

# The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 122.



## 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 date with 10 days notice.

### Fixed Deposits

Rates of interest conventional according to the length of time, the depositor receiving a bill for the full amount of capital and interest.

On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

Daniel Muñoz.

Secretary.

Emilio Reus.

Managing Director.



## NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JUNE, 1888

### ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,583,738.91
Superior Government	633,009.06
Securities: Commercial Section	11,010,835.51
" Mortgage	5,400,948.76
Plant and Material for Emission.	80,811.02
Negotiation of Cédulas	665,288.00
City Mortgages	2,749,900.00
Rural " "	705,500.00
Branches—Emission	1,491,000.00
Corro-Largo	6,006.85
Florida	600.00
Maldonado	2,007.70
Fixtures	25,000.00
Various debtors	5,778,531.65
Dividends, coupons paid	878,230.00
Cash in hand	8,005,465.18
	\$34,028,962.69

### PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and premium	125,409.70
" in account current	8,229,213.51
Emission (including branches)	5,756,835.70
Savings Bank	18,913.00
Judicial deposits	478,739.61
Montepio	6,580.66
Cédulas emitted, Series A	8,510,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	4,371,215.54
" Rural	1,226,733.22
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A	105,402.00
Salto Branch	70,229.07
Paysandú " "	105,011.09
Colonia " "	73,477.67
Durazno " "	128,780.96
Soriano " "	92,754.48
Rocha Branch	120,546.26
Tacarembó ditto	115,770.10
San José ditto	149,507.70
Minas ditto	129,543.07
Rio Negro ditto	88,522.18
Canelones " "	125,081.90
Various Creditors	1,000,001.28
	\$34,028,962.69

Montevideo, 20th June 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

F. C. Tappan.

Accountant-General.

E. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

E. Reus.

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.  
Mr. 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 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 8 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

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—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

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LONDON

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

GERMANY  
SPAIN  
AFRICA  
AUSTRIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE

AND OF  
BELGIUM  
ITALY  
PORTUGAL  
SWITZERLAND  
UNITED STATES  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn

MANAGER

### LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

## BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrita . . . £1,250,000

Id. reservada . . . 625,000

Fondo de reserva . . . 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.
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NUOVA-YORK . . . . .	Varios corresponsales.
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RIO JANEIRO . . . . .	
SANTOS . . . . .	
SAN PAULO . . . . .	
RIO GRANDE . . . . .	
PELOTAS . . . . .	
PORTO-ALIZON . . . . .	
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL . . . . .	Varios corresponsales.
BUENOS AIRES . . . . .	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

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Por 3 meses a razón de 4 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.  
Con 30 días de aviso a 4 % anual.

4mlp

## 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 "Nueva Ciudad" (Bellevue).

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

Gower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Per month.
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.  
Auctions.—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 STERN

n/a 30 SAN MARTIN 56 n/a

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

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Cordoba 180 1/2, Rosario

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30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMABLE

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### LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEDER,

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, AUGUST 4, 1888.

### EXAGGERATIONS.

Whether due to that habitual River Plate exaggeration of which we have frequently complained, or some other explicable cause, we cannot say, but it certainly is a strange thing that it is rare to see even the pettiest Montevidean incident reported in Buenos Aires without being magnified or distorted in a ridiculous degree. For instance, we read in Thursday's *D. A. Standard*,—"There is a great fuss at Montevideo about 200 gipsies from Bohemia having landed there as immigrants."

Examining the facts we find the number of gipsies under 50, and there was so little "fuss" made over them that hardly a paper thought the occurrence worth noting.

Again, in the same paper we read,—"Another phenomenal row in the *casa de la Solis* Theatre is reported. The crowd of free ones was so great that they began a free fight, and tore each other's dresses and fol-de-rols in general to atoms, amid such screams and shrieks that several gentlemen rushed upstairs from the boxes to stop the melee, and had great difficulty in doing so."

Stripped of exaggeration we find this resolves itself into the facts that on the last appearance of Patti, the *casa de la Solis* Theatre was very crowded and rather talkative. As to the gentlemen rushing upstairs, if any one tried such a thing, he would most likely find himself prodded by the bayonet of one of the soldiers who are most wrongfully posted in all parts of the theatre. Moreover, to gain access to the *casa de la Solis* from the other parts of the house it would be necessary to go outside the theatre and re-enter by an entirely different door and staircase. So much for that story.

Exaggerations like these are unimportant when taken singly, but when we see them repeated, if not day after day, at all events week after week, it is, to say the least, somewhat annoying, and in many instances, is calculated to give a very erroneous, even injurious, view of this city. More than once we have had the blame directly at the door of the misrepresentations occur in other B. A. papers, even in the news telegraphed from this town, we concluded that the news must have been derived from an

impure source, independent of any impurities imported to it on the way. In fact, much the same thing has occurred to us in our telegrams from Buenos Aires. The telegraphic correspondent says one thing, and the papers of the next day tell us something very different.

Several times we have taken the trouble to rectify some of the misrepresentations we have seen, but we cannot always afford time and space for this, especially when we find our contemporaries not only ignoring the rectifications, but calmly repeating the errors. Still we think, in the interests of that truth and accuracy which it should be the aim of every newspaper to observe, some greater care might be taken. If blame is found to lie at the door of the telegraphic correspondents—and it is fairly certain some of it does—measures should be taken to have these cautioned, if not changed. For the rest, greater care should be taken in transcribing news, so as not to give it an unnatural colouring, and, at the least, rectifications made by another paper should be acknowledged.

We do not make these remarks for the sake of finding fault with any contemporary—these is too much glass about our own house for us to be able to indulge in stone-throwing—but solely with the hope of stimulating some movement towards a better state of things. We credit all our contemporaries with the same horror of inaccuracy and exaggeration that we possess ourselves, and we therefore trust that they will not take it amiss that we have gone a little out of the way to call their attention to the matter and to hope for better things in the future.

### VERDI'S "OTELLO."

To-night will be presented at the Solis Theatre the latest opera of the veteran composer Giuseppe Verdi. Verdi will well be looked upon as one of the grand old men of the century, born in 1813, he is five years younger than Tennyson and Gladstone and two years younger than Browning. His first musical success was made in 1839, and for many years his prolific genius produced opera after opera, some of his compositions, such as *Trovatore*, *Traviata* and *Rigoletto*, being as popular now as when they were first produced. In the middle of his career he retired for several years, devoting himself to the study of the great master Wagner and the advanced German school of music. This had a very marked influence on his later productions, belonging to what has been termed his second style, which, if less abundant in popular and catching melodies, are more musicianly in character, richer in orchestration and more dramatic in manner. Of these later operas, *La Forza del Destino* (1869) and *Aida* (1872) are the best known. In 1877 he produced *Montezuma*, which has not survived, and in 1887 *Otello*, the latest, perhaps the last effort of his great musical genius.

Verdi was always a great admirer of Shakespeare, and had often entertained the idea of using his dramas for operatic purposes. His preference was *Otello*, but he feared—though needlessly—to try his hand at a subject which had already been used with success by Rossini. A chance encounter in 1841 with Giulio Ricordi, of the great publishing house of Milan, and Arrigo Boito, the composer of *Mefistofele* and librettist of other popular operas, finally decided him to change his mind, and he set to work and produced the opera which saw the light last year.

Verdi, whose earlier operas too often suffered from a foolish libretto, was fortunate in securing the cooperation of Boito to arrange the book for this new opera. A student of Shakespeare, and with no small claims to the title of poet himself, Boito has treated Shakespeare's wonderful tragedy with becoming reverence. It was found necessary to suppress the first act, but the progress of the story is little affected thereby. In the rest, the original has been carefully followed and adapted, in many places almost translated, into powerful and vigorous Italian.

Not having yet heard the music, we refrain from speak of it beyond saying that it is generally acknowledged that Verdi has risen to the height of the occasion, and produced a massive musical drama that will worthily compare with Aida, his hitherto finest effort. Whether *Otello* will stand the test of time as well remains to be seen.

With regard to the Ciacchi-Ferrari controversy respecting the score of the opera, we have nothing to say. To-night's performance will be judged purely on its own merits. The public may be assured that Sr. Ciacchi has too good a name at stake to risk it by presenting them with an inferior copy. The cast of the opera will, we think, prove an exemplary one. Sr. Pantaleoni appears as Desdemona, a part for which she was selected by Verdi himself on the first production of the opera. *Otello* is entrusted to Stagno, whom it is unnecessary to eulogize; Menotti, an admirable baritone, and a fine actor as well, takes Iago, and Sr. Borlinetto, Sres. Moretti, Vecchioni and Monchero, appear in the secondary parts, especial care will be taken with the chorus, orchestra, scenery and costumes, so that we may expect an ensemble worthy of the occasion.

Next to the appearance of Patti, Sr. Ciacchi could not have found a more powerful attraction. That the theatre will be full goes without saying, and in our Tuesday's issue we hope to give our readers a full account of the result.

### EXPLORATION OF THE RIO XINGU.

Some four years ago the German explorers Dr. Karl and Wilhelm von den Steinen and Dr. Claus spent a year in the region of the upper Xingu, studying the physical characteristics of the country and the ethnological characteristics of the Indian tribes inhabiting it. Among the results of this trip were the discovery of one or more hitherto unknown and unexplored rivers and of the existence in that region of several native tribes who have as yet had no contact with the whites. These discoveries led to a second exploration by the von den Steinen, and Drs. Vogel and Ehrenreich who left Cuiabá, Matto Grosso, in July, 1887, and have only just concluded the exploration.

On the 17th inst. Dr. Karl von den Steinen delivered a very interesting discourse before the Sociedade de Geographia of this city upon the general incidents and results of this second exploration, which appears to have been exceptionally fruitful in ethnological work. The first tribe of Indians visited was the *Bakiriri* which Dr. von den Steinen classifies in the Carib family. These Indians are peaceful and industrious and use stone and wooden implements in agriculture and all their other occupations. The next and largest tribe visited was the *Nahua-guá*, belonging to the same family and possessing several villages on the Vullieu and Kuluene, the latter one of the principal alluvials of the Xingu. The next tribe, the *Mehinakis*, was visited by Dr. von den Steinen alone in order to avoid the fear produced by the arrival of a large party, where cordial relations were easily established. Several other tribes were visited and studied, one of which, the *Kamayurá*, are of the Tupi family.

The scientific results of these ethnological studies are most interesting. As a rule, the Indians of the upper Xingu are of light clay color and of low stature, but are well proportioned and agile.

They wear no clothing whatever, except the small triangular *langa* worn by the women. The women wear the hair loose upon their shoulders, but the men cut it in a circle about the heads, in some tribes shaving the crown. Their houses are circular in form and are high and airy, serving for several families. They live by agriculture and fishing, producing Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, etc. They clear the forests with stone axes and create plantations of considerable extent. The teeth of certain fishes serve as knives and river shells as scrapers for wood working. Plows and hoes are made of pointed sticks and the claws of the armadillo. They have no idea of trade or value. In some tribes the women are skillful in making and ornamenting pottery. Marriages are monogamous, and parentage is traced through the mother. The position of the woman is that of an inferior, but they are not badly treated. On the birth of a child, the father remains in his hammock for several days on a diet of water and porridge. They believe in a future existence for the spirit, but have no idea of a personal God. The authority of their chiefs, except in war, is not very strong, and discontent with their rulers is expressed by emigrating from the village in a body. The number of Indians in this region is estimated at about 3,000. —Rio News.

### THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The two candidates for the American Presidency are now face to face, and their latest utterances, as published elsewhere to-day, are not unworthy of the great contest in which they are engaged. It is impossible to deny General Harrison, the republican candidate, the praise of dignity. He chooses to say little in accepting his nomination, but the little is very well said. President Cleveland is more to the point. He discusses the principles at issue in the struggle, and shows that he is a Free Trade candidate in everything but the name. The reservation is an important one for American party purposes. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to "brand" him as a Free Trader as a deception of his enemies. For all that, the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between Free Trade and Protection and nothing less. This is a very good conflict as things go, and like the warfare between good and evil it threatens to be perpetual. Mr. Cleveland may find a more formidable antagonist in General Harrison than we have been led to expect. The whole Republican party has reason to be thankful for the defeat of the Illinois intrigue. That there was an intrigue, no one who has taken the trouble to look through the *New York Evening Post* just to hand can for one moment doubt. —Daily News.

### SONNET.

For centuries past had Nature vainly striven  
How to unite her rarest gifts in one  
Of her fair products, and to some had given  
A wondrous beauty: and naught else alone.  
Dramatic fire with this she next essayed,  
And after many an effort last combined  
The two with magic art, and then she made  
Full many a fruitless quest, if so to find  
How to these two to add a third: and fixed  
On Melody; the centuries revolved  
Unfruitful, till the nineteenth, when she  
Mixed  
Her fairest clay with these, with *Urania*  
solved  
Together all in Beauty's mould aright,  
And Adeline Patti saw the light.  
—Jno. Stansbury.

Montevideo 8th August 1888.

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## FOREIGN NEWS

LETTER OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

New York, July 4.  
President Cleveland, in a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend the Tammany Celebration to-day, said:—  
"It is the clear right of the people to demand that the costs of government should be limited by frugality, and its burden of expenditure by actual needs. Yet the Treasury surplus tells the tale of ostentation on the part of the Government and perversion of the people's intention. Although those who propose to remedy the present evils have always been the friends of American labour, and although they declare their purpose to further its interests in all their efforts, yet those who oppose reform attempt to disturb our working men by the cry that their wages and employment are threatened. They advocate a system benefiting a certain class of citizens at the expense of every household, and preventing work and opportunities for work by stifling production and limiting the area of our market. Attempts are being made to divert the attention of the people from the evils of such a scheme of taxation by branding those seeking to correct them as free traders and enemies to working men and industrial enterprises. This is so far from the truth that no chance should be given for the deception to succeed."

THE ILLNESS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

New York, July 5.  
General Sheridan's condition is precarious, and his death is expected almost at any moment. The Washington physicians say the public has never been informed how seriously ill he has been ever since he was first attacked. Every effort has been made to keep all information from the public except the official bulletins. As an illustration of this, the only information which anxious friends obtain from the ship yesterday was a telegram from an officer of the vessel which stated that he had been forbidden to communicate with any one on shore. The vessel is now anchored at Delaware Breakwater, and the voyage will not be resumed until General Sheridan's condition has improved.

SPEECH OF GENERAL HARRISON.

New York, July 1.  
A Committee, representing the Chicago Convention, to-day formally notified General Harrison his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency. After expressions of gratitude for the honour conferred upon him, General Harrison said: "I do not assume or believe that the choice implies that the Convention found in me any pre-eminent fitness or exceptional fidelity to the principles of government to which we are mutually pledged, and my satisfaction with the result will be altogether spoiled if that result has been reached by any unworthy methods or by disparagements of the more eminent men who divided with me the suffrage of the Convention. I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the Presidential office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation or pride. The principles of government and practices in administration upon which the issues are now fortunately so clearly made are so important in their relations to national and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusually popular interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens and the gracious favour of God we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of the ballot." After a brief eulogy of the Republican party, General Harrison concluded by saying that he would communicate his more formal acceptance of his nomination later. He had examined the platform with some care and concurred in its declarations.

THE PROPOSED HOWLING MATCH.

New York, July 4.  
The decision of the Yale crew not to go to England was not unexpected. The proposal was an impulsive idea, growing out of an unusually brilliant victory.

FIGHT IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, July 5.  
Official intelligence from the Sultan's camp states that the hostile tribes of the Beni Guil district made a fierce attack in overwhelming numbers on the rear-guard of the Moorish troops on the 25th ult. The rebels were ultimately repulsed, after a severe engagement lasting three hours, and were driven into the woods with heavy loss. Great gallantry and tenacity were displayed on both sides. The loss of the troops amounted to seventeen killed and forty-two wounded.

THE FRENCH FLOATING DEBT.

Paris, July 5.  
In giving explanations before the Budget Committee to-day, M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, stated that the transfer of the sum of 100,000,000 francs from the Extraordinary Estimates to the account of the floating debt was a necessary expedient, as it was not possible to create sectional obligations, nor could Three per Cent. Rentes be issued for so small an amount. The Minister said in conclusion:—"No doubt a loan will become a necessity soon, but the time has not yet arrived."

THE CHURCH IN SPAIN.

Madrid, July 5.  
The appeal of the two Protestant professors who were condemned to imprisonment and to pay heavy costs for having refused to salute a Catholic priest bearing the Viaticum to a sick person in Madrid last April has been dismissed by the Supreme Court of Justice. Its finding is that the inferior Court rightly interpreted the existing penal code enactments against persons committing acts of disrespect to the State religion. It is only fair to say that the same Supreme Court decided some time ago that the Public Prosecutor in Corunna must bring to trial some Catholics who entered a Protestant chapel with their hats on, insulted the pastor, threw the Bible on the floor, and trod upon it.

ITALIAN TAXES AT MASSOWAH.

Rome, July 5.  
The Italian Government having imposed municipal taxes upon the Greek citizens at Massowah, the French and

the Greek Governments intervened on their behalf. The two Governments have, however, given way, recognising that the Greeks have no case.

TREASON TRIAL IN GERMANY.

Leipzig, July 5.  
The Trial of Herr Dietz, a former railway official, in the event of a mobilisation, was concluded to-day. Counsel for the Crown demanded sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude upon Herr Dietz, of seven years' upon Mademoiselle Dietz, and eight years' upon Appel. He further asked that all the accused should be deprived of civil rights. Judgment will be pronounced at noon on Monday next.

THE HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS.

Sofia, July 5.  
The Tzaribrod, Sofia, and Vakarrel Railway to-day commenced its local service. The first train, containing nearly two hundred excursionists, who were conveyed gratuitously, left here in the morning for Tzaribrod, and arrived back again punctually to the hour fixed. In the afternoon it left again for Vakarrel. For the present there will be three departures a week for Tzaribrod, to correspond with the Serbian trains for Europe. The opening of the direct international service is expected at the end of this month.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

(Continued from the Express of Aug. 1.)

CHAPTER II.

IN THE SILENCE OF THE CANON.

The sun was setting behind Bald Butte as the Johnstown stage approached the five-mile grade which led down to Stony Creek. The air was growing cool. The rabbits, looking like sage-bushes in motion, dotted about in the twilight. A colony of prairie-owls, posting themselves at intervals along the road, accompanied the intruding vehicle through their territory, the head of the line rising as the stage drew near and gravely flying down to take station at the foot, until, the danger departed, they solemnly withdrew. Upon the grade the stage went, with the driver on the brake and the horses trotting loosely in their harness, until, with a final jolt and lurch, they fetched up on the bank of Stony Creek. The driver swung himself off the box, and taking an iron pail out of the boot, proceeded to water his horses. The elderly passenger emerged from the stage with a tin cup, and scooping up some of the bright, cold water from the noisy mountain stream, gallantly took it to the lady inside. Then, helping himself, he said to the driver with a laugh:—"I judge you've been making up time. Ye herded 'em along pretty lively down that grade."

The lieutenant nodded his head. The position in which he found himself had responsibilities that discouraged sociability. Going to the other side of the stage, he got out his overcoat and put it on. It was a garment made of rough blue cloth, long and voluminous, with a cape that came to the waist. Quietly slipping his revolver from its holster, he put it in a narrow pocket in the lining of the coat. This pocket, apparently made for the purpose, dispensed with the ostentatious and cumbersome method of belting the pistol on outside. These preparations for the night completed, he mounted to his place, and made the usual warning inquiry, "All set?"

"If you don't mind, pard," said the passenger, "I'll ride outside for a ways, and give the lady a chance to stretch."

"I don't mind," said the lieutenant, and the elderly stranger climbed laboriously to his side. The horse's hoofs splashed and the stage wheels crunched their way through the stream. While the water fretted and foamed noisily about the wet felloes and through the cleaned spokes. Then hoofs and wheels came out on the soft bank, and the stage sped silently along the damp bottom land. Dark forms shaped themselves into cottonwood trees and alder bushes, and dissolved again into the darkness, while the fresh colour of the earth and growing things seemed the cool night air.

"I have a drink," said the passenger, socially, drawing out a bottle.

"No, thank you," said the lieutenant; "I don't drink on the box."

"Right you are," said his companion; "well, here's luck! You hain't been long on the line, I take it."

The stage had commenced to ascend the grade on the other side of Stony Creek. The road wound up through a canon or gulch, in the bottom of which was the dry bed of a winter torrent. It was a long, tedious pull to the top of the mesa, and the horses had to take their time to it. Notwithstanding that a thin line of light on the brow of a distant mountain signalled that the moon had risen, it was very dark in the canon; so dark, that although the lieutenant kept peering ahead of the horses, he could see but little more than a bend of the winding road faintly defined by the denser obscurity on each side of it. The passenger himself, notwithstanding his steady flow of talk, seemed affected by the surrounding gloom, and maintained an alert gaze upon the side of the road. The lieutenant spoke to his horses, which were showing a restive disinclination to proceed. They were almost at the top of the grade now. A clump of scrub-oaks at the head of the canon was in sight. The shadows here were very dense by contrast with the moonlight, which lay in the open beyond. It was at these shadows that the horses were picking their ears. The lieutenant cracked his whip over the unruly animals, but as he did so, he looked sharply in the direction of the oaks. Was not something moving there? Or was it the moonlight shadows playing their usual tricks on highly strung nerves? Then he remembered that there was a spring under those oaks, and that cattle were always around it; or, perhaps, a stray deer from the mountains might have come there to drink. His military training and frontier experience made him guard against unreasonable alarm. At the same time, the station-keeper's open secret that the paymaster's funds were aboard, flashed across his mind. It would never

do for him, an army officer, to hand down Wells-Fargo's box to the first road agent who asked for it. Professional pride, if naught else, forbade it. He said nothing to the man at his side but under cover of his cape, he slipped the lines and whip into his left hand, and with his right cocked the revolver in his pocket. The elderly passenger, notwithstanding that his eyes were also fastened on the clump of oaks, seemed quite unsuspecting, and continued to talk.

A shrill whistle suddenly startled the silence of the night. The passenger on the box, almost without a pause, leaned over, and laying one hand on the lines, with the other pointed a pistol at the driver's head, and said, but no longer in the accents of an uneducated person:—"Hold up your hands, Lieutenant! At the same instant, a man, with a masked face and holding a gun, appeared in the middle of the road, and stopped the horses.

The lieutenant turned pale, and stared in amazement at the man by his side. "It's no use," said the elderly passenger, sternly. "We've got the drop on you! Be quick, or I'll—"

"Well," said the lieutenant, defeatedly, "you have got the drop on me, for a fact!" And drawing a long breath he slowly raised his arms. But when his left elbow was high as his shoulder, with his right hand he pressed the trigger of the revolver in his pocket.

There was a muffled report, a shriek, and a curse, followed by another report, then another, and another, confused and intermingled, the sharp crack of the rifle ringing out over the duller noise of the pistols. When the sounds ceased, the man in the road was crawling on his hands and knees toward the shadow of oaks whence he had emerged. There was no one on the box but the lieutenant, and he was standing erect. The next moment he pitched head first over the dash-board on to the off-horse's back, and from there rolled on to the road. It seemed but this to the frightened animals into a stampede, and with the lines under their heels, kicking and shying, they galloped out over the prairie. It is not easy for two horses to run away with a C-moore coach, especially after coming up Stony Creek grade. And so, after the stage had lumbered and lurched at their heels for a half mile or so, the horses came down to a trot, and then to a walk, and finally stood still, and gazed around, trembling, and ready for a second flight. The moment that the vehicle stopped, the veiled face of the lady passenger appeared at the door, and her terror-stricken voice cried, but almost inaudibly, "My God! what has happened?"

Arousel from a troubled sleep by the report of a pistol, followed by a man's shriek, more shots, curses, and groans, she had opened her eyes just in time to see a heavy body fall over the wheel and on to the ground. Then the stage had started forward, the wheel going over the thing on the ground with a sickening jolt. As the stage bounded on, she had been thrown violently to and fro, clinging convulsively to her baby, unable to realize what this grisly horror of the night might be. With shaking hands, she now unfastened the door, and stepping out, found herself alone in the awful silence and solitude of the night.

Hark! what was that? She tore her veil from her head, and with it came her hat. Great masses of black hair fell down her shoulders, and a white, young face shone out in the moonlight, lovely even in its terror. The noise was but the piping of an insect, but it sounded like a distant shriek. Then the wind stirred the dry buffalo grass, and it seemed to the panic-stricken woman as though it was the voices of men pursuing her. Her hair rose, and all the blood in her body rallied in her heart. She would have fainted had it not been for the wailing of the dependent baby in her arms. What should she do? Her first impulse was to run from what might be behind her. But her feeble limbs failed at the sight of the wide plains and obstructing sage-brush. If she could but get upon the stage and drive. She went to the horses, and spoke to them. One of them whinnied in reply, and that encouraged her. She crept between them, talking to them all the time in trembling, beseeching tones, and got the lines out from beneath their hoofs. Then holding the reins and the baby in one arm, she scrambled on to the wheel, and from there to the driver's seat. Everything was so big, the lines, the seat, the brake, her little feet did not reach the dashboard, but rested on some sacks of barley that filled the forward boot. In this barley she made a nest for the baby. When she was ready to start it was evident that she was not ignorant of driving. She held the lines and whip like the amateur drivers of the New York coaching clubs. The horses had been restive during these prolonged preparations, and they started off freely at her timorous word.

(To be continued.)

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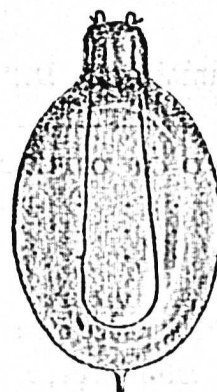
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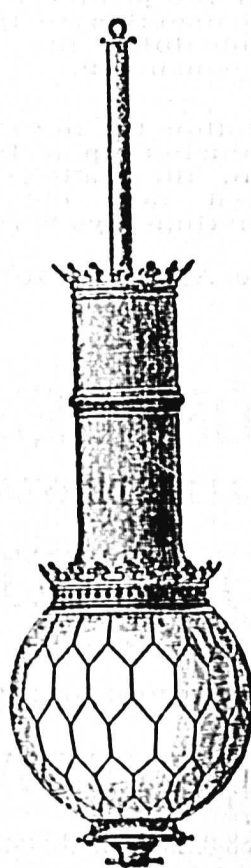
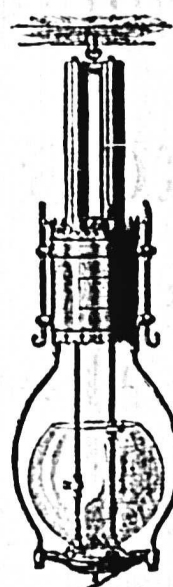
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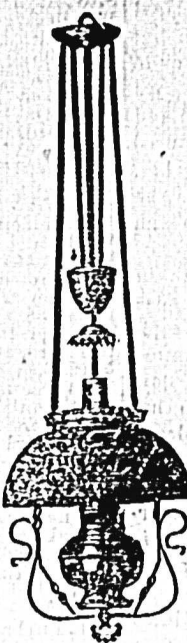
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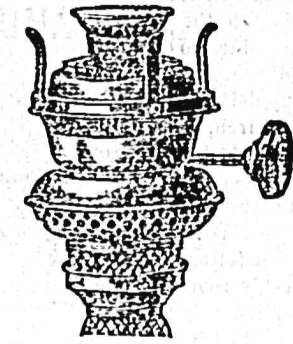


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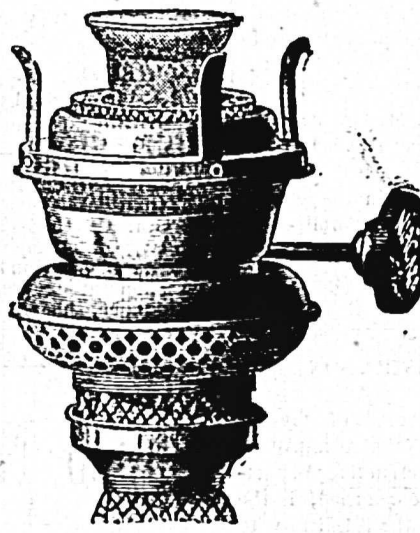
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