The Express.

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

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

VOL. II. [MELVILLE HORA—Director] MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1888. [ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR] Nº 151.

NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

The Bank receives applications either direct or by broker or all business operations which it is authorised to undertake according to its Statutes.

RATES OF INTEREST

On current account at sight 3 per cent per annum.

On overdrawn account . . . 10 do. do.

SAVINGS BANK

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

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

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

Fixed Deposits

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

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

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

Daniel Muñoz.
Secretary.

Emilio Reus.
Managing Director.

1mlxp

NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR AUGUST, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on			$1,978,498.91
Superior Government			1,492,626.87
Securities: Commercial Section			9,144,491.04
„ Mortgage „			6,583,807.56
Plant and Material for Emission			85,883.17
Negociation of Cedulas			920,063.50
City Mortgages			3,320,900.00
Rural „			991,500.00
Branches—Capital			2,200,000.00
Branches,—Emission			708,506.20
Fixtures			25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid			714,839.00
Various debtors			5,772,915.64
Cash in hand	Head Office	$5.103.292.04	5,705,865.85
	Branches	601,573.81	
			$39,961,937.24

PASSIVE

Capital:	$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	98,735.12
Emissión (including branches)	4,716,307.80
Savings Bank	14,968.61
Judicial deposits	608,017.53
Montepio	6,012.56
Cedulas emited, Series A	4,815,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	5,247,098.45
„ „ Rural „	1,591,709.11
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A	450.00
20 million loan	2,612,622.02
Branches	1,892,607.07
Various Creditors	7,819,925.56
	$39,961,937.24

Montevideo, 31st August 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

F. C. Tappen.
Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.
Chief of Emission.

7mlxp

THE

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

O. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, 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.
41/2 „ „ 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

2mlxp

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY
BUENOS AYRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ

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 Negociable 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*

AND OF

GERMANY
SPAIN
BELGIUM
ITALY

ALSO ON

AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
PORTUGAL
SWITZERLAND
UNITED STATES
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn
MANAGER

3mlxp

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito	£1,250,000
Id. reservado	625,000
Fondo de reserva	325,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRA LETRAS de CAMBIO SOBRE las SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LÓNDRES	A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited, los señores Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS	Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.
HAMBURGO	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
AMBERES	La Banque d'Anvers.
GÉNOVA	Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.
DEMÁS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Varios corresponsales.
NUEVA-YORK	London and Brazilian Bank Limited.
OPORTO	
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PARÁ	
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BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALEGRE	
DEMÁS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Varios corresponsales.
BUENOS AIRES	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Dá *cartas de credito* sobre Londres, Paris, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York.
Se encarga del *cobro de letras* sobre otras plazas.
Recibe dinero en *cuentas corrientes.*
en *depósito* á plazo fijo y á retirar con 30 dias prévio aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses á razon de 4 °/₀ anual. | Por 6 meses á razon de 5 °/₀ anual.
Con 30 dias de aviso á 4 °/₀ anual.

4mlxp

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Para la Sarna en las Ovejas

Marca Registrada

Costo verdadero - 1 CÉNTESIMO por cabeza

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

Representante en campaña Don GUILLERMO MERCER, quien se encarga de enseñar á los interesados el modo de bañar y las ventajas que que ofrece

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MATTHEW, PINSENT & Ca.

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THE EXPRESS

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MONTEVIDEO.

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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	0.06 do.
Back number	0.10 do.

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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.

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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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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 9, 1888.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

La Idea of Friday afternoon publishes a long letter dated London, August 1, and signed *Triton*, giving in a bright and entertaining fashion the impressions of a traveller, presumably an Oriental or Argentino, on visiting for the first time what a famous comedian used to term «the great metrolopus.»

Some of the statements made are decidedly naive, whilst others will fall upon those readers who know London with a burst of surprise not unmixed with incredulity. We do not wish to impugn either the good faith or the veracity of the author, who has evidently written according to his lights, we only look on him as tinctured with that spirit of exaggeration which we have so often pointed out as a River Plate characteristic. The article is too long to translate entire, but we think it quite worth while to give a few extracts, which may prove not only amusing, but even instructive, in so far as they convey information decidedly new to English readers.

«London should be known to every one interested in human microbiology. A city that counts some five million inhabitants and some trifling half million over is beyond all imaginable eulogy. Here everything is colossal, human ingenuity and power are developed to the extreme, their exhibition is free and nearly always stripped of the superfluities that disguise the innate grandeur of this rare specialism, the most audacious of the present era.—Extravagance is the English Utopia.—Over head and underground are railways, it is not found possible to travel seven, eight or ten miles from one side to another in cabs, omnibuses or tramways, so there are railway stations everywhere. It is impossible to describe the velocity of the underground railway. In three minutes one passes from one side to the other of the town. (!!!)—To arrive at the Crystal Palace, one of the modern wonders, would take one of our trains an hour and a half. A London railway does it in one fourth the time. The precision is admirable.—(*Triton* next falls into raptures over a Rose Show at the Crystal Palace.)—The English woman is undoubtedly the archetype of angelic beauty, liquid, diaphanous and even mystic blue eyes, golden hair, glossy skin scarcely tinted by the reflections of a spring morning, graceful but inflexible figure, an artistic but generally silent mouth, and impossible teeth. I do not know whether to attribute it to the climate or to the «ros-beaf» but in London most of the ladies use *(sic)* teeth unworthy of the least praise. Still I have seen some that are beautiful, but suspicious. For instance, at a morning service in Westminster Abbey, the beautiful teeth of a fair devotee had attracted me to share in the Anglican rites, when a sudden fit of coughing caused to escape from between her rosy lips a string of dental pearls set in an apparatus essentially manageable and adequately portable. It is in the Abbey—Cemetery of Wetsmister *(sic)* and also in the Hide Park *(sic)* that I have chiefly been able to to admire the celestial beauty of the daughters of Albion, *svelte*, correct, cheerful in details, and above all, excellent summer companions. (*Triton* evidently does not know them in winter.) The English woman is a crystal flower, fresh and pure, that Joseph or even Saint Anthony himself would have destined for Paradise——The theatre elect of the London Public is the Savoy, a very small theatre, like all those in London. Here is played night after night «The Mikado,» English comic opera, music by Gilbert, words by Sullivan (so says *Triton*.) The music is plagiarised from reminiscences of Offenbach, Lecoy *(sic)* and Suppé. (News, this, for the admirers of Sir Arthur.) In the words I suspect several witticisms.—The success of the whole work depends on the spirit of three English actresses, the three are of French style, pure Parisian. After the Savoy, the preference is given to the Alhambra, with a ballet company, the Criterion, the matinées at the Crystal Palace, and the Royal Aquarium. (We do not think *Triton's* verdict will be endorsed by any London playgoer.)—There are three Exhibitions in London just now; the Irish, not worth much, the French, worth still less, and the Italian, which is really a bazaar for saleable articles. (How about the Danish, friend *Triton*?)—I have not yet succeeded in entering the Stock Exchange. The «polisman» there, as at the Houses of Parliament, refused me with the courtesy peculiar to the London police. In spite of this, I profess admiration and respect for the London «polisman.» Above all, they are distinguished types. They earn 5s. per day, and deserve three times as much. Of course they use no cutlass or bellicose apparatus, although they have to struggle with people worse than yours.)How about the truncheons?) —(*Triton* next describes a visit to «Ratcliffe High» in the company of a detective.)—On the Stock Exchange the English prefer Argentine shares to all other South or Spanish American. Everything Argentine pleases them.—But they are losing faith because gold rises, and there is to be seen neither bank stability, nor economy, nor administrative judgment in the Argentine Republic. What is to be done with gold at 129? (150 is nearer the mark just now, oh *Triton*!)—The day before yesterday it was rumoured that the Uruguay Bank had failed. The news came from Barcelona and was said to be communicated by General Santos. These alarms and the rise in gold cause River Plate affairs to be looked upon with distrust.»

Triton then goes on to recommend the building of decent hotels on the River Plate as a better investment at present for English capital than railways, although the English will hear of nothing but the latter. His European experiences have evidently taught him that River Plate hotels are very inferior. He says, «In France, Italy and Germany the hotels are establishments of the first order, in London thay are royal palaces. What a pity that the English will only busy themselves at present with our railways!»

Triton promises to continue his impressions, which, as may be seen from the above extracts, are refreshing in more ways than one. We shall look with impatience for the next instalment, and if it prove as amusing as the first, shall have great pleasure in laying it before our readers.

BADLY DONE.

By way of stirring up bad blood between two nationalities the *Ferro Carril* of Thursday evening publishes an article on the «Club Nacional de Regatas» signed by one «Capitan Islote.» From beginning to end this article is one idiotic tissue of absurd misstatements and gross exaggerations that make it resemble the production of a maniac more than of a rational being. As example we only quote the following,—«The (original) Rowing Club was joined by hundreds of young sons of the country.— — they (the natives) frequently outstripped fair Albion, — — more than one descendant of William the Conqueror bit his fair moustache with vexation to see in each (native) rower a respected emulator for any Oxford or Cambridge champion. — — — This exercise vivified their organisms (the natives) and gave elasticity to their muscles whose steel-like sinews would not even yield before the blows of any boxer of Drury Lane.— The natives found themselves in the majority.— — English egotism began to be insupportable.— — One day the Club Nacional of Regattas was born sustained by a group of strengthened rowers, determined to break the chains of slavery imposed on them by the descendants of Nelson.»— There is no necessity to continue quoting this miserable piece of childish bombast which is evidently written solely for purposes of insult and pays regard neither to decency nor truth. We trust the committee of the National Club, with that good taste and breeding which generally characterizes Orientals, will lose no time in publicly repudiating all knowledge of so impertinent a production. Whatever differences may have existed formerly between the two nationalities in the old Club have been completely solved by the formation of the new one. In any case, so absurd an attempt to create ill feeling as the one now before us only merits contempt, and we are astonished that a respectable paper like the *Ferro-Carril* should lower itself by publishing it.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON «NOVELS.»

The chief event in connection with the visit of the University Extension students to Oxford was the lecture by the Bishop of Ripon on «The Prose Poems of the Day,» which was delivered in the New Examination Schools. The Master of Balliol (Professor Jowett) presided, and the audience numbered upwards of a thousand.—The Bishop of Ripon, who met with an enthusiastic reception, said there were some novels that he might describe with a great deal of accuracy as prose poems, but he did not wish to limit himself to them. What was in his mind was simply the reflection of the enormous force which the novel had become in modern life. They could scarcely, he supposed, realise themselves how that force had grown and how much the condition of things had changed from what it once was. He supposed he might say without fear of contradiction that there was a day in which this younger sister of letters was looked at somewhat askance; people felt she did not come before them arrayed in the garments of wisdom. She carried frivolity within her, they were perfectly certain she carried falseness on her face, and there was a shrewd suspicion that there was worse behind. (Laughter.) Now, if report said true, it was not at all an unknown thing for a judge to fly from the bench and take refuge in his study and console himself with a novel. He believed it was also true that statesmen had been known in their leisure hours to indulge in the pages of a three volume novel, and he knew very well that clergymen had done so. He thought he might say without a breach of privilege that it was a fact that some clergymen had been known to put one another through an examination in order to see which know his «Pickwick» best. (Laughter.) And so this young sister—the Cinderella of literature—had been brought out of her obscurity, and, if he might so speak, the Prince, in the form of the public, had preferred her to the elder sisters—either poetry or history, for she held high supremacy. If they went by statistics of the public libraries of England, they would find that on an average from 50 to 60 per cent. of the books read were works of fiction. This must be recognised as a real force at work in the world, and it would be a very foolish thing for any great body of persons interested in the education of the country and the intellectual development of the people to put aside the consideration of the novel. (Hear, hear.) The position of the novel now was this—that the writers claimed, and justly so, that they were to be reckoned among the artists of the world. They said the novel to be properly understood was not merely a tale but a great work of art, and had to be prepared as such. That was an enormous advance. He thought they owed gratitude to people who, taking up the topics of the day, dealt with social and political questions for a distinct purpose But then he thought they were liable to great danger out of this. When they came home tired—when their mind was jaded and they had been fighting with the problems of life in various forms, it was a little hard that they should find the same problems brought before them when they were sitting in their easy coat and slippers, and not dressed up for attention to such topics. (Laughter.) The novel had taken the place of the Professor's desk, and had turned the lecturer from his post; and he was sure they would sympathise with him when he said that it had ascended the pulpit. (Laughter.) Not only that, they had been saying very unkind things, for he read at the close of an article recently on novels, these words, as nearly as he could remember them—«As the scimetar of Saladin was able to cut through that which defied the doughty sword of Richard, so the novel had been able to accomplish that which a wilderness of homilies had never achieved and had told parables which embodied truths that told elsewhere had produced only slumber.» (Laughter.) He for one would say, although Othello's occupation might be gone, and the novelist took the place of the preacher, «Novelist preach on if you will lift men higher; we have tried to do all in our power; God speed you, we are brothers with one common end.» (Applause.)—On the motion of Dr. Murray, seconded by the Rev. W. Danko, a hearty vote of thanks was acorded the Bsihop of Ripon for his address.

EXPRESSIONS

—The expected duel did not come off yesterday morning, the police being on the spot. So mote it always be.

—We wonder if either of the distinguished (?) duellists was present at the recent performance of the comedy «Le Voyage de M. Perichon.» This gentleman finding himself implicated in a duel, carefully writes himself to the Prefect of Police to advice him of the time and place, and thus is enabled to present himself on the field with a bold front, knowing he is not likely to be hurt.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL, THE RIVER PLATE, AND VALPARAISO.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will sail in the following order;
FROM MONTEVIDEO

FOR EUROPE.

JOHN ELDER,
Captain H.S. Bawtree,
17th September, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

COTOPAXI,
Captain H. W. Hayes,
25th September, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

ACONCAGUA
Captain A. Hammers
12th October 1888
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool
All the above steamers will touch at Plymouth to land passengers only.

FOR THE PACIFIC.

ARAUCANIA,
Capt W. Waddilove,
17th September, 1888,
for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano, and Valparaiso

SORATA,
Captain H. Brown,
3rd October, 1888,
for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano, and Valparaiso.

BRITANNIA
Cap. Geo Mammy R.N.R.
15th October 1888
for Punta Arenas, Coronel Lota, Talcahuano, and Valparaiso
All the above steamers run in connection with others of the same Company, which trade up the Pacific Coast as far as Panama.

The steamers *Aconcagua, Britannia, Sorata, Cotopaxi, John Elder*, and *Potosi* are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

Passenger Fares.

To Vigo - - - - - - 1st class £35 — 2nd class £28 — 3rd class £13
To Bordeaux - - - - - 1st class £35 — 2nd class £28 — 3rd class £18
To Plymouth and Liverpool - 1st class £35 — 2nd class £28 — 3rd class £12
Return Tickets - - - - 1st class £52 10s. (good for twelve months).

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—
MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326;
SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C.V.
6m1xp

United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

American Line between New York and Rio Janeiro.
Touching at Saint Thomas, Barbadoes, Pará, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia and Santos.

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

STEAMERS	Sailing from Newport News	Arrival at Rio Janeiro	Arrival at Santos	Sailing from Santos	Sailing from Rio de Janeiro	Arrival at New York
ALLIANÇA - - -	Sep. 1	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 6	Oct. 27
ADVANCE - - -	Sep 22	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Oct. 23	Oct. 27	Nov. 18
FINANCE - - -	Oct. 13	Nov. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 13	Nov. 17	Dec. 9
ALLIANÇA - - -	Nov. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	Dec. 15	Jan. 6
ADVANCE - - -	Dec. 1	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Dec. 31	1889 Jan 4	Jan. 27
FINANCE - - -	Dec. 22	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 22	Jan 25	Feb. 17

Passenger Fares.

From Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York. 1st class $185 3rd class $90
Return tickets (good for twelve months). $350

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—
MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326,
SANTOS, AND RIO JANEIRO.
7m2x

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.
Calling at RIO JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart as per following table for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	SAIL FROM New Zealand	SAIL FROM Rio de Janeiro	SAIL FROM Teneriffe	Arrive at Plymouth
COPTIC - -	J. Burton	Aug. 23	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
TAINUI - -	B. J. Barlow	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	Oct. 30
DORIC - -	J. W. Jennings	Oct. 18	Nov. 8	Nov. 22	Nov. 27
ARAWA - -	J. Stuart	Nov. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 20	Dec. 25
IONIC - -	W. H. Kidley	Dec. 13	1889 Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 22
COPTIC - -	J. Burton	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb. 19

All the steamers of this line are lighted by electricity, and have excellent accommodation for second, and third-class passengers.

Fares from Montevideo.

To London 1st class £35 2nd class £25 3rd class £15
Return tickets (good for twelve months). £52 10s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,
AGENTS:—
MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326; AND RIO JANEIRO.
8m1xp

The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.
Calling at RIO JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The new and magnificent steamers of this line will sail in the following order for Plymouth, on their homeward voyages from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO.

STEAMERS	TONNAGE	CAPTAINS	APPROXIMATE DATES OF SAILING New Zealand	APPROXIMATE DATES OF SAILING Rio Janeiro
RUAPEHU -	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Sept. 6	Sept. 28
KAIKOURA -	4,474	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R.	Oct. 4	Oct. 26
TONGARIRO -	4,163	J. E. Bone	Nov. 1	Nov. 23
AORANGI -	4,165	J. Sutcliff	Nov. 29	Dec. 21
RIMUTAKA -	4,473	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27	1889 Jan. 18
RUAPEHU -	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	1889 Jan. 11	Feb. 15

All the steamers of this Company have excellent accommodation for first, second and third-class passengers, and are lighted by electricity.

Fares from Montevideo.

To London 1st class £35 2nd class £25 3rd class £15
Return tickets (good for twelve months). £52 10s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,
AGENTS:—
MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326, AND RIO JANEIRO.
9m1xp

VAPORES DE LIVERPOOL
Brasil y Rio de la Plata
LÍNEA LAMPORT & HOLT

Servicio regular entre Amberes y Rio de la Plata bajo contrato postal con el Gobierno belga.

Los vapores de la Mala Real Belga salen regularmente de este puerto los dias 9 y 23 de cada mes, llevando pasajeros de primera y tercera clase, encomiendas y dinero á flete para todos los puertos de su escala.

HOGARTH
Saldrá el 9 de Setiembre para RIO DE JANEIRO Y NUEVA YORK

GALILEO
Saldrá el 9 de Setiembre con la Mala Real Belga para RIO DE JANEIRO, SOUTHAMPTON y AMBERES.

Los vapores de la Compañia salen regularmente de Rio Janeiro todos los sábados para New York.

CALLE PIEDRAS N.º 138. C. R. Horne y Ca.
10m1xp

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Sailings homeward from Montevideo on every alternate Wednesday
The Company's Splendid Steamer

"TAMAR"

Capt. J. W. SPOONER

Will leave on 19th September, taking passengers of all classes, mails, specie and cargo for
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 improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers. Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes.

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Issued at reduced rates. Special abatements made in favour of families and companies.

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DEPARTURES FROM MONTEVIDEO
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Between ANTWERP and the RIVER PLATE.

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Captain DOVER
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Exijase el Sello del Gobierno Frances y esta Firma: Laville

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SUB-DEPARTAMENTO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA
M. S. EDYE—Gerente. *A. RAMIREZ—Contador*
ó á EDUARDO COOPER, Agente General.
CALLE SARANDI 173—MONTEVIDEO.
87m1xp

TELEGRAMS

(In consequence of telegraphic communication with Buenos Aires having been completely interrupted by the storm of Saturday morning, we are unable to publish more telegrams to-day than those given below.)

Lucerne 8.

The King and Queen of Portugal arrived here to-day, proceeding tomorrow to Turin to be present at the marriage of Prince Amadeo of Savoy to the Princess Letitia Bonaparte.

Rome 8.

It is said that Italy intends sending another military expedition to Africa to ensure her possessions in Massaua against all attempts on the part of the Negus of Abyssinia.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONTEVIDEO, SEPTEMBER 8 1888.

The London telegram gave Unifieds at 75 1/4, a rise of 3/4. Here sales were, for end of month $150,400 at 74 1/4, after hours 9,400 at 74 1/2. Yesterday's price 73 3/4.

National Bank shares were fairly busy at rising prices. Sales were, cash 20 at 151, for to-morrow 100 at 151, for the 20th, 600 at 152, for end of month, 700 at 152 1/2, 100 at 152 3/4, 100 at 152 5/8. After hours, for end of month 20 at 152 1/2. Total, 1640 shares.

National Credit shares were fairly busy and a trifle steadier, but with more sellers than buyers. Sales were, cash, 310 at 110 1/2 for end of month, 20 at 112, 50 at 111 3/4, 400 at 112. After hours, cash 100 at 110 1/2, 250 at 111 1/2. Total, 940 shares.

Other sales were,

Spanish Bank, cash 27 at 106 3/4, for end of month 200 at 107, after hours for end of month 230 at 107.

Italian Bank, cash 150 at 106, for end of month, 10 at 106 1/4, 400 at 106 1/2. For Monday, 65 at 106 1/4.

Cedulas A $10,000 for end of month at 62 3/4.

Nothing in other stocks.

EXCHANGE.—As follows

	Bank	Commercial
London .	d. 51 1/4	51 3/8
France. .	fr. 5.36 to 5.37	5.39 to 5.40
Antwerp .	fr.	5.41
Rio Janeiro	9,300 to 9,350 reis per *L.*	
Buenos Aires,	bank, 1/4 to 3/8.	
Do.	commercial, at par.	

DISCOUNTS—7 per cent per annum nominal

BUSINESS.

—We hear on good authority that the floating material, launches, etc. of the traffic of this port has been purchased by the Argentine syndicate of which Dr. Bens forms part, excepting that belonging to Messrs. F. Lussich and sons who did not wish to join in the undertaking, and that don Juan Gorlero is to be president of the undertaking Don Mariano Espina Treasurer, also that the launches will be placed under the charge of Messrs. Escofet André and Pino.

—Several merchants of high position have the idea of forming a Society of Custom House dispatchers in order to protect their interests against present abuses.

—The Sociedad N. de Credito y Obras Publicas appears to have transacted an important business in land, purchasing 73 squares of ground near the Cerrito. The offer was made by Srs Victor Guani and Ferrer and the price is over $200.000.

MARITIME NEWS

SAILINGS.

7th

Str Jupiter for Salto and intermediate ports with 112 passengers.

French str Ville de Rosario for Havre, no passengers.

8th

Str General Tajes for Rosario Oriental, no passengers.

British str Borghese for Buenos Aires, no passengers.

ARRIVALS.

8th

Str General Tajes from Rosario Oriental, no passengers.

Str Quebracho from Asuncion and ports, no passengers.

Str Proveedor from Buenos Aires with 142 passengers.

British str Sir Garnet Wolseley from Rosario, no passengers.

Italian str San Giorgio from Rosario, without passengers.

Belgian str Herelius from Southampton, Antwerp, etc, with 9 passengers.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE

Sept.	Flag	Name	From
9	English	Bellena	Liverpool
10	German	Corona	Hamburg
12	German	Frankfort	Bremen
12	English	Tamar	Liverpool
13	English	John Elder	Valparaiso
13	English	Sicily	Liverpool
13	French	Nerthe	Bordeaux
14	German	Petropolis	Hamburg
14	Italian	Giava	Genoa
15	English	Holbein	London
16	French	Dieilbah	Marseilles
17	Italian	Napoli	Genoa
17	English	Araucaria	Liverpool
18	English	Bellanra	Liverpool
19	English	Zephyrus	London
20	English	Rannoor	Liverpool
20	German	Buenos Aires	Hamburg
21	English	V. Florio	Valparaiso
23	French	Matapan	Bordeaux
24	French	Paraná	Havre
24	Italian	Birmania	Naples
25	French	Savoie	Marseilles
25	French	Portugal	Bordeaux
25	English	Montevidean	London
25	Italian	Orione	Genoa
25	Belgian	Maskelyne	Antwerp
25	English	Siddons	Liverpool
26	English	Trent	Southampton
27	Italian	Koln	Bremen
27	Italian	Matteo Bruzzo	Genoa
27	English	Hellenes	Liverpool
27	English	Cotopaxi	Valparaiso
28	German	Rosario	Hamburg
0	English	Henrietta H.	London

Vessels in port

BRITISH

Ship	Trojan	Mosker	1395	disch'g
Bque	Q. of Nations	Sutherland	1462	loading
Bque	Dominion	Rowlands	1236	disch'g
Bque	Arklow	Farmer	743	disch'g
Bque	C.es. of Derby	Hunter	750	disch'g
Bque	Belvedere	Hatfeld	762	disch'g
Bque	Lizzie Ross	Vaughan	1131	disch'g
Bque	Antwerp	Rood	1031	disch'g
Bque	Alice Cooper	Williams	883	disch'g
Bque	G. S. Penry	Foster	737	disch'g
Ship	Bowman M. Law	Abbot	1339	disch'g
Bque	Golden Russett	Smith	408	disch'g
Bque	Lydia	Sprengill	424	disch'g
Bque	Daltrazria	Jones	972	disch'g
Brig	Alaska	Back	529	disch'g
Bque	Lepreant	Brown	769	disch'g
Brig	Queen of the Fleet	Forster	272	disch'g
Bque	Deucalion	Baker	329	disch'g
Ship	Lord Lytton	Grierson	1287	disch'g

AMERICAN

Brig	C. C. Sweeney	Robertson	368	disch'g

GERMAN.

Ship	Shakespeare	Tetsen	877	distress
Bque	Anna	Hellmers	1287	distress
Bque	A.von Bippen	Muller	416	disch'g
3-m sch	Clara	Bodege	139	disch'g

NORWEGIAN

Bque	Themis	Welbye	527	disch'd
Bque	Yosvan	Jandsaa	471	disch'd
Bque	Ararat	Axelsen	445	disch'g
Bque	Kundsvig	Evensen	289	disch'g
Bque	Sylphiden	Tredriksen	417	disch'g
Bg	Lillesand	Treilsen	214	disch'g
Ship	Mithassel	Andreasen	1024	disch'g
Ship	Wenara	Larsend	637	disch'g
Bque	Louise	Michelsen	1240	disch'g
Bque	President	Michelsen	736	disch'g
Bque	Cap	Christiansen	604	disch'g
3-m sch	Bjarke	Hellesen	209	disch'g
Bque	Reidar	Johannesen	180	disch'g
Bque	A. Tellefsen	Marcussen	738	disch'g
Bque	Sindre	Abel	813	disch'g
Bque	Elvine	Flaaris	1196	disch'g
3-m sch	Palander	Ellepsen	354	load'g
3-m sch	Poseidon	Omerud	176	disch'g

FRENCH

Bque	Alsace Lorraine	Obeskie	610	disch'g

DANISH

Bg	Serani	Sorensen	259	disch'g
Bg	Haabet	Duba	227	disch'g

SPANISH

Bque	Fanny	Maristany	435	disch'd
Bg	Dos de Mayo	San Juan	251	disch'g
Bg	Ernesto	Pla	226	disch'g
Bg	Prudente	Pla	136	disch'g
Sch	Mercedita	Isern	220	disch'g
Bkine	Hugo	Sala	230	disch'g

DUTCH

Bque	Juan Baptiste	Benija	735	disch'g
Ship	Emanuel	Hemmes	1501	disch'g

SWEDISH

Bk	Albatross	Ohlsson	483	load'g
3-m sch	Hilma	Frissell	219	disch'g
Sch	Akeda	Brandte	224	disch'g
Barca	Wilga	Pellsson	630	disch'g

ITALIAN

Bque	Sirena	Cichero	1130	distress
Bque	Due Figli	Ottone	394	load'g
Bque	Ida	Gazzolo	494	load'g
Bque	Le Grazie	Chiesa	511	load'g
Bg	Enrichetta M.	Massa	297	disch'g
Bque	P. M. Piemonte	Casasegola	437	distress
Bque	M. Dapelo	Olivari	425	disch'g
Bque	Angeli	Semidei	1121	disch'g
Bque	Giacomo	Bagnath	812	disch'g
Bque	Leonida	Trapani	660	disch'g
Bg	San Michelle	Tello	420	disch'g

AUSTRIAN

Bque	Cavall Krof	Suserich	346	distress

URUGUAYAN NEWS

THE STORM.—On Friday night and in the early hours of Saturday morning Montevideo was visited by a severe storm which effected considerably damage to property and caused the loss of one life. The whole of Friday was very threatening, the atmosphere being surcharged with electricity and moisture. The first storm broke about 11.15 a.m. and was chiefly remarkable for the unusually vivid and continued display of lightning, one ray of which struck the smack «Filomena,» anchored in the bay, considerably damaging the prow. This storm was succeeded by a heavy fall of rain, after which the wind rose, blowing with considerable force. About 5 a.m. on Saturday, the storm which seemed to be moving in a circle, returned with renewed force. Rain and hail descended in torrents, and the wind blew with terrific force. Before six the fury of the elements had abated, and Saturday, although dull and oppressive, proved a fine day. The following are the principal damages done, so far as known up to the time of writing. In the Aguada the walls of a stable belonging to Joaquin Sanchez were blown in, killing a poor old man named Barrientos, who lived there, and slightly injuring his two sons. A small house, used as a *bodega*, at the corner of calles Defensa and Justicia, was blown down and all the contents completely destroyed, two persons sleeping in th house had a narrow escope, leaving it just in time. Several unfinished walls in the Barrio Reus were blown down. Several of the walls of an unfinished building in calle Asuncion, opposite Niding's brewery, were blown in, the damages here being estimated at $4.000. The roof of the deposit of the Central Railway, at Bella Vista, was blown off, and the contents, consisting of coal, salt, cement and Roman earth, completely spoilt. The bathing sheds on the Aguada beach were carried away for a distance of nearly half a square. In one of these sheds was found the corpse of a man, whose identity is not yet known. On the south side the waves invaded the coast for nearly a square doing considerable damage. A great many doors and windows have been blown in, roofs and parapets damaged, trees and plants destroyed. The vessels in port, so far as we can ascertain, have escaped with a little knocking about and a few of them being driven from their moorings. Telegraphic communication with Buenos Aires was entirely interrupted yesterday.

ESCAPE—The Spanish Minister Sr. D. Julio de Arellano was attacked on Friday by a madman, who gained admittance to his office, and when there produced a large dagger which he said was to be buried seven times in the breast of the Minister. Sr. Arellano had the presence of mind to say that he was only the secretary, and leaving the room, summoned assistance, and had the madman, a Spaniard, captured and sent to the asylum.

WHALE—The whale that has been disporting itself round our shores for several days is now said to have entered the Mauá dock, possibly for repairs, as the animal is wounded with two harpoons.

POLICE NEWS—On Friday night a fight took place in the plaza Cagancha between a police sergeant of the 3rd section and the civil guard Antonio Pelezzano. The latter was sent to the Hospital with a wound in his head and another in his thigh. The other was arrested.

RACES—On account of the bad weather the races that should have taken place to-day in the Eastern Hippodrome are postponed.

ARGENTINE NEWS

SHOOTING—A few minutes before 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the detonations of a fire arm were heard to proceed from the entrance to the tailor's shop Palace of Industry in calle Victoria, opposite the Progreso, and immediately afterwards a man ran out of the house carrying a revolver. Several persons pursued him and others went to assist a man who was lying in the doorway and who was found to have been shot in five places. He is an Italian, about 40 yearsd of age, a coalheaver by occupation, and the man who shot him was his fellow-workman. The wounded man will probably die.

CATTLE—Sr. Voltor has a system for exportation of live cattle which he says will actually improve their condition during the voyage. He is despatching a consignment to Barcelona and the Argentine Consul there will have them examined on arrival.

LA PLATA—The E. P. has issued a resolution imposing a fine of $20,000 on the Southern Railway for the accident at Glew station on July 22nd, by which three employés of the Company were killed, it being declared that the accident was caused by the negligence of the Company's employés, with express violation of Arts. 65, 74, 128, 79, 90 and 138 of the general law of Railways, and that it is the duty of the E. P. to be strict in the application of the fines, as a means of compelling the Companies to exercise greater vigilance on their lines and to increase their staff, which the engineer's department considers to be deficient.

By another resolution the same Company is fined $2,000 for the collision which occurred on December 4th, between Lopez and Juarez stations, and which was caused by a train being despatched from Juarez to help another which was detained on the line at 12 kilometres from the station, and from the latter train having been set in motion without the fact being noticed by the driver or guard of the former train.

B. A. Herald.

THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRELAND

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MR. LANE, M. P.,

Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., has handed to the Press the following copy of a letter, which he addressed to Mr. Coroner Rice, who is now holding an investigation into the causes of Dr. Ridley's suicide at Fermoy. Mr. Lane asked the Coroner to read the letter to the jury but this he refused to do upon technical grounds. In justice to the late Dr. Ridley, to whom he was deeply indebted, Mr. Lane wishes the letter published:—

Cork, 2nd August, 1888.

R. Rice, Esq., Coroner, Fermoy.

Sir,—I see that Mr. Ridley, J.P., states on his oath that the Prisons Board never interfered with his son, the late Dr. Ridley, in the treatment of prisoners. I can give this statement the most positive contradiction. During the time I was confined in the Tullamore Prison I got no exercise, as I would not comply with any of the degrading rules for ordinary criminals. Day by day my strength left me owing to the confinement and want of food. When I was not on bread and water I was offered two disgusting compounds called «shin soup» and «suet pudding,» neither of which I could swallow although I was starving at the time. I was very ill, but I would not admit it, as I wanted to force my right to private exercise as a political prisoner. Dr. Ridley begged of me several times to go into hospital—«because» said he, «if you don't they will starve you to death here.» It is not in the power of the Prisons Board to injure him now, and as the Government are trying to shield themselves by traducing his memory I have no hesitation in telling your jury what I told many friends after I came out of prison. When Dr. Ridley saw me sinking so rapidly he said he could not give exercise, but he would give me food. On the following day he brought me some roast fowl, and on Friday he brought me three poached eggs; «to keep the life in you,» as he said himself. Finally, when I became so prostrate I could not rise off the flags he said, «I must either defy the Prisons Board, or have an inquest on you, and, as I don't want a verdict brought against me for killing you, I will give you exercise in spite of them.» He then left my cell, and in about half-an-hour the governor came in accompanied by Mr Alcock, J. P., of Cork, and informed me that Dr. Ridley had ordered me exercise by myself for two hours daily. I went out twice that day and on the following forenoon. Not being able to walk I was given a stool in the yard. In the forenoon of the second day Dr. Ridley came into my cell in a most excited state. He said he had «got a terrible reprimand from Dublin» for allowing me out to exercise, that he, «had orders to certify me as fit for punishment.» That the resident magistrate was to be brought in and I was to be put into the punishment dungeon which would certainly kill me in the condition I was then in, and he asked me to go into hospital «as the only way to escape them.» He gave me ten minutes to think it over and went to Alderman Hooper's cell. When he returned he said he had told Alderman Hooper the whole story, and that the latter strongly urged me to conform to his (Dr. Ridley's) wishes. He brought me a pass, word from Alderman Hooper to convince me that he had sent the message. I then consented to go into hospital, and Dr. Ridley said he would sleep heartily that night, which he had not done for a weeks on account of my dangerous condition. When I was leaving the prison I asked him how I could repay all his kindness. He said I could do so «by letting the public know he was not the inhuman wretch the prison rules made him appear,» but he warned me not to say a word that would let the Prisons Board know he was kind to any of us political prisoners. I did my best to carry out his wishes in the speech I made at Tullamore. I was sorry I could not do more as I believe I owe my life to the way he protected me from punishment all the time I was there. He told me he was in perpetual conflict with the Prisons Board about the political prisoners since he refused to be present at the forcible stripping of Mr. O'Brien, which he reported would imperil his life. This is one chapter of the Prisons Board's «non-interference» with Dr. Ridley in the discharge of his duty. All the above I can prove on oath, if necessary, and Alderman Hooper can verify the most important part of it. Dr. Ridley was a most sensitive man, and as kindhearted as he was sensitive. He was disgusted with the brutal discipline he had to administer, and I have not a doubt on my mind that the unfortunate gentleman committed self-destruction rather than face the ordeal of admitting that he had allowed himself to be bullied by Dr. Barr and the Prisons Board into punishing John Mandeville so severely. My mouth was practically sealed during his lifetime, but it is only due to his memory to protect it from the odium which his late paymasters and taskmasters seek to cast upon it by the evidence they are producing. Kindly read this letter for the jury who are inquiring into the cause of his death—Yours truly,

WM. J. LANE.

DEATH OF AN OLD ACTOR.

New York, August 7.

Mr. William Davidge, one of the best know actors in the country, died in Wyoming territory on his way to California to-day. He was born on Ludgate-hill, London, April 17, 1814. His early experience of the stage was acquired in amateur theatricals. His first public appearance was in the small part of James in «The Miller's Maid,» at Drury Lane Theatre in 1836. For the next 14 years he pursued his profession in various parts of Great Britain, but ultimately settled in Manchester. In 1850 he came to this country, where he has since lived, making his first appearance as Sir Peter Teazle at the old Broadway Theatre in this city. Since then he has supported nearly all the stage favonrities of his day. During his theatrical career of over half a century he played 1,000 parts. He was an admirably trained comedian of the the school, with a fine dry humour. He was also remarkably effective in strong eccentric characters, was well versed in all the traditions of the stage, and was always a faithful, painstaking actor.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Montreal, Aug 7.

Sir Geo. Stephen resigned the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day at the monthly meeting of the board. The vice-president, Mr. Van Horne, will succeed him. Sir George will reside permanently in England, and act as chairman of the financial committee there. He still remains a member of the board. In an interview to-day he said the line being now in a prosperous condition financially, and all difficult questions with the Government being settled, he desired to retire from active participation in the management, and reside in England. He is still the second largest shareholder, and will not dispose of any of his stock. He will give the contract for the Pacific steamers when he arrives in England.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

New York, Aug. 8.

In commenting upon Mr. Blair's resolution in the Senate requesting the President to open negotiations with the British Government with a view to a union between the United States and Canada, the *Times* points out to Mr. Blair as an objection to his scheme, that it would result in absolute Free Trade between the two countries, whereas the party he belongs to is committed to a high tariff. The *Evening Post* regards the scheme as ill-timed and ill-devised, since it proposes to Great Britain to enter into new negotiations on the basis of her own dismemberment, and in advance of any sign on the part of the colonies that they desire any change their political relations. «Great Britain» says the *Post*, «would refuse to enter upon such negotiations. She would forfeit the respect of all nations, ourselves included, and her own self-respect. We ought not to make such a proposal to her, and we shall not.» At the same time it expresses the belief that the political union of Canada and the United States is an event of the future which will certainly come about naturally, harmoniously, and in a manner no way wounding to the self-respect of either country, or of the country that is the mother of both. It points out that the configuration of Canada is such that union with the United States will become increasingly desirable, and thinks the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway will hasten rather than retard the inevitable conclusion. It will shift the balance of Canadian power to the west of Lake Superior, and thus establish interests growing from day to day more favourable to union, while counterbalancing interests are not growing, and have scarcely room for growth.

Mr. David A. Wells, the eminent American economist, has jnst passed through Toronto on his return froom a trip over the Canadian Pacific and gave a reporter of the *Globe* his reasons for believing that union would be to the mutual advantage of both countries. The *Globe* itself comments upon the matter as follows: «We agree with Mr. Wells's opinion that the Canadian manufacturing interests would be promoted by Continental Free Trade, though such concerns as are conducted at the waste of both labour and capital, as compared with similar manufactories in the States, would suffer. Mr. Wells does not appear to believe that Americans have yet thought much about the matter, but thinks them anything but unfavourable to unrestricted reciprocity. Of course they cannot give definite expression to their views until negotiations begin. Sir John Macdonald and his Parliamentary supporters have voted against opening negotiations, but now appear more favourably inclined. From the display of American papers on Canadian bookstalls, from the interest taken by Canadians in the Presidential election, from the alacrity of Canadian newsboys in accepting nickels, and from the fact that Canada would retain large self-governing powers as an American State Mr. Wells infers that annexation will come about whether Free Trade be or be not first established. His opinion that commercial union would promote annexation may be acepted if we define commercial union as a Customs Union, by which Washington would control the common tariff. Unrestricted reciprocity would, we think, tend against annexation. With mere Continental free trade we should have no temptation to enter the Republic, but a Customs Union of the description that some propose might lead to annexation simply because the position of Canada therein would be more disagreeable than that of an American State.»

Church Services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
CALLE TREINTA Y TRES
Sunday, September 9th 1888.
XV. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
Holy Communion, 12.30 p.m.
Matins 11 a.m.
Full Choral Service Annthem "O Saviour of the World."
Children's service 3.30 p.m.
Evensong 7.30 p.m.
Rev. W. B. CHAMBERLAIN
Consular Chaplain.

AMERICAN CHURCH
CALLE TREINTA Y TRES No. 264
Sunday School—Spanish, 1.30 p.m.
Services—Spanish, 8 p.m.
Pastor:—*G. P. Howard.*
Services in English, 11 a.m.
Sunday School—English 12.30 p.m.
Pastor:—*Chas. W. Miller.*

LETTERS AT THE BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
(*Corrected every Monday*)

J. Adams
S. W. Aspinall (2)
W. Allen
E. H. Alt
J. Anglio
G. Brown
J. Blackett
P. Brown
M. S. Bertram
J. Blake (2)
S. Barnett
Y. Brown
H. Ball
J. O. Bamlett
W. Bruce
Miss M. Barnette
J. F. Bolling
W. J. Cameron
H. F. Croasdaile
F. Carney (2)
P. Canton
A. Campbell (3)
D. P. Crowe
V. Clarke
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(Signed) JUAN McCRINDLE.
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Montevideo, Abril 9 de 1888.

Daniel Muñoz,
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THE EXPRESS

SUNDAY EDITION

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Municipal Loan of six million dollars which has been a great topic of recent discussion in the local journals, has at length been sanctioned by the Chamber of Representatives and is, we understand, to be transacted on very favourable terms by the great London bankers Messrs. Baring Brothers, so that our Municipal authorities may shortly count on the possession of a large sum of money, to be ostensibly devoted to the improvement of the city and its environs.

The question naturally arises, how is this sum of money to be employed to the best purpose? Doubtless the authorities already have their preconceived notions on the subject of which we have not been informed, but even if they have we see no reason why we should not advance our own ideas, paying, at the same time, all due deference to their superior knowledge and practical experience.

Placing utility before beauty, the very first improvement that suggests itself is that of repairing the streets. A few of the central streets are fairly paved, none of them really well, many of them are very badly paved, and in many squares of the new city and the suburbs there is next to no pavement at all, and a heavy shower of rain converts these streets into a impassable morass for days at a time, whilst pools of stagnant water are allowed to accumulate, to the danger of the health of the neighbours. Any money devoted to an improvement of this state of things would be well spent, not only in the improved appearance of the city, but in the increased facilities for inter-communication and transport, a matter that deeply affects the social and commercial life of the city. Especially would we call the attention of the authorities to wood pavements. We are quite aware that wood pavements have not proved a success in the sister city of Buenos Aires, but that is mainly owing to the dishonesty or incapability of the contractors and to the mania the authorities have for pulling up the pavement about once a month for changes in the drains or gas pipes. Many years trial in the great capitals of Europe have proved wood pavements incontestably the best, and so they would prove here if given a proper trial, their chief drawback, that of slipperiness in frosty weather, not being necessary to take into account. For the side walks, asphalt is not suitable for so warm a climate, the present system of flags is imperfect and also unsuitable, but there are several systems of cement which, although more costly at first, are clean, sightly and very durable, and which would be a notable improvement on the existing state of things, above all in the principal thoroughfares and squares used as promenades.

The next most important matter of consideration is the lighting of the city. Even in the centre, once the shop shutters are up the streets are in semi-darkness, whilst outside the centre many squares are not lighted at all, and were our population more felonously inclined, would offer unlimited chances to thieves, burglars and foot-pads. Not only are more lights wanted, but also a better quality of light, and we think it is fully time an effort should be made to install the electric light in the centre of the city. Above all and first of all, lights should be placed in all squares not yet lighted where inhabited houses are, or that lead to such houses. The Dark Ages are so named for more reasons than one, and it will be found that light and civilization go hand in hand on the River Plate even as they have done in the old world.

Attention might next well be turned to our public places or squares. We can hardly expect the establishment of the parks found in all English and most European cities, where there are broad, cool and shady walks, refreshing masses of genial green to rest the eye weary of bricks and mortar, hideous stucco and glaring pavements, playgrounds for the children, fields for the youths, comfortably seats for the aged, the weary or the enamoured. Even were such a park established, the too Spanish habits of the majority of the people would prevent it being properly appreciated. But in a country where, for six or eight months out of the twelve, the sun shines with a brilliance and heat that are not very endurable, it is only right to expect some concessions to made to ease and shade. Yet here there are none. There is no escape from the heat reflected from staring stucco, hot flags and streets which, though broad compared with hideous Buenos Aires, are narrow compared with civilized Europe. The few miserable shrubs, unworthy the name of trees planted in our public squares are entirely insufficient for purposes of shade. If shady trees cannot be found to grow here, and we believe there is some natural deficiency in the soil, seats with awnings should be placed in the squares, and the houses and shops in the leading streets should be made to put up continuous awnings for the whole width of our somewhat narrow pavements. The plan has been tried with great success in Paris and other European cities, and should certainly be followed here, where the sun is so powerful.

The arrangement of the streets in uniform squares, without means of diagonal communication, possesses many defects, but the remedying of this would be both costly and troublesome, and the population is hardly yet prepared for so radical a change. But with increased commerce, both wider streets and diagonal ones will be found necessary, and in the more commercial quarters, it will probably also be found necessary to make side or back streets to relieve the heavier traffic of the main streets.

Improvements in the port, the custom house, moles and wharves, we have not touched upon, as they scarcely belong to municipal jurisdiction, and in any case we have no further space to consider them to-day, but must leave them, with numerous other matters that suggest themselves, for some future occasion. We have merely touched upon what seem to us the most prominent and important matters, leaving our remarks to the consideration of those most interested.

◆

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

The law of the Republic admits of capital punishment for the crime of murder, yet for some time past that law has not only been allowed to fall into abeyance, but murder and other crimes of violence have been treated with a leniency most discreditable to the authorities and disastrous to the moral feeling of the country. The consequences of this leniency may be seen not only in the shocking prevalence of crimes of murder and violence, but also in the indifferent and careless manner with which they are regarded by the general public and the majority of the press, and the way in which too many even of the upper classes give full play to their undisciplined and blood-thirsty instincts and take the law into their own hands, adjudicating even the most trivial questions by a resource to the brute argument of the revolver and the knife. More directly, this leniency may be held responsible for the present epidemic of crime from which both sides of the River Plate are suffering, and which of late has caused an almost daily record of some assassination, effected or attempted. Last Sunday, we believe there were no less than four murders committed in Buenos Aires, and in our smaller city of Montevideo we have recorded, since the first of this month three murders and several bad cases of stabbing or shooting. We have no hesitation in saying that those administrators of the law who pass too lenient sentences on the perpetrators of these offences, and those sickly sentimentalists whose well-meaning but mistaken interferences have prevented the infliction of capital punishment and have caused the lightening of the punishments of such criminals have their share in the blood thus spilt, and have contributed in a perceptible degree to the present insecurity of life and personal safety in the Oriental and Argentine Republics.

We are glad to notice, however, that there are already signs of a healthy reaction. The native press are awaking, although very slowly and especially so in Montevideo, to the general danger that is threatening and to the disgrace brought upon the scenes of these republics. The more intelligent and educated portion of the public are opening their eyes and commencing to call for a stricter administration of the penal code. It is being generally recognized that that is a very poor kind of civilization that affords such small security to the personal safety of the citizens, and that allows ferocious and bloodthirsty youths of some twenty and odd years to be guilty of a series of murders. There have been two or three sentences of death recently passed in the Argentine Republic, although we have not yet heard of their being enforced, and a similar sentence has already been asked for the Olivieri murderer, and we sincerely hope will be both passed and enacted.—Our local annals of crime, already swollen to overflowing, were increased yesterday by the record of the murder of an artilleryman by his comrade. There was nothing exceptional about the affair, which was the result of a vulgar drunken brawl between murdered and ignorant man to whom the law, as at present enforced, offered no terrors nor any preventive motive whatever. We hear, we know not with what truth, that the Minister of War, naturally disgusted by the frequency of such crimes, even under the very shadow of the barracks, intends to inflict capital punishment on the murderer. We only hope it is true, such an example would have a salutary effect both in the ranks and amongst civilians. We do not wish to say a word in extenuation of the offence or in mitigation of the penalty. But justice must not stop here, nor must she single out this one not extraordinary case for a punishment withheld from others, many of them far worse. If this man is to be executed, so also must the many other criminals now in our prisons awaiting judgment for similar offences. Within the last six months there have been not one but several cases of murder in which the criminals have belonged to the educated and respectable classes that are supposed to set an example to the lower ones. Two of these,—we need not soil our paper with the mention of their names—are young men not yet arrived at maturity, both of highly respectable connections, yet both of whom can already count more than one victim. It is with these that justice should commence, not with the uncultured and ignorant. The low class ruffian cannot be brought to order whilst the high class ruffian is let off comparatively free. There must be no discrimination of classes, or justice will lose all her effect and only make bad, worse. Whilst our educated and well-dressed classes are allowed to carry arms and use them, even to committing murder, we must not dare to blame the lower classes for merely following the example set by their superiors. On the contrary, the higher the social position of the offender, the greater and the more dangerous the offence against society, and if the stern spirit of Justice is at last to be awoke from the lethargy that has so long possessed her, it is the educated offenders that should receive the first and severest punishment.

What we want then, and what the time is more than ripe for, is a strict enforcement of the law on *all murderers*, without distinction, and also a severer punishment for crimes of violence and for the very general offence of carrying arms, which has been the direct cause of so many murders and kindred offences. If the case is a second one (a clear proof of the inefficacy of previous punishment,) there should be no hesitation in the infliction of capital punishment, the safety of society demands it, not as a vengeance but as an example and a deterrent. The extreme penalty should also be inflicted in all cases when great brutality or bloodthirstiness has been exhibited, or where the offender belongs to a station in life which should teach him better. Where there are extenuating circumstances, such as great provocation, or where the criminal's antecedents have not been favourable to his acquiring the safeguard of better knowledge, capital punishment might be mitigated in favour of imprisonment with hard labour, but not for the ridiculously short terms we so often see inflicted on the River Plate.

But, to our thinking, the River Plate will never show anything approaching a clean bill of health, so far as crimes of violence are concerned, until measures are taken to repress the general custom of carrying arms against which we so often have declaimed. This is another matter in which the higher classes set the worst of examples to the lower, and should therefore be first attacked. The police should be empowered to search every person, of whatever station, suspected of, or denounced as carrying arms. The offence, if proved, should be punished, not by a light fine which is no punishment at all to the better class offenders, but by imprisonment for some days, and the punishment should be made cumulative on any repetition of the offence. It is only by making the carrying of arms a matter of personal disgrace and inconvenience that it will ever be stamped out or that it will be properly condemned by public opinion.

◆

EXPRESSIONS

—The Clerk of the Weather quite forgot his usual good manners and gave us a wet and miserable Sunday. The weather in Buenos Aires is also reported as being very dirty.

—*La Palabra* of Sunday echoes our complaints against the police for concealing the names of criminals and for not enforcing the law against the carrying of arms, adding that «the police have adopted the singular plan of closing their ears to all suggestions or censures of the press, relating censures by refusing to supply information.» There is little doubt that our contemporary speaks the truth, but what is the use of speaking the truth to ears that are wilfully deaf!

—Those who wish to learn the wholesome and moral influence of Roman priests in scholastic and other matters had better read the article in yesterday's *Nacion*. The illiberal organs will have some difficulty in answering the figures there given.

—We would recommend our subscribers to read a letter written by Mrs. Annie Besant, the philanthropist, to *The Link* and reprinted in Saturday's *B.A. Herald*. Apropos of the recent match-girl's strike in London, it gives one of the most powerful denunciations of white slavery we have ever read, and is written with a force and directness worthy of Charles Reade. We regret our limited space will not allow us to reproduce it.

—Why do not our rowing, cricketing, lawn-tennising and other athletic spirits put their heads together and organize some Athletic Sports, such as are given two or three times a year in Buenos Aires and Rosario, and one successful meeting of which we reported yesterday? As it is not want of material, nor of muscle, nor of brains, nor of cash, we can only conclude it is want of unity, and that is a lamentable want that goes far to counterbalance the possession of all the other qualifications. We recommend this suggestion to the consideration of the committees of the various clubs.

—This reminds us that there are dissensions surging in the breasts of the Cricket Club just now over the respective claims of cricket and lawn-tennis. We trust and think all differences on this head may be arranged by a little common sense and a few mutual concessions. Granted that the club was established for the purpose of playing cricket, but that was before lawn-tennis was so well-known and popular. Cricket players should remember that their game is not as well adapted to this climate as to the English, and that lawn-tennis has many undeniable advantages in the way of interest, exercise, and facility, and that every one has a perfect right to choose to which game he shall give the preference. Since then so many members of the club prefer lawn-tennis, as there is no doubt they do, they should be given proper facilities for playing it, but at the same time, those who wish to play cricket should not be put on one side, the club is surely big enough for them both.

—For one member of a Club to quarrel with another because he prefers lawn-tennis to cricket is as unreasonable as to find fault with a man for liking beef better than mutton, and vice-versa.

—Why not solve the difficulty by changing the title of the club and widening its sphere. Call it an Athletic Club, and let it give facilities for all out door games, athletic sports, cricket, foot-ball, lawn-tennis, polo, base-ball, hare and hounds, and other healthy and interesting amusements. Such a club would make a demand on the support of every Englishman and athlete in the city, and would gain far wider sympathy than one devoted too exclusively to a game not particularly adapted to our climate and conditions and which plenty of people find very stupid and uninteresting.

—The Buenos Aires papers, and several of the Montevidean are still discussing the Civil Marriage and Divorce bill, it need hardly be added, not with any particularly graceful show of moderation, especially on the side of the Romanists. As we have already said, we quite fail to understand the objections raised to this bill, especially as the objectionists seem to found their cause on vituperation and misstatements more than on common sense or logic.

—As to civil marriage, what possible objection can there be to instituting one simple ceremony, which shall be equally legal and binding on persons of all beliefs, for the present confused, contradictory and often difficult means of getting united? It is no more than the substitution of order for disorder, certainty for uncertainty, and should therefore be welcomed as such by all straightforward *thinkers*. The *non-thinkers* are not worth taking into account.

—As to divorce, those who believe it immoral are perfectly welcome to leave it alone, no one asks them or obliges them to get divorced. But they have no possible right to enforce their opinions on others who think differently, any more than one man has a right to prevent another eating cheese, should he wish to do so. As to the cry that it means the downfall of society and the ruin of the family, that is easily refuted by a glance at the social history of the countries where it is already an established (and beneficial) institution. It is not the divorce that is immoral or dangerous, but the social institutions and the bad behaviour that give rise to the necessity for it, and it is to these that the blame should be directed.

—A man is not immoral because he is divorced, but because he has broken the seventh commandment, and that immorality remains the same whether he is divorced or not. Ditto, ditto for a woman.

—The rector of the University has rusticated for one year the two students who advised their comrades not to take part in the recent parade against their will. It will be remembered that the commander of the Battalion had already degraded them for the same offence, a degradation against which they very justly appealed, as the commander had no such power. We think, judging from such of the facts as we are acquainted with, that the rector has acted very unwisely in supporting this despotism. Discipline may be a fine thing, but justice is finer, and when the two clash it it is for discipline to give way.

—We would like to know if there is any country in this world, claiming civilization, besides the River Plate, where persons accused of murder are released on bail?

—We have received a *B. A. Standard* dated «September, Saturday 1.» We presume this is one of our contemporary's little jokes.

—The same paper says that Coquelin, Hading and Company are playing French drama here to «empty benches» This must be another little joke for it is certainly anything but true.

—It is an extraordinary thing that so fine a theatre as the Solis, certainly the handsomest in South America, should be so ill provided with scenery that it cannot mount even one respectable drawing-room scene, but can only present old and patched «cloths» of impossible perspective, unknown architecture and innocent of proper windows, doors or fireplaces, in short, like anything on earth except the rooms they are intended to present.

—Now there are so many steamers running at not particularly extravagant fares, one of the River Platarian theatre directors will some day take a trip to London, Paris or Berlin and see there what a modern «interior» scene is like, and also learn how a theatre should be lighted, a thing quite unknown on the River Plate at present.

—The only question of interest just now, both in the Chamber and the press, is the loan asked for by the Municipality and recommended by the Committee of Finance, and the object of which is to improve and adorn the city.

—In the old world, when a man gets prosperous and wealthy he ceases borrowing and commences lending. In South America this, like many other things, is reversed, and cities and republics guage their riches by the extent not of their possessions, but of their credit.

—Take our fat sister, the Argentine Republic, as an example, the more she advances, the more she borrows; the richer she gets the more she taxes her inhabitants, and every milestone passed on the road of prosperity is made an excuse for increasing, not lightening, her already heavy burdens. We suppose it will all come right in the end, as the saying is, but in the meantime, the proceeding does seem rather upside down from a common sense point of view.

—These remarks must not, however, be interpreted as intended to depreciate the Municipal loan now asked for. Any scheme calculated to improve and advance the city is worthy of support, provided it be not done too much at the expense of the already heavily taxed citizens.

—One improvement that could be effected without further loans is the proper cleaning of the streets, and the sending round of the *basura* carts at decent hours. As the citizens are already charged quite sufficiently for these services, they have a right to a proper return for their money before any other subjects are entered into.

—The question of cricket versus lawn-tennis is likely to be settled in a manner that is both absolute and unexpected, for we hear on very good authority that the cricket field has been sold.

—The only too short visit of the Coquelin-Hading dramatic company came to a conclusion last night and to-day they leave for fresh fields and pastures new. Apart from the admirable art of the two stars, the company has shown itself an unusually good one, and has presented the various pieces with a finish, an attention to detail and a general excellence of *ensemble* that is a revelation so far as the River Plate is concerned. To many of the audience, accustomed to slovenly productions their performances may be regarded as an education in dramatic art, and for that reason, if for no other, it is to be regretted they could not have stopped longer. The only one blemish in their productions has been the miserable scenery, but for that the theatre and not the company must be blamed. Once more we express our gratitude to Messrs. Abbey and Grau in the first place, and to Sr. Ciacchi in the second, for bringing them here, and we wish them all *bon voyage et bon retour*.

—Although we have not yet received any official intimation we believe it is certain that *Ferrari's* opera company will appear at the Solis for a few nights, commencing on Sunday. Having sped the parting guest we are now ready to welcome the coming.

—The police of Buenos Aires have had another of their intermittent attacks of consciousness. They are now engaged in persecuting men who get into or out of tram-cars in motion, a feat not particularly dangerous to a sober agile man, and one which saves much time and much wear and tear of horse-flesh and car-flesh. Moreover they are enforcing the fines by the aid of the commissaries, assisted by the *machete* and the lock up, whereas the constitution of the republic distinctly enacts that municipal fines (tramway regulations are municipal and not police) shall only be enforced at law as ordinary debts.

—Another monstrous outrage they have just perpetrated was the seizing of the stone on which was prepared the cartoon for last Saturday's *Don Quijote*, presumably because it contained a satire on their own misconduct. This is not only a monstrous infraction of the liberty of the press, but a direct robbery of personal property, and if there is law or justice in the land—which we seriously doubt, or they never would have dared such a thing—should be severely punished.

—The police that pretends to be above satire ends by being beneath contempt.

—Whatever faults the Montevideo police have, and they have some grave ones, they are infinitely superior to those of Buenos Aires in the matter of common sense respect for law, and will remain so long as they abstain from such outrages as the above.

—A movement is on foot to get up a public demonstration on the 24th inst., the anniversary of the death of José Pedro Varela, who did so much to advance the cause of education in Uruguay. Public demonstrations may generally be looked on as a cheap means of temporary notoriety and prominence for the organisers, and rarely result in any useful end. A far more lasting way of perpetuating the good works of Sr. Varela would be to raise a popular subscription and with the proceeds establish one or two Varela scholarships for the assistance of poor and worthy pupils.

—Mr. Mac Crindle, the respected manager of the English bank, left yesterday in the «Neva» for a visit to the old world. We wish him a pleasant holiday and a safe return.

—The final performance of the Coquelin company was capital, especially the concluding comedietta which was a most touching mixture of comedy and pathos. The programme certainly gave the greatest satisfaction to the audience, with one evident exception. This was a person who had recently become possessed of a mother-of-pearl fan, a very fine article judged by the dollar scale, possibly acquired for twenty cents at the raffle of the National Bazaar. Every time this fan was opened or shut, which on an average was about once every ten seconds, it made a loud rattle like that of a rattlesnake or a child's bead necklace, an irritating obtrusive noise that could be heard distinctly all over the theatre, and that often predominated over the voices of the actors. Through the comedy, and even during the most pathetic parts of the after-piece this infernal rattle was repeated with a maddening persistency. Not even the magnificent art of Coquelin could hush its aggravating cric-crac. It was evident that the owner had come to the theatre to exhibit her fan and not to see the performance and although there were some two thousand other people present who had come to see the performance and not the fan and who did not care one solitary tinker's malediction for the fan, they and their pleasure might all go to Jericho or some even more sultry climate before the fan was to be silenced. Yet this fan was in the hands neither of a child, an idiot, nor a savage, but of a dame of high society, occupying a prominent box and richly dressed, and yet so entirely ignorant, ill-bred and inconsiderate, that she could not or would not perceive that she was an object of offence to the whole theatre. Presumably she calls herself a lady. We beg to differ from her.

—We hear, with regret for the credit of the country, that more than one duel is likely to be the result of the heated political discussions and mutual recriminations and insults that some of the papers have lately indulged in. If the parties concerned intend murdering each other according to the (mis) called «laws of honour,» they should be locked up as dangerous members of society. If they only intend playing the fool they should wait until next Carnival or All Fools Day, and then their antics will be more appropriate. Some of the parties concerned, we blush to add, are journalists.

—It appears that we are not to hear Ferrari's Opera Company after all, not because of any difficulties with Sr. Ciacchi, but because the artists refuse to come here for only a *few* nights, the more especially as Sr. Ferrari is already in arrears with some of their salaries.

—Referring to this the *B. A. Standard* says, «Ferrari has had to abandon his idea of a short 'temporada' in Montevideo. The singers, fiddlers, chorus and the whole lot refuse to go there, saying that it is a one-horse place and not worth the bother and trouble of visiting.» Those who know this old lady's habit of depreciating Montevideo, because we happen to be rather smaller and a great deal handsome than Buenos Aires, will value the above assertion as its true rate, which is considerably less than nothing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

URUGUAYAN

September 4.

Accident.—It is reported from the Progreso station, that during the storm on Saturday evening a flash of lightling struck the *almacen* of Felipe Curbelo, igniting a keg containing some 50 lbs. of gunpowder, which exploded violently, completely wrecking the house of two stories, and severely burning Sres. Curbelo and Antonio Geronimo. Sr. Curbelo's family escaped with a severe fright, being at dinner in a room some distance from the spot of the explosion.

Whale.—One of these animals was to happen spouting on the South coast on Sunday morning, causing great excitement in the neighbourhood, and attracting many crowds of curious sight seers. We did not see it ourselves and only report from hearsay.

Fire Arms.—About 3.30 p.m. on Sunday the *sereno* José Torres and two other men were examining a loaded pistol when it went off, the ball passing between Torres's second and third rib and lodging in his left lung. He was taken to the Hospital and is not expected to live.

Tramway.—The Oriental Tramway Co. have asked leave of the Municipality to open a new branch in the district known as the Barrio de la Humedad.

Death.—The Señora Belarmina Calzavel de Mullins, related to many distinguished Montevidean families, died on Sunday morning and was buried yesterday, the funeral being largely attended, amongst others the entire staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs being present.

Customs.—The customs receipts for August amount to $179,383.

XX of September.—The committee of the various Italian Societies here are about to hold a general meeting to concert measures for the celebration of this fete, the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, and an Italian national holiday.

Police News.—The attention of the Chief of Police having been called to the number of youths under age frequenting calle Santa Teresa and other similar infamous quarters at night, contrary to law and morality orders have been given to the *serenos* to arrest all future offenders.

On Sunday night two women fought in the house calle Santa Teresa 89, from motives of jealousy, one of them receiving a deep wound in the left cheek from a Spanish dagger. Her assailant, a Spaniard, was arrested.

The Chief of Serenos sent to the Central Prison the body of a man, name unknown, that was found lying across the rails of the Union Tramway, in calle Mercedes, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. The doctor asserted that death had been caused by the wheels of a tramcar passing over him some half-hour or hour previously. The driver and conductor of the tram that passed at that hour were arrested.

September 5.

Compliments.—The eminent French actor M. Coquelin was entertained at dinner on Monday afternoon by the French Minister, Conte de St. Foix, a number of distinguished guests being invited to meet him. After the evening's performance M. Coquelin was entertained at a «lunch» (lunch at midnight!) in the French Club, which was thronged with visitors whose curiosita he gratified by an amusing speech and a recitation. His son M. Jean Coquelin was also present.

Horses.—Twelve blood horses arrived yesterday in the French S. S. Dom Pedro for the stud of Etchevers and Co.

Teachers.—The Señoritas Orique, Asamendi, Baudriz and Julia Polleri have successfully passed their examination before the Direction General of Public Instruction as Mistresses of the 1st grade.

Death.—Sr. Juan C. Ferreira, a well known citizen, connected for many years with the editorial staff of *La Razon* died yyesterday morning after a short but painful illness. His funeral wille take place this morning at 9 a. m.

Strikes.—The coachmen of Santa Lucia have struck on account of an effort being made to charge them twice over for their licenses, at least that is their version of the story.

The workmen of the sawmills of Giorollo Brothers, in the Aguada, have also struck for a reduction of their hours of labour.

Accident.—Sr. Benito Bayoqui had the misfortune to fall from a tramcar of the Union line on Monday afternoon, breaking his left foot. He was taken home for medical assistance.

Police News.—The name of the mate of the «Trojan» who shot an Italian boatman last week in M. G. Magger. He has been sent to the Penitentiary to await his trial. Felix Bergamasco, the companion of the man who was shot has also been sent there, though for what offence is not stated.

In the 2nd section three individuals wished to hear the declarations of certain prisoners. This the police considered they had no right to do (!) high words arose, and the persons were consequently arrested.

In the same section a woman was arrested for walking about dressed in man's clothes. She said she wished to surprise her friends.

On Monday evening one of the inmates of the Union Asylum attacked another with a knife from the dinner table, but was prevented doing any mischief. One of the Sisters of Charity in attendance received such a fright that she has not left her bed since.

A female servant who had been 17 years in the service of Dr. Alberto Palomeque ran away with $ 1500 she took out of his desk by means of a false key. She was caught yesterday, but the money was not recovered. Other persons, suspected of complicity have also been arrested.

In the 6th section the police and arrested a man who was practising marksmanship by discharging his revolver at a blank wall.

The last few days have produced an extraordinary number of cases of fighting and disorder. On Saturday and Sunday the police made over seventy arrests.

September 6.

Passengers arrived per P.S.N. Co's. s.s. Aconcagua September 5th.—From Liverpool, 1st class Mr. J. P. Henderson, Mr. E. T. Powers, one third class. From Coruña, 1st class Sr. Lopez Tabal, 2nd Sr. T. Rodriguez, wife and family, Sr. Andres M. Welker, and sixteen third class. From Carril, six third class. From Rio Janeiro, 1st class Sr. R. Anosa, Sr. Joao A. Belchior. For Buenos Aires, 37 first class, 14 second and 104 third.

Fumigation.—Mr. Wells has telegraphed to London for another fumigating oven for the Lazareto at Flores Island to replace the one washed away during the recent storm.

International congress.—The sittings of this Congress are suspended until the arrival of the representatives from Chili and Central America.

Death.—Don Francisco Segui the musician, for many years a leading professor of La Lira and chorus master at the Solis, died on Tuesday night after a long and painful illness. Sr. Segui had for some time been in distressed circumstances and a concert was being organized for his benefit by the principal professors of the capital. This concert was originally intended to have taken place last Monday, but was postponed to next Saturday at the Solis to give it greater eclat, needless to say it is now no longer necessary. He was buried yesterday afternoon with many demonstrations of sympathy and respect.

Accident.—About 6.30 yesterday morning a blasting cartridge accidentally exploded in the stone quarry of Esteban Casteira and Jesus Barreiro, at La Paz. The former was severely burnt about the face and neck and it is feared will lose his sight. The latter, who was holding the cartridge at the time, had his left hand shattered and the arm mutilated, besides receiving severe burns in various parts of the body. After their wounds were dressed, the two sufferers were brought to the city by train and sent to the Caridad Hospital.

Robbery.—About half past ten on Tuesday evening the local *sereno* found the door of the music shop of Sr. Fulquet, calle Rincon between Ituzaingó and Ciudadela was open. Sr. Fulquet was sent for, and on examination being made it was found that three violins, valued at $300 were stolen, and that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to force the safe. The shop had been locked up for the night about an hour previously, no one being left in charge. There is no clue to the thieves at present.

Monument.—Within a few days an few days an obelisk will be erected at Punta Gorda to the memory of the discoverers of the River Plate and its tributaries. The obelisk will be 15 yards high and will bear an inscription to the following effect. «1888. The inhabitants of Palmira and Agraciada erect this monument to the memory of Juan Diaz de Solis, Sebastian Gabotto and Juan Alvarez Ramon, the respective discoverers of the Rivers Plate, Paraná and Uruguay, from 1515 to 1527.»

Important Judgment.—Dr. Garzon, Commercial Judge of the 2nd turn has pronounced sentence in the case betwen the London and River Plate Bank and the Davison family in favour of the latter. The property concerned is worth nearly $ 60,000 and the litigation concerning it has extended over 15 years.

September 7.

Murder.—About five o'clock yesterday morning, in calle Uruguay, corner of Piedad, the artillery man Antonio Silva, Brazilian, aged 21, was murdered by his comrade Luis Rodriguez, who first stunned him with a heavy stone and then cut his throat from ear to ear. The two men had been drinking together during the night, and had already had a quarrel, but were seperated by their companions. Rodriguez protests that he acted in self-defence, Silva having attacked him with a knife, wounding him in the left hand. The assassin was arrested almost immediately after the discovery of the crime in the barracks, and made a full confession.

Passengers arrived per P.S.N. Co's s.s. «Galicia.» From Valparaiso, 1st class Mr. T. M. Stewart and daughter, Sr. Fco. E. Nogueira, Sr. Luis Prato Bello, Sr. Belisario Prato and family. Sr. Francisco Roman, 2nd class Mrs Grim and one child, 2 third class. 45 passengers for other ports.

Correction.—We were misinformed yesterday as to the result of the action between the London Bank and the Davison heirs. The case has been gained not by the latter, but by the former, with costs and expenses.

September 8.

Fatal Accidents.—A hawker, named Juan Carrier and his wife, living in calle Cerro, 236, ran out of their house on Wednesday afternoon to see the whale, leaving their child a pretty little girl of some 20 months, asleep in her cradle. When they returned, some half hour latter, they found the poor child had awoke, and trying to get out of bed, had fallen face downwards, her feet being caught in the iron work of the bed-stead, and was thus completely strangled. The poor mother's grief at the discovery was so intense that it was with difficulty her neighbours prevented her from laying violent hands on herself.

About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, whilst a man named Pedro Hotoy, in the service of Sr. Antonio Beissigner, was exercising a horse in the National Hippodrome, he was thrown when at full gallop. He fell on his head and was taken home insensible and died yesterday morning from congestion of the brain.

Switchback Railways.—The Board of Administration have granted leave to Sr. Juan Marchesi y Corona and to Sres. Vedere and Co. for the establishment at Pocitos and the Playa Ramirez of Switchback or Alpine Railways, called in this part of the world *Montañas Rusas*.

Preparations for their installation will be made at once and they are expected to be ready for the approaching season. The Municipality will take a small percentage of the receipts.

Diptheria.—We are glad to be able to announce that this epidemic has been gradually lessening of late. From the 25th of August to the 2nd September only 4 deaths were announced from it.

Military Hospital.—Sr. D. Ayarragaray, Managing Director of the National Bank has sent a cheque for $1000 to Col. Pedro de Leon as a contribution to the Military Hospital fund.

Police News.—The person who robbed Dr. Palomeque of $1500 recently was not an old servant of the house, but a girl of 18 or 20 just hired as nurse. The police have arrested her and some five other women suspected of being accomplices and instigators.

The *sereno* Juan Mendez died in the Hospital yesterday from the wound received a few days ago whilst examining a loaded revolver.

A man was arrested for stealing 3 gold rings and some dollars from a house of ill-fame in calle Santa Teresa.

The artillery man Rodriguez who cut the throat of his comrade Silva on Thursday morning is barely 20 years old. His victim was about 37, not 21 as stated by us yesterday.

The commisary of the 3rd section has arrested a man said to be a notorious thief, but as his name is not given, the information cannot supposed to be of much use to the public.

It is reported from Paysandu that Lieut. Otero, sub-commissary of the port there, ran through with his sword and killed a man named Severino Garcia, who was struggling with a policeman, the latter having already cut Garcia's head open with his cutlass.

A number of arrests were made for disorder etc., not of sufficient importance to record separately.

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STOCK EXCHANGE

September 4.

To-day has been a very quiet one. No sales at all in Unifieds, nor any London telegram.

National Bank shares were the only ones in which any interest was shewn. These rose some 2 to 3 points on Saturday, sales being, cash. 50 at 149 1/2, 50 at 150, 270 at 149 3/4, 190 at 150. For to-morrow, 40 at 149 1/4, 300 at 150, 190 at 150 1/4, for end of month 1100 at 151, 400 at 151 1/2, 350 at 152, 200 at 152 1/2. Total 3150 shares.

Other sales were,

Spanish Bank, 200 for end of month at 105 1/4.

Italian Bank, cash 70 at 104, 50 at 104 1/4, for to-morrow 10 at 104 1/2, 20 at 104 1/4, for end of month, 200 at 105, 50 at 104 3/4.

Nothing in other stocks.

September 5.

To-day has been a busy one all round, with a general rising tendency in prices.

The only exception is in Unifieds, no London telegram was received and the only sales were, after hours $7000 at 72 3/8 cash.

National Bank shares were busy and steady, sales being, cash 550 at 150, for to-morrow 200 at 150, for end of month, 50 at 151 1/2, 1060 at 152, after hours 30 for to-morrow at 150, 100 for end of month at 152. Total, 2180 shares.

The shares of the National Credit Company were quoted to-day for the first time, great interest being shown. Sales were, cash. 120 at 112 1/2, 121 at 113, 50 at 112 3/4, 100 at 112 1/2, for to-morrow 110 at 113, for Saturday, 50 at 113, for the 15th. 100 at 113, 50 at 114, for end of month, 600 at 114 1/2, 40 at 114, 50 at 114 1/2, 50 at 114. After hours, cash 170 at 112, for to-morrow 20 at 112 1/2, 45 at 112, for the 15th 10 at 113, for end of month 50 at 114. Total, 1686 shares.

Cedulas A seem to have lost the activity they showed last month, though keeping up their price. The only sales to-day were for end of month $15,000 at 81 1/2, 13,000 at 81.

Other sales were,—

Spanish Bank, cash 190 at 105, for to-morrow 840 at 105, for end of month 100 at 106, 170 at 106 3/4, 100 at 106, 300 at 106 1/4, 200 at 105, 200 at 106 1/4, 50 at 106, total, 1570 shares.

Credito Real Uruguayo, 100 for end of month at 101 1/2.

Italian Bank, cash 43 at 104 3/4, 150 at 105, for to-morrow 50 at 105, for end of month, 100 at 105, 300 at 105 1/4. After hours, cash, 20 at 105, 50 at 105 1/4, for end of month 250 at 105. Total, 963 shares.

September 6.

To-day has been a fairly busy one.

The London telegram gave Unifieds at 73 5/8 a rise of 3/8 since last quotation. Sales here were, for end of month $3500 at 73 1/4, after hours, cash $350 at 72 1/2.

National Credit Company shares again occupied great attention, but were weak in price falling some 2 points from yesterday. Sales were, cash 150 at 111, 40 at 111 1/2, 20 at 111, 10 at 111 1/2, 140 at 110 1/2, 100 at 110, for to-morrow 130 at 110 1/2, for end of month, 50 at 113 1/2, 300 at 112, 50 at 111 1/2, 40 at 111, 350 at 111 1/2. After hours, cash 300 at 110 1/2, for end of month 200 at 112. Total, 1880 shares.

Cedulas A had another spurt of lively business with a rise of 1/2 to 1 1/2 points. Sales were, cash, $35,000 at 81 3/4, for end of month 60,000 at 82, 141,000 at 82 1/2, for end of October 35,000 at 83. After hours, for end of month 10,000 at 82 1/2, 50,000 at 82 3/4, 20,000 at 82 1/2. Total, $351,000.

National Bank shares were exceptionally dull, and weak in price, the only sales being 110 cash at 149 1/4, 100 for end of month at 151 1/2.

Other sales were.

Sociedad Inmobiliaria, 50 cash at 50.

Credito Real Uruguayo, 150 for end of month at 120, 100 do at 119.

Spanish Bank, 50 cash at 106 1/2, for end of month 300 at 106.

Italian Bank, 150 cash at 105

Deuda Amortizable, $11,450 cash at 25 1/2.

Nothing in other stocks.

September 7.

To-day has been a quiet one, prices remaining fairly firm.

The London telegram quoted Unifieds at 73 3/4, a further rise of 1/8. This has had little effect on the market here, the only sale being $20,000 at 73 3/4 for end of month, a rise of 1/2 on last quotation.

National Bank shares were fairly busy, and improved 1 point, sales being, cash 150 at 150 1/2, for to-morrow 60 at 150 1/2, 28 at 150 1/4, 110 at 150 3/4, for end of month, 100 at 152 1/2, 110 at 152 1/4, 130 at 152, 160 at 152 1/2. After hours 50 cash and 100 for to-morrow at 150 3/4, 100 for end of month at 152 1/2. Total, 1196 shares.

National Credit shares were very dull and weak, sales being, cash 20 at 111, for end of month 50 at 113, after hours, cash 100 at 110 1/2, for end of month 100 at 112, 25 disposable at 113.

Other sales were.—

Sociedad Inmobiliaria, 70 cash at 50.

Spanish Bank, risen 1 1/2, for end of month 325 at 105 3/4, 970 at 107.

Italian Bank, 13 cash at 105, for to-morrow 100 at 105, 22 at 104 3/4, for end of month 50 at 105, 120 at 105 3/4.

Nothing in other stocks.

September 8.

Today' London Telegram gave Unified at 74 1/2. a rise of 3/4. The steady rise of this stock in London has had a favourable effect on the market here, although no sales were done until after hours, when they were, cash $ 23,500 at 73 1/2, for tomorrow, 11,250 at 73 3/4, 173,900 at 74. Total $ 331,250. Yesterday's price 73 3/4.

National Credit shares were rather firmer to-day, sales being, cash 20 at 110, 30 at 110 1/2, 50 at 110 3/4, for tomorrow 120 at 111. 10 at 110 3/4. for end of month, 860 at 111 1/2, 100 at 112, 300 at 112 1/4. After hours, for end of month 40 at 112, 50 at 112 1/4, 200 at 112. Total, 1270 shares.

The only sales in National Bank shares, were, after hours, for end of month 150 at 152.

Italian Bank shares were busy, rising 1/2 on yesterday. Sales were, 600 at 106, 50 at 106 1/4, 250 at 106 1/2, 60 at 106 1/4. Total 960 shares.

Other sales were.

Cedulas A, for end of month $ 20,000 at 82 3/4.

Amortizable Debt, for end of month 50,000 at 25 3/4.

Nothing in other stocks.

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SHIPPING

September 4.

—The machinery for the large brewery which Mr. Niding is setting up in the Aguada has been landed from the Italian steamer Robiland in these last days.

—The steamer Viking left port yesterday to inspect the submarine cable.

—Lieutenant Don Joaquin Acevedo has lately taken charge of his post of Adjutant of the Comandancia de Marina. This officer has previously occupied the said post satisfactorily.

—Owing to the weather very little was done in the Custom House yesterday, all the morning being lost.

—The Spanish str. Buenos Aires is expected to-morrow from Barcelona and other ports with many passengers.

September 5.

—The French steamer Don Pedro of the Chargeurs Reunis line arrived here yesterday with 500 passengers for Buenos Aires and 1150 tons cargo for this port. We are pleased to advise the arrival of his steamer as she was reported lost in the Bay of Biscay. She was 24 days on the voyage.

—The Sanitary Guard Señor Soto has been sent with a pilot to meet the Spanish ss. Buenos Aires to effect a rigorous sanitary observation and not allow here to communicate with the port. The first voyage this vessel made here she had small-pox and several deaths on board.

September 6.

—A large steam *chata* bringing in tow two others of 500 tons each, is shortly expected in this port from Liverpool, destined to carry wood from Paraguay. Four others of 500 each are to arrive next month for the same service. This large floating stock belongs to an English Company who have purchased some 3000 leagues of camp, the price of which is said to be 2,000,000.

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BUSINESS

September 4.

—Mr. N. Goddard has favoured us with a copy of the 5th annual report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. for which he is agent, and which shews the Company to be in a most prosperous and busy condition.

—During the temporary absence of Mr. J. MacCrindle the management of the English Bank will be in the hands of Mr. O. D. Cutts, who has full powers to that effect.

September 5.

—On the 3rd inst. the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Credito Auxiliar, took place. The Directorate is definitely composed of the same gentlemen who have formed it provisionally—viz.

President Sr. Juan Oddo, Members Dr. Saverio Aulicini, Juan S. Carbone, Jesus Menez Alcain, Managing Director Señor Augusto Angel Squery.

The Bank offices are ready and great efforts are being made to be able to definitely commence operations on the 10 inst. Meanwhile the Bank is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for solicitudes etc.

September 6.

—On Monday last a syndicate composed of Argentine capitalists, among which it is rumoured Dr. Reus is one of the principals, bought Sr. Paullier's saladero situated on the coast of the Pantanoso and the port of Montevideo, the price being $350,000. The property covers a space of 850 squares. It appears that this purchase has been made in view of the Port scheme about to be carried out, by which ground in that locality will likely triplicate its value owing to its position.

September 7.

—We are informed that a society has been formed in Paris under the name of E. Bergmann and Co. with a capital of 500,000 fcs in which Messrs. Ostwald & Co. of Buenos Aires, Rosario and Montevideo are interested.

—The English Bank of the River Plate have just placed on the London Market £150,000 Stg. in 24,000 preference shares of £5 and 12,000 ordinary shares of £5 which will form the capital of the Company already formed for purchasing the concession and rights of the Telephone Society La Uruguaya. The new Company will be called the Montevideo Telephone Company.

September 8.

Señor don Fernando Larrucea, partner of several Commercial firms in Rosario Santa Fé and Asuncion has arrived here. This gentleman intends residing in Montevideo and establishing branches of the important houses he represents.

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