

# The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 154.



## NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

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

### RATES OF INTEREST

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

### SAVINGS BANK

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

### DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

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

### Fixed Deposits

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

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

Daniel Muñoz.  
Secretary.

Emilio Reus.  
Managing Director.



## NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR AUGUST, 1888

### ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on . . . . .	\$1,578,498.91
Superior Government . . . . .	1,492,626.57
Securities: Commercial Section . . . . .	8,144,401.01
Mortgage . . . . .	6,538,507.56
Plant and Material for Emisiones . . . . .	55,368.17
Negotiation of Cédulas . . . . .	920,068.50
City Mortgages . . . . .	8,820,900.00
Rural . . . . .	991,500.00
Branches—Capital . . . . .	2,200,000.00
Branches—Emission . . . . .	768,000.00
Fixtures . . . . .	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid . . . . .	714,320.00
Various debtors . . . . .	5,772,915.64
Head Office . . . . .	\$5,103,222.01
Branches . . . . .	601,573.81
Cash in hand . . . . .	\$39,961,507.24

### PASSIVE

Capital . . . . .	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: Fixed and at premium . . . . .	65,735.12
Emission (including branches) . . . . .	4,716,307.50
Savings Bank . . . . .	14,558.61
Judicial deposits . . . . .	600,017.58
Montepío . . . . .	6,012.56
Cédulas emitted, Series A . . . . .	4,315,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages . . . . .	5,217,068.45
Rural . . . . .	1,601,709.11
Reserve Fund . . . . .	43,002.18
Compania Series A . . . . .	450.00
20 million loan . . . . .	2,612,022.00
Branches . . . . .	1,822,637.07
Various Creditors . . . . .	7,319,925.58
	\$39,961,507.24

Montevideo, 21st August 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.  
President.

F. C. Tappan.  
Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.  
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.  
Chief of Emission.

## English Bank of the River Plate.

### DIRECTORS:

G. 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. Moser, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.  
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.  
A. E. Smithers, Managing Director.

### Established in:

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

Authorized Capital 7,050,000 dols.

### Interest on Deposits:

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

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

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

MONTEVIDEO—115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE,  
Manager

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

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

Authorized Capital . . . . . \$2,000,000  
Subscribed Capital . . . . . 1,500,000  
Reserve Fund . . . . . 350,000

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

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

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

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

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E. C.  
OR OF THE  
Paris Branch—16 rue-Halévy.

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SPAIN		ITALY
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AFRICA		SWITZERLAND
AUSTRALIA		UNITED STATES
BRAZIL		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CANADA		
CHILE		
		R. A. Thurburn MANAGER

## LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

## BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . . . \$1,250,000  
Id. reservado . . . . . 925,000  
Fondo de reserva . . . . . 325,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

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DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA . . . . .	Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.
NUOVA-YORK . . . . .	Varios corresponsales.
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SÃO PAULO . . . . .	
RIO GRANDE . . . . .	
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MATTHEW, PINSENT & Co.

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## THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 26

MONTEVIDEO.

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Montevideo

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Argentine do. . . . .	2.00 do.
Karepan etc. do. . . . .	2.00 do.
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Single copy. . . . .	0.06 do.
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3 lines advertisements such as "Wanted"  
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . . . 0.50 do.  
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Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication . . . . . 1.00 do.  
Special advertisements, conventional.  
The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine Republic with 50 per cent added for difference in exchange.

### SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STERN

n/a 36 SAN MARTIN 56 n/a

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.,

Cordoba 150/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

### AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMABLE

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

### LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEGER.

224-Calle 25 de Mayo-224

All correspondence whether on business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director.

No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

Montevideo, September 13, 1888.

## The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

### EXPRESSIONS

—The discussion of the Budget in the Chamber of Representatives still continues, giving rise to an immense expenditure of words, and some lively criticism of the governing authorities on the part of the opposition members. We suppose it will end in the usual way, and the reigning powers will have their wish.

—La España and El Hien have lately been criticising our Police force very severely. They say our policemen are discreditable in appearance, ignorant, lazy and useless. Politeness and truth alike forbid our offering any contradiction to our contemporaries.

—La España very wisely adds that it will be hopeless to look for any improvement in the quality of the force until the men are better and more regularly paid, so that decent and respectable persons may be tempted to join and it need no longer be recruited by criminals, outcasts, and scum.

—El Hien very unwisely recommends the police force of Buenos Aires as a model worthy of imitation. We should rather say it is a model worthy of avoiding, for we have no wish to see Montevideo become police ridden and the citizens almost afraid to call their souls their own, as has been the case for the last few years in the sister city. Whatever the faults of our police service we certainly prefer too little interference to too much, as the less of two evils.

—The police are supposed to be the friends and protectors of the people, in Buenos Aires they are the persecutors. Here they are not much of either, and if we have no great reason to be grateful to them, at least we have no reason to curse them. At the worst, our police, if useless, are also harmless and we would far sooner see them remain so than have them changed into active agents of fear, dislike and discontent.

—Above all, we would suggest that the old, stupid and behind-the-times Spanish customs with which the police system is infected be swept out, root and branch, and that the force be remodelled on the example of some country which has not been at a standstill for two or three centuries, and where reason rules instead of bad habit and stale prejudice. If models are wanted they may be found in London, New York, Berlin or Paris, but not in Madrid, Seville or Barcelona, least of all in Buenos Aires.

—Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, the respected editor of the Rio Nees has been presented with a popular testimonial consisting of a gold pen set with diamonds, as a recognition of his services in the agitation for emancipation. In making the presentation, Deputy Joaquín Nabuco pointed out that Mr. Lamoureux and Sr. Angelo Agostini of the Revista Ilustrada were two foreign journalists who had been companions of his in the agitation since the beginning in 1879, and that their journals were the first and only ones which had begun the discussion then and continued it uninterruptedly ever since. Mr. Lamoureux has our sincerest congratulations.

—The storm last week seems to have been for severer and more disastrous at Buenos Aires than here, and to have better merited the name of hurricane or cyclone. The whole damage was done in fifteen minutes. The time at which it was reported there, about 3 a. m. is just between the two bursts which occurred here, one at 11.30 p. m. on Friday, the other at 5 a. m. on Saturday. One of the Buenos Aires papers suggests that many of the walls and houses yielded to its violence the more easily because their foundations had already been weakened by the recent earthquake.

—The demon of revolution has once more shown his hideous face in South America. Fortunately it is as far away as Bolivia on this occasion.

—Some of the Buenos Aires papers have raised a terrific howl because a Protestant Minister has proposed an alteration in an article of the Constitution that presses unfairly on Protestants, and is not entirely consistent with the entire liberty of thought and religious belief that the Constitution professes to grant. As pointed out by our Buenos Aires correspondent, even the liberal Nación has some objection to make to this proceeding, although one would have thought that, the Minister in question being an Argentine citizen, he had a right to make any petition that seemed good to him.

—The Editor of the Rio Nees seems dreadfully afraid of Republicanism, but does not quite explain why. Perhaps it is South American Republicanism that he fears, and that is as different from the real article as a sprat from a mackerel. After all, would Brazil be so very much worse off if it were a Republic instead of an Empire? If the change were made, we expect he would survive it with unruffled equanimity.

—The weather yesterday looked decidedly threatening. It is to be hoped we are not to have a repetition of the storm of last week. One such hurricane as that is enough for a year, or more.

### BUENOS AIRES LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 11th.

It is unnecessary for me to tell you anything about the hurricane which came upon us early on Saturday morning and did infinite damage in the short space of fifteen minutes. I wish I could say that it will teach people that wooden shanties and zinc roofs are not suitable for this region of sudden and violent storms, but, this is hopeless, the poor people must be satisfied to take what they can get and the rich will still give little heed to the wants of the poor. There is no time, in the race for wealth in which all are so ardently engaged, to stop to consider such a fantastic trifles as the proper housing of the poor and defenceless. We have not even any laws for saving the destitute poor from starvation; they are left to private charity, which usually increases the very evils which it seeks to remove. Things are not so bad in this respect as formerly, we no longer see long processions of all the maimed, the halt and the blind passing through the streets and calling from house to house to levy toll from the occupiers, most of whom gave from habit and others to escape importunity. A "Poor Law" is sadly wanted here; a very small rate in property would suffice to relieve all genuine distress, but such relief should be administered in a business like and methodical manner, and not as now as a matter of sentiment. It is time to take the control of the charitable institutions out of the hands of the ladies and their spiritual advisers, and the change is coming. Travel, education and contact with the Europeans who come here in constantly increasing crowds are fast leading to the abandonment of the practices of the 16th century. The new generation which is springing up is freeing itself, from monkish notions little adapted to a progressive commercial city like Buenos Aires. We have a proof of this in the Civil Marriage Bill which is being forced through Congress in defiance of the opposition of the women and the priests. Some of the newspapers, including the Jreña, protested against the women signing a petition against the bill, declaring that they ought to submit themselves to their lords and masters in such matters; but this comes from the Spanish notion of man's superiority to woman, and it will not do for the 19th century. It is amusing to notice how little the spirit of the Constitution enters into the Argentine mind. All men are equal before the law, but not women. The Constitution is for Spanish Argentinians not for Indian Argentinians; it is for Catholics not for Protestants! Even the liberal Nación has haughtily protested that a Protestant Minister, Dr. Thomson, has no right to take active steps for getting an alteration of an article of the Provincial Constitution which is prejudicial to Protestants. There is little doubt that the Marriage Bill will pass, the moderate Catholics being willing to accept Dr. Posse's mild measure in order to escape the more drastic purges proposed by Dr. Balestra.

The storm on Saturday morning rendered the Palermo course unfit for running and the races were postponed till to-morrow, but there was another meeting on Sunday, at which, owing probably to the state of the ground, there were some remarkable *chatalazos*. One was that in which the despised and neglected *«Stop»* beat three noted winners: Mariscal, Portia and Tillimuco, and gave his few backers the handsome dividend of \$42.44. Another was the two-year old race in which Lohengrin defeated the anticipations of all the "knowing ones." The dividend was only \$35.21 on the course, but at the betting houses in the city the horse had in general, not been backed at all; at one place, however, a single *«boleto»* had been taken for him and the happy holder received \$900 for his investment! He thinks that he has discovered the royal road to wealth and he intends henceforth, to take five *«bolos»* at all the betting houses upon every outsider!

The trotting race was a case of cruelty to animals, the distance being 8750 metres, with 559 added for Ladadah, 300 for Fanny Freeman, 200 for Sir Roger and 150 each for Garibaldi and Conga, little Tric Trac being at the post. The race was won by Sir Roger in 15 min. 28 1/5 sec., though Conga was close behind him. Ladadah recovered 250 metres but was not, I think, intended to win. Great are the uncertainties of trotting-races in our hippodromes. Either the horses do not try to win or they are disqualified for galloping, as occurred last Thursday, when Faust, the last horse in the race, gained a dividend of \$391, all the rest having been disqualified. Many persons have torn up their *«boletos»*, the Committee having deliberated for a very long time before they announced their decision, and I have been told that a *«striker»* Arab picked up the torn portions of two tickets and actually received \$782 for them.

The decisions of the Committees respecting the trotting races have caused great dissatisfaction and it is probable that the rule of the New York Clubs will be adopted, and that galloping any number of times will not disqualify if the horses be pulled up within twenty metres.

The storm of Saturday morning has brought down such a volume of water from the interior that an inundation has been produced at the Boca and Barracas and threatens all the low lands in the neighbourhood of the city.

drastic purges proposed by Dr. Balestra. The Catholic clergy are, however, right, so far as the interests of the Church are concerned (I mean the interest of the Church as a dominating power) in opposing the bill to the utmost, for it will be the stepping-stone to absolute religious liberty; it will be followed by a law for divorce, by the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, by the suppression of convents and, lastly, by the disestablishment of the Church. The framers of the Constitution committed a grave error in stipulating that the Roman Catholic Church must be sustained by the State; this is inconsistent with the idea of a free democratic Republic, in which there should be no distinctions of religion any more than of class or rank. The clergy have shown more zeal than discretion in the mode of obtaining signatures to their petitions against the marriage bill. In one country church, it is said, the priest declared from the pulpit or altar that every one should be excommunicated who neglected to sign the petition before leaving the Church. The school children have, of course, all signed, and the remaining signatures are said to be mostly of women. One lady, who was in an interesting condition, signed also for the child who she shortly to make its appearance, for she said that she was quite sure that it was of the same opinion as its mother!

The discussion of the bill in Congress will occupy most of the remainder of the sessions, for every Senator and Deputy wishes to express opinions, and, as they express them sitting and read their speeches, much time is wasted in the process, and when the debate has been declared open, the honourable members repeat their arguments over and over again. It is desirable that this mode of conducting the debates should be altered. Nor a single vote is gained by the deluge of words poured forth by Dr. Pizarro and others; it is known with accuracy beforehand how each man will vote, and they might just as well vote without talking and satisfy their consciences by publishing their speeches in the newspapers.

The weather has been unpropitious for racing lately. Several meetings were postponed last month and one had to be suppressed altogether. We have now so many that every Sunday and Fast-day is engaged and postponed meetings have to be held on working days. This makes very little difference in the appearance of the Hippodrome; business is thrown to the dogs when there are races to be attended. We had a good display of British horsemanship and pluck last Thursday, when the Hack Steeple Chase came off which had been fixed for the previous Sunday. There were, as you will have seen from the newspaper, twelve horses in it, and there were many nasty tumbles, but every man struggled through to the end. One man, who was evidently much hurt, got up, caught his horse by the tail and was about to remount, but, apparently half-stunned and giddy, twisted round and fell again. Once more he rose, staggered for a few paces and again fell. At last he recovered a little, mounted and pursued his course as if nothing had happened.

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LATEST  
FOREIGN NEWS

Thursday, August 10.

Sir J. Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Smith, the commissioners appointed under the Members of Parliament Commission Act, have fixed September 17 for the holding of a preliminary meeting to hear applications by parties entitled to attend.

The Queen has contributed £50, to the Royal Irish Constabulary Fund.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Chief Secretary visited the Royal Irish Constabulary Depot, Phoenix Park, Dublin, yesterday, and expressed their high admiration of the services rendered by the force to their Queen and country.

Mr. Parnell arrived at Kingstown yesterday morning, and left for Avondale.

A meeting was to have been held yesterday at Ballinasloe to protest against the action of the Government in superseding the elected guardians. Mr. Byrne, divisional magistrate, informed the leaders that he would allow no meeting to be held, and the occupants of the platform some of whom were members of Parliament, were ejected by the police. A correspondent states that the people were dispersed in the most violent manner.

At the inquest on Dr. Ridley yesterday at Fermoy, Dr. Barry's evidence was concluded. He said that he had acted independently, and would not be a cat's paw for the Government or any one else. He thought it quite right for a medical man to sanction a punishment without examining a prisoner's heart. Dr. Ronayne, who visited Tullamore as a magistrate, said that in spite of Dr. Barry's allegations, his own reports were quite true. Had it not been for his and Dr. Moorehead's reports, he believed Mr. O'Brien would now be dead. The inquest was again adjourned.

At Lurgan yesterday, as a procession was passing through the street, a shot was fired from the crowd and a young woman was shot and seriously injured.

A Cunard liner, a Guion liner, and an Allan liner were captured yesterday by the Sandfly as operations in the naval manoeuvres. Admiral Baird has recalled his torpedo boats from Sheerness, and it is supposed that the intended attack on the Thames and the Melway has been abandoned.

At Shrewsbury yesterday the award of the umpires for the Repository competition of the week was issued, the first place being taken by the 2nd Essex. In the shooting yesterday with the 40-pounder Armstrong at 2,000 yards, the first prize was taken by the 2nd Middlesex, 12th detachment, with 36 points.

A Paris Correspondent sends an abstract of a long article in the Temps upon the French Admiralty. It is an account of waste and disorder of which even the English Admiralty, according to the writer, gives but a feeble idea.

A correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs that on the first through train arriving there from Paris it was received by superior orders in silence. The Company had made preparations for decorations, but instructions came that no flags were to be hoisted nor any demonstration made. The arrival of the train is considered an important event, but the Turks regard it with sadness.

Cardinal Lavigne delivered an address yesterday in the Cathedral at Brussels on Slavery in Africa. He advocated the formation of a corps of about 100 men, composed exclusively of Belgians, to be stationed on the borders of Lake Tanganyika, in order to bar the way to the slave dealers. The expenses he estimated at a million francs.

At Lord's yesterday, the cricket match M. C. C. v. Cheshire was begun. The latter eleven made 53 in their first innings, and at the close of the day the M. C. C. had made 23, with three wickets to fall.

At Kempton Park, yesterday, the racing resulted as follows:—Fellham Mid-Weight Handicap, Mr. T. Cannon's Sackel, Middlesex Two-Year-Old Plate, Captain Warner's Messina; Kempton Park Club Handicap, Mr. Baird's Sanctuary; International Breeders' Two-Year-Old Plate, Mr. Houldsworth's Taurus; Gentlemen Riders' Plate, Mr. Bainbridge's St. George; Hanworth Park Maiden Plate, Mr. Lee's Erfurt; August Handicap, Mr. J. Charlton's Londown. At Redcar the following were the results:—Sand Hills Handicap, Mr. Dooley's Liz; Epithem Welter Handicap Plate, Mr. W. R. Marshall's Volga; Ninth Great National Breeders' Foal Stakes, Lord Zetland's Carlsberg; Wilton Plate, Lord Durham's Aspen Leaf; Beaumont Selling Plate, Mr. Green's Shaft colt; Zetland Welter Handicap Plate, Lord Zetland's Twelfth Cake.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company applied yesterday to Mr. Justice Denman, Vacation Judge, for a sequestration against the South Eastern Railway Company for non-compliance with an order made by one of the Official Referees of the High Court for the payment by the latter company to the former of £70,000. This was in respect of the litigation concerning the Continental traffic agreement between the two companies, £70,000, had been paid. An order was made for payment of the balance into Court.

A man named Thomas Wright, a chairmaker, of Holloway, was brought up at Worship-street Police-court yesterday, charged on his own confession with having murdered Sarah Squires and her daughter at Hoxton, in July, 1872. He was remanded.

At the Lambeth Police-court yesterday four men were charged with an assault in Hawkesmoor Hall, Kennington-road, and one with an attempt at rescue. A meeting of certificate holders in the Rock Freehold Land Society was held in the hall. The proceedings were disorderly, and it was alleged that the persons charged with assault threw a man from the platform. The prisoners were remanded on bail.

At the Thames Police-court yesterday, a dock labourer named Richard Patterson was charged with having attempted to kill his wife and her brother,

John Barry, in June last, in Whitechapel. The prisoner absconded at the time, but had given himself up. He was remanded. The half-yearly meeting of the London Road Car Company was held yesterday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, when the report, which recommended a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, was adopted.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

New York, Friday Aug. 10. The Ottawa Intelligencer, which is the mouth-piece of Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, commenting upon Senator Blair's resolution for the negotiation of a political union between Canada and the United States, says: "Our neighbours have in the past tried coercive measures with a similar end, but without the slightest degree of success. Their latest threat will be equally vain. We desire to live in peace and amity with them, and to trade with them on terms which are mutually advantageous. To accomplish this end we have at all times pursued a conciliatory course; but we will not unite with them politically or even commercially. We have a noble heritage, which is being rapidly developed by the liberal use of our own means, and nature has given us advantages which we fully realise and are utilising to the benefit of the trade of the Continent. To give up the one to a foreign Power which has in vain attempted to conquer it, or to forego the other, would be treason, and there are but few traitors in Canada. Commercial warfare with the United States would be unpleasant and unprofitable to both countries, and Canada will not inaugurate it. There will be no other kind of war between the Dominion and Republic, which, in spite of any temporary disagreement as to commercial affairs, will continue their separate political existence."

RECEPTION OF MR. BLAINE.

New York, August 10. The long-talked-of reception of Mr. Blaine has fallen flat. The most extravagant predictions had been made, one boast having been that two hundred thousand men would march in procession. Arrangements were made in expectation that the City of New York would arrive on Wednesday. Not having appeared by Thursday night it was determined to have the procession then without further delay and without the presence of the man in whose honour it was given. From fifteen to twenty thousand men turned out. About the time it was over the steamer was sighted at Fire Island, but she did not come up the Bay until this forenoon, anchoring at 8.50 a.m. She was joined at 9 a.m. by the Germanic of the White Star line, which had left Liverpool and Queenstown only a few hours before her. The City of New York was delayed twelve hours on Friday night by the breaking of the vacuum pump in the engine room.

The fastest day's run was 480 miles, and on other days 420, 411, 425, and 418 respectively, were made, until a dense fog was encountered on approaching the coast. The City of New York thus showed herself unusually fast, and during her actual running time made one of the swiftest passages on record, but through her detention by the accident and fog, the English clubmen, who bet that she would not arrive more than five hours ahead of the Germanic, won their wager. Mr. Blaine left the steamer in the Bay, and was welcomed in a speech, to which he briefly replied expressing his pleasure at being home. Referring to the political campaign, he said: "Its progress is watched with an interest as profound in England as in the United States. It is the opportunity of England, by which the pauper labour and pauper fabric of the Old World hopes to invade the New, and lower the American labourer to the level of the European."

THE THIBETANS ON THE FRONTIER

Calcutta, Aug. 12. The Thibetans continue to receive additions to their ranks. The number on the frontier is now estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000 men. They occupy the Nakuiat Pass, and have a strong outpost at Yaklu. Two companies of the Derbyshire Regiment leave Dumdum on Tuesday for Guntong. The Gorkhas have been delayed, and cannot arrive until towards the end of this month. There is no fear of an attack on the British position. When Colonel Graham receives reinforcements he will drive the Thibetans from the positions they hold in the Sikkim territory. It is still stated that there is no intention of crossing the frontier.

Sir Syed Ahmed is forming an Indian Patriotic Association, the object of which is to oppose the action of the National Congress by informing the people of England of the real condition of India. A Punjabi fakir, supposed to be concerned in the murder of Mr. Dalgleish, has been caught in Yarkund. The chief criminal is believed to have escaped into Russian territory.

MR. BLAINE AND ENGLAND.

New York, August 11. Mr. Blaine delivered a speech here to-day in the course of which he said that the English were all in favour of President Cleveland's tariff ideas. He did not speak with disrespect of England, for he had received a graceful welcome there, and had been entertained with much hospitality, which he would be a churl if he did not acknowledge. But this did not change the essential condition that Americans found their interests in one policy, and that the English wanted to chance that to bring into conformity with their own interests. If the workers in the United States would agree to live in as poor houses, eat as poor food, and receive as low wages as English operatives they could produce just as cheap goods as the Democrats wanted. He argued in favour of Protection, citing again the bad situation of wage-workers abroad.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL SHERIDAN

Washington, August 11. General Sheridan's remains were interred to-day in the Arlington National Cemetery in accordance with the wishes of the deceased's wife. President Cleveland, the Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, the civil, military, and naval authorities, and many other prominent persons were present at the ceremony. A military escort, in accordance

with the regulations for an officer of the deceased's rank, accompanied the procession from St. Matthew's Church to the cemetery. Cardinal Gibbons delivered the funeral oration.

THE GREAT LOG RAFT.

New York, August 12. The great log raft from Joggins, Nova Scotia, went through Hell Gate at high tide about noon on Saturday, and passed down the East River to its destination in tow of seven tugs. The leading tug had a long length of hawser, and the others were made fast to the raft, three on each side. Little excitement was caused by its passage through the Gate, but the shores were well lined by people, all of whom seemed disappointed. From the banks the raft looked like a gigantic whale or big ship bottom upwards. There was apparently a great deal more of it below the surface than above, and from its shiplike shape and the submerged apparently of the ends it did not look nearly as long as it was reported to be. It was really 592 feet long, 55 wide, and drew 23 feet of water. It was built of 24,000 logs, averaging 13 inches in diameter and 39 feet in length, and containing 5,000,000 feet of timber. The raft is cigar-shaped. The logs are bound together by wire ropes and chains.

Two big tugs towed it down from the Bay of Fundy, where it has been under construction since November, when Mr. Leary's other and unfortunate venture was launched. To transport such a mass of timber by the usual method would require forty-five lumber schooners and cost \$2,000,000. The two tugs for towing it only charged 4,500 dollars. It is estimated that the owners will realise 75,000 to 100,000 dollars from their venture. The timber coasting trade is alarmed, for timber in logs can thus be shipped much cheaper in raft form than on board vessels. The Government did its utmost to impose a duty upon the raft, but did not succeed. Mr. Leary will proceed to Joggins before the autumn where another and larger raft will be built upon the ways previously occupied by the present one.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

New York, August 11. Intelligence received here from San José states that the Costa Rican Congress has ratified the Nicaragua Canal contract, which is similar to the contract granted by Nicaragua, with the addition of modifications according to the relation of the canal to Costa Rican territory.

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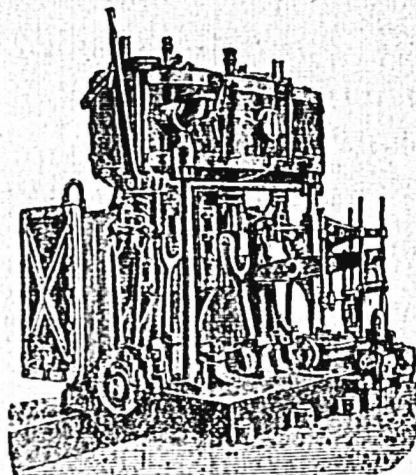
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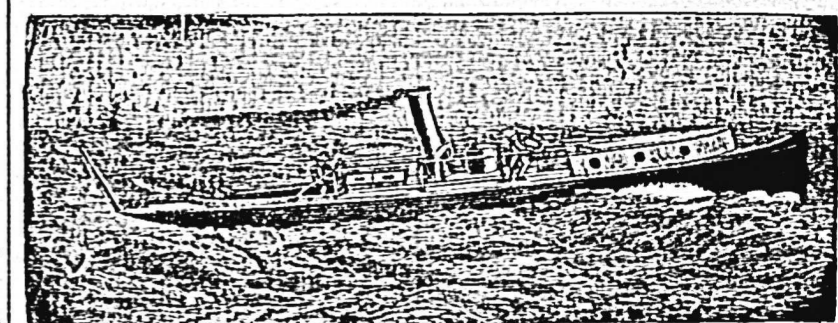
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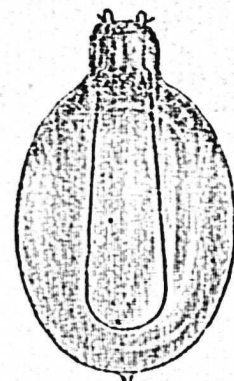
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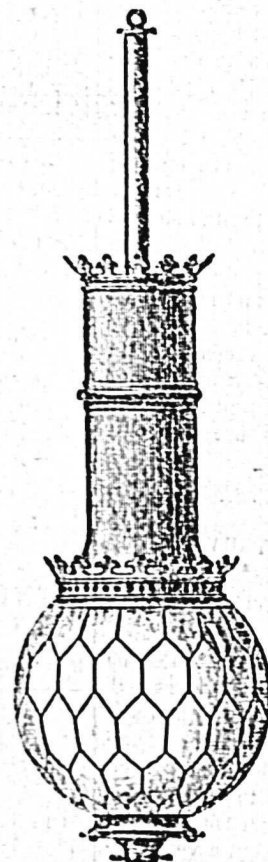
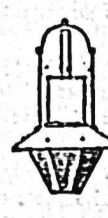
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