

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

WEEKLY EDITION (Containing the Principal News of the Week) PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 145.



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., 6 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 de Agosto 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

Daniel Muñoz.

Secretary.

Impr

Emilio Reus.

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JULY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,978,498.01
Superior Government	1,495,007.36
Securities: Commercial Section	8,741,917.03
" Mortgage	6,675,006.23
Plant and Material for Emission.	80,841.68
Negotiation of Cedulas	419,232.00
City Mortgages	8,209,900.00
Rural	918,500.00
Branches—Capital	2,300,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,672,000.00
Fixtures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid	638,570.00
Various debtors	6,083,706.97
Cash in hand	8,877,917.26
	\$37,006,097.45

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: Fixed and at premium	100,606.14
Emission (including branches)	5,657,263.10
Savings Bank	10,067.05
Judicial deposits	458,028.19
Montepio	6,776.82
Cedulas emitted, Series A.	4,164,400.00
Cedulas emitted, Series B.	5,035,917.10
Guarantees of City Mortgages.	1,621,669.11
" Rural	48,002.18
Reserve Fund	11,103.00
Coupons Series A.	2,612,022.92
20 million loan	1,622,938.65
Branches	4,704,775.65
Various Creditors	\$37,006,097.45

Montevideo, 31st July 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

F. O. Tappen.

Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.

Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Matrices.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honorable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Honorable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. H. 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 1/2 " " 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

AND OF

GERMANY SPAIN

AFRICA AUSTRALIA

BAHIA. RIO JANEIRO.

SANTO. SAN PAULO.

RIO GRANDE. PILOTAS.

PORTO-ALGORE. DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL.

BUENOS AIRES.

Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, Paris, 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 retiro con 30 días previo 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.

4mlp

London and Brazilian Bank Limited.

Varios corresponsales.

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Da cartas de crédito sobre Londres, Paris, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York.

Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas.

Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes.

en depósito a plazo fijo y a retiro con 30 días previo aviso.

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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.

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 26

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Gower-Bell Telephone No. 397

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	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	0.08 do.
Back number	0.10 do.

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3 line advertisements each "fronted"
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications 0.50 do.
Advertisements—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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Agents for Great Britain and the Continent

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AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

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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, SEPTEMBER 2, 1888.

EDUCATION.

II.

A few days ago we gave an article upon Education dealing in general terms with the kind of education we deemed best for the children of foreigners, brought up in a strange land, or at all events a land different to that of their parents. The recommendations then set forth were, however, scarcely applicable to what are generally termed the working classes, nor could they very well be applied to the state schools of such a country as this. To-day, then, we venture to supplement those remarks with others which will roughly set forth our ideas upon the best education to be extended to those children who may be presumed to belong to the poorer middle and working classes, whose mature life will probably be devoted to trade, mechanism, agriculture or other skilled or manual labour. This we are the more impelled to do because the subject of education in state schools is rather a prominent one just now and has been considerably discussed by some of our contemporaries.

We need hardly say that any education whatever must be based on what are commonly termed the three R's—reading, writing, and arithmetic—since little study is possible until these are mastered. Taking these, then, for the foundation, the next thing is to give impetus to the development of the bodily and mental faculties most likely to be called into requisition. For this purpose the practical elements of a few trades or handicrafts are most likely to be useful. Carpentry, turning, carving, surveying, gardening, a little agriculture, and the like serve to train the hand and eye and to develop habits of observation and accuracy. To girls should be taught sewing, cooking, and housewifery in general. Both sexes should be given some idea of book-keeping, the arrangement of accounts and general economy. The elements of physical and physiological science should be imparted as eminently useful in themselves and as forming a foundation for further technical studies. If possible, the elements of some foreign language, say English or French, should be taught, and where special aptitude is shown, means should be taken to prosecute the study. When a certain degree of general information has been reached, the tuition should

become technical, not with the view of making specialists, but in order that such pupils as are intended for any particular trade or handicraft may be able to devote themselves more especially to preparing themselves for it.

The idea has recently been mooted of establishing practical agricultural in various camp districts. This is worthy of all applause, and we sincerely hope to see it carried out. The agricultural development of this country is very backward indeed, considering the great riches and benefits that should be forthcoming from the cultivation of so fertile and generous a soil. Any effort then that is likely to lead to the agricultural development of the Republic, demands support.

One of contemporaries, notorious for its illiberal ideas, has shown great anger because the Roman religion was not to form part of the curriculum of these agricultural schools. For our part we do not think religion should be admitted into any public or state school. Parents, who have certainly the most right to decide in such a matter, generally prefer that their children should be brought up in the same religion as they profess themselves. Now as the law of the land, the only law rationally possible in a republic, gives perfect freedom in the choice and practice of religion, the same freedom should be observed in the schools. If the Roman religion is to be taught, so also should be other religions which have perfectly equal claims. But as this is not possible, the only alternative is to leave them all alone, and a little reasoning shows this to be the best and healthiest resource. Moreover, putting all sectarianism aside, social history proves most clearly that the influence of the Roman priests in the schools, however excellent their intentions, is not a beneficial one. In proof of this we need only call attention to the two countries where these priests have paramount influence, Spain and Italy, and which have consequently become remarkable for their social backwardness, ignorance, superstition and intellectual subversion.

Although the system of competitive examination, recently carried to such an excess in England and Germany, is now perceived to be a failure, there is much good in it when used in moderation, especially in combination with the system of scholarships and endowments, by which the more promising pupils are not only enabled to assist in paying for their own education, but are also often given a good start in life afterwards. This latter system cannot be too highly extolled as a stimulus to talent and industry, a great assistance to poor parents, and a means of overcoming the once iron rule of feudalism which forbade a man raising himself from that humble station in life in which he might be born. When our public scholastic system is more developed, scholarships and endowments will no doubt find an important place in the programme, and we recommend the study of the benefits worked by them to the many charitable and still more numerous rich with which the Republic abounds.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Americans are becoming thoroughly aroused on the subject of the pauper immigrants now poured upon their shores. It cannot be denied that the hospitality and freedom of the United States are grossly abused by some of the agents who entice ignorant European peasants from their native fields in order to exploit their strength and industry. It was stated in evidence before a Committee of Congress the other day that there are now 2,000 destitute Italians in New York. The flood of immigration continues. In a single year there have been 107,624 emigrants from Germany, 83,132 from England and Wales, 24,390 from Scotland, 73,238 from Ireland, 72,015 from Sweden and Norway, 51,075 from Italy, 33,407 from Russia, 25,831 from Austria, 10,927 from Hungary, 8,024 from Denmark, 7,737 from Switzerland, 6,427 from France, 5,845 from the Netherlands, and 5,846 from Poland. Amongst this crowd there are many who have been enticed from home on false pretences. Destitute of capital and ignorant alike of the language, laws, and usages of the new country, they are at the mercy of the agents by whom they have been brought over. Thus of the Italians we are told that their labour is pledged in advance, and the *padroni* who receive their wages charge their own rate of interest for the advance of the passage money and for their maintenance. The men are herded together in houses with "banco-Italians" on the front and "latino" at the rear. Doubtless some of those who have emigrated under such unfavourable conditions will work their way upward from their present degradation, but many will fall in the attempt and become a permanent addition to the mass of human misery that festers in every great city. It is not surprising that the United States, after the blood and treasure spent in the extinction of slavery, should be indignant at the growth of what has very much the appearance of a condition of semi-slavery.

THE WHITE PACHA

Few episodes in the story of equatorial Africa have been more interesting than the appearance of the "White Pacha" in the Bahr-Ghazal so soon after the disappearance of Stanley. Attempts have been made to identify this mysterious personage with either Stanley or Emin Bey, the latter hypothesis being certainly

borne out by the most recent news from Khartoum. A letter from Mr. Marston suggests a third alternative, namely, that the force in the Bahr-Ghazal contains both Emin and Stanley. There is much to commend this view. The latest news from Major Barttelot represented that last May he believed Stanley to be "not more than 500 miles away in the direction of Khartoum." Now, the southern portion of the Bahr-Ghazal is just in that position, five hundred miles northeast of the Aruwinl camp. Again one reason alleged as an excuse for not sending native levies after Stanley is their dread of the tribes living to the north, showing that Stanley had turned away from the direct route to Wadelai and pressed northwards towards the Bahr-Ghazal. There is, therefore, good reason to identify the "White Pacha" with Stanley. But the Khartoum intelligence shows that he is there identified with Emin. This may be merely a natural mistake. Emin was known to be in existence with a certain amount of force at his command, and the first idea would be that he had invaded the Bahr-Ghazal. However, if Emin knew of the presence of Stanley almost between him and Khartoum he would naturally move northwards to join hands with his relief. Emin reinforced with the arms and ammunition brought by Stanley would be no mean antagonist for a tyrant whose realm was honeycombed with discontent. Emin unhelpt by Stanley could hardly have drawn his forces to such a head. We have abundant reasons for believing that Stanley is where the "White Pacha" is said to be. We have also reason to believe that Emin is the leader of the Bahr-Ghazal rebellion, so that we may well go further and believe that the junction between the two has been brought about by a movement which would in itself account for the absence of news from the chief actors.—London Exchange.

EXPRESSIONS

—We trust our readers did not neglect to peruse the account we gave yesterday of the Mandorillo case. The details of which, Russian in their barbarity, sent a thrill of horror throughout Great Britain. Whatever lingering atom of respect there might be for the Conservative Government will surely be swept away by the publication of that case.

—Those of our contemporaries that have published criticisms on Jane Hidding, have awarded her the highest prize, not hesitating to compare her to Sarah Bernhardt. But we also remember that both they and the audacious raved over Panteleoni quite as much as they did over Patti. Although we fully recognize the temerity of setting up our humble opinion in the face of such a chorus, we are still afraid that the River Plate verdict is not above suspicion. The River Platanians can appreciate a great artist, that has been fully proved, but they have not yet learned to distinguish between that which is great and that which is merely good, nor do they yet know how to mingle their approbation with judgement.

—To atone for the long silence, we have to-day an unusually long and interesting batch of telegrams via Galveston. We need hardly remind our readers that these Galveston telegrams are not unimpeachable on the score of veracity. The correspondents who manufacture them seem well aware of the River Plate appetite for exaggeration.

—It is asserted that Ferrari's opera company from the Colon Theatre of B. Aires will give four performances here, before breaking up, two of them being of "Olellos" in which we shall have the opportunity of hearing Tamagno, the original representative of the dusky Moor. Comparisons are odious, but it will be difficult in this case to avoid them.

—Another horrible murder is reported to-day, the assassin being a blind man. When will the authorities awake from their lethargy and take some steps to check this epidemic of crime!

—We are now at the beginning of September and have not yet received the *Boletín Estadístico* with the figures for July. The utility of this admirable publication is not increased by the tardiness of its appearance.

—To-night and Monday will be the last appearances of Coquelin and company. No lover of true dramatic art should miss seeing this inimitable comedian.

—To-day's telegrams give the outlines of a revolver affray in the Province of Rosario, Argentine Republic, the chief actors in which are a police commissary, police secretary, and a Judge of the Peace. This recalls the wildest times of lawlessness in Texas, California, or the Australian diggings when Judge and accused settled their little differences with a revolver or bowie-knife. Whilst such scenes as these are possible, and such men are allowed to retain posts of authority, the pretensions of the Argentine Republic to civilization are contemptible lies.

—Those savage brutes whose only argument is the revolver or the knife, not only degrade their country and themselves, but drag decent civilized men down to their own depths by compelling them also to carry weapons in sheer self defence.

—Seeing the curse that the revolver has proved to South America, it would be a good thing to impose some entirely prohibitory duty, say 500 per cent, on that and all such weapons.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

LIVERPOOL, THE RIVER PLATE, AND VALPARAISO.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will sail in the following order:

FOR EUROPE. **FOR THE PACIFIC.**

GALICIA. **ACONAGUA.**

JOHN ELDER. **ARACANIA.**

COTOPAXI. **SORATA.**

WILSON SONS & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—MONTVIDEO, SOLA 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALIZO 235; RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, PERNAMBUCO, AND ST. VINCENT, C.N.

United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

American Line between New York and Rio Janeiro.

Travelling at Saint Thomas, Barbados, Port-au-Prince, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

The magnificent steamers of this Company are posted to arrive and sail as follows:

STEAMERS. **ARRIVAL.** **DEPARTURE.**

ADVANCE. **May 5.** **May 20.** **June 1.** **June 5.** **June 9.** **July 1.**

FINANCE. **May 12.** **May 27.** **June 10.** **June 14.** **June 18.** **July 8.**

ALLIANCE. **May 19.** **June 3.** **June 17.** **June 21.** **June 25.** **Aug. 19.**

ADVANCE. **May 26.** **June 10.** **June 24.** **July 8.** **Aug. 1.** **Sept. 9.**

FINANCE. **May 30.** **June 14.** **June 28.** **July 12.** **Aug. 5.** **Sept. 13.**

ALLIANCE. **June 6.** **June 20.** **July 4.** **July 18.** **Aug. 11.** **Sept. 19.**

Passenger Fares. **1st class \$10.** **2nd class \$5.** **3rd class \$3.**

WILSON SONS & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—MONTVIDEO, SOLA 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALIZO 235; RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, PERNAMBUCO, AND ST. VINCENT, C.N.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co., Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart from Rio Janeiro for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, as per following table:

STEAMERS. **CAPTAIN.** **SAILED FROM.** **ARRIVAL AT PLYMOUTH.**

IONIC. **W. H. Kilday.** **July 31.** **Aug. 10.** **Aug. 25.** **Sept. 1.**

COPIC. **J. Burton.** **Aug. 5.** **Aug. 15.** **Aug. 30.** **Sept. 5.**

TAINUI. **B. J. Barlow.** **Sept. 10.** **Sept. 20.** **Oct. 5.** **Oct. 10.**

DORIC. **J. W. Jennings.** **Oct. 15.** **Oct. 25.** **Nov. 10.** **Nov. 15.**

ARAWA. **J. Stuart.** **Nov. 15.** **Nov. 25.** **Dec. 10.** **Dec. 15.**

IONIC. **W. H. Kilday.** **Dec. 15.** **Jan. 5.** **Jan. 20.** **Jan. 25.**

Fares from Montevideo. **1st class \$10.** **2nd class \$5.** **3rd class \$3.**

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited

AGENTS:—MONTVIDEO, SOLA 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALIZO 235; RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, PERNAMBUCO, AND ST. VINCENT, C.N.

The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso.

The new and magnificent steamers of this line will sail from Rio Janeiro for Plymouth, on their homeward voyages from New Zealand, in the following order:

STEAMERS. **TONNAGE.** **CAPTAIN.** **APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE.**

RIMUTAKA. **5,000.** **E. O. Hallet, R.N.** **Aug. 9.** **Aug. 30.**

KAPOREHU. **4,103.** **H. E. Greenstreet.** **Sept. 6.** **Sept. 27.**

KAPOREHU. **4,103.** **W. C. Crutchley, R.N.** **Oct. 4.** **Oct. 25.**

TONGARIRO. **4,103.** **E. J. Bone.** **Nov. 1.** **Nov. 22.**

ARARANGI. **4,103.** **V. A. Turpin.** **Nov. 29.** **Dec. 20.**

RIMUTAKA. **5,000.** **E. O. Hallet, R.N.** **Dec. 27.** **Jan. 17.**

Fares from Montevideo. **1st class \$10.** **2nd class \$5.** **3rd class \$3.**

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited

AGENTS:—MONTVIDEO, SOLA 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALIZO 235; RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, PERNAMBUCO, AND ST. VINCENT, C.N.

ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Sailings homeward from Montevideo on every Wednesday.

The Company's Splendid Steamer

"NEVA"

Will leave on 5th September, taking passengers of all classes, mails, specie and cargo for

Suez, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

All the steamers of this favorite line are fitted with refrigerators and Electric Light and have every modern appliance for the comfort and safety of passengers.

Travel at reduced rates. Special arrangements made in favor of families and companies.

PREPARED PASSENGERS.

Persons wishing to bring their baggage from Europe can arrange for their baggage with the Agent or Consular Agent.

NEW YORK.

Through ticket issued for passengers from Europe to New York via Montevideo in combination with the well known steamer of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. L. HUMPHREYS, Agent.

Calle de las Piedras 117.

LA VELOCE

Navigazione Italiana - Società Anonima.

CAPITAL EMISIO E VERSATO L. N. 16,000,000

PARTENZE

DA MONTVIDEO PER EUROPA

IL 4, 15 E 25 DI OGNI MESE

CON I SEGUENTI VAPORI

Vapor Italiano "RODOLFO" capitano Morici, saldrà il 4 de Settembre, para Las Palmas, Barcelona, Genova y Napolis.

Vapor Italiano "TITANO" capitano Gaudin, saldrà el 15 de Septiembre para Las Palmas, Barcelona, Genova y Napolis.

AGENTS GENERAL: **P. Christophersen**

PIEDRAS 142

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS

COMPAGNIE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR

Départ de Montevideo:

Les 10, 20 et 30 de chaque mois

AVEC LES VAPEURS SUIVANTS:

Vapor "RIO NEGRO" saldrá para Santos, Sao Paulo, Havre y Dunkerque el 10 de Septiembre.

Vapor "PORTER" saldrá para Santos, Sao Paulo, Havre y Dunkerque el 20 de Septiembre.

Vapor "WILDA DE ROSARIO" saldrá para San Vicente, Havre y Dunkerque el 30 de Septiembre.

AGENTS GENERAL: **P. Christophersen**

PIEDRAS 142

Norddeutscher Lloyd

Line of Steamers

From Bremen.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN

The 10th and 20th of each month.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTVIDEO

The 10th and 20th of each month.

J. R. SCHWARTZ, Agent.

Houston Line of Steamers.

Between Liverpool and the River Plate.

WEEKLY

Between Liverpool and the River Plate.

Argentine Line

Between Antwerp and the River Plate.

DI-MONTHLY

Between Antwerp and the River Plate.

J. R. SCHWARTZ, Agent.

J. HARLEY & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

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RELATING TO

MARINE ENGINES, &c.

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AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS

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ESTABLECIDA EN 1782

(Compañia de Seguros contra Incendios)

SOUTH BRITISH

Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

(Compañia de Seguros Maritimos y contra Incendios)

CAPITAL £2,000,000

El Agente tiene plenos poderes para arreglar reclamaciones sin otro compromiso que las Compañias en Londres

Agente—F. L. HUMPHREYS,

117 Calle de las Piedras

TELEGRAMS

(LATIN AMERICA)

Buenos Aires, 1.

Several committees formed by prominent members of the Catholic party are collecting signatures for a petition to Congress against the Civil Marriage bill.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided to hold daily sittings from Monday to Friday.

The garrison troops were reviewed this morning at Palermo, many spectators being present. In October they will be reviewed regularly the last of each month.

Literario Orlando has been arrested for trying to swindle the Provincial Bank out of £27,000 by means of a falsified cheque.

Last night the Catholic Society of Bahianers parish met and signed a petition against the Civil Marriage bill.

The Fomento Territorial will shortly make a valuation of its properties to find the true status of the property.

An Argentine land agent, named Alberto Matias, shot himself yesterday at Palermo.

Valparaiso, 31.

The Chamber has authorized, without discussion, the loan of £50,000 for surveying and geometrical instruments.

At the boundaries between Chile and Argentina.

Rosario, 1.

The police commissary of Canada de Goy has been shot at by the police commissary and Judge of the Peace.

They were arrested. During August there arrived from 30 steamers and 25 sailing vessels, and there left 25 steamers and 11 sailing vessels.

(VIA GALVESTON)

Stock Exchange, 31.

Great impression has been made by a telegram from Vienna asserting that Bismarck approves the projects of Italy in Tripoli, but will not consent to any immediate execution.

It is added that Bismarck has promised to Cripri that Germany will help Italy in any emergency.

Declaring Italy's right to the whole of France requires a cold bath.

Berlin, 25.

The local papers are inclined to believe that the object of the Italian-Prussian alliance is to keep France quiet.

A telegram from Tangier gives further details of the very serious and sanguinary deeds in Morocco.

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It adds that other nations besides the U. S. will withdraw from the Convention.

New York, 25.

A London telegram says Bismarck has been seriously unwell for two months. He suffers from indigestion and can only drink whisky and water.

It is said that Bismarck is very anxious for the return of Moltke and the promotion of Waldersee, whom he does not like. Waldersee and his wife exercise great influence over the Emperor and Empress and on several political questions do not agree with the Chancellor.

Berlin, 25.

The 7th International American Congress will meet here October 1st. It is the 14th day and the following subjects will be discussed, discovery of America, American geology, ethnography, paleontology and history.

Vienna, 25.

The famous German philosopher Adolph Clausius has died.

Vienna, 25.

Orders have been received for the construction of several war ships for Chile.

Rome, 25.

It is said semi-officially that the interview between Cripri and Bismarck was far from successful.

It is asserted that the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean is not meant as a menace to France. Cripri has no reason for provoking France, but he wishes to conciliate it.

There is no foundation in the rumour that Italy thinks of withdrawing her fleet from the Mediterranean, but she claims to be the commander. General Buller is instructed to act with prudence.

The movement of the army in the Italian begin-to-day, 40,000 men taking part.

Dublin, 25.

A general meeting of the National League yesterday the secretary Harrington (N. Harrington) said that if the Government continued to arrest and imprison the Irish M. P.'s the people would be obliged to rebel.

Madrid, 25.

A conflict took place yesterday between carabiniers and contrabandists on the beach border. Two of the latter were shot, two drowned and ten made prisoners. The others escaped by swimming to the French side.

Quebec, 25.

The steamer Hiram, Regt. 14th, with coal, struck on a rock during a storm. 15 hands were drowned, 12 bodies recovered.

TELEGRAMS

(LATIN AMERICA)

Buenos Aires, 1.

Several committees formed by prominent members of the Catholic party are collecting signatures for a petition to Congress against the Civil Marriage bill.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided to hold daily sittings from Monday to Friday.

The garrison troops were reviewed this morning at Palermo, many spectators being present. In October they will be reviewed regularly the last of each month.

Literario Orlando has been arrested for trying to swindle the Provincial Bank out of £27,000 by means of a falsified cheque.

Last night the Catholic Society of Bahianers parish met and signed a petition against the Civil Marriage bill.

The Fomento Territorial will shortly make a valuation of its properties to find the true status of the property.

An Argentine land agent, named Alberto Matias, shot himself yesterday at Palermo.

Valparaiso, 31.

The Chamber has authorized, without discussion, the loan of £50,000 for surveying and geometrical instruments.

At the boundaries between Chile and Argentina.

Rosario, 1.

The police commissary of Canada de Goy has been shot at by the police commissary and Judge of the Peace.

They were arrested. During August there arrived from 30 steamers and 25 sailing vessels, and there left 25 steamers and 11 sailing vessels.

(VIA GALVESTON)

Stock Exchange, 31.

Great impression has been made by a telegram from Vienna asserting that Bismarck approves the projects of Italy in Tripoli, but will not consent to any immediate execution.

It is added that Bismarck has promised to Cripri that Germany will help Italy in any emergency.

Declaring Italy's right to the whole of France requires a cold bath.

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