

# The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. I.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 13.



## 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 overdraft 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 . . . . .	\$1,700,000.00
Superior Government . . . . .	100,000.00
Escrituras Commercial Section . . . . .	5,875,511.21
Plant and Material for Emission . . . . .	1,200,000.00
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt . . . . .	11,330,000.00
Negotiation of Cédulas . . . . .	135,500.00
City Mortgages . . . . .	600,000.00
Rural . . . . .	105,000.00
Branches—Emission . . . . .	52,000.00
Various debtors . . . . .	2,415,479.70
Cash in hand . . . . .	2,408,074.60
	\$30,855,093.51

### PASSIVE

Capital . . . . .	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium . . . . .	147,741.32
in account current . . . . .	2,127,228.00
Emission (including branches) . . . . .	4,098,565.90
Savings Bank . . . . .	10,114.51
Judicial deposits . . . . .	364,512.64
Montepío . . . . .	4,576.40
Cédulas emitted, Series A . . . . .	755,500.00
Spanish Legation . . . . .	20,072.20
Guarantees for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt . . . . .	8,231,735.60
Guarantees of City Mortgages . . . . .	1,112,430.14
Rural . . . . .	221,070.50
Reserve Fund . . . . .	43,002.18
Melo Branch . . . . .	55,008.40
Salto . . . . .	183,531.18
Paysandú . . . . .	81,619.65
Mercedes . . . . .	81,927.20
Colonia . . . . .	102,500.00
Durazno . . . . .	102,500.00
First Dividend, Coupons due . . . . .	212,484.00
Various Creditors . . . . .	377,123.00
	\$30,855,093.51

Montevideo, 25th February 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,  
Pr. sident.

F. C. Tappan,  
Accountant-General.

D. Quiñones,  
Chief of Emission.

D. Rous,  
Managing Director.

73mlxp

## 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.  
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, MAXIMIAN 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.  
5 " " at ten days' notice.  
5 " " for thirty days' term.  
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,  
Manager

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

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

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

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

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

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.  
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.  
Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E. C.

OR OF THE  
Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places  
LONDON

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

GERMANY  
SPAIN.

AFRICA  
AUSTRALIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE

AND OF  
BELGIUM  
ITALY

ALSO ON  
PORTUGAL  
SWITZERLAND  
UNITED STATES  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn  
MANAGER

## LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

## BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrita . . . £1,250,000  
Id. reservada . . . 625,000  
Fondo de reserva . . . 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.
AMSTERDAM . . . . .	La Banque d'Anvers.
GENOVA . . . . .	Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.
DEMÁS PUERTOS DE ITALIA . . . . .	Varios corresponsales.
BUENOS AIRES . . . . .	Varios corresponsales.
LA PLATA . . . . .	Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata.
DEMÁS PUERTOS DEL BRASIL . . . . .	Varios corresponsales.
DEMÁS PUERTOS DEL BRASIL . . . . .	Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata.

Da cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York.  
Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas.  
Recibe dinero en cuéplones corrientes.  
en depósito a plazo fijo y a retiro con 30 días de aviso.

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 "Verde Glacé" (inclusive).  
The Bank receives applications to the above effect on all business days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 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.

Bank 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

Cover-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS	Per month.
Uruguay Republic . . . . .	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage) . . . . .	2.50 do.
European etc. do. . . . .	2.50 gold
Do. do. do. annual . . . . .	30.00 do.
Single copy . . . . .	600 do.
Back number . . . . .	0.10 do.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

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

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARN

11, 13 30 SAN MARTIN 5-4 11/11

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,

22-1-Calle 25 de Mayo-22-1

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 21, 1888

### THE FOREIGN ELEMENT

SINCE the entry of THE EXPRESS into the lists of Montevideo journalism, certain native papers, unnecessary to name, have seen fit to reproach us by the term of "foreigners," and have, on the grounds of our alienism, taken quite serious umbrage at our candid expressions of opinion on certain local affairs.

For our part, and with all due respect to this country and to the journals of this country, we regard our alienism as neither a misfortune nor a fault. We are even bold enough to think that this very alienism places us in a position to utter criticisms that should be of service equally to our own particular circle of "foreign" readers and to the indigenes of the country in which we have pitched our tents.

In the first place, we are enabled to take up a position entirely outside party politics and party feelings. To us, all parties are alike. As Blanqui said to the witches, we neither beg nor fear your favour nor your hate. And, as lookers-on are truthfully said to see the most of the game, so can we, from our exterior and independent point of view, form a cool, unbiassed and impartial judgment, difficult, if not impossible, to any one brought up in the swirl and rush of party interests.

As remarked in a previous article, it is little to us, or to any foreigner, which party holds the helm, provided the Ship of State is wisely piloted. The stranger coming to this country, the emigrant seeking information about the land he proposes adopting, the merchant wishing to open a new market for his goods, do not ask "who's in, who's out." Certainly not! They ask, is the country well governed? Is peace assured? Are the laws righteously administered and do they offer security for life and property? Are the civil, commercial and social affairs of the country regulated in accordance with the lights of recent progress and civilization? These and similar questions are the first that would be asked, these are the ones in which the "foreign" readers of THE EXPRESS are most interested and on which they will look to us for information, and on these questions THE EXPRESS, "foreigner" as it may be, considers itself fully entitled to speak.

Granted that our opinion on such affairs will be taken from a different point of view to that of native journals, it need not on that account be any the less honest and true. We are hardly likely to imitate the two travellers of the old fable, who finding a shield hung up at the juncture of two cross roads by which they had severally arrived, fell to blows over the question whether the shield was of gold or of silver, the fact being that it was of gold on one side and silver on the other. Whether it be our fate to see the golden or the silver side of the shield, we shall describe it as we see it, without falling foul of those who may view it from a different aspect.

More-over, our native critics must remember that our paper is written for

readers of the English language, that is to say, it appeals mainly to a Saxon audience, and is, therefore, bound to represent Saxon ideas, which, in many respects, differ considerably from those entertained by races of Latin blood. Nor need there be any offence in such difference. Since differ we must, let us agree to differ like gentlemen,—in a peaceable, friendly way. We will pipe our little Saxon tunes, our Latin friends may dance to our piping or not, as they please, that is their affair, but we will pipe, nevertheless.

We are not so conceited as to take upon ourselves the character of the schoolmaster abroad, and to set ourselves up as infallible judges of all sublimity affairs; nor, on the other hand, do we wish to affront our native friends by attributing to them so conceited a belief as that that they are perfection and incapable of taking a timely hint, even from an alien organ. However advanced the manners and customs of South America may be, they cannot yet be deemed so transcendent and immaculate as to make a legitimate expression of European opinion upon them a matter of profound indifference. There is still something to be learnt from the old countries, and a paper representative of the views likely to be formed by visitors from those countries should not be without its weight.

Nor need there be any question of insult about a candid and sober "foreign" estimate of native affairs. So long as our remarks are independent and genuine they should be taken in the friendly spirit in which they are uttered. To our thinking there is far more insult in the manifest falsehoods and obvious sophistries of a dependent or party organ, suborned to flatter, than in the straightforward expression of honest judgment, however adverse or unpleasant. Better any time an honest enemy than a dishonest friend.

Not long since a clever Frenchman, residing in England, wrote a book called "John Bull and his Island." In this he passed judgment on everything English, from the Royal Family and the Houses of Parliament down to the minutest details of English domestic life. Sometimes laudatory, sometimes gently humorous, he at times verged into a severity that was almost harsh, as when he said that the nightly parade in the London Haymarket and Regent Street was a scandal unparalled on the Continent; or again, when he said that the typical English Sunday was one of the most doleful and absurd institutions on the face of the earth. This book was one of the successes of its day, and had an enormous circulation, but no one, on account of his outspokenness, accused him of insulting the land whose hospitality he had enjoyed. On the contrary, the manifest truth of his strictures gained him all the more applause, and his home-thrusts were acknowledged, even if they were not profited by.

Why should not this hold good in our case also? So long as we tell what seems the truth from our standpoint, we at least deserve credit for candour and earnestness, and it should be looked upon as done with a desire to amend and not to offend. Whatever her present faults, this country is a fine one, with a noble future before her, and she is quite strong enough to bear all the truth-telling she gets at present—and even more.

Above all—and now we come to perhaps the most important point of all—it must always be borne in mind that a foreigner here has a very different position to a foreigner in a European city. There, the foreigner is always in an insignificant minority. Even in cosmopolitan London, where there are more Scotchmen than in Edinburgh, more Irishmen than in Dublin, and more foreigners than inhabitants in Montevideo, the foreign element is lost sight of in the overwhelming proportion of indigenes. Here the case is different. Of the present natives, few can go back four generations without finding foreign blood, if they do not come of a foreign stock altogether. And to-day, in Montevideo, and still more in Buenos Aires, and not much less in the Oriental and Argentine provinces, foreigners and the immediate descendants of foreigners, form a very large proportion of the inhabitants. Nearly all the carrying trade on which the prosperity of both countries so much depends, and fully one half of their daily increasing commerce and industry is in foreign hands. It was native courage that nobly won and maintained the independence of these countries, but it is foreign money, foreign enterprise, foreign skill and foreign labour, that have opened their resources and helped to make them what they are to-day, and it is on foreign capital and the constant flow of immigrants from foreign shores that their further development depends.

If then the debt to foreigners is so large—and deny it who can—is it anything more than just and proper that a journal representing an important section of the foreign community should have its word to say in all prominent matters? Every foreigner settled here has a stake in the country, and it is as much to his interest as to that of the native with the longest pedigree, to see the country peacefully and honourably governed, to see that its laws are just and equitable and are properly administered. And that is exactly the interest we assume when we express an opinion or venture a criticism on local matters. We "foreigners" pay taxes, imports and duties just as much as the natives; we must, therefore, have an equal right to criticize, if not to ordain, the disposal of the same. It is to the direct and manifest interest of every foreign resident here, ourselves not excepted, to do every thing possible to forward the interests of

the country, and to assist in every way in her political, social and moral advancement. And if a foreigner is allowed to interfere in no other way, he can at least offer his criticism and advice, whether they are accepted or not.

The independence of this country is now so fully assured that the idea of invasion from any European power may be entirely rejected. We think it a pity, then, that the laws of the country should not be relaxed so as to give the many Europeans settled here and holding a sufficient stake in the country to identify her interest with their own, more voice and power in the government of the country, whether political or otherwise. The country would surely be in no respect the loser.

At the very least, the serious expression of the opinion of any large section of them, as advanced in the organ of their idiom, should be considered worthy of respect and consideration.

Let us hear no more, then, of this word "foreigner" as a term of reproach. In justice to our readers, if not to ourselves, we decline to accept it as such. So long as we remain on Uruguayan soil, Uruguayan interests are ours, even if we do not view them with Oriental eyes, and we will treat them as our own; not neglecting them, nor regarding them as alien or distant, but dealing with them with the same healthy honesty, fearlessness and candour as if we were "native here, and to the manner born."

### LORD BRASSEY'S IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Hotel Metropole, Lord Brassey delivered a lecture upon his "Recent Impressions in Australia." Lord Brassey presided, and there was an unusually large gathering. On the platform were several agents-general and other men of mark representing our colonies. Lord Brassey said he proposed to deal mainly with the prospects afforded by the colonies to emigrants from the mother country, a subject of intense interest, he said, at a time when the saddening appeals of the unemployed are ringing in our ears. At the first port he touched at in Australia he saw the navy in a condition of prosperity which had never been reached in the old country. Wages on the West Australian railways were at an almost uniform rate of 10s. a day for all classes of workmen. Even mere lads were earning these wages, and the men could command in abundance all the necessities of life. They lived in the open air, in a climate which was one of the finest and healthiest in the world. At Newcastle, the great port for the shipment of coals for New South Wales, the wages of the underground men averaged from ten to twelve shillings a day for eight hours. The gold fields afforded another well paid but arduous employment. The men employed in quarrying at Mount Morgan in Queensland were mostly new arrivals in the colony, and their wages were from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a day for an average of eight hours' work, while the cost of living was 15s. a week. Men who saved generally invested in gold-mining adventures worked on the co-operative plan. The Crofton and other new had promising goldfields in North Queensland were being opened up by bodies of working men with small capital. The colonial seamen shared with their fellow-workmen on shore conspicuous advantages in point of pay over the scale which is accepted in this country. The wages of able seamen in the Australian ports might be taken at 6s. a month. In domestic service the wages were beyond all comparison in excess of those obtainable in Europe, and servants were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. Turning to the large towns, he pointed out that at Sydney, Messrs. Mort's engineering works gave in busy times, employment to 1100 workmen, from 8s. to 14s. a day, or eight hours, and in all industrial establishments in Sydney the wages were on an equally high scale. In addition to these high wages the artisans of the great cities of Australia commanded many opportunities both of primary and of higher education, and in the culture of art and science, so that the reason for the reluctance exhibited by them to push their way into the interior was not far to seek. From all these considerations he concluded that a working man with no prospect of employment at home would probably be the gainer by emigration. In conclusion, Lord Brassey, whose address was very cordially received, spoke of the affection which bound together the mother country and her children, and urged the advisability of cementing more closely the union existing between them.

### EXPRESSIONS

An English Colleague perpetrates in a recent article the following delicious Irish Bull:—"Not because we are menaced with war, not because we are in or near remote danger, etc." To be in or near danger that is remote is a feat fully worthy of Sir Bayle Roche's phoenix, a bird that he described as being in two places at once.

It appears that a quarrel is brewing between the Government and the Administration of the Lottery. It would be a good thing if the quarrel grew so serious that the Lottery was prohibited. As La Nación of Buenos Aires recently said, the Lottery and the Bull-ring are the ulcers of our social system.







## FOREIGN NEWS

Liverpool Feb. 18.

The British steamer *Colin* (Hickman) arrived at Liverpool at noon on Monday, having on board ten men of the crew of the English vessel *Lalla*, from North Sydney (Cape Breton Island), which foundered in a storm. No news had been received of the *Lalla* since December last. Lloyd's report that a supposed English vessel was wrecked on the 25th Dec. on the South coast of Russia, off the Island of St. George, between Ponta Gorda and Neteiro Azores. Six corpses have been washed ashore. One of the officers of the ship was David Deans, as appears from his certificates, and he last shipped on board the British *barque* *Dongal* as first officer.

The Glasgow mail steamer *Seal* and the Liverpool s.s. *Exchange* were coming up Belfast Lough, on Thursday morning when they collided with terrible force, a thick fog being on at the time. Immediately after the collision the latter vessel sank in shallow water, having been cut to the water's edge amidships. The *Seal's* bows were greatly damaged. For the time there was considerable alarm among the passengers. It appears the *Seal* had grounded earlier in the morning, and at the time of the collision had just got off. The *Exchange* settled down in shallow water, but was shortly afterwards floated again.

At high water on Wednesday, the *Albert William* was floated at Southport, and two tugs took her in tow for Liverpool.

## WORK AND WAGES.

Feb. 18.

Strike of Mill Hands.—A serious turn-out took place on Tuesday at Vernon Mills, the largest limited company in Stockport. The pickets, who number about 170, turned out in consequence of the millers giving them notice of a reduction, and as a matter of necessity the millers have had to leave work also, and it is feared that a general standstill will result.

Wages in the Cotton Trade.—A meeting of the Blackburn cotton manufacturers was held on Monday, to consider a demand by the tacklers for an increase of wages. At present the tacklers are paid 1s. 5d. in the pound all round, but the masters desired to pay 1s. 4d. in the pound on dummies, and 1s. 6d. in the pound on dummies. The tacklers demanded an advance of 1d. in the pound all round.

The Rumoured Discharges from the Dockyards.—Rumours having been circulated that there would be more heavy discharges from the dockyards, the Pembroke Dock Chamber of Commerce wrote to Admiral Mayne on the subject. The latter wrote to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and obtained the following reply, which he forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday:—“Dear Admiral Mayne, the building programme of next year should give employment to the great mass of men at present on the books, and we contemplate no wholesale reductions, as I have before said, but there may be occasional adjustments of the various trades employed.” It is added that the rumour referred to has caused considerable depression in the trade of the district.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.

From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1888 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—

“There are now published in the United Kingdom 2177 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, London, 154; provinces, 1223; Wales, 82; Scotland, 189; Ireland, 158; Isles, 21. Of these there are 154 daily papers published in England, 6 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for the year 1875 we find the following interesting facts:—In that year there were published in the United Kingdom 531 journals; of these 11 were issued daily, viz., twelve in England and two in Ireland; but in 1888 there are now established and circulated 2177 papers, of which no less than 180 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last 12 years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 180 against 14 in 1875. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1548, of which 329 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

## THE SECRETS OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTMAKING.

Messrs. Portal, sole manufacturers of the paper on which the Bank of England notes and Government postal orders are printed, applied for and obtained from Mr. Justice Stirling an interim injunction, yesterday morning, restraining Thomas Hine and Mr. Catechide, editor of *Paper Making*, from printing, circulating, or otherwise divulging anything connected with Messrs. Portal's business. Hine had formerly been a machinist in Portal's mill, and was aware of the secrets of the process for making the watermarks.

## VIOLET CAMERON AND HER HUSBAND.

David de Bensaude was charged on remand at Marylebone Police Court, London, yesterday, with damaging the area door and breaking five panes of glass at the house of his wife, Miss Violet Cameron.

Hugh Cecil Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, was examined by defendant's solicitor, and denied he was in the habit of visiting Miss Violet Cameron from Saturday to Monday every week, but admitted having visited the house at intervals of a week or a month. He only saw defendant on one occasion at the house, and then he asked witness in defendant's name to America defendant might have had reason to complain of him, but not before.

Cross-examination.—Defendant brought divorce proceedings and claimed £10,000 from witness, but when the case came on he accepted £750 in discharge for his wife's adultery. The money was paid to the defendant. He was also paid £250 as costs. On receiving that money, and on being told his wife had had a child,

he next day withdrew the charge of adultery, and said he was satisfied of his wife's innocence.

After further evidence the magistrate said he was satisfied the damage done amounted to £4,10s., and this amount defendant must pay, together with 1s. fine. The house belonged to Mrs. De Bensaude. Defendant said he should appeal.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY AT A BISHOP'S PALACE.

During Thursday evening or early yesterday morning the palace of the Bishop of Lichfield, situated on the north side of Lichfield Cathedral, was entered by burglars. The catch of the drawing room window was pushed back, the sash raised, and a hole cut in the shutter. Several boxes were opened and ransacked, valuables to the extent of about £100 being taken. The police are busily investigating the matter, but no clue to the depredators has been obtained.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN NORTH WALES.—FIVE MEN KILLED.

A terrible accident occurred on Thursday morning the palace of the Bishop of Lichfield, situated on the north side of Lichfield Cathedral, was entered by burglars. The catch of the drawing room window was pushed back, the sash raised, and a hole cut in the shutter. Several boxes were opened and ransacked, valuables to the extent of about £100 being taken. The police are busily investigating the matter, but no clue to the depredators has been obtained.

## WHISKY BOHEMIAS IN DUBLIN.

A sensation has been caused in the Dublin spirit trade, owing to the discovery this week that large quantities of whisky have been abstracted from the great bonded stores of Messrs. William Jamieson and Sons, at the North-wall, the keys of which are kept by the firm and the Excise authorities. An investigation is being conducted by Captain Henry Jamieson and several Excise officers from England. There is a very big stock of whisky, and a large number of the barrels have been found empty or partially so. A staff of clerks is engaged taking stock, and according to the rumours about some sensational disclosures are probable.

## STOCK EXCHANGE GAMBLING.

Mr. Baron Huddleston, in the Queen's Bench Division, on Thursday, declared that the vice of gambling in stocks and shares, which appeared to be largely on the increase in the metropolis, was more detestable than gambling on the green cloth or betting on horses. Mr. Justice Manisty concurred, remarking that while such gambling was permitted the notion of putting down gambling in certain cases was a complete force. A new trial was thereupon ordered in a case in which “cover” had been deposited with outside brokers, and a claim to have it returned with other money disputed.

## GROTESQUE SCENE ON A PARIS BOULEVARD.

A scene worthy of a pantomime took place on Wednesday on the Boulevard du Temple, Paris. A curious-looking individual, with long hair and a generally unkempt appearance, hobbled a wine barrel and called aloud that he was “Bacchus,” and that he had splendid wine at a penny a glass. People crowded around him, and his customers became numerous when it was discovered that he was selling excellent Burgundy at a cheap rate. In the height of his business operations a robust looking man ran up and knocked “Bacchus” off his barrel. The demonstrative new comer was the owner of the *pièce*, which, it appears, had been lying outside his door, when “Bacchus” passed by and rolled it away stealthily. The thief alleged to the police that he had acted in the interests of socialism, and that his object was to supply the people with good wine at a low price. The philanthropist was, nevertheless, ignominiously locked up.

## ARISTOCRATIC SCANDAL.

At Westminster Police Court, yesterday, Major Killare Burrows, 11th Hussars, again appeared to answer a charge of assaulting Lord Howard de Walden at the latter's residence, in Eaton-square, on the 14th inst. The Duke of Portland was examined, and said that on the evening of the 24th he dined with friends—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain-Starkie—and on returning home before twelve found defendant walking about outside. He said he wished to speak to witness, and at witness's invitation went inside. They sat in the library, drinking whisky and smoking, until about one o'clock, when defendant said he wished to go upstairs and find out about witness's wife. Witness acquiesced, and said he would show him the way, but the defendant refused to let him pass. Witness then told him to leave the house, but he refused. Witness rang the bell, when the defendant struck him on the left temple and he fell. Defendant afterwards struck him several more blows. Major Burrows then left the room and turned the key, and witness opened the window and called a constable. He had since been under medical care. He had no intention of going to his wife's room when stopped. Witness was not drunk, nor was he addicted to intemperance. His wife spent Christmas at the Duke of Portland's, and witness first heard of her illness on the 28th of January, Dr. Chamberlain told witness his wife had had a dangerous illness, and said the house was to be kept absolutely quiet. He advised witness to withdraw himself from the house. The Duke of Portland called on the Sunday previous, and said something to the effect that his wife's life might be sacrificed if the house was not kept perfectly quiet. The duke called witness a murderer, and shook his fist in his face. He proposed to call in Major Burrows.

## FATHER M'GLYNN AND HENRY GEORGE.

New York, Tuesday. The differences between Mr. Henry George and Father M'Glynn, which have lately arisen, came to a climax yesterday evening when the Anti-Poverty Society divided itself into two sections, one of which declared for Mr. George and the other for Father M'Glynn. The latter opposed the idea of the United Labour party being divided on a “free-trade” issue, Mr. George being a free-trader.

## AUCTIONS

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Eduardo Zorrilla y Ca.  
Rematadores, comisionistas y consignatarios, compra y vende terrenos, ganados, etc., etc. Unico importadores de animales puros de Europa y Republica Argentina.

Toros, carraños de carrera, de trote liviano y pesado—Carreteros y coches de alquiler, etc., etc.  
Casa en Montevideo: calle del Sarandí número 168 A 172.

Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Defensa número 193 A 201.  
En ambas casas cuentan con espíndulas y cómodas calderas.

Yinas en renta y particularmente. Siempre hay en sus calderas: Zementales de cualquier raza, carneos, ovinos, etc., etc. Escribanos de troy por cuenta de los interesados, cualquier animal de Europa ó la Republica Argentina, cobrando la simple comision de venta y los gastos.

Atienden pedidos viales y por escrito. Responden de la procedencia y origen de los animales que venden.

Por los mismos

EN SU CASA

267-CALLE IBICUY-267

DE

1 Potrillo sangre pura de Carrera

Importado de Inglaterra por el vapor “Arago” (Al Negro) y de 3 Yeguas de Salto, trote y silla, importadas tambien de Inglaterra por el vapor “Lena” por el Capitán Philip Tickney.

AL MEJOR PRECIO

Potrillo de Carrera “Philanderer”

Por el famoso “See Saw” y madre “Hilgrec” por “Macaroni.” Nacido en 1885. Stud Lord Rosslyn. Nunca ha corrido.

Yegua Tordilla

6 años, “My Blossom,” raza Hunter (Salto) Inglesa

Yegua Oscura

5 años, “Black Hess,” de trote y silla Inglesa

Yegua Zaina

6 años, “My Queen,” de trote y silla Inglesa.

EL LUNES 26 DE MARZO,

A las 3 de la tarde

Vendremos los referidos animales importados, al mejor precio, y dinero de contado.

77m19-26

E. Z. y Ca.

J. M.

JAIME MAESO

NOTABLE Y SIN EJEMPLO

REMATÉ A LARGOS PLAZOS

DE

15 PRECIOSOS SOLARES

TERCER REMATE

POR CUENTA Y ÓRDEN

DEL

Banco Constructor ORIENTAL

Son los mejores solares que ha puesto en remate hasta la fecha esta institucion. Basta saber que tienen frente a las calles Arenal Grande y Hocquard. No hay mejores terrenos en aquella valiosa localidad: al lado y rodeados de trenvias: modernas casas y valiosos edificios a sus costados; al lado de la magnífica quinta de Muñoz.

Calles hermosas de 20 varas, empedradas. Unicos terrenos que faltan por edificar.

Solares de todas áreas, al alcance del pobre a quien se dedica este protector remate. Garanto de que allí no hay vendedores, y yo los voy a regalar preciosos solares a veinte meses de plazo.

Esto no tiene ejemplo. Fijarse, compradores, en esta nota—los sacrificaré a cualquier precio.

HAY DOS LINDAS ESQUINAS Arenal Grande y Hocquard

Na se sacan en un ir a pie, no obstante que solo distan diez y ocho cuadras de la Plaza Independencia, porque hay

Trenas y carruajes para todos.

El DOMINGO 27 del corriente

A LAS DOS DE LA TARDE

Procederé a vender, con derecho de elegir el solar que se quiera. Mañana mas detalles.

J. M.

78 m20-25

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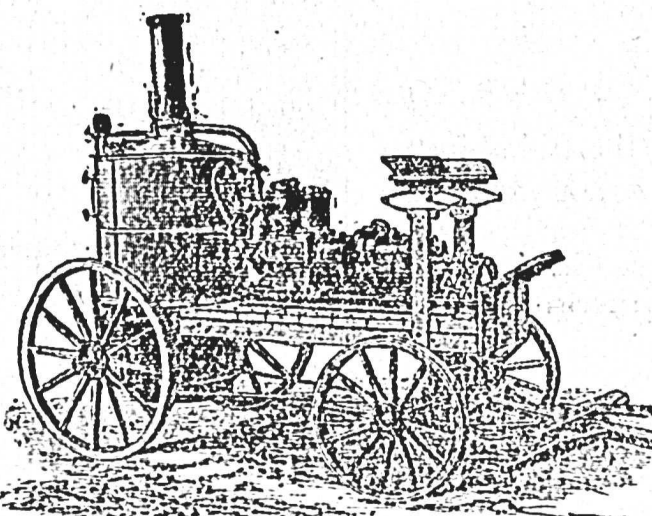
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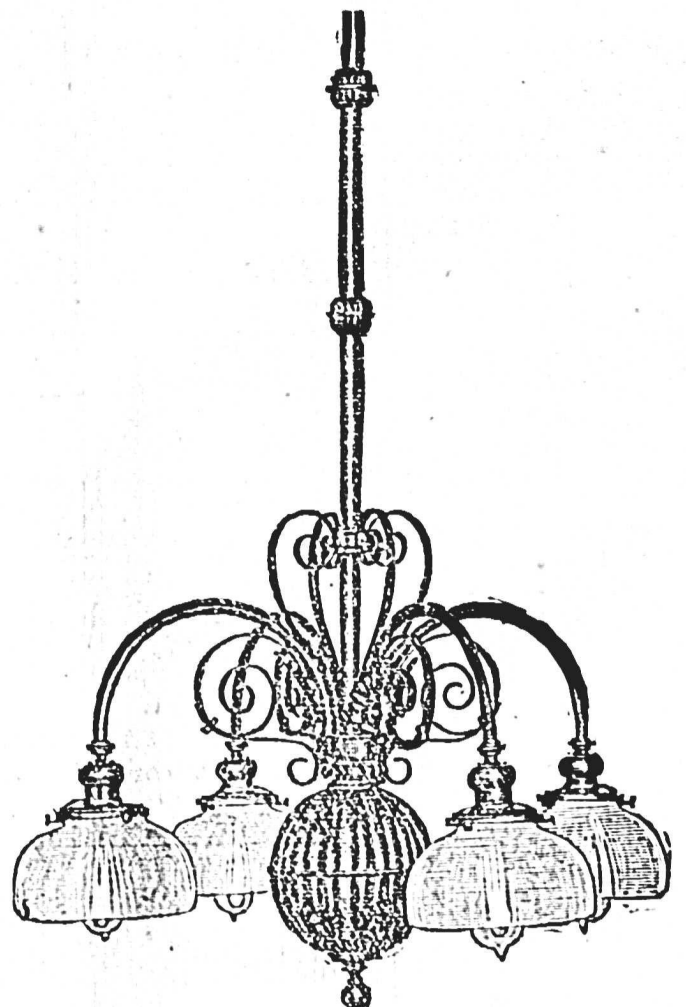
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