarantee of City Mortgages.	4,372,215.64
Rural	1,230,733.22
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A	105,402.00
Salto Branch.	76,229.97
Paysandú	105,011.00
Colonia	73,477.67
Durazno	128,780.00
Soriano	92,751.43
Rocha Branch	120,846.25
Tacuarembó ditto	118,770.10
San José ditto	149,507.70
Minas ditto	129,643.07
Rio Negro ditto	152,621.15
Canelones	123,761.50
Various Creditors	1,000,001.23
	\$34,028,552.69

Montevideo, 30th June 1888.

Pedro Bustamanto.

President.

F. C. Tappan.

Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

B. Rous.

Managing Director.

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, Manager Director.

Established in:

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

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
4 " " at ten days notice.
4 " " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " for 3 months fixed.
6 " for 6 " "
Other periods according to agreement.

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

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

MONTEVIDEO—115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE,

Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E. C.

OR OF THE
Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.
PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

GERMANY

SPAIN

AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHILE

AND OF

ITALY

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

GIRA LETRAS DE CAMBIO SOBRE LAS SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES	A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited, Los señores Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS	Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.
HAMBURG	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
AMSTERDAM	La Banque d'Anvers.
GENOVA	Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Varios corresponsales.
NUOVA-YORK	
PORTO	
LISBOA	
PARIS	
PERNAMBUCO	
BAHIA	London and Brazilian Bank Limited.
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALEGRE	Varios corresponsales.
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
BUENOS AIRES	
Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, 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 Old City of Montevideo out to the "Nortina 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.

Of 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

Gower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Per month
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" "To Let" etc. per 3 publications	0.50 do.
Actuaria—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

11/3 SAN MARTIN 50 11/3

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fe

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.

Corriola 180 2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. D. MESTRE Y AMABLE

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, JULY 24, 1888

THE PRESS AND ITS MISSION

La Idea of Saturday afternoon, besides paying us the high compliment of translating into Spanish nearly three columns selected from our recent articles on local statistics, makes, on another page, certain remarks to the following effect:—"From time to time we notice that one paper or another complains of some local service or other affair, but, at the same time, either the interest shown is very limited or else rests on mere superficialities, wanting the solid base of statistics, which are the corner stone of all serious study. It is also true that here, as in several countries analogous to ours, there is not paid to the voice of the press that serious attention that should be paid, and, owing to this, the journalist is discouraged from entering into serious studies. A reaction is desirable, and we think that the press itself should initiate it, facing the task boldly, and opposing deception, since only thus will it merit confidence and make itself appreciated and respected. We see this tendency in the articles of The Express, and we propose at least to second it, even if we cannot do more, more being hardly possible from our humble post of chroniclers. Our contemporary *L'Italia* humorously says: "Who listens to those that cry in English? Who listens to those that cry in Italian? Even more—and this is sad truth—"Who listens to those that cry in Spanish? What matters it? To-day they do not listen to-morrow by force, the day after they will listen, not from obligation, but from devotion and pleasure. Although there is here a plethora of journals, there is hardly exists serious Journalism, in the more advanced concept of the expression. This lot us nourish, even at the expense of papers ill-born and worse managed. At all events, such are our aspirations."

We have quoted this, not so much for the sake of the implied compliment to ourselves, but because we wish to declare our most unreserved approbation of the sentiments expressed. There is no disguising the fact that, despite the enormous amount of periodical literature

published here, the press does not assume that high position it should have. Not a little of this we consider the fault of the papers themselves. Nearly every paper here is a mere party organ, solely devoted to party interests, to which all other matters are made entirely subservient. The leading articles deal with the most ephemeral of personal politics, and have for object the glorification of some one individual or the derogation of another far more often than the development of any settled programme or the serving of any serious aim. Rarely indeed is it that they condescend to touch on any matters of social interest, of local habits and customs, or other affairs which are of deep interest to the country.

We have no time to-day to develop all our ideas on this subject, and therefore leave it for a future occasion, contenting ourselves with saying that we are deeply gratified to find that our own small endeavours at serious Journalism have not been entirely unheeded. *La Idea*, and any other paper willing to make a new departure and take a higher standpoint, may always count on our unhesitating support.

SOLIS THEATRE.

LAKMÉ

Délibes' new opera, played for the first time here on Saturday night, scarcely fulfilled our expectations. Certainly it contains some charming bits here and there, especially for the soprano and tenor, but the music wants backbone, and the general effect is rather insipid. M. Délibes has had the advantage of a dramatic and picturesque story, and has not failed to put some excellent touches of local colouring into his music, but we think he has a little overrated his strength in composing a long opera.

Madame Patti, was evidently suffering from indisposition, and therefore was scarcely able to put forth all her powers. Still her impersonation of the part of Lakmé was exceedingly fine, both vocally and dramatically. In the first act, the best pieces were her duets with the contralto and the tenor, both of which were rendered exquisitely. But her most brilliant success was achieved in the second, where, Lakmé being exposed in the market for sale as a slave, she finds opportunity for introducing some of those marvellous feats so closely associated with her name, and of which she alone seems capable. The song itself was a very beautiful one, and, embellished by Patti's execution, roused the audience to great enthusiasm. She kindly yielded to a loud call for an encore, at the close of which the stage was overwhelmed with bouquets and flowers. Her scene with the tenor in the last act and her dying scene were both finely given and with great dramatic power. At the end of the opera she was enthusiastically recalled, the audience rising to their feet to cheer her.

The rest of the opera did not make much impression. Sr. Cardinal, had some fine tenor music allotted him, but could scarcely be considered as satisfactory in the part, although not quite so bad as on former occasions. Sr. Fabbri and Sr. Cesari did the best with indifferent parts, but had little chance of displaying their talents. Sr. Vecchione was satisfactory as Lakmé's father. The opera was fairly mounted, though in the second act there seemed considerable doubt as to whether the scene was laid in India or China, both in dresses and scenery. The ballet was abominable in every sense of the word and narrowly escaped being hissed. A very pretty though inappropriate effect was obtained in the third act by filling the background of the stage with magnificent bouquets and floral trophies with which Patti had been presented, foremost amongst which was a large shield bearing the U. States stars and stripes. Patti also received some costly presents.

RIGOLETTO.

The performance of Rigolletto on Sunday evening was not only the most successful yet given on a non-Patti night, but was the occasion of a very agreeable surprise. The leading part of Gilda was allotted to a Sr. Brambilla, about whom no announcement had been made, no preliminary flourishes sounded, nor even was her name printed in big letters in the programme. We were most pleasantly astonished to find in this Sr. Brambilla a charming young prima donna of great promise, who not only captivated the attention of a somewhat talkative audience, but fairly carried them by storm and made as genuine and unexpected a hit as ever we have seen. Although her voice is not yet a strong one it is of delightful purity and sweetness, and excellently trained. Indeed one would almost think she had learnt a trick or two from Patti, by the clever manner in which she produced some of her high notes. She sang the beautiful *Cara nome* of the second act most deliciously, not only earning a decided encore, but a double call as well. Also in the grand trio and quartet of the last act she produced an excellent effect. A little nervous at first, her voice showed rather too much of the tremolo, but she soon gained confidence and then produced her notes with great delicacy and clearness, and, above all, without the least shade of screaming or exaggeration. In addition to her gifts as a vocalist, she has a charming appearance and acts with great taste. In Sr. Brambilla, Sr. Ciac-

chi has evidently been entertaining an angel unawares. The hit she made on Sunday was most unequivocal, and we shall look forward with anxiety to her next appearance.

As the Duke of Mantua, Sr. Stagno was in excellent form, especially in the last act. His rendering of *La donna e Mobile* although rather novel, was a remarkably fine piece of singing and was most warmly enjoyed. Moreover, unlike too many tenors, he looked the Italian nobleman, and acted the part with great skill. It would be difficult to find a finer Rigolletto at present than Sr. Menotti. Thoroughly entering into the spirit of the part he sang and acted very well indeed, rising at times to a really tragic intensity. The only weak point in his performance was at the finale, which was hardly given with sufficient spirit. As the gipsy Magdalena, Sr. Fabbri once more showed to great advantage, looking superb and singing and acting like a true artist. Rarely have we seen an opera given with such a thoroughly good ensemble, the only inefficient part being that of Giovanna, whose false notes nearly ruined a most critical scene. The chorus was better than usual, also the ballet. Sr. Arnaldo Conti conducted splendidly.

The performance being in honour of the Brazilian Journalists, who were present with all the representative members of the local press, the opera was preceded by the playing of the Oriental and Brazilian national hymns. The audience was large and enthusiastic. At the fall of the curtain all the principals were recalled several times and loudly cheered.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Plunket's reply to the Council of the National Rifle Association, yesterday, combined conciliation and prudence. The volunteers who are about to be driven from Wimbledon, and who had chafed under the first rebuff when they inquired about Richmond Park, could not have been expected to bear with equanimity a snub from the First Commissioner of Works. Nor was such treatment to be apprehended from a man of Mr. Plunket's politeness. But had he, from complaisance, too readily acceded to the request that Richmond Park should be opened to the Wimbledon Meeting, he would have permanently prejudiced the interests of the general public, who have a right to be heard. It must still be regarded as unfortunate that the negotiations with the Duke of Cambridge for acquiring the Wimbledon property could not have been brought to a successful issue. Meantime Mr. Plunket could do no more than take time to consider the question of opening Richmond Park to the volunteers in all its phases.

THE GREENWAYS' BANK FAILURE

It was to be expected that the miserable make-believe of credit by the partners in Greenways' Bank would leave a number of cases for decision in which one of two innocent parties would be sufferers. The Warwickshire County Court Judge has decided, quite according to the Hills of Exchange Act, that those who were unlucky enough to take the notes of the bank as cash before being aware of its stoppage must bear their loss. A farmer had paid wages on the Monday before the failure, and his workmen subsequently thought themselves entitled to have cash instead. The Judge found that the notes were paid and accepted at a time when both parties trusted in the solvency of the bank, and treated the notes as cash; so that the claim of the holder is not against the farmer, but against the state—a lean one enough. This is obviously a very hard case, arising in a great degree from repeated and long-standing decisions making country bank-notes, if accepted, legal tender as part of the currency of the country. It is time that note-issuing banks were thoroughly overhauled; and, if they do not strengthen themselves by a general guarantee of each other's notes, legislation will have to step in and require stringent guarantees from each bank, or publication of audited accounts. Hucks, shells, and counterfeiters of once-solvent banks cannot be permitted to desolate whole districts.

LUTHER ON THE STAGE.

The first performance of the piece called "Luther and his Time" took place at night, the first act having been entirely altered, and some other changes made, so that the police interdiction was withdrawn. The publicity given to the work was a splendid advertisement, and the house was crammed. The *North German Gazette* published the same evening a semi-official communication, in which it was pointed out that the piece in its original form was a slur on the Catholic faith and its rituals. The veneration of saints and relics, indulgences, fasting, were all derided. Freedom of religious belief being a principle of the country, such a piece could not be allowed to be performed. The work is in five acts. The best scenes were those introducing the Wartburg and the Reichstag in Worms, under the presidency of the Emperor Charles V. On the whole the piece is not in the best spirit, although the most objectionable passages have been left out. The principal scenes were loudly applauded by the audience.

LATEST
FOREIGN NEWS

London, June 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morley moved, that, in the opinion of the House, the operation of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1857, and the manner of its administration, undermined respect for law, estranged the minds of the people of Ireland, and were deeply injurious to the interests of the United Kingdom. He challenged the policy, the justice, the expediency, the wisdom, and the success of the policy of the Government. Mr. Dillon's enthusiastic reception at various points of his journey to prison was like the progress of a hero to his triumph. That was the latest outcome of the policy of the Government. Mr. Dillon was brought into Court by *ex post facto* proclamation made after his speech, with the view of depriving him of the guarantees of the ordinary law. Could such a proceeding be prompted by anything but a desire to punish a political opponent? As to the Plan of Campaign, no substantial injustice had been done, and he had never heard of a case where the reductions demanded by the Plan exceeded the reductions made by the Land Commission. The profession that the law was impartially administered was a perfect farce. The Government had moved heaven and earth with persistent pertinacity to prevent an appeal, and treatment had been meted out to Mr. Dillon from which a priest who had committed the same offence had been exempted. No one had yet declared it to be the law that one man was bound to deal with another. He asked if the harshness and odious brutality exhibited in several cases tried under the Crimes Act promoted respect for the law? All the sympathies of the people were for those who were imprisoned, and not for those who administered the law. The needless arrests, the humiliating and constant intrusion of the police everywhere, were not an atmosphere calculated to prepare a people for freedom.

Mr. Goschen asked if the predecessors of the Government had bequeathed Ireland to them in a state in which law was respected. He repudiated the assertion that they had imprisoned Mr. Dillon because he was a political opponent. The agrarian trouble was only indirectly connected with the political trouble, and if Home Rule were granted to-morrow the Plan of Campaign would still be carried on. If not, it would only be because fresh agrarian laws would be passed which would render the Plan unnecessary. It was not political objects for which the League was contending; but it was seeking through political objects to obtain agrarian ends. Was it fair from one or two selected cases to allow a stigma to go out against the whole of the magistracy of Ireland? So far from undermining law, the Government had made some progress in bringing it into respect. On the 1st July, 1887, the number of persons wholly boycotted was 870. In January, 1888, it was 203, and on May 31 it was 112. The number of persons partially boycotted on 31st January, 1888, was 2,065, and on 31st May, 1888, was 1,278. But the great question was, whether the punishment of crime was more successful, and he maintained that it was. Murderers and boycotters had been brought to punishment on the evidence of persons who, under the terror of the League, formerly refused to give evidence. The Plan of Campaign itself had been broken down in face of the most stupendous efforts that had been made to maintain it. Tenants were beginning to find out that it was not to their interest to follow it up, and that the arm of the law was strong enough to protect them. The Government could not sacrifice all their previous principles like the right hon. member for Middlethorpe; they could not sacrifice the interests of the British Empire, or those principles which lay at the bottom of civilisation. They wished to put an end to agrarian crime in Ireland, to assist in the development of the country, and to draw nearer to the time when the owners of property could be multiplied. If agrarian crime could be put an end to, the political trouble would be more easily dealt with. They would go forward steadily, not in undermining respect for the law, but in maintaining it, and treating the people of Ireland as an integral portion of the United Kingdom.

Mr. R. T. Reid maintained that the Act had been worked in a spirit of persecution. There must be something wrong when men of the highest honour, like Mr. Dillon, were sent to prison instead of taking part in the government of his country. But the great Tory Government, not being able to enforce the law, even by means of their coercion Act, had been obliged to crawl to Rome to get some encouragement for their policy.

The Solicitor General for Ireland reviewed the cases which had been criticised, and defended the decisions of the Resident Magistrates.

Mr. J. Sinclair, in his maiden speech, supported the Motion.

Mr. T. W. Russell justified the decision of the Court in Mr. Dillon's case. He defended the Magistrates, who were good enough to administer Mr. Gladstone's Coercion Act. The Coercion Act had made life possible and tolerable for many thousands of honest men.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre defended the tenants on Lord Massereene's estate.

Colonel Sanderson reminded the House that Mr. Dillon had been imprisoned for breaking the law. He denounced the Plan of Campaign and the tyranny of the League, and expressed his belief that the present Government would deliver Ireland from their tyranny.

On the motion of Mr. W. O'Brien, the debate was adjourned.

After eight ballots the choice of the American Republican Party yesterday fell upon General Benjamin Harrison as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States. General Harrison, who won his brevet rank in the civil war, is a grandson of a former President of the United States.

At Lord's yesterday, Cambridge University commenced a match against the Marylebone Club, and in their first innings scored 205. At the Oval Surrey

batted all day, and in their first innings against Oxford University made 407 for the loss of five wickets, the score of Mr. W. W. Read standing at 235 not out. In the turf libel action, Sir C. Russell yesterday continued his speech for the defence, and afterwards called witnesses, who were questioned mainly as to the reputation of Charles Wood, the Plaintiff, bore among racing men of position. Lord Justice Byles, official starter for the Jockey Club, said Wood had a reputation for pulling horses; Major Egerton said it was as bad as it could be, and Lord Arthur Somerset said this was the opinion of the majority of racing men. The Duchess of Montrose said she had sometimes not been satisfied with Wood's riding; the Hon. G. Lambton said Wood's reputation for honesty was excessively bad, and Lord March gave similar evidence. The hearing was again adjourned.

Justices Wills and Grantham yesterday heard further arguments upon the application for summonses against Sir C. Warren, the Home Secretary, and the Magistrate at Bow-street, arising out of the Trafalgar-square meetings. Mr. E. D. Lewis said his only object was to obtain an authoritative decision upholding the right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Justice Wills said he knew of nothing but an Act of Parliament that could give such a right of public meeting as was contended for; but their Lordships would take time to consider the matter.

A merchant named Trengrouse, of Tooley-street, was charged at the Lambeth Police-court yesterday with selling lard which was largely adulterated with cotton seed oil. The Defendant showed that the material was prepared in the United States, and that he received with it a certificate of its genuineness. The Magistrate thought the Defendant had done all he could, and in dismissing the summons he granted the Defendant ten guineas as costs.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Knutsford, replying to Lord Kimberley, said he had received from Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, the not very satisfactory telegram that Captain and his followers had been attacked and defeated by Usutis, and that it had been deemed desirable to withdraw the police officers at Iduna, which had been attacked at the same time. Sir Arthur Havelock had conferred with the Governor of Cape Colony as to the sufficiency of the force available. The Rectory Schools Act Amendment Bill was brought from the Commons and read a first time. Lord Clinton and Lord Kimberley complained that evidence calculated to prejudice them regarding the management of their property had been taken before the Town Holdings Committee without an opportunity of reply being afforded. Lord Onslow added that there was just cause for dissatisfaction, and Lord Cranbrook remarked that committees should be very careful, although he did not think any change in the present practice necessary. The Suffragans Nomination Bill was read a second time, also the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) Amendment Bill.

In the House of Commons, the Lord's amendments on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway Bill were agreed to and the Wirral Railway Bill was read a third time. Mr. Dillwyn postponed for a month his motion in favour of disestablishing the Church in Wales. Mr. Ritchie informed Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth that the estimated yield of the van and wheel tax was £51,000, and of the horse tax £168,000. Mr. Raikes, in reply to Sir Edward Watkin, said the Government had under consideration the proposal to lay down a telegraph cable from Halifax to Bermuda, and there would be no delay on the part of the Government. An animated discussion arose on a question by Mr. Hooley as to the laying on the Kilteagh *Habeas Corpus* case, and the Speaker ultimately expressed his opinion that, in consequence of the Government having quoted from the document, they were bound to lay it on the table. Mr. W. O'Brien resumed the debate on Mr. Morley's motion of censure. Mr. Chaplin followed, and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, who accused the Government of refusing information, and said the Irish people were aware of the atrocities, almost incredible, which had been perpetrated in the name of law. He also contended, with regard to Mr. Balfour's doctrine of equal treatment, that the prison dress for Mr. Dillon was not the same thing as for the man who wore a frieze coat. Mr. Gedge and Mr. John Ellis having spoken, Mr. Balfour rose to defend his policy. The division resulted in a majority of 93 for the Government. Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Ealing last night, said it was now contended that because the Government were determined to treat all men equally before the law they were not worthy the confidence of the country. Alluding to the forces, he said they could not be increased without increased taxation, and described the suggested reforms for saving expense as sheer nonsense.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to M. Léon Say regarding the Channel Tunnel, expresses regret and surprise that the project should meet with unreasoning opposition in this country.

Lord Wolseley, in the course of examination yesterday before the Army Estimates Committee, advocated a reduction in the number of generals, as leading to immense economy and the greater efficiency of the Army.

A company of the 9th Lancers, who had been assisting in the process of tithing recovery in Wales, reached a village near Abergele yesterday on their return journey. They were refused provisions, however, and messengers had to be despatched to Rhyl for the necessary supplies.

On the assembling, yesterday, of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Metropolitan Board of Works scandals, it was intimated that Mr. Robertson, one of the board's employees against whom very damaging statements have been made, had returned. Lord Herschell said the Commissioners would consider what they would do with Mr. Robertson.

There appears some reason to doubt the statement that the vessel which was

seen to founder off Cape Agulhas was an emigrant-ship. At Lloyd's the impression prevails that she was a vessel conveying coolies from Calcutta to Demerara.

Up to the time of writing the man Lynch who escaped from Walton Gaol on Monday had not been recaptured. His real name is Thomas Callon, and he is a native of Ireland, although well known in Liverpool.

In the action brought yesterday by Baron de Ros against the Countess of Wilton as to the ownership of the Wilton family jewels, Mr. Justice Kekewich, decided that the jewels had become heirlooms, and dismissed the action without costs. There were three claimants.

The dead body of a female child with a tape tied tightly round the neck has been found in a brown paper parcel behind the door of the waiting-room at the Joint Station, Hereford.

Five men were seriously injured yesterday by an explosion on board her Majesty's ship Benbow, lying at Sheerness. The accident was owing to someone having carried a naked light through the newly-filled coal bunkers in defiance of the regulations.

The inquest on the three men suffocated in a sewer at Widnes on the 12th inst., resulted yesterday in a verdict of "Accidental death." The jury made a presentation that the deaths were due to the culpable negligence of the London and North Western Railway Company or the Canal Company, on whose property the sewer is situated, for not providing proper exits from the sewer and not enforcing efficient safeguards.

At Oxford Assizes yesterday, Robert Upton was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife. The hearing of the turf libel case was resumed yesterday before the Lord Chief Justice. Sir Charles Hartopp stated that he was present at the race and saw the running of Success. He thought Success should have won, and was of opinion that Wood made no effort to win the race. He had often heard Wood's honesty as a rider impugned, and his reputation as a jockey was bad. Earl Cardigan, a member of the Jockey Club, spoke of Wood's reputation being bad amongst racing men. Mr. Legh, of Lyme Park, Lancashire, a member of the Jockey Club, and Mr. Robert Viner, owner of the horse Minton, stated that Wood had the reputation of pulling horses. Sir James Buxton, an owner of racehorses, said it struck him that when Wood was riding at Lowest he was riding what was known as a "kidding" race. Mr. John Corlett, proprietor and editor of the *Sporting Times* and owner of racehorses, said he witnessed the race at Alexandra Park, and the very air seemed redolent against Wood. Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, Lord Cardross, and Mr. Robinson, a deputy-judge under the Jockey Club, gave similar evidence. The Duke of Portland stated that he employed Wood, believing him to be an honest rider. The court then adjourned.

At the Bury Club Race Meeting, yesterday, the Second Year of the Third Zealand Stakes was won by Apollo, the Thirtieth Biennial Stakes by Link Boy, the Bury Stakes by Hatterdash, a plate of 100 sovs. by Lily, the Champagne Stakes by Amphion, and the Bury Club Home-bred Foal Stakes by Donovan. Theosophist and Robertson ran a dead heat for the Scurry Welter.

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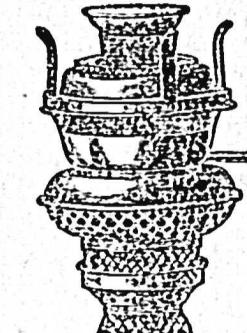


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