

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 135.



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 90 days.

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

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

Fixed Deposits

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

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

Daniel Muñoz,
Secretary.

Imxp

Emilio Reus,
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JULY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,978,498.91
Superior Government	1,495,097.39
Emission (including branches)	8,741,817.03
Securities Commercial Section	6,875,506.23
Plant and Material for Emission.	80,841.62
Negotiation of Cédulas	419,232.00
City Mortgages	8,209,000.00
Rural	918,500.00
Branches—Capital	2,206,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,572,000.00
Fixtures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid	698,570.00
Various debtors	6,083,766.07
Cash in hand	8,877,917.28
	\$37,505,537.43

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	100,600.14
Emission (including branches)	6,667,253.10
Savings Bank	10,867.66
Judicial deposits	453,728.19
Montepío	5,770.62
Cédulas emitted, Series A.	4,164,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	6,033,917.12
" " Rural	1,521,850.11
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A.	11,100.00
20 million loan	2,612,022.02
Branches	1,622,868.66
Various Creditors	4,704,776.55
	\$37,505,537.43

Montevideo, 31st July 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

F. C. Tappen,
Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray,
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones,
Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Cator, of the firm J. W. Cator, Som & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Managing Director.

Established in:

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

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

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 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 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

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, Currie & Co.
PARIS	Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.
HAMBURG	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
AMSTERDAM	La Banque d'Amsterdam.
GENOVA	Los señores Grandi, Brown y Ca.
DEMÁS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Varios correspondientes.
NEW-YORK	
LIMBOA	
PARÁ	
PERNAMBUCO	
BARRIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALLEGRE	
DEMÁS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Varios correspondientes.
BUENOS AIRES	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York. Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas. Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes.

en depósito a plazo fijo y a retirar 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.

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CURA INFALIBLE

Para la Sarna en las Ovejas

Costo verdadero - 1 CÉNTIMO por cabeza

El remedio mas eficaz, mas barato y mas cómodo que se ha ofrecido hasta ahora

Representante en campaña Don GUILLERMO MERCEUR, quien se encargará de enseñar a los interesados el modo de bañar y las ventajas que

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Per month.
Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentina do. (including postage)	2.00 m/l
European etc. do.	2.00 gold
Do. do. do. annum	20.00 do.
Single copy	0.08 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.

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LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEGER,

324-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 21, 1888.

CIVIL MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The bringing forward in the Argentine Congress of Dr. Balestra's Bill for Civil Marriage and Divorce has raised a howl from the liberal party that has made itself heard on both sides of the River. Especially noisy have been the two organs of the Catholic party *La Union* of Buenos Aires, and *El Bien* here. Indeed the latter goes so far as to denounce the bill as *persecution*. If the bill had been aimed at restricting liberty, we could have understood the epithet, but the manifest object of the bill is to extend the bonds of liberty and remove the shackles that are found unnatural or noxious. If this is persecution, the word has acquired a new meaning, of which we were hitherto ignorant.

Looking at the question of civil marriage in an impartial light, and it is assured looking at it in any other, it resolves itself into a very simple matter indeed. In all countries where there are a people of different religious beliefs, that is to say nearly everywhere, the refusal of the priests of certain sects to recognize the validity of marriage ceremonies performed by priests of other sects has paved the way to great difficulties, scandals, unhappinesses and even crimes, and unnatural obstacles have thereby been opposed to the consummation of the highest instincts of our nature. To put an end to this, to satisfy the requirements of that large and growing section who look upon marriage as a purely civil contract or who do not believe in religious ceremonies, above all to introduce uniformity and system into practices that have hitherto been contradictory, irregular and varied, civil marriage was instituted. For our part we fail to see how such an institution can offend any clear-thinking person.

Two facts of having to go through a civil ceremony before a judge or registrar would can no more to obnoxious in the case of marriage than in the case of recording a birth, death or transfer of estate, and for legal purposes is exceedingly necessary. If the bill was aimed at the prohibition of religious rites there would be cause to cry out, but it does nothing of the kind. If the consequence of either of the contracting parties demands it, the civil marriage may be supplemented by just as many religious ceremonies as they choose to undergo. That is a matter with which the law can no more interfere than one man can interfere with or detract to the conscience of another.

If all minds were cast in one mould, and all persons thought and believed alike, that is to say if the world were other than it is, there would be no necessity for this discussion—or indeed for any other. But until some monstrous cataclysm changes all nature, such undesirable uniformity may never be executed, and until then civil marriage is the only natural and rational solution of an awkward question.

With regard to divorce, the matter has been so often argued that it is late in the day to reopen the question. From certain points of view it may be an evil, from others it is a most undoubted good. The highest light that can be thrown upon the subject is that of nature herself. Now nature declares plainly enough that man is not a monogamous animal, and though the present state of civilization is based on monogamy, and a monogamous institution has been found in many cases conducive to happiness and social progress, it must ever be remembered that the law is one imposed on man by man for his own benefit, and that when imposed too rigorously nature rebels against it. Given the present state of nature, and what are commonly termed human weaknesses and errors, divorce opens a door of refuge from much unhappiness and crime, but it is to all human institutions, including marriage itself, it lays itself open to abuse. As to the standard of the liberal papers that it means the destruction of the family and the breaking up of home, that is easily refuted by a reference to figures. Moreover it must be remembered that these calamities arise not from divorce but from the events that lead up to and necessitate the divorce. It is the misconduct of the husband or wife that should be blamed, not the opening given to an innocent or injured party to cast off an unbearable burden. The *D. A. Standard* of Saturday in an article on this subject quotes against its own will, figures that prove that the introduction of divorce does not have the terrible effects predicted for it, the average number of cases being less than one for every hundred marriages. A few figures like these given here are worth a thousand arguments and show with how little reason the tactics of the liberal party are founded.

That Dr. Balestra's bill is a good one or opportunely introduced, we do not pretend to argue, we are simply reasoning in favour of civil marriage and divorce *per se*. Indeed one clause of his bill (quoted by us on Saturday) seems to us to pave the way for endless inquiries. He considers as sufficient grounds for divorce, voluntary and malicious desertion for more than three years, so that if a man is tired of his wife he has only to desert her for three years and then he makes take a new one, and vice versa. Still, the faults of the bill in the concrete are easily remedied, whilst it seems to us an excellent one in the abstract and we should be glad to hear of it being passed, if only to confer on our neighbour results that, whatever the liberal party may say, are regarded as benefits in all the more enlightened parts of Europe and the United States.

ELECTRIC LAMPS.

The judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Kay in the case of the Edison and Swan United Electric Light Company versus Holland and others is of very great importance to the larger number of persons concerned in electric lighting. Mr. William Holland was the manager of the Albert Palace at Battersea which has been lighted by the Jablochhoff and General Electric Company. The incandescent lamps employed were furnished by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation, with a guarantee of indemnity in case of litigation arising from their use. These lamps were held by the Edison and Swan Company to be infringements of Edison's original patent of 1870, under the protection of which the manufacture is carried on. The validity of this patent was sustained in two actions brought last year against Messrs. Woodhouse and Lawson, but a large amount of new evidence has now been produced, which has led Mr. Justice Kay to decide otherwise. He summed up his judgment in an emphatic expression of opinion that the patent was invalid for a number of reasons, chief among which were the impracticability of the directions contained in the specification, and the comprehensive claims set up. These amounted to nothing less than a monopoly of incandescent lamps containing a carbon filament, which he claimed, I think, said the Judge, is far too wide, considering how little Edison had actually invented. As to the lamps actually used, it seems strange to learn that this celebrated patent does not describe a lamp which ever became, or in the opinion of Mr. Justice Kay ever could have become, commercially successful. This will be news indeed to that large number

of uneducated persons who blindly give to Mr. Edison the credit of every important advance in electric lighting—an honour really distributed among a large number of people—while the merit of perfecting the incandescent lamp seems from the result of this trial to belong to Mr. Swan, and in less degree to Mr. Lino Fox. The judgment, however, has set at rest another question of almost equal importance. This is the exclusive right of the Edison and Swan Company to the employment of the Cheesbrough process for perfecting carbon filaments by heating them in a vapour or liquid of hydrocarbon. When a filament is thin in some places these weak spots, which glow more brightly than the rest and are liable to give way; but if the heating is carried out in the hydrocarbon this is decomposed, carbon is deposited on the hottest places, and the irregularity is cured. Unlike Edison's own patent, this latter one is upheld, so securing to the Company the only known way of really perfecting carbon threads. The result is therefore, something like a draw, but the world is the richer for a clear judicial history of the steps in the production of electric lighting, and for a final settlement of Mr. Edison's claim to a monopoly.

THE BIRMINGHAM SHIP CANAL.

The details furnished by Mr. Frank Impoy, the Secretary to the Provisional Committee of the Birmingham and Bristol Channel Improved Navigation, set in a clear light the necessity and the objects of this important scheme. The existing waterway from the Bristol Channel to Worcester is already navigable for vessels of 200 tons, and the canal to be enlarged between Worcester and Birmingham, is an existing navigation, independent of railway control, twenty-nine miles in length. The estimated cost of the proposed improvements is 600,000 or, together with acquisition of this canal, £80,000. The project, we are reminded, further contemplates the acquisition of the Gloucester Docks, Sharpness Docks, and the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, with large improvements and extensions, in order that Birmingham may control the route to the sea, and have a seaport of its own, accessible at all tides. These additions would bring the capital of the whole scheme to nearly 2,000,000; but the acquisition of any property other than the section between Birmingham and Worcester is, it is alleged, not a matter of necessity, since two hundred ton vessels can, as already mentioned, now reach Worcester, and could by this scheme be brought into Birmingham at a capital outlay of £20,000. The figures in the Ship Canal Inquiry Report issued by the Birmingham Corporation show that the imports by the Bristol Channel to the Midlands consist chiefly of foreign grain and timber, and other heavy raw material, and exceed those of either London or Liverpool.

WINE.

«In these clover times», says a witty Frenchman, «wines are made of everything—oven of grapes.» Proinde being still in favour of the latter material, it has, as most people have heard, been customary in France since the appearance of the phylloxera to import larger and larger quantities of foreign wine to be worked up in the guise of claret and reshipped under that designation. Consul Brackenbury reports from Lisbon a new development of this branch of the French wine grower's business. In brief, it has been discovered that the cheapest and easiest way of transforming the wines of Portugal into claret is to do it on the spot. Several French houses have already been established on Portuguese territory and it is anticipated that this branch of industry will before long have extended so greatly that Lisbon may come to rival Bordeaux as the market for Medoc.

EXPRESSIONS

—The trans-luvial papers assert positively that Pailh has engaged with Giacchi to sing on the River Plate next season. The news is good, but we hope not too good to be true.

—Those who want some quiet amusement will find it in *El Bien* on Sunday. Its leading article is devoted to a tirade against civil marriage, divorce, liberalism, the madhouses of naturalism, and freedom generally. The next article is devoted to the question of the Students Battalion, taking the side of freedom of thought and judgment and declaiming against all oppression and arbitrariness. This is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance.

—The second of these articles, with the spirit of which we fully agree, is written in far too liberal a strain for the columns of the paper in which it appears, and seems as much out of place as a diamond in a garret.

—The latest River Plate euphemism for murderer is *evictorismo*, vide today's telegrams (Spanish edition). A few more steps and an assassin will be called «beneficiador», as it is almost treated as one.

—It is announced that a company of Chinese actors, 12 in number, will shortly visit the River Plate, having played in all the principal cities in Europe. The most remarkable of their plays is in 42 acts, and it takes a week to perform. In China, the empresarios provide board and lodging for the audience in the theatre. We wonder if they will do the same here!

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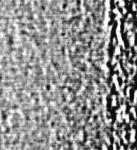
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INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

Tr meeting on the subject of Co-operation at the town residence of Lord Aberdeen in Grosvenor-square, under the presidency of Lord Brassey, will be held in association with an exhibition which promises to be peculiarly interesting. Productive co-operation is the special object to which it is desired to direct attention, and the details that have been collected as bearing on the exhibition are sufficiently striking. The distributive co-operative societies, as most persons know, are already a great fact. Their total share capital is now supposed to something like ten millions sterling, and the number of their members is to considerably over nine hundred thousand. But these co-operative societies are, in their original and essential features at least, little more than a machinery for buying at wholesale prices, on behalf of the shareholders, who are also the customers of the stores. It is customary to speak of the principles of co-operation; but there is really little principle involved beyond the good old-fashioned maxims of thrift and self-denial. They suppress the profits of the retail trader; but these profits represent in great degree services and conveniences which the co-operative storeholder is willing to forego. When the small supplies of the various articles consumed in a poor man's household are needed, the most handy resource is, as a rule, the nearest grocer's or chandler's shop. The co-operative storeholder, however, takes a pride in the stores; he feels identified with its fortunes; he looks to its growing prosperity with feelings of pleasure, and he would incur a good deal of trouble and loss of time rather than take his custom elsewhere. Thus a large, a growing, and as a rule a strictly ready money business is often secured very rapidly to these establishments. Now large businesses, as we all know, can be more economically conducted than small ones. It would be strange indeed, therefore, if these stores, provided they are honestly and wisely managed, did not make profits. They could never have been started if somebody had not had a little money to put down, and the act of putting down a little and striving to make it more for further investment is good discipline. And so it is that our distributive co-operative societies have assumed such large proportions, and made so many men and women capitalists in their way who might otherwise have been leading still the shabby hand-to-mouth life, which among our poorer classes was at one time well nigh universal. Nor have the benefits of this simple kind of co-operation ended here; for the forethought which looks for a dividend from the stores had fostered other forms of providence and even of benevolence, so that the stores have in many districts become little centres for the development of the local spirit of self reliance and mutual help.

It needs but little acquaintance with human nature or the economy of society to perceive that the founding of industrial enterprises by co-operation is a far more delicate and difficult operation. That it has sprung directly from the more simple form of the co-operative stores is indicated by the fact that it was in Rochdale—the original home of co-operation—that the pioneers of productive co-operation started their famous flour mills. In 1836 there were in operation no fewer than sixty-six productive societies, and the returns of sixty-one of these show a share capital of £52,814, possessed by 22,701 members. Two exhibitions, which will be opened immediately after the meeting, extend to the productions of some thirty of these institutions in London and two counties.

Looking through the sketches of the history of distributive associations which are furnished by the Co-operative Aid Association, under whose auspices the meeting has been called, we find that they embrace a wide variety of industries. Bookbinders and needlewomen, portmanteau makers, horticultural and agricultural appliance makers, shoemakers, woolen and cotton spinners and weavers, quilt and table-cover manufacturers, hosiery makers, house decorators and painters, watch makers, mat makers, and fustian manufacturers have all to some extent enrolled themselves under the co-operative banner. There are also co-operative iron works and padlock works, cigarette making and tobacco cutting works, printing societies, and even co-operative sundries societies, who undertake to supply the market with pickles, temperance fruit, wines, sauces, syrups, and flavouring essences. Some of these confederations have passed through evil days; others disclose the fact that they are as yet hardly out of the tentative stage; but all are hopeful in tone, and obviously resolved to rely on themselves for making a way in the world. The industrial societies differ, of course, from the distributive in the fact that they look for orders not merely to their own members but to the outside world. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that they make acquaintance here and there with the H's that retelling flesh is their lot. Thus, the Co-operative Needlewomen's Society in Brook-street finds it needful to print the word «Cash» in capital letters; and to add the significant note that it is hard for those not conversant with the details of a business with small capital to realise the actual suffering caused by «delayed payments.» The Agricultural Association, which hails from Deptford, takes a manifest pride in looking back to the time when its founders were assured that all they expected farmers to co-operate they hadn't fathomed the dense stupidity of the agricultural mind, for they are able now to boast of twenty-one years existence and no small degree of worldly prosperity. The Portmanteau and Trunk-makers' Society, in Hadden-street, has 161 members, among whom are all the adult workmen whom they employ at wages exceeding, it is said, by 15 to 20 per cent, those paid to other men in the same trade, while their work is carried on in a light and healthy workshop. The Eccles Industrial Society, which was founded in 1801 with a capital of £166, now turns out weekly from 1,500 to 1,600 quilts, and employs sixty to seventy adult and thirty young persons. The

combined capital of the three Northamptonshire Root Societies amounts now to £2,500, and in 1887 the society sold nearly 17,000 pairs of boots. The Bag Manufacturing Association in Moor-lane has, with one wholesale house in Scotland, an annual contract for two thousand Gladstone bags; the Leicester Hosiery Society, established in 1871 by poor men who were able to put down between them no more than 30s., has now a capital of £900, and does an annual business of twice that amount.

It is interesting to note how often the industrial productive society has arisen out of a strike or lock-out. Occasionally it has even shot a ray of light across the darkest times both for employers and employed. The origin of one of the most remarkable of these undertakings, the Hadden Fustian Manufacturing Society founded in 1870, is told in a few simple words by Mr. Greenwood, the manager. One day an old comrade sank down dead under a heavy load of cloth which he had to carry. A collection was made to defray the funeral expenses, and the men who had been brought together by this means determined to «go together» in their bitter struggle to get a living. Accordingly the little band, about thirty in number, began each to put by threepence a week. «When (adds the narrative) sufficient funds were raised they rented a small room to hold their stock of fustian. The members would cut the fustian at home after their day's work was over, and some of their number would be appointed to trudge round to the workmen's stores on the country side with the completed piece. Their business was not only to sell the fustian, but to persuade their customers to take shares in the tiny society. And well they appear to have fulfilled this part of their work, for the Hadden Society now possesses an estate which cost them 5,000s., and upon it are a warehouse and workmen's cottages. Two hundred men and women find employment here at average earnings of 12s a week, while not long since the fustian cutters used to get 13s or 13s 6d. These examples will suffice to show, that industrial co-operation has at last obtained a very substantial footing in our manufacturing system.

THE REGULATIONS OF MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES ABROAD.

The reports of our Ministers in various cities on the subject of the opening and regulation of State and municipal museums and picture galleries are published in a Parliamentary paper. In Paris all the public museums and galleries are open on Sundays, and even in those instances in which they are only open on two or three days a week, Sunday, as Lord Lytton remarks, is always one of those days. In Berlin such institutions are open on Sundays but for somewhat shorter hours than on week days. In Amsterdam the famous Ryks Gallery, containing the pictures of the great Dutch masters, is open every day, Monday excepted. On Sundays its staff is supplemented with twelve soldiers, in view of the fact the number of visitors on that day being always greatly augmented. In the Amsterdam Fodor Museum, which is the property of the municipality, the charge on week days is tenpence, on Sundays fivepence only. In New York there are strictly speaking neither State nor municipal galleries; though the cost of the buildings for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History was borne by the city. These institutions are closed on Sundays. On the other hand in Philadelphia the Academy of Fine Arts is open on Sundays after one o'clock, and on Sundays as well as on Mondays there is no charge for admission. The Academy of Natural Sciences is also open on that day, as are some other less important collections. The opening of museums and galleries appears to be practically unknown abroad. The small cost of superintendence in France is remarkable. The task of watching and keeping order in the four great national museums, the Louvre, the Luxembourg, Versailles, and St. Germain, is confided to a staff of 153 men. The two chief receive only 32s a year, while 122 of the number are engaged at salaries varying from 51s to 68s.

SETTLEMENT OF THE MATCHMAKERS' STRIKE.

Yesterday (July 18) a deputation from the London Trades Council, consisting of Messrs. Cooper, Coulson, Davis, Drummond, Steadman, and George Shipton (secretary), accompanied by the Girl's Strike Committee, had an interview with the directors of the firm of Messrs. Bryant and May. After a prolonged discussion the following terms were agreed upon by the firm, the Trades Unionists, and the girls for, submission to a meeting of the strikers, who were awaiting the result in Mr. Charrington's Hall:—(1) Abolition of all fines; (2) abolition of all deductions for paint, brushes, stamps, etc.; (3) restitution of «pennies» if the girls do their own packing, or payment by piecework of boys employed to do it (the result of this latter will be more than equal to the penny); (4) the packers to have their threepence; (5) all grievances to be taken straight to the managing directors without the intervention of the foremen. The firm further said that they would, as soon as possible, provide a breakfast-room for the girls so that the latter will not be obliged to get their meal in the room where they work, and they also expressed a strong wish that the girls would organize themselves into an union so that future disputes, if any, may be officially laid before the firm. These conditions were submitted to the meeting at Mr. Charrington's Hall by Mr. Shipton and the strike committee. Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. Herbert Burrows were present and strongly urged the acceptance of the terms, and the girls unanimously decided to agree to them, the payment of the boy helpers equivalent for being accepted as a full workman for weekly from 1,500 to 1,600 quilts, and employs sixty to seventy adult and thirty young persons. The

row. All the girls and boys are to be taken back, no distinction being made as to ring-leaders.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

The *Magdeburger Zeitung* writes: «It is not commonly known that late Emperor Frederick, like his father, was in the habit of keeping an exact diary, and during the last years of his life he was engaged in completing what had sometimes been only superficially begun, especially the period of his stay at Bonn University and the first years of his married life. But it was not easy to take up the thread of memory, and when the late Emperor heard of a diary compiled by a Berlin author, who had written the biography of himself up to the day of his silver wedding, he begged the author to bring it to him in order by his help to complete his own. The immense work, the writing of which had occupied years, was a collection of all that had been published in the *Staats Anzeiger* and other principal papers about the Emperor's movements, so that gradually it came to form an uncommonly exact and well-composed diary with the closest details since the day of the Emperor's birth. The then Crown Prince took the book with him to Homburg, and while there filled in the lapses in his own private diary. He found very little to object to, was, on the other hand, astonished at the care with which the events of his life had been followed, and expressed his warm thanks to the author. And thus it happens that the Emperor Frederick's diary exists without a single gap, giving an uninterrupted picture of his active life. No member of the House of Hohenzollern has ever travelled so much. In 1849 he was in France, and also travelled much in Germany; in 1850 in Italy; in 1851 in England and Russia; later on he was in the East, many times in Italy, France, England, Russia, Austria and Spain. In short, the Emperor Frederick was a «much-travelled» man. That his diary is full of adventure may be expected.»

AUCTIONS

E. Z. y Ca.

Eduardo Zorrilla y Ca.

Rematadores, comisionistas y consignatarios, compran y venden terrenos, ganados, etc., etc. Únicos importadores de animales puros de Europa y República Argentina. Toros, caballos de carrera, de tiro liviano y pesado—Carneros y ovejas Rambouillet, Lincoln, etc. etc. Casa en Montevideo: calle del Sarandí números 148 y 172. Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Defensa números 193 y 201. En ambas casas cuentan con espléndidas y cómodas caballerías. Ventas en remate y particularmente. Siempre hay en sus caballerías Zementales de cualquier raza, carneros, ovejas, etc. etc. Encargarse de traer por cuenta de los interesados, cualquier animal de Europa ó República Argentina, cobrando la simple comision de venta y los gastos. Atienden pedidos verbales y por escrito. Responden de la procedencia y origen de los animales que venen. 51m37

E. Z. y Ca.

Banco Nacional

Se hace saber al público que por la seccion correspondiente de este Banco se han empezado a emitir Cédulas hipotecarias de la Serie A., de valor de cien pesos cada una, con 6 por ciento de interés y 1 por ciento de amortización anual. Las Cédulas llevan las firmas del señor Presidente del Banco, Director-Gerente, Gerente de la Seccion Hipotecaria, Jefe de Emision y del Escribano titular d'ajuntio del Banco, que lo son respectivamente don Marcelino Diaz y Garcia y don Carlos E. Barros. Montevideo, Noviembre 8 de 1887. 72m12ap

DANIEL MUÑOZ, Secretario

BANCO NACIONAL DE LA República Oriental del Uruguay

CAPITAL: \$12,000,000. MONEDA NACIONAL ORO SELLADO

Se avisa al público que desde esta fecha se han puesto en circulación billetes de valor de quinientos, doscientos, cincuenta y veinte pesos. Los de quinientos pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Joaquín Suárez y al dorso un grabado que representa el desembarco de los Treinta y Tres. Los de doscientos pesos llevan al frente el retrato del general don José C. Artigas. Los de cincuenta pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Bruno Mauricio de Zabala y los de veinte pesos el de don Francisco A. Maciel. Montevideo, Abril 9 de 1888. 51m37

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Agencia Inglesa de Seguros de N. Goddard

53 — CALLE SOLIS — 53 (altos)

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COMPANIA

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

FUNDADA EN 1809

INCORPORADA POR CEBULA REAL

CAPITAL AUTORIZADO. Tres millones de libras esterlinas.
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FONDOS Y RESERVAS. Seis millones de libras esterlinas.

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CALLE SOLIS núm. 53 (ALTOS)

MONTEVIDEO

FALSIFICACION E IMITACION

GRATIAS Y JIRARE Diputacion Industral del Doctor GIBERT

La reputacion universal, creciente de dia en dia, del *SIROU DÉPURATIF* de la *Pharmacie Bouigny*, ha llevado a la mente de algunos falsificadores, que se han puesto a imitarlo, con el fin de obtener el mismo éxito que el original. No podemos permitirnos que los efectos del verdadero *SIROU DÉPURATIF* sean imitados por falsos. Por lo tanto, hemos tomado las medidas necesarias para proteger el nombre de la *Pharmacie Bouigny*, cuyo producto único es el *SIROU DÉPURATIF* de la *Pharmacie Bouigny*, en la ciudad de París. Los falsos que no llevan estas marcas habrán de rechazarse cual falsificaciones ó imitaciones mas ó menos dadas y se señalará el nombre del vendedor a M. Bouigny, *Pharmacie Bouigny*, de París.

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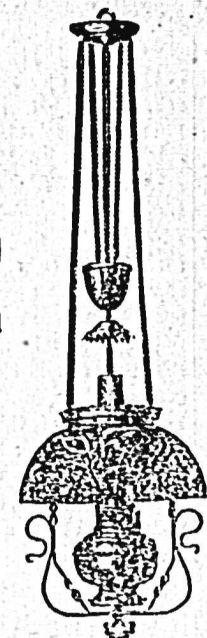
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