

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. I. [MELVILLE HORA—Director] MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1888. [ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR] N° 16.



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

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamanto.

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	\$4,700,000.00
Superior Government	100,000.00
Securities: Commercial Ection	5,067,511.21
" Mortgage	1,200,108.91
Plant and Material for Emission	41,000.00
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	11,630,691.00
Negotiation of Cédulas	105,800.00
City Mortgages	105,000.00
Rural	702,000.00
Branches—Emission	2,415,476.79
Various debtors	2,408,074.00
Cash in hand	\$30,885,167.84

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	117,741.82
" in account current	2,127,228.00
" Emission (including branches)	4,508,975.50
" Savings Bank	10,414.91
" Judicial deposits	304,612.64
" Montepío	4,650.40
" Cédulas emitted, Series A	20,072.30
Spanish Legation	8,231,735.00
Credits for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	1,112,430.14
Guarantees of City Mortgages	221,070.50
" Rural	43,002.18
Reserve Fund	55,000.00
Melo Branch	153,551.18
Salto	81,613.65
Paysandú	84,227.29
Mercedes	102,500.00
Colonia	102,500.00
Durazno	212,151.00
First Dividend, Coupons due	877,123.00
Various Creditors	\$70,885,006.51

Montevideo, 24th February 1888.

Pedro Bustamanto.

President.

F. C. Tappan.

Accountant-General.

H. Rous.

Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

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

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Other periods according to agreement.

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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

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Subscribed Capital 1,500,000

Reserve Fund 350,000

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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.

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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.

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CHILE		

R. A. Thurburn

MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

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282---Calle Veinticinco de Mayo---282

Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 25, 1887.

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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 "Nueva 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.

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

THE SECRETARY.

THE EXPRESS

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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 24, 1888

EXPRESSIONS

—Santos has been, (and will be again, if he gets the chance) a detestable tyrant, without one aim in life, except his own aggrandizement by hook or by crook. Nevertheless his exile is illegal, and we are astonished that our Congress, composed of the most eminent jurists, should fail to see it. Gentlemen Congressmen, let him return, but let the proper authorities arrest him at once, give him a fair trial, and if found guilty, hang him up higher than Haman. But his trial would hardly suit, as he might open his mouth too wide, so the Constitution will again be broken, and Santos will remain in exile.

—Steamers, steamers everywhere, but not every day in the week. It is a disgrace that the traffic between two such cities as Buenos Aires (the metropolis of South America) and Montevideo should be ruled, not by the public necessity but at the good will of a steam boat company. —The commerce of the two capitals of the River Plate demands a better mail service, but we shall only get it when the recently established monopoly of the river traffic is broken. The Platense Company are blind to their own interests, and merit a severe lesson for trying to play with the public.

—The English Parliament has just pronounced prize-fighting and its concomitants to be a form of brutality unworthy a civilized people. What would they say, then, were an attempt made to revive the bull-ring?

—Unable to defend the bull-ring on any other grounds whatever, certain local papers have endeavored to uphold it because it is an Uruguayan institution. The sooner such institutions are swept away, the better for the credit of the country.

—The Sutee is an East Indian Institution, the "happy despatch" a Japanese institution, scapling a Red Indian institution, cannibalism a South Sea Island institution. Perhaps these ultra-patriotic journals will find something to say in behalf of these customs, for an argument that holds good in one country can hardly be considered otherwise than valid in another.

—There seems something wrong in the postal service between here and Buenos Aires, apart from the delays caused by the no steamer nuisance. For example, we received Sunday's papers, but not Saturday's; after that, none this week until yesterday, when we received Tuesday's and Thursday's, but no Wednesday's. Some of our subscribers make similar complaints, adding that the delay and uncertainty of delivery tends itself to important letters as well as to papers.

—The cause of this is said to be that, on account of the lack of regular river service, the mails are delivered by the P. O. authorities to Ocean Steamers which wander up and down "per misericordia-like" without much attention to time and date.

—The police doctors have examined Francisco Belen and find him quite well enough to be sent to the Penitentiary, so to the Penitentiary he will go.

—The Santos discussion in the Chamber continues, and is the main topic in yesterday's local papers. The session of Thursday is described as being very animated, and that of yesterday was expected to be scarcely less so.

EL GRAN CHACO.

El Gran Chaco, or Great Chaco, is a vast tract of country situated in the extreme north of the dominions of the Argentine Republic. It stretches from the province of Santa Fé in the south to the confines of Bolivia on the north; it is bounded on the East by the River Paraná, and on the West by Chilli. Owing to the Chaco being hitherto unsurveyed, only an approximate idea can be formed of the area covered by it; but it has been roughly estimated to equal in size the whole of Spain, and Portugal put together. Even in Buenos Aires itself, very little is known of the Chaco, the prevalent idea being that it is one dense jungle infested with wild Indians with the most bloodthirsty propensities, ferocious tigers, mosquitoes, and other insects of a venomous nature. It is true that some lands in the Chaco have a value in the Buenos Aires markets, but these are situated on the borders, with a river frontage. The inside lands are merely used as speculative investments, never being bought with the idea of colonization. On hearing incidentally from a man who had lived for eighteen months in an English colony on the outskirts of the Chaco, that those regions were far from being as bad as they are painted, that the climate was healthy, and, moreover, that there was game in abundance, my friend P. and I decided to go up on a shooting trip and to "look round" generally. We were regarded by our acquaintances in Buenos Aires in the light of hopeless lunatics, and were confidently assured that we should never return.

Our army consisted of two 12-bore guns, a couple of revolvers, and a Martini rifle. The cartridges we bought in Buenos Aires, at the ruinous price of \$8 per hundred. (Mem., let any intending emigrant of a sporting turn of mind take out unfilled cases from home.) We took plenty of bull cartridge for our guns, as, the country being from all accounts so thickly wooded, we did not think that we should be required to shoot at long ranges. Small square tents of calico, called "monstru-quaires," as a precaution against the mosquitoes, a couple of hammocks, and some chamols leather shirts and leather breeches completed our outfit. On the 3rd of April we left Buenos Aires in one of the steamers of the La Platense Company. These steamers are fairly comfortable, and make great headway against the current, which is very rapid. Unfortunately, much cannot be said for the veracity or civility of the native officials of the company. On the day following our departure we reached Rosario, a rapidly increasing town situated on rising ground on the right bank of this splendid river—the Paraná. The scenery for the next two days was very uninteresting, the land on either bank being flat, with little or no apparent vegetation.

Late in the evening of the 7th we arrived at the small town of Bella Vista, about one thousand miles from Buenos Aires, and here we landed, as from inquiries we learnt that it was the nearest point to the colony we wished to visit. Bella Vista is a pretty little town in the province of Corrientes. It stands on high barrancas or cliffs, and commands most extended and beautiful views; to the north and south the broad river can be clearly defined in all its windings for many miles, whilst immediately in front of the town, as far as the eye can see, lies the Gran Chaco, a mass of enormous trees and luxuriant foliage. The town itself is hid out in the usual Spanish style in squares, but the monotony is broken by small orange groves dotted here and there through it. Bella Vista, although at present being apparently insignificant as regards commercial enterprise, will eventually become a town of considerable importance when connected by the railway, now in process of construction, with Corrientes, the capital of the province, and other large towns. We heard that a small steamer would start for the colony in three days, so we decided to wait for it, preferring to travel the hundred miles by it than by canoe. The morning after our arrival it was as if the town were undergoing a bombardment, guns were going off on all sides. On our inquiring the cause of this crusade, we were told that it is the custom for all the inhabitants to let off all available firearms, and fireworks as a signal for rejoicing that Lent is over. It is a favourite practice of the Argentines to let off fireworks in the daytime.

On the morning of the 12th we started in the small steamer for the colony, which is situated on the banks of the Paraná, a tributary of the Paraná. The river is so narrow that in parts the trees on either side overlap, and form an archway for miles. The woods along the banks are one mass of flowers and creepers, and they, along with the white and grey herons and kingfishers, form a lovely picture. On arrival at the colony a hundred miles up the river, we were surprised to find it a perfect hive of industry, with saw-mills, extensive tanneries, and a distillery and oil press in process of construction. A railway has been constructed entirely without the aid of skilled labour, but by a tribe of Indians, under the direction of a skilful and energetic manager. The railway runs from the Monte Grande to

the saw-mills, and by its means the enormous trunks are conveyed to the latter place, where they are sawn into railway sleepers, and are further transported by another line of rails to the banks of the Paraná. The owner of the colony received us with the greatest kindness, and we met with the utmost hospitality during the whole of our stay. Every day we went out shooting martlets; these are a large partridge, the size of a pheasant; they afford excellent sport. We always shot ten or eleven brace. We also had some exciting fun after game, or small deer, chasing them with greyhounds.

Having secured the services of two natives and an Indian, we started in a canoe for a trip further up the Paraná. We remained out a month; we took with us some tinned meats, but we relied chiefly upon what we shot. The game which we found most plentiful was carpincho; this is a species of water pig, which stands, when full grown, about as high as a Newfoundland dog (the hillo is very thick, and is covered with long wiry bristles, but when tanned is used by the natives for covering saddles. Young carpincho is delicious eating, being much like sucking pig, but when the animal is full grown the flesh is very strong. The fat is considered a great delicacy by the natives. The river abounds in fresh-water seal and otter; these have splendid skins, but they are difficult to get, as they sink almost immediately when hit, and do not rise to the surface for twenty-four hours. The solitary wolf has a fine long, deep red fur, with a black stripe down its back; it is generally to be found in the early morning on the banks of the lagunas. We were very successful with the deer, of which I grassed eight with the Martini rifle. These deer are about the size of mules; they have fine antlers, and are red; a peculiarity about them is that they go about in couples, one never meets a herd of them; they are always found in swamps. The ant bears are rare, but we were lucky enough to get three; they have a long snout, but no teeth; their forefeet are armed with claws in length, and these are their sole weapons of defence; they have a long tail, covered like the rest of their bodies with black bristles, those on the tail being 18 in. length. We frequently came across the marks of tapir, and the South American tiger or jaguar, but we were never lucky enough to meet the former, and of the latter I only saw one, which I had the bad luck to miss. The trees swarm with monkeys, but tiger cats are a rarity. The method of hunting employed by the natives was to send an Indian up a tree to "unangorillar," as they called it, i.e., to have a look round. If he saw any game, he would motion to us to leave the canoe, one native coming with us, and the Indian would direct him by signals from his post of vantage what line to take.

Flamingo, spoonbill, black-necked swan, storks, herons, and miraflo are seen in great quantities. The latter are a small white heron, with the long straight feathers falling over their backs, which are so much in vogue in ladies' algortotes. Womet with a most peculiar bird at rare intervals, called the pajaro blanco. (This bird stands 7 ft. high; it has a snow-white body, a crimson neck, and a black head, with a long black beak. Wild duck are in great abundance, and in every variety; the finest are the tree duck, "patos reales," or royal duck; they come up to 12 lb. in weight, and are excellent eating. When young, these ducks are so heavy that they are unable to fly, and our men frequently catch them into rushes, and, by wading after them, caught several.

In some parts of the river our progress was very much impeded by the weeds; they sometimes block the river for as much as half a mile. The men throw down their long bamboo poles, and walk along them, their weight being supported by the weeds. In this manner they drag and push the canoe through the obstruction. The scenery throughout was beautiful, and in places so like a vast English park that one almost expected to come upon a large country house.

We suffered a good deal at first from the mosquitoes, which were especially troublesome at sunrise and at sunset; but, thanks to our insecticides, we managed to evade them fairly well. The climate is very good, and we never had a day's illness during the whole of our stay in the Chaco.—G. H. W. S. in "The Field," Feb. 25.

PRIZE-FIGHTING IN ENGLAND.

The legality of prize-fighting and of matches connected with pugilism occupied the attention of Parliament the other night, when Mr. Howell put the matter in the form of a question to the Secretary of State. He asked whether the growing interest in the subject had come within the notice of that official, and whether, supposing the so-called sport to be unlawful, the Government had any intention of enforcing the prohibitive legislation with regard to it. To these inquiries Mr. Mathew replied that prize-fighting was illegal, and that, so far as he knew, it was equally illegal to aid or further a prize-fight by personal presence at a conflict or by any other means. These are facts which everyone, of course, already knows. But the second part of the Secretary's answer assures us of a fact which many people had begun to doubt. It is the intention of the Government to use their best endeavours to prevent these breaches of the law. Every citizen who cherishes a pride in English manliness will rejoice to hear that no effort will be spared to stamp out a form of brutality unworthy of a civilized people.—Manchester Examiner.

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22-28

FOREIGN NEWS

GENERAL ITEMS

London, Feb. 25.

The eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales attained her legal majority on Monday.

A peerage has been conferred upon Sir Henry Holland, G. C. M. G., Secretary of State for the Colonies. Upon his elevation to the Upper House Sir Henry will continue to hold the office of Colonial Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet.

On Saturday, a new Liberal Club was opened at Stockport by Mr. Drummer, M. P., who spoke strongly in favour of Mr. Gladstone's leadership and the necessity of doing justice to Ireland.

The election for West Edinburgh took place on Saturday, when Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Liberal, was returned by a majority of 41.

Mr. John Hooper, M. P. for the South Division of Cork, was at an early hour on Saturday morning released from Tullamore Jail, where he has been imprisoned during the last two months for violating the Coercion Act.

Mr. Cunningham Graham, M. P., and Mr. Burns were released from Pentonville Prison on Saturday, and attended a public meeting, under the auspices of the Law and Liberty League, on Saturday night.

The hearing of the action by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt against Mr. Byrne for assault was concluded in Dublin on Saturday. The jury were unable to agree, and Chief Baron Palfrey discharged them.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was on Monday re-elected for West Bristol without opposition.

It is now authoritatively stated that Baron Henry de Worms has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in place of the Earl of Onslow, who has accepted the position of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Malcolm Guthrie was elected president of the Exchange Liberal Association at a meeting held on Tuesday, and after other officers had been appointed, a resolution protesting against the invasion of constitutional liberty in Ireland on the part of the Government was passed.

The Welsh Clergy Defence Association have just issued a report in which they assert that the mass of the people of the Principality are not on the side of the Welsh Land League.

In pursuance of the resolution recently come to by Irish Executive, the prosecutions of Jeremiah Brogan and John Breen, newsmen, for selling United Ireland and the Cork Herald have been abandoned. The cases were called at Kilmoney Petty Sessions on Tuesday, when the police intimated that they would not proceed with them.

Mr. Chamberlain, it is stated, is to be offered a baronetcy and the order of G.C.B. in recognition of his success in America.

Newmarket, county Cork, was proclaimed on Thursday, on account of a Crimes Act Court being held there. Father Kennedy and eight other defendants were charged with being present at a meeting of a supposed branch of the National League on December 18th, and were sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment, with hard labour in each case except that of Father Kennedy.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, a "corner-man" named Hughes was sent to jail for six months with hard labour, and ordered to receive 40 strokes with the "cat," for having, with violence, robbed Thomas Henry Evans, a master mariner, of his watch and a sum of 10l.

Mr. Justice Grantham, in passing sentence on Monday, at the Liverpool Assizes, upon a woman named Keegan, who when drunk wounded another woman, said that publicans who supplied people with liquor when they were the worse for drink, and allowed these people to get drunk on their premises, ought to be placed in the dock side by side with the criminals themselves.

In passing sentence of 15 years' penal servitude on John Gordon, who had been found guilty of attempting to murder his wife, Mr. Justice Grantham, in the Crown Court at the Liverpool Assizes, on Tuesday, expressed regret that he could not place in the dock, in order to receive punishment, the publican who served the prisoner with liquor when he was in an intoxicated condition. The Judge also condemned upon the responsibility of publicans, and added that they had certainly given a name to a set of men well-known in this city—corner-men.

It is said that a national opera house is about to be built in London by the Rosa Opera Company, Limited.

Mr. Spurgeon has resolved to resign the presidency of the Pastors' College Association, and to form a new association. This step has arisen in consequence of Mr. Spurgeon's action with regard to the Baptist Union.

In the action brought by the Marquis of Abercromby against the Bishop of Landaul for refusing to induct the Rev. R. A. Goss to the living of Gwyne, Monmouthshire, Baron Huddleston on Wednesday gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

By the will of the late Mr. William Taylor, who resided in Catherine street, Liverpool, the churches of St. Mary, Walton, and St. Mary, Bootle, have each been bequeathed to the extent of 1000l. for the purposes of repair or restoration. The personalty was sworn at of the value of 82,000l. 10s. 6d.

On Wednesday, Dr. A. C. Macdonald was appointed principal of the Royal Academy of Music. The post was rendered vacant by the death of Sir George Macfarlane in the latter part of last year.

At Salford Police Court on Thursday, the charge against Mr. Samuel Hunter, late gas manager of the Salford Corporation, of having committed perjury, was again investigated. After evidence had been given, the case was adjourned for a week.

At a meeting of the Baptist Mission House, London, on Tuesday, Mr. Spurgeon's message to the Baptist Union Council was further considered, and a resolution with reference thereto was discussed. It was resolved by 45 to 5 that the doctrinal beliefs of the Union could not be altered.

It was decided at a public meeting held in Manchester, on Tuesday, to support the people of the diocese for a sum of not less than 20,000l. to complete the restoration of the cathedral of the city.

Mr. Alexander Allan, of the Allan line, at a meeting of Glasgow shipowners on Tuesday, expressed his opinion that the recent improvement in the shipping trade was a mere spasm. He believed that before the end of the year there would be a collapse in shipbuilding.

During a football match at Dalkey, on Sunday, a player named Stapleton struck another man named Payne with his knee. The latter died on Monday night, and on Tuesday, at Dublin, Stapleton was remanded on his own bail, on a charge of having caused his death.

THE SCOTCH FISH TRADE.

In North Westmorland the hills on Monday were covered deep in snow, and the North-eastern Railway, between Killy Stephen and Barnard Castle, was blocked, there being five trains buried in the snow. Gangs of men were on duty all night trying to clear the line. They report it was the most terrible night they ever experienced. Two of them stood over a pair of points,

and tried to keep them clear of the driving snow, but found it impossible and were forced to leave the task. Travellers from Taly and Penrith were obliged to turn back and travel via North and Carlisle to Newcastle, Darlington, and Middlesbrough. The new snow plough, specially made last summer, proved inadequate. The Midland Railway in the same district was also dilted up, but covered cuttings protect the line from a serious block. The highways were in many places blocked with immense drifts, while many sheep had been buried on the hills.

In consequence of the heavy fall of snow on Sunday afternoon and night, the roads in the hills near Macclesfield were completely blocked, and on Monday morning men were engaged cutting passages in the heavy drifts to enable the hill farmers to come to town and the railway station with their milk supplies. On the level the drift had enough the lodgements and dikes, and the former had the appearance along the highways of snow six to eight, and ten feet high in some places. As snow had fallen for some portion of every day during the past fortnight the ground in exposed places has a coating of from 12 to 25 inches of snow and on the roads towards Alderley and Adlington, and Congleton, and Bosley, there have been drifts which required constant attention to keep them clear for cart and carriage traffic. Snow was still falling yesterday morning.

PEASANT PROPRIETORS IN RUSSIA.

Count Tolstoy, the Minister of the Interior, without previously obtaining the sanction of the Council of the Empire, has submitted to the Committee of Ministers a bill providing that "peasant proprietors shall in future be prohibited from selling their land."

On the abolition of serfdom in 1861, every peasant had allotted to him a piece of land, which was to be regarded as his absolute property as soon as he had paid the price by instalments, which were spread over a term of years. Count Tolstoy's new bill is, therefore, regarded as entirely at variance with the explicit declarations of the law above mentioned, and as tending to render the peasants against the law, inasmuch as it makes it almost impossible for them to leave the strip of land assigned to them.

A similar bill was submitted to the Council of the Empire in 1885, but was immediately rejected by that body. On this occasion, submitted the scheme to the Committee of Ministers, in the hope of gaining the Czar's sanction for putting its provisions into force—not in the form of a law, but in that of a provisional administrative act.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

General Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army has announced that under no circumstances would he accept nomination as a candidate for the presidency.

THE TWIN PARIA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The latest mail from the Congo, received in Brussels, brought no news concerning Mr. H. M. Stanley. Nevertheless, no serious anxiety regarding Mr. Stanley is felt at the seat of Government of the Independent Congo State, where inquiry was made yesterday. It is considered here that the greatest obstacle against which Mr. Stanley may have to contend is the difficulty of providing food for his men, owing to the scattered condition of the inhabitants in the country between Zambanga and Wadella.

Nevertheless, it is not believed that there is any ground for serious apprehension. It is known from dispatches received from Zanzibar, that Emin Pasha sent two detachments to meet Mr. Stanley. At the present moment, the steamer Stanley which is conveying the Belgian Captain, Van de Velde, to Stanley Falls, where Tippoo Tib is staying, is supposed to be near Yambunga. She will be back at Leopoldville about the 15th of March, and a fortnight after that date the intelligence from Yambunga, which will have reached the coast, will be known here by telegraph.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

A terrible cyclone swept over the town of Mount Vernon, Illinois, by which one-half of the place was levelled to the ground. A fire followed, and three-fourths of the business quarter was destroyed. Five hundred houses were wrecked, and 80 persons killed and over 100 injured. The loss is estimated at \$700,000.

The cyclone which wrought so much havoc at Mount Vernon, broke over the town at five o'clock. It consisted of the usual black cloud in the form of an inverted cone. Everything which it struck it demolished. The fire which followed the cyclone have now been quenched. According to the latest information 50 persons were killed and many injured.

A thousand people have been rendered homeless in the Mount Vernon district, (Illinois) owing to the ravages of the recent cyclone.

ARAB ATTACK ON SCOTCH MISSIONARIES.

The Secretary of the Scotch Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church of Scotland has just received letters from the Rev. Dr. Laws and the Rev. R. Kerr Cross up to 18th December, from Lake Nyassa, regarding the relations with the Arab slave-traders at the north end of the lake. The Rev. Dr. Laws, writing from Bandana, says: "The storm cloud which has been gathering for some time at the north end has at last burst in its fury and is not yet passed, and may not be for some time. Consul Hawes, Mr. John Moir, and party went up to the north end to find that the store and other buildings had been burned, and the blackwork defence destroyed, and neither Consul O'Neill nor any of the white men to be seen. On proceeding some twenty or thirty miles north they found all the white men encamped, and learned that an attack had been made on the fort, but the first rush had been repulsed by the defenders. Thereupon the Arabs laid siege to the place, erecting platforms in some neighbouring trees, and for five days and five nights kept up a constant fire on those inside. Consul O'Neill met their attempts to fire into the fort by digging trenches and pits, and thus affording additional shelter to the whites and the 500 native men, women, and children inside the enclosure. Meantime Mr. Nicoll had been sent north to procure the assistance of the natives further north, and in five days returned with 5,000. The Arabs heard of the great numbers coming, and withdrew, and our friends withdrew from a place the sanitary condition of which had now become intolerable. Through the good providence of God all the Europeans of the party have escaped without a wound, and only two natives have been wounded." The letter proceeds to state that the Consuls proposed to attack the Arabs, and if possible by native help clear the end of the Stevenson road of their presence. Dr. Laws says that this Arab attack, or rather attack of Swahili custom, slave drivers, and their subordinates, is no mere isolated spurt but is part of a concerted scheme for re-establishing the slave trade to more than its previous vigour. The slave trade and this alone is the main-spring of the whole.

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Toros, caballos de carrera, de trote liviano y pesado—Carneros y ovejas Rambouillet, Lincoln, etc., etc.

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Envías en remate y particularmente: Siempre hay en los establos Zorilleros de cualquier raza, carneros, ovejas, etc., etc.

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

Por los mismos

EN SU CASA

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Potrillo de Carrera "Philanderer"

Por el famoso "See Saw" y un mudo "Philmore" por "Macaroni." Nacido en 1885. Stud Lord Rosslyn. Nunca ha corrido.

Yegua Tordilla
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Yegua Oscura
5 años, "Black Bess," 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

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

7m19-23

E. Z. y Ca.

J. M.

JAIME MAESO

NOTABLE Y SIN EJEMPLO

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DE

15 PRECIOSOS SOLARES

TERCER REMATE

POR CUENTA Y ORDEN

DEL

Banco Constructor

ORIENTAL

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Calles hermosas de 20 varas, empedradas.

Unicos terrenos que faltan por edificar.

Solares de todas áreas, al alcance del pobre y 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 sacrificios a cualquier precio.

HAY DOS LINDAS ESQUINAS

Arenal Grande y Hocquard

Nadie se incomode en 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

Procederá a vender, con derecho de elegir el solar que se quiera.

Máxima mas detalles.

J. M.

7m 23-25

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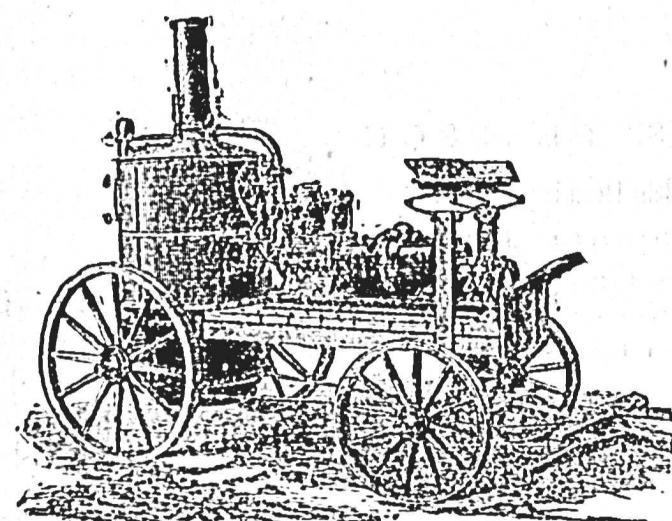
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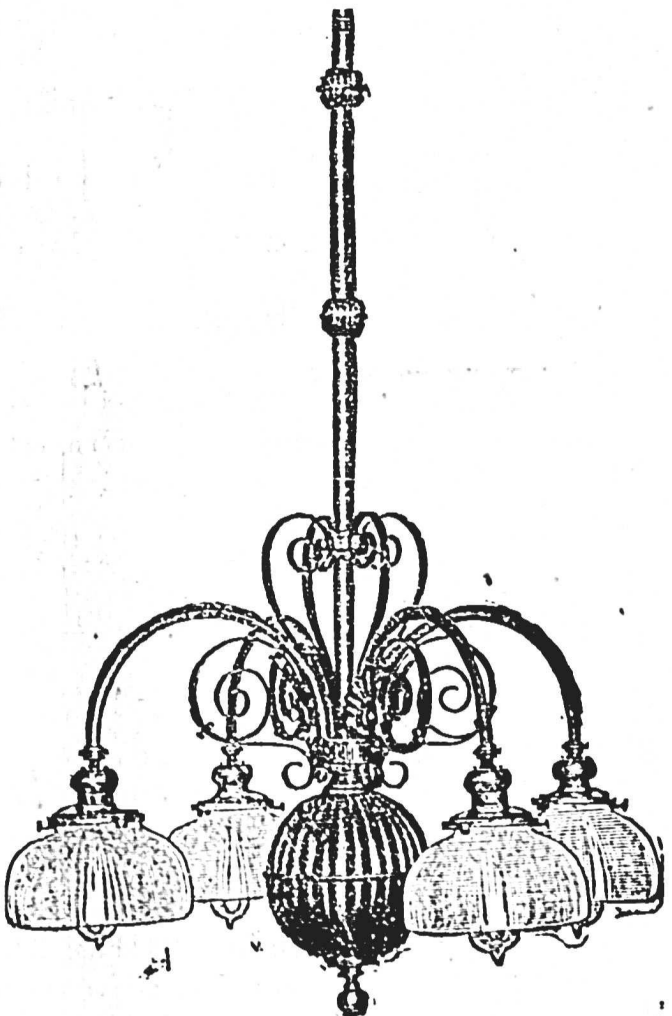
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