

# The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. I.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 17.



## 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 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 . . . . .	\$120,000.00
Superior Government . . . . .	900,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section . . . . .	6,957,811.21
" Mortgage . . . . .	1,000,000.00
Plant and Material for Emission . . . . .	44,335.00
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt . . . . .	11,000,000.00
Negotiation of Cédulas . . . . .	135,000.00
City Mortgages . . . . .	600,000.00
Rural . . . . .	100,000.00
Branches—Emission . . . . .	702,000.00
Various debtors . . . . .	2,415,436.79
Cash in hand . . . . .	2,408,074.00
	\$30,885,000.00

#### PASSIVE

Capital . . . . .	\$120,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium . . . . .	117,711.32
" in account current . . . . .	2,137,228.00
Emission (including branches) . . . . .	4,508,875.00
Savings Bank . . . . .	10,414.00
Judicial deposits . . . . .	90,412.04
Montepío . . . . .	4,750.40
Cédulas emitted, Series A . . . . .	755,500.00
Spanish Legation . . . . .	20,072.00
Credits for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt . . . . .	8,203,735.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages . . . . .	1,112,430.14
" Rural . . . . .	223,000.00
Reserve Fund . . . . .	43,002.18
Melo Branch . . . . .	85,000.40
Salto . . . . .	153,531.18
Paysandú . . . . .	84,007.20
Mercedes . . . . .	102,000.00
Colonia . . . . .	102,000.00
Durazno . . . . .	102,000.00
First Dividend, Coupons due . . . . .	212,484.00
Various Creditors . . . . .	877,423.00
	\$30,885,000.00

Montevideo, 24th February 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

F. C. Tappen.

Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

E. Rous.

Managing Director.

## English Bank of the River Plate.

### DIRECTORS:

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

### Established in:

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

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

### Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.  
5 " " at ten days' notice.  
6 " " 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,

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.

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

AND OF  
AFRICA  
AUSTRALIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE  
PORTUGAL  
SWITZERLAND  
UNITED STATES  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
R. A. Thurnburn  
MANAGER

## 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 Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
HAMBURG . . . . . Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.  
AMSTERDAM . . . . . La Banque d'Anvers.  
GÉNOVA . . . . . Los señores Grandi Brown y Ca.  
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA . . . . . Varios correspondientes.  
NUEVA-YORK . . . . .  
PUERTO RICO . . . . .  
LISBOA . . . . .  
PARA . . . . .  
PENAMBUCO . . . . .  
BAHIA . . . . .  
RIO JANEIRO . . . . .  
SANTOS . . . . .  
SÃO PAULO . . . . .  
RIO GRANDE . . . . .  
PELOTA . . . . .  
PORTO-ALEGRE . . . . .  
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL . . . . . Varios correspondientes.  
BUENOS AIRES . . . . . Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York. Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas. Recibe dinero en cualquier moneda en depósito a plazo fijo y a retiro con 30 días previo 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.

4mlsp

## 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 "Northern Citadel" (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.

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 26

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Lower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS	
	Per month.
Uruguay Republic . . . . .	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage) . . . . .	2.50 m.l.
European etc. do. . . . .	2.00 gold
Do. do. do. annum . . . . .	20.00 gold
Single copy . . . . .	0.05 do.
Back number . . . . .	0.10 do.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

#### GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$1.00 gold  
Three line advertisements such as "Wanted" "To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . . . 0.20 do.  
Across—Single column per centimeter, per publication . . . . . 0.10 do.  
Deaths, 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

11a 30 SAN MARTIN 54 11a

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 E. 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 25, 1888

### EXPRESSIONS

—The Nation had the other day a leader defending the bull-ring as an historical institution, and a necessity in the way of amusement to the Oriental people. The *Italia* attacked the article in the *Nacion*, the *Palabra* then comments on the *Italia*'s article to the discomfort of the *Nacion*, which paper retaliates by calling on the *Palabra* to prove that it ever said a word in favour of any such demoralising institution.

—The Express flatters itself with having had something to do with bringing about this revision of feeling and will never abandon its guns until the country is purged from such bloody spectacles.

—No steamer again yesterday. It is really time that some remedy should be found for such continual defiance of public convenience. We suggest that both the Argentine and Uruguayan governments should guarantee, say 500 on the capital to any company who runs a daily mail each way between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, in opposition to the Platense monopoly. Such a step would soon bring the management of that Company to its senses, and plenty of fine steamers would be put on the route.

—The Chamber of Deputies has thrown out Santos' petition to be allowed to return.

—Deputy Bauza's defence of Santos has proved that he is consistent, and not like many who fawned on him in power, and sling filth now they feel pretty sure he will not regain his prestige and power.

—The fate of Dr. Ramirez's bill for the degradation of Santos is doubtful. If that is passed, Santos will at once sink into insignificance. But he could still tell tales which might upset the digestion of some of our aristocracy.

—We print to-day a summary of the proposed New American Tariff. The *London Daily News* says as follows:—

"There is strong reason to believe that the bill will pass the Lower House substantially in its present form. The Democratic majority is practically united in its support. What action the Senate will take is uncertain. The popular sentiment in favour of tariff reduction is growing constantly in all parts of the country, and there is no longer any doubt that a large majority of people support the President in the position taken in his Message."

—This means practically the introduction of Free Trade into N. America.

—With England and the United States upholding Free Trade, the other great commercial nations will soon have to follow, and in course of time even the South American republics will be obliged to join this march of civilization.

—With the introduction of Free Trade, or at all events of a more modest tariff, the inordinately high prices that reign in the Oriental and Argentine republics would be lowered to reasonable figures; there would be no necessity for Government protection and miscellaneous monopolies, and the manufacturers of both countries would advance with gigantic strides.

—We were glad to see that our amusing friend Don Quijote Oriental was not absent from the editorial table yesterday.

—Demócrito.—Sr. Sojo—has made his mark as a caricaturist, and rarely fails to give a pungent cartoon.

—To prosecute a satirical paper or a caricaturist, as it was rumoured was to have been done in the case of *Don Quijote* and Sr. Sojo, would be to retrograde from the nineteenth century to the fourteenth.

—The R.M.S. "Tauran" arrived at Flores Island on Friday afternoon, but up to yesterday evening there was no sign of the delivery of her mails. Good for business, that, Our Post-Office is progressing—if we only knew it.

—Without wishing to give offence we must state that the exhibition of a lot of half drunk Jack tars galloping through the city in all directions is not very creditable either to the navy to which they belong, or to the city authorities. If sailors must try to out-rival Astley let them go out side the city to do it, and only put their own necks in peril.

—It would be better if the *severos* (night police) would clean their *machetes* (cutlasses) elsewhere than on the jackets of the American and British sailors. It would also be a good thing if the latter were supplied with a little less pocket money, and also, more severely punished (if they are punished at all) for behaving more like wild beasts than human beings. Jack ashore is pardonable for many offences, but he should be taught that the inhabitants of this country are also civilized people.

—In addition to a summary of the proposed New North-American Tariff, we publish to-day a report of the 28th Annual Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, in both of which business men will find much to interest them.

—Owing to press of foreign news, having received London dates to the 2nd March, we are obliged to hold over a quantity of editorial matter.

## LATEST FOREIGN

### NEWS

PER S.S. GALILEO.

London, March 2.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Stanley of Preston moved the second reading of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill. Some discussion, in which Lord Bramwell, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Granville joined, arose on an amendment moved by the Earl of Jersey, declaring that no general measure dealing with railway traffic can be considered satisfactory which does not prohibit preferential rates in favour of foreign imports. This amendment was ultimately rejected, and the second reading agreed to. A motion was also agreed to for returns relating to artisans and labourers' dwellings.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere moved, in Committee of Supply, to reduce the vote for special missions abroad by £2700, the cost of Mr. Chamberlain's special mission to Washington. Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, took part in the debate which ensued, the amendment being ultimately negatived by a majority of 240. Other votes having been disposed of, the House resumed. Sir C. Russell then moved his resolution for an inquiry into the conditions under which open air meetings may be held in the metropolis. Debate, chiefly with reference to the meetings in Trafalgar-square, was carried on by the Home Secretary, who announced that the Government would regard the motion as a vote of want of confidence. Mr. Reid, Mr. C. Hall, Mr. George Howell, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, and Mr. Bradlaugh, who was speaking at a quarter to twelve when the debate stood adjourned.

The Duke of Westminster presided at the annual meeting in connection with the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Norwood, held yesterday at Grosvenor House, and commended the methods of instruction pursued at the college.

In celebration of St. David's Day there was a festival at Chester yesterday after the manner of an Eisteddfod. The practice of preaching a special sermon on this day was revived in London, the service taking place at St. Benet's, Queen Victoria Street.

The remains of the late Mr. John Clayton were interred at Brompton Cemetery yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large and representative gathering of actors and actresses.

No decided change in temperature took place in England or the neighbouring countries yesterday, and there were no indications of an immediate return to milder weather. A large number of people insisted upon going upon the ice at the Long Water in Hyde Park, and there were several serious accidents, some of the persons who were immersed being rescued with difficulty.

Our New York Correspondent telegraphs a list of the reductions in the Tariff Bill proposed by the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee. There is strong reason to believe, he says, that the bill will pass the Lower House substantially in its present form. The action of the Senate is uncertain.

Mr. Wilson was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with deprivation of civil rights for five years, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. Ribaudau, his former secretary, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Madame Batzari was acquitted. In the judgment Mr. Wilson is declared to have committed an offence against public morality. A telegram from our Correspondent in

Rome states that several of the more important contractors have been compelled to suspend their works. Many men are therefore out of employ. Owing to their attitude yesterday the troops were called out, and some arrests were made. The Press urges the Government to find occupation for the unemployed by beginning several public works.

An inquest was held at Romford-road Forest-gate, yesterday, on the body of Mr. A. S. B. Edwards, a solicitor, who died early on Tuesday morning under somewhat mysterious circumstances. An adjournment was granted in order that a post-mortem examination might be made.

Judgment was given in the Chancery Division yesterday in the case relating to the trusts of a deed executed by Emma Miles in 1760, where by certain property at Tooting Graveney, Surrey, was settled to be used as a meeting house for Protestants Dissenters of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination to worship in. The place had been used as an Independent chapel for about a hundred years but in 1881 a majority of the congregation—at the instance of the minister, Dr. Anderson—resolved to apply for admission to the Presbyterian Church of England. They were accepted. Mr. Justice Kekewich, however, now ruled that Dr. Anderson was wrong in law, and that the property ought to be enjoyed by Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination worshipping therein as if the resolution had not been passed.

In the Divorce Division yesterday Captain F. W. Hoteler, of the Royal Artillery, petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage, on the ground of his wife's misconduct with another officer. A decree nisi was granted. The petition of Lieut. Welfare, quartermaster of the East Surrey Regiment, who had been promoted to a commission, was also heard; but Mr. Justice Butt said that before granting a decree nisi he must have proof of the marriage in India.

At Southwark yesterday five men were committed for trial on the charge, of being concerned in breaking into the warehouse of Mr. John Spencer, bag manufacturer, of Bermondsey, and stealing property valued at £200.

Samuel Newson, a young man of respectable appearance, was charged before the magistrate at Greenwich yesterday with personation at the Deptford election on the previous day. He was remanded on bail.

At yesterday's meeting of the School Board for London the Rev. J. R. Diggle, the chairman, resumed the debate on the Budget. He repudiated the allegations that the present Board were starving the schools, or that the 'stalling' was being carried on upon hant and fast rules. Ultimately the estimate was agreed to.

The annual meeting of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, was held at Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor-street yesterday, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster. The sum of £1,682, allotted to the college out of the National Fawcett Memorial Fund, had been doubled by an appeal to the public, and the whole amount devoted to enlarged playgrounds and means of physical exercise for the pupils.

A painful domestic tragedy is reported from Moston, near Manchester. It appears that a wheelwright, Albert Gell, had been lodging with a widow named Miller, and his conduct not being satisfactory he was requested to leave. Yesterday the widow's daughter, a young woman, came to the front door of the house and cried for help, and on a neighbour going in he found Gell with a hatchet in his hand, and Mrs. Miller, lying on the floor covered with wounds and dying. Gell escaped, but afterwards gave himself up to the police.

An avalanche which fell in the Valley of the Arco on Wednesday was attended by serious loss of life, 30 bodies having been recovered. The avalanche in Northern Spain now proves to have been more serious than first reported.

Mr. C. C. Lewis yesterday opened an inquest at the Princess Alice Tavern, Forest-gate, on the body of Albert Samuel Bailey Edwards, a solicitor, who died at his residence, The Firs, Upton-lane, on the morning of Tuesday last, under somewhat mysterious circumstances. After hearing medical and other evidence the inquiry was adjourned for a post-mortem examination to be made.

After a hearing extending over five days, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division, yesterday, in an action instituted by several members of an Independent chapel at Tooting to have the trusts and endowments administered in the manner originally specified, and to prevent the chapel being linked with the Presbyterian Church of England, into which body Dr. Anderson, the minister, had been admitted. His lordship decided that the endowments were intended for the Protestant Independent Dissenters, and ordered the appointment of new trustees as prayed for. He declined, however, to grant an injunction restraining Dr. Anderson from officiating, but refused that gentleman any costs.

A fire broke out shortly after eleven o'clock last night on premises occupied by a carpenter and builder named Reed, and situated at the bottom of the Adelphi-arches, between the Strand and the Thames-embankment. Some excitement was at one time caused by the threatening nature of the outbreak, which occasioned much damage in the building involved.



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## ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The 25th annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was opened on Tuesday at the Whitehall Hotel Rooms, Metropolitan, London. Sir Richard Samuelson, M.P., president, and amongst those present were Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., Sir Jacob Behrens, and a large number of delegates.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, in the course of his address congratulated them on the improvement in trade and manufactures, slowly progressive during the earlier part of the year 1887, but more marked in the last six months and in January of the present year. There could be no stronger evidence of this progress than the development both of our internal transport and our mercantile marine. The former was apparent in the increased receipts of our principal railways, amounting to more than £40,000,000 in the last six months of 1887, as compared with the corresponding months of 1886. The tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared from our ports with cargoes on voyages during 1887, was a little more than 24,000,000 tons, of which more than 12,000,000 were British vessels, giving an increase of 2,500,000 tons over 1886, of which increase only 1,000,000 tons consisted of foreign against 2,100,000 tons of British ships. As a result, the ships which had for some time been laid up in our ports found employment at increased rates, and in the latter months of the year shipowners were encouraged to place contracts for new vessels so numerous that most of the shipbuilding yards in the northeast of England, and he believed, almost all of those on the Clyde were now fully engaged for some time to come. There were few branches of commerce which had not shared more or less in the general increase in trade. To mention one, he might say that of the increase of 7,000 tons in the shipment of iron and steel in 1887 compared with 1886, about 3,000 tons were due to increased demands from the United States, and the balance of 4,000 tons to those of other countries. The enormous increase in the production of iron and steel in the United States did not affect our trade in neutral markets. Still it was worth while to mention that whereas in 1881 the production of pig iron in the States was only one-third that of the United Kingdom, it had been increased from year to year, till last year it amounted to more than seven-eighths of our own consumption. It was more important to notice that the weekly consumption of cotton of our European customers and competitors in 1887 was still 2,000 bales per week behind that of the United Kingdom, but in 1887 it was equal to ours in amount, a fact which might make us pause before we yielded to those in Lancashire who would throw impediments in the way of starting joint-stock weaving and spinning mills by our workpeople and others in Oldham and elsewhere, and any restrictions of this kind would also increase our difficulties in competing in the markets of the far east with the mills and looms of Bombay, which not only supplied an increased proportion of the home demand of India, but had also increased their exports of yarn and piece goods in value from less than £1,000,000, to more than £1,000,000 sterling in the last ten years. In this returning prosperity he regretted he was compelled to except the greatest of our national industries—that of agriculture. There seemed, however, to be no reason why, after a due adjustment of rents and other charges incidental to cultivation, our farmers should not, in fairly good seasons, enjoy their due share of the country's prosperity. (Applause.) It was impossible to say what length of time would elapse before America adopted a more liberal policy, but whenever it came, no doubt the advantage to them and to us would be very great. As to the sugar bounties, Sir Richard hoped the efforts of Baron de Worms abroad would conduce to a satisfactory conclusion of the question. Speaking upon the bills of the last session, the President said that an important act was the Merchandise Marks Act, to which he was glad to hear every attention was being paid by our representatives abroad and our Colonial Secretary. They were assured by the committee of customs that certain errors of interpretation would not be repeated, and there was no danger to our transit trade. Speaking of the forthcoming Railway Rates Bill, the President said he believed the public on one side and the railway companies on the other were anxious for a compromise. He expressed his pleasure that the Government were about to take up the question of limited liability, which was so voluminous for a private member to deal with. Another of the proposed bills related to limited education, and upon this matter he should like to say that to his mind a good modern secondary school was the true commercial school for boys. Before concluding, the President directed attention to the approaching international exhibition in Paris, and advocated adequate representation of our interests on so important an occasion.

## SHIPPING REGULATION.

On the motion of the Cardiff Chamber, a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was expedient in the interests of commerce, of shippers, and of British trade generally to institute by legislation between shipowners and underwriters of either ship or cargo, and that it was manifestly unjust that the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, should be made to apply to seamen when at sea or in foreign ports, seeing that they were away from the direct control of the shipowners.

## LIGHT LIVES ON SHIPPING.

Mr. Pittman (Newcastle) moved "That memorials be presented by deputation or otherwise from the association to the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer praying that the light dues on shipping be abolished." He said that Germany as well as Portugal had succeeded in obtaining exemption from light dues on shipping of coast, from the United States, on account of the danger to the coasting trade from the most pressing national treatment; but that Britain as she levied light dues, was unable to obtain this treatment. Mr. Atkinson, M.P. (Hull), seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

## NATIONAL HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Sir Henry Vivian, M.P. (Cardiff), moved to read the resolution adopted at the last meeting, calling attention to the pressing need for national harbours of refuge on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and expressing deep regret that the labours of one royal commissioner and two select committees should be allowed to remain fruitless by successive Governments. Mr. Vivian said the question affected not only the coastward, but every commercial centre throughout the United Kingdom. There was great hesitation on the part of the Government to expend imperial funds for the construction of harbours of refuge, but there was no hesitation to tax the community for the support of widows and orphans who were largely created by the want of harbours of refuge. Colonel Hill, M.P., seconded the motion, and said that

it was from fear of the taxpayer that harbours of refuge had not been constructed, and that if they passed an unanimous resolution it might tend to alleviate the fears of all Governments and induce them to expend the necessary money. Mr. Plummer (Newcastle) thought that different localities should construct their own harbours of refuge, as Newcastle had done. The motion was carried.

## RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. Ramsley proposed that her Majesty's Government be urged to bring in again, in the present session, a bill dealing with railway rates, and that such bill shall prohibit railway companies from charging preferential rates for foreign manufactured goods or produce of any description, as the present system of allowing foreigners preferential rates has a serious effect upon home trade on home produce in this country. He said if the resolution were passed it would assist to remove the depression not only in the manufacturing but also agricultural interests. Mr. Yates (Leeds) seconded. Mr. Richardson (Stockton) thought no general prosperity could come to this country until matters in regard to railway rates were placed in a different position. Mr. Bricken (Sunderland) moved an amendment to the effect that separate rate books should be kept by the companies showing terminal and through charges. Mr. Leicester (North Staffordshire) supported the Sunderland amendment. Mr. Plummer (Newcastle) moved as an amendment that the whole matter should be left in the hands of the Executive Council to watch any bills which came before Parliament, and to take what action they considered necessary. Mr. Hickman (Wolverhampton) supported the original resolution, and also the addition suggested by Sunderland. Mr. Colborne (Newport) expressed a hope that care would be taken that in any fresh legislation the rights which they already possessed were not taken away. The Dublin delegate thought that the Executive Council should be strengthened on those points upon which the Chambers were in accord, and trusted that the reference to the council would not be made on the late terms proposed by Newcastle. Mr. Leveque (Southampton) suggested that the matter should be referred to the Executive Council and the committee which was appointed in 1885 and also in 1886. The original resolution and the Sunderland addition were carried, and Mr. Leveque's proposal was agreed to.

## IMPRESSIONS OF MONTEVIDEO.

After an interval of ten years the visitor to Montevideo finds it greatly changed, and apparently in a state of decaying respectability. It reminded me strongly of Cadix, Lisbon and Dublin, where the signs of decay are unmistakable, to all but the inhabitants. When I remember what Montevideo was twenty years ago I see a great falling-off. It is true that there are more tramways, but this is almost the only sign of improvement, besides the many fine buildings that meet you in every block.

The tramway service is much better than in Buenos Aires, the cars being small, intended mostly for 25 persons (instead of 50), and drawn by three horses. One is spared the terrible sights that are so common in Buenos Aires, which once seen can never fade from one's memory. The cars here run so frequently that they are seldom crowded, and persons are never allowed to hang on by the knickerbockers. One of the things which jar against your nerves in Montevideo is the inactivity of the shopkeepers. In a dozen shops I found it all the same. Perhaps the shopmen think it independence, but it is simply rudeness, on the other hand the hospitable spirit of the people, and the courtesy that you meet everywhere except in the shops show that the Orientals are really kind-hearted. The few people who offered opinions in my hearing on political matters said that Santos had been a national calamity, and that the present Government was getting on pretty well. Yet four persons were murdered last week in cold blood in the streets in broad daylight, and General Lagos was either unwelcome or unable to hang the assassin. A city in which any citizen is exposed to be murdered in this way, and the murderer merely arrested as if he had only broken a gas-lamp, is not in a fair way of progress. Judge Lynch must have a general jail-delivery before things are righted. I have seen murderers in the Cerro Prison who have killed ten or twelve persons each. I fully agree with the late Juan Carlos Gomez, that Montevideo would gain immensely by annexation to the Argentine Republic. But if not annexed, at least let all customs restrictions be abolished with regard to the Argentine Republic and vice versa. Many persons will regret, as I do, to learn that Mr. W. D. Evans is dangerously ill. He was the first man that I met on landing here from Europe, thirty years ago. His record shows many good acts. I remember one night in 1857 when 130 shipwrecked passengers, from a steamer lost in Magellan's Straits, arrived at the Hotel Oriental, hungry and half-naked, Mr. Evans gave each of them a suit of clothes. The Scotia arrived this morning, Monday, from the West Coast and landed several passengers at Flores Island. She had no sickness on board, and reports Choeza declining at Valparaiso. A person from that port assures me that the evil-smelling water which collects in the harbour is enough to cause such a plague as would leave South America destitute of population. It is quite as bad here in Montevideo. When will the people of these republics understand the value of sanitation? Capt. Kennedy has just come alongside the Scotia in his launch, to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Pakenham. He has told them that he stays at San Blas most of the pleasantest in his life. He mentions also that the Chubut colony is doing well, the railway being complete. The Scotia goes to Isla Grande, then to St. Vincent's and Bordeaux; one day's quarantine expected at Pauillac. She is a superb ship; state-rooms big enough for a tea-party. Capt. Brown is much liked. We have not many passengers, M. G. M. (In the B. A. Standard.)

## AUCTIONS.

## E. Z. y Ca.

Eduardo Zorrilla y Ca. Rematadores, comisionistas y consignatarios, compran y venden terrenos, ganados, etc., etc. Unica importadora de animales puros de Europa y Republica Argentina. Toros, caballos de carrera, de truco litano y jaco—Carros y ovejas flamboillet, Lincoln, etc., etc. Casas en Montevideo: calle del Sarandí números 158 y 172. Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Oñeña números 153 y 201. En ambas casas cuentan con espaldas y cómodas habitaciones. Venden en remate y particularmente. Siempre hay en sus caballerizas Zentales de caballos razas carnes, orioles, etc., etc. En su granero de truco por cuenta de los interesados, cualquier animal de Europa o de la Republica Argentina, cobrando la simple comision de venta y los gastos. Atienden pedidos verbales y por escrito. Responson de la procedencia y origen de los animales que venden.

## Por los mismos

## EN SU CASA

257-CALLE IBICUY-257

## DE

1 Potrillo sangre pura de Carrera

Importado de Inglaterra por el vapor "Arago" (Al llegar) y de 3 Yeguas de Salto, trole y silla, importadas tambien de Inglaterra por el vapor "Lena" por el Capitan Philip Tickney.

## AL MEJOR PRECIO

Potrillo de Carrera "Philanderer"

Por el famoso "Saw Saw" y mndre "Philgro" por "Muecarront." Nacido en 1885. Stud Lord Rosslyn. Nomen ha corrido.

## Yegua Tordilla

O años, "My Blossom," raza Hunter (Sullo) Inglesa

## Yegua Oscura

5 años, "Black Moss," de trole y silla Inglesa

## Yegua Zaina

O años, "My Queen," de trole 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.

## E. Z. y Ca.

## J. M. JAIME MAESO

NOTABLE Y SIN EJEMPLO

REMATE A LARGOS PLAZOS

DE

15 PRECIOSOS SOLARES

TERCER REMATE

POR CUENTA Y ORDEN

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 localid-

dad: al lado y rodeados

de trenvias: modernas

casas y valiosos edifi-

cios a sus costados; al

lado de la magnifica

quinta de Muñoz.

Calles hermosas de 20

varas, empedradas.

Unicos terrenos que

faltan por edificar.

Solares de todas áreas, al alcance del

poco a quien se dedica este protector

remate.

Garanto de que allí no hay vendedores,

y los voy a regalar preciosos solares a

Vainte meses de plazo.

Esto no tiene ejemplo, fijarse, compradores, en esta nota—los sacrificare 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

Trennas y carruajes para todos.

El DOMINGO 27 del

corriente

A LAS DOS DE LA TARDE

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

Mañana mas detalles.

J. M.

78 m 20-25

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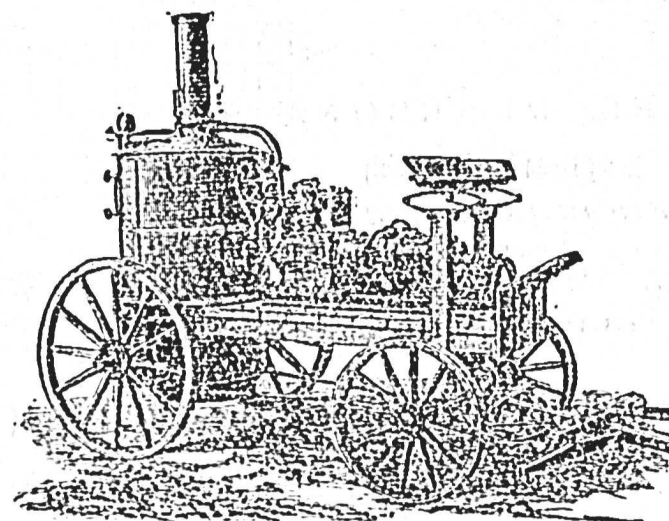
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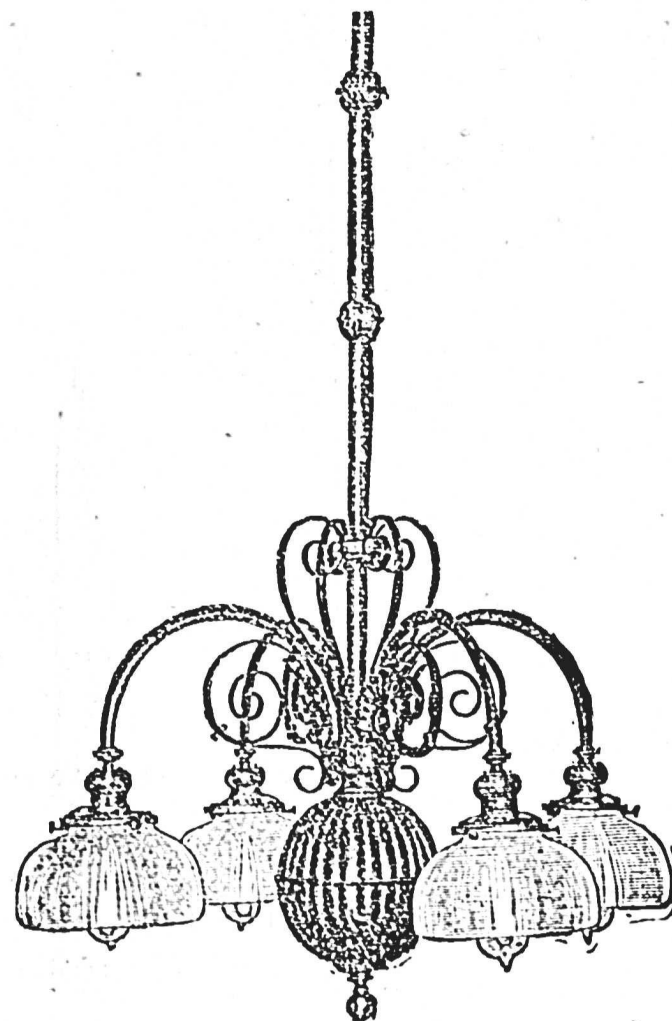
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ACTIVO MAS DE 80.000.000 PESOS ORO

Pagado a tenedores de Pólizas 90.000.000 pesos oro

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FREE FROM POISON

Way of using it

One part of extract is mixed with 150 or 200 parts of cold or hot water for Baths, and 150 parts to cure by hand.

The best anti-scab dip, the cheapest and the only one that up

In the present has given complete satisfaction. Adopted by all sheep farmers and breeders in the River Plate. Take notice and ask for our mark: "LA LLAVE"

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