

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. I.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

No. 10.



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 for 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 Rous,

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR FEBRUARY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,000,000.00
Superior Government	300,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	6,567,811.21
Mortgage	1,396,108.91
Plant and Material for Emission	41,635.00
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	11,400,000.00
Negotiation of Cédulas	135,000.00
City Mortgages	600,000.00
Rural	105,000.00
Branches—Emission	702,000.00
Various debtors	2,415,476.79
Cash in hand	2,498,074.10
	\$30,885,090.81

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	117,741.92
in account current	2,127,228.00
Emission (including branches)	4,608,995.50
Savings Bank	10,111.91
Judicial deposits	361,512.64
Montevideo	4,556.40
Cédulas emitted, Series A	755,500.00
Spanish Legation	20,072.20
Credits for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	8,223,735.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	1,112,430.14
Rural	221,029.80
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Melo Branch	55,508.40
Salto	183,891.19
Paysandú	81,027.22
Mercedes	81,027.22
Colonia	102,500.00
Durazno	102,500.00
First Dividend, Cédulas deo	212,434.00
Various Creditors	977,123.00
	\$30,885,090.81

Montevideo, 25th February 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,

President.

F. C. Tappan,

Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones,

Chief of Emission.

E. Rous,

Managing Director.

73mlap

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

H. Brockett, President of the Central Argentine Railway.
C. 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, PAYSANDÚ, AND MONTEVIDEO

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
5 " " at ten days' notice.
5 " " for thirty days fixed.
Other periods according to agreement.

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

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

MONTEVIDEO-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac ORINDLE,

2mlap

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY

BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorised Capital . . . £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital . . . 1,500,000
Reserve Fund . . . 350,000

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

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

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

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

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

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

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

GERMANY	AND OF	BELOIUM
SPAIN	ITALY	
	ALSO ON	
AFRICA	PORTUGAL	
AUSTRALIA	SWITZERLAND	
BRAZIL	UNITED STATES	
CANADA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	
CHILE		

R. A. Thurnburn

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservado . . . 625,000
Fondo de reserva . . . 300,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRA LETRAS DE CAMBIO SOBRE LAS SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES	A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited,
PARIS	Los señores Mallet, Frères y Ca.
HAMBURG	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
GENOVA	La Banque d'Anvers.
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Los señores Granel Brown y Ca.
NUOVA-YORK	Varios correspondientes.
PORTO	
LISBOA	
PANAMA	
PERUAMBURO	
BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELORAS	
PORTO-ALGORE	
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Varios correspondientes.
BUENOS AIRES	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

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

Abona por depósitos fijos
Por 3 meses a razón de 3 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.
Con 30 días de aviso a 3 % anual.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR SUD-AMERICANO.

282---Calle Veinticinco de Mayo---282
Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 25, 1887.
Authorized Capital, 10,000,000 dollars.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that the Bank undertakes Building Operations in particular, and repairs and reconstruction in general, within the radius embracing all the blocks from the Old City of Montevideo out to the "Natividad Ciudad" (Inclusive). The Bank receives applications to the above effect on all business days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

The general conditions for building operations are as follows:
The applicant must be the proprietor of the site on which he desires to build, and the written application must be accompanied by the title-deeds.
Payment to be effected in five, ten, or fifteen years, at the option of the applicant, in proportional monthly instalments.

The Bank charges interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the value of the edifice erected, besides a commission of 2 per cent. on the total cost of same.

The details as to architecture and the materials to be employed will be specified in accordance with the mutual agreement and the plan drawn up to that effect.

Blank forms for the drawing up of applications are supplied by the Bank's Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER
OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 20
MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Lower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage)	2.50 " "
European etc. do.	2.00 gold
No. do. do.	do. annum 20/6 do.
Single copy	0/6 do.
Black copy	0/10 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$1.00 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted," "To Let," etc. per 3 publications . . . 0.20 do.
Averaging—Single column per centimeter per publication . . . 0.10 do.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication . . . 1.00 do.
Special advertisements, conventional. The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine Republic with 50 per cent. added for difference in exchange.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARNS

111 30 SAN MARTIN 54-111

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE Y AMABILÉ

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.

THE EXPRESS

MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 17, 1888.

ARMY REFORM

Dr. Aguirre has presented to Congress a bill "For improving as much as possible the existing army." The bill is only a provisional one, simply to hold good until one of a more permanent nature is framed and passed, establishing forced military service. As this entails modifying the constitution of the country, a number of years will be required, consequently for the present we have nothing to do with it.

The first article of Dr. Aguirre's scheme reads as follows:—"The army of the Republic is recruited by (or consists of) volunteers, by entitlement, or by condemnation to military service in the cases and conditions to be determined."

To the first two methods we have nothing to say, but the last is neither patriotic nor honourable to the country, or fair to the other members of the army. That it is a system in vogue throughout the whole of the South American Continent is unfortunately only too true, but it is degrading in the extreme alike to army, people, and country and the sooner it is condemned and abolished from the States in which it is law the better.

How can Dr. Aguirre think for a minute that a measure that places a sentenced prisoner on a level with a volunteer, or freely enlisted soldier, can be received by the army. It is a degradation that no man would tamely accept to submit to, and would tend to reform the army, but in a sense contrary to that wished for, by lowering its standard to the level of the Penitentiary. Every man in his place—soldiers in the army, and criminals in the jails—lily adding criminals to the army it will only become undisciplined, a hot-bed for fomenting the worst passions in human nature both in officers and men, and perhaps ineffective when wanted for the defence of the country.

The Uruguay Republic has up to the present maintained its army in a state of efficiency superior to that of most South American States, and has kept it free from the bad influence of any such laws, and has found it always ready to respond to all patriotic demands, as witness the great Paraguayan war.

Therefore let Congress reflect before adopting any measure which will tend to hurt the amor propio et pro patria of the gallant soldiers of the Republic, and earn their lasting gratitude by refusing to pass so odious a clause.

CLEANINGS FROM THE NEW ZEALAND CENSUS.

(By a Colonist)

When a man is pretty constantly occupied in taking stock of his possessions, we are justified in supposing that he is getting on in the world. The New Zealanders employ their Registrar-General's Department for about a quarter of its whole business time in taking censuses of the colony. These are quinquennial instead of, as with us, decennial, and the last one, taken for the night of Sunday, the 25th of March, 1887, required

a period of fifteen months for its completion. That, however, was little enough, if we compare it with the two years and a bittock required for the completion of the English census of 1881. True, the relatively shorter intervals between the New Zealand censuses permit of a greater number of experienced census-takers being available than where the intervals stretch to a decade; but against this it must be remembered that the large, sparse population, comparatively defective communications, and the native population of New Zealand, opposed difficulties to the enumeration which we are not called upon to face in England. Nor, when we look at the magnitude of the task involved in collecting, distinguishing, checking, re-checking, and tabulating, under 650 distinct heads of "occupation," statistical information regarding 658,482 persons, can the cost of completing the census be considered excessive. The annual total of the cost of the census of 1887 was £11,051, or at the rate of five-eighths of a penny per head—a very puny consideration for a community that snags its fingers at a public debt of nearly £100 a head, and that gambles its proportionate share of the £10,000,000 estimated by Mr. J. Thompson as the Australasian annual betting account.

The increase of population between 1881 and 1887 is what Englishmen would consider phenomenal, viz. 18.07 per cent; but this result is regarded with some disappointment by the Registrar-General, who points to it as a decline from the remarkable rate of increase, of 38.86 per cent, achieved by the population of the colony between March 1874 and March 1878. The falling off, it is, however, shown to be no sign of decadence. From 1874 to 1878 was a period of unusual attractiveness for immigrants. Since then, during the last lustrium has consisted, as in older countries, principally of the excess of births over deaths. Statistically, the community is now acquiring somewhat of a normal character; one, that is to say, that may be approximately relied upon for future calculations. Probably the Registrar-General is too sanguine in assuming that the present numbers of the population will supply him with a "normal" basis sufficiently stable for purposes of general statistical deduction. Exceptional rushes of immigrants may, in any quinquennial period in the near future, upset the equilibrium on the maintenance of which he must depend for the elucidation of general laws. It is very evident that he can base no reliable speculations as to the growth of population in the colony upon the present death rate. For the last census period it only averages 10.75 per 1000, a proportion which, if normal, would assure to the colonist an average existence of ninety-one years. Of course, the causes which conduce to the brevity of the death rate are purely temporary, and when the select lives which figure in large proportion among the pioneers of settlement have passed away, and the bulk of the present comparatively youthful population, has grown up to maturity, the average rate of from 15 to 17 per 1000 prevailing in the older Australian colonies will probably be found to be the normal rate for New Zealand. The present rate only indicates the extreme youth of the colony. So also does the disproportion between the numbers of the two sexes. Passing over the Chinese, who contributed 427 males to the colony and only 15 females, the males generally outnumber the females in the ratio of 100 to 65. It is the growth of population dependent solely on the natural increase formed by the excess of births over deaths, the percentage of increase of males would every year be less than that of the females, until a similar condition would be reached to that which prevails in old settled countries, viz. that the number of females would be in excess of that of the males. In 1878 the ratios were 100 males to 70 females, and in 1881 there were 100 males to 81 females, so that signs of normality are apparent in this respect, and a closer analysis discloses the fact that, at those ages at which marriages principally occur which may be taken to be between 20 and 30 amongst men and between 15 and 25 amongst women—the bachelors outnumber the spinsters in the proportion of 112 to 100. A woman of marriageable age in New Zealand must, therefore, be singularly ill-favored or unfortunate if she does not contrive to have more than one string to her bow. With such opportunities of choice before the women of the colony, it is rather surprising to find that 63 of them—Europeans all—have married Chinamen. The eccentricities of women at the antipodes are apparently as pronounced as elsewhere.

The occupations of the colonists, excluding Maoris, are divided into five general heads, viz. professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and indefinite. By far the largest number come under the heading "domestic." Under that category 372,233 persons are employed, two-thirds of whom are females, which comes next in point of numbers, 73,427 persons, of whom all but 9,549 are men, are engaged; and under the "agricultural," the third largest head, are comprised 65,178 males and 919 females. The "commercial" class numbers 27,203; the "professional" 12,151, and the "indefinite" 21,501. The unemployed of the colony only number 2170, and of these it is noticeable that only forty-six are women; but then it must be borne in mind that to be "employed" really means that females have a distinct classification as wives, widows, relatives, children, and scholars. Even as simple members of a household, however, the women of New Zealand have probably a plentiful share of "occupation." They have to temper the despotism of the domestic servant by doing a good part of her work; when they have a servant at all; and a comparison of inhabited dwellings with the number of domestic servants shows that there is only one of the latter to every seven of the former. If New Zealand is a happy hunting ground for women, their enjoyment of it must be very much discounted by the necessity of their having to perform their own domestic offices; but for the female domestic servant, with the certainty of employment at her own price, and the high probability of her marriage into a superior station, the colony must be an Elysium.

It is noteworthy that, under the "agricultural" heading, 600 persons are returned as being engaged in killing rabbits. So terrible were the depredations of these rodents, that between 1878 and 1881 the number of

sheep in the colony positively declined. Since the latter date, however, the number of sheep has increased at the rate of 70,000 per annum. This is in face of the continued prevalence of the rabbit pest, the severity of which may be estimated by statistics of the rabbit-skin trade. In 1880 the number of skins exported was 7,668,416, and in 1885 9,018,411. There has therefore been an apparent increase in the magnitude of the rabbit pest, coincident with an increase in the number of sheep. It is to be feared that the efforts of the New Zealanders to cope with the rabbits cannot, for many years to come, keep pace with the multiplying tendencies of the bunnies. At best the pest can be minimised, in particular directions by special exertions. Its prevalence checks that extended settlement of the colony, which, at present, seems likely to be the only cure. In one respect the obstruction it offers to a faster rate of progression may prove of ultimate advantage. Its effect in discouraging the holding of large areas against comparatively small blocks of land, and it may thus prevent the growth of a land difficulty, which, thanks to the negation of enormous territories in a few hands, is nothing grave dimensions in New Zealand. To the fear of rabbits it is in part owing that small holdings tend to increase in a far higher ratio than large ones in New Zealand.

Not the least interesting portion of the census is that which deals with the Maoris. It was found difficult to obtain from them precise information as to their culture, education and stock, because of the suspicion with which they regard the notices of the Government for taking the census. As far as possible the names of the several members of the race were obtained; but for purposes of future reference, the value of the record thus made is not likely to be very great, as it is a well-known practice with the Maoris to periodically change their names. The net result of the native census was the discovery that the Maoris had declined in number in five years, by thus showing a decrease of 218, or about 4.12 per cent. In New Zealand, as elsewhere where the climate is suitable to Europeans, the native withers away when brought into contact with the white man. We may scrape together what hypotheses we will to account for the occurrence, but attention to sanitary habits, the prevalence of the native for the services of his kauri-gum (native doctor) over those of the European doctor, drink, debauchery, kauri-gum, diggings, inter-marriages; all these causes are hastening the final extinction of the race, but they are not primarily responsible for it. The arrival of the first European settler was a sentence of death to the Maoris. Their decline may be checked in its rate of progress, but it cannot be stopped, any more than the progress of the European colonists can be permanently checked by rabbits, earthquakes, indebtedness, or gambling.

EXPRESSIONS

—La Nación of Buenos Aires, of the 14th inst., gives us the following very complimentary notice:—"The Express—We have just received our colleague of the neighbouring capital, written in English, and confirming by its matter and appearance the good opinion we had previously formed of it from what we had heard and read about it. It has all the appearance of an American paper, being light without puerility, concise and varied, making news and information the basis of its interest. It is directed by Sr. Melville Mora, engineer and journalist. It has commenced with a powerful attack on the two social ills of the Uruguayan Capital, the bull-ringing and the lottery. Judging from its commencement, our new Anglo-Oriental colleague will have a long life. This we heartily wish it, and may its shadow never be less."

In thanking our great colleague for such good wishes, we can only return the compliment and say, "que su sombra nunca sea menor."

—When we are assured on good authority that the Senate will reject Dr. José Pedro Ramírez's bill for the degradation of Santos.

—When will the Platense Flotilla Company attend to the public wants and condescend to run a steamer every day between Buenos Aires and this city. Any Company that commands sufficient capital can create a temporary monopoly by purchase, but it requires a wise and liberal management to maintain one.

—We publish to-day our bi-monthly market report. Subscribers caring for extra copies should send early as we have only printed a limited number. We have had to hold over considerable matter to make the necessary room.

—Lost, STOLEN, or STRAYED. A \$20,000,000 loan. The property of no-one in particular. Originally from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Has been in possession of the English Bank of the River Plate, having Brothers, and other parties too numerous to mention. Was dry-nursed in the Congress Hospital, and when last heard of was supposed to be on its return from a lengthy tour in all the principal European capitals to undergo further treatment in that establishment.

—Now that the building originally destined for the Penitentiary is finished and ready for use, the Chamber of Deputies are busy discussing whether it is to be a Correctional Prison on the model principle, or simply an ordinary jail, or whether both systems are to be embraced. We think solitary confinement on bread and water is extremely necessary for many of the criminals who are at present in duranco vilo for the benefit of their country. At the same time it would be extremely unfair to unfriended and there, for presumably innocent men to undergo such treatment. Mix it Gentlemen, but judiciously.

ARGENTINE
NEWS

BUENOS AIRES

EXPROPRIATION.—Judgment has been given by Dr. Tedin in the dispute between Mr. Clark and the heirs of Sr. F. Dollin as to the value of a piece of land of 15 metres by 500 in Calle Córdoba, on the east-side of the arroyo Maldonado, and which is required for the railway from Buenos Aires to San Juan. Dr. Tedin has awarded \$2 a metro and an indemnity of \$93,001; Mr. Clark having to construct the fences, gates, levels, crossings, &c.

EDUCATION.—The Government of Santa Fe will give \$50,000 a year to the private elementary schools in the province, at the rate of \$5 for every pupil attending a school in a town with 5000 inhabitants and \$10 for every pupil in a town with a smaller population. The schools must agree to give the minimum teaching fixed by the Council and submit to inspection.

MUSEUM.—The Museum for the exhibition of Argentine products has been installed provisionally in Calle Perú 272. It will be divided into five sections for mineral substances, vegetable products, animal products, similar foreign products, and packages and labels used here and abroad for such products.

The specimens sent to the Museum must be accompanied by a memorandum stating the place of production and its distance from the nearest port and the Capital, the cost of carriage to a port, the wages paid in the locality, the quantity and quality of the products harvested or manufactured, and the extent of land cultivated and its value.

The articles sent will be carried free on national railways and at a reduced rate on private railways and the Museum will pay all the other expenses of transmission.

ASSAULT.—On Tuesday morning, Sr. José de la Serna the adjutant on duty on the Passenger's Mole was attacked with a knife by a coast-guard named Calveiro, whom he had had occasion to reprimand for violent conduct towards a boatman. Calveiro was arrested.

FIGHT.—A fight with knives took place yesterday between Maximiliano Pérez and Rufino Díaz at the corner of Calles Cangallo and Bolívar, with the result that both were seriously wounded, and had to be sent to the San Roque Hospital.

FORGERY.—Felipe Galán and J. A. Suárez have been arrested for forging the signature of Sr. José Rocamora to two cheques for \$1,500 and \$1,100, on the National and London Banks. The cheques were presented by Galán but were not paid.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.

When the order arrived at the Kaiserhof Hotel, Berlin, from London, to have rooms in readiness for «the Prime Minister of England» it was accompanied by the request that in the bedroom of the noble lord there should be two beds placed close to each other.

This created some surprise, as it was known that Lord Beaconsfield was a widower. He arrived with his suite and took possession of his apartments. Night came. Servants, as we all know, are very curious, and those of the Hotel Kaiserhof made no exception to the rule. The keyhole was, of course, their point for observation. But they could obtain no knowledge of what passed within the precincts of the great man's chamber.

The maid-servant whose duty it was to clean the bedroom was, the next morning, the object of great attention, but she could give no information beyond the fact that both beds had been used.

The next night the same *corp d'observation* as that of the preceding one established itself outside the bedroom door, and someone, after searching for some time, succeeded in discovering an aperture in the door through which observation could be made. What was seen? Lord Beaconsfield lying quietly in his bed (the right-hand one) reading. But what was the use of bed No. 2?

Fresh observations, made after a quarter of an hour, discovered Lord Beaconsfield still lying quietly in his bed reading—but this time it was the left-hand one. The secret was out. Lord Beaconsfield, in consequence of the heat of a July night, thought it very agreeable to change his bed from time to time, so as always to have a cool bed. It would be impossible to describe the disappointment flung upon the faces of the servants as they slowly crept to their own quarters.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Everybody knows that the Rev. H. R. Haweis is a man of light and leading, with a special bent to the higher phases of music. He has been summoned before a magistrate for «unlawfully and injuriously keeping a cock,» which cock «greatly annoys and incommodes» a lady named Mrs. Helen Ratcliff. On the morning of the summons this brilliant bird crouched no less than twenty-eight times between 6 and 6.30. Little did the noisy creature imagine that its crows were being counted by the poor lady two doors off. It seems that in the past some irritation had arisen between the parties, and when that commenced the affair came to be regarded as a question of right rather than one for mutual concessions. The lady's solicitor remarked that other neighbours complained of the bird. The solicitor on the other side handed the whole court in convulsions of laughter by stating that he was differently instructed, namely, that some ladies near to Mr. Haweis rather liked his cock. The case was adjourned for fourteen days. —*Times*, Feb. 10th 1888.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

—A resident of one of the French provinces had gone to pass a few days with some relatives in Paris. Becoming infatuated with the gay capital, he remained until patience on the part of his hosts ceased to be a virtue. Too polite to openly reprimand, they threw out a hint. «Don't you think, my dear fellow,» they said to the bore, «that your wife and children must miss you?» «No doubt,» thanks for the suggestion; I'll send for them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AN ENGLISH YOUTH seeks a Situation in a Commercial House, where he could live in. Speaks Spanish and French. Good references. Apply to Address W. P., Office of this Paper.

E. P. Y. HILLIER,
Calle Cuyo 52—Calle Correo 957
BUENOS AIRES.

SOLE AGENT IN THE RIVER PLATE FOR
Dowlais Iron & Steel Co.,
(SOUTH WALES).

(Clifton & Co. London)

Manufacturers of Steel Rails, Fishplates, Sleepers, &c. Steel Plate, and Girders, Iron Bars, Angles, &c.

Proprietors of the DOWLAIS NORTHYR SMOKE-LESS STEAM COAL, on Admiralty List.

Leach, Flower & Co. Heath
(Established 1844)

Copper Miners Tinplate Co.
Port Talbot, Established 1850

Manufacturers of Tinplates of «Melin» «Villiers» «Acan» and «Ying» brands. Yearly output 250,000 boxes.

John Lyazgh, Ld.,
LONDON, BRISTOL AND WOLVERHAMPTON.

Manufacturers of Buildings, Roofs, Sheds, Stores and Bridges, Iron or Steel Corrugated and Flat sheets galvanized or black. Farnborough, Hants.

Fencing rails and standards. Wire netting. Tanks, cattle troughs, Oil cisterns, &c. galvanized or black. Cast and wrought iron columns and any articles in galvanizing line.

Torres, caballos de carrera, de tracción liviana y pesada—Carros y vagones. Hambroville, Lincoln etc, etc.

Casa en Montevideo: calle del Sarandí números 168 y 172.

Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Defensa números 153 y 201.

En ambas casas existen con expensas y comodidades para el viajero.

Ventas en remate y particularmente. Siempre hay en sus caballerizas. Zementales de cualquier raza, cameros, sillas, etc. etc.

Encargarse de traer por cuenta de los interesados cualquier animal de Europa a la República Argentina, cobrando la simple comisión de venta y los gastos.

Atienden pedidos verbales y por escrito. Responderán de la procedencia y origen de los animales que venden.

E. Z. y Ca.

R. R. y Ca.

Rafael Ruano y Ca.

SEGUNDO REMATE A PLAZO

POR CUENTA Y ORDEN

Banco Constructor

ORIENTAL

En los terrenos

próximos a la

Penitenciaría

al Norte

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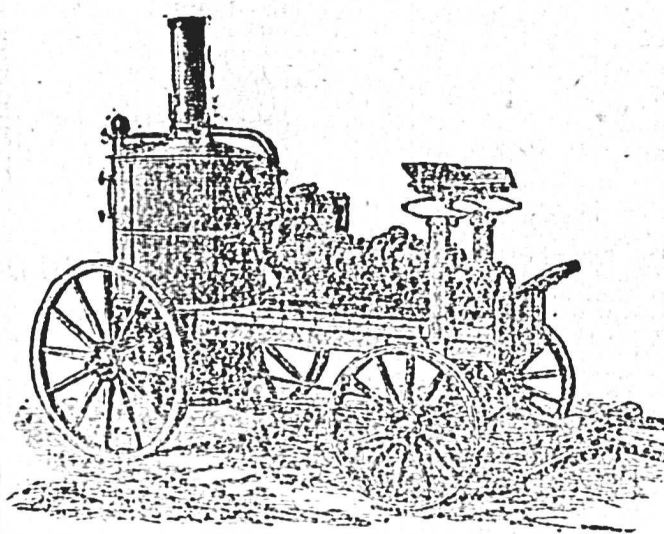
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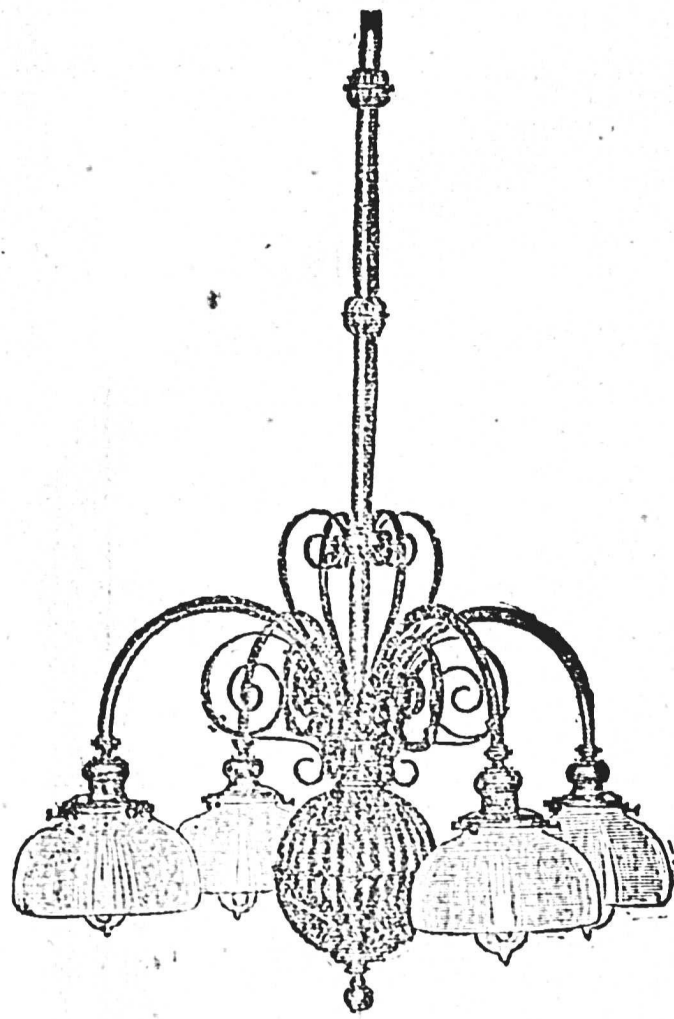
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