

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. I.

[WELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 19.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

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

RATES OF INTEREST

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

SAVINGS BANK

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

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

5 per cent. per annum on the Balance. The depositor will be entitled to withdraw all or part at any time 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, 10 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	\$1,200,000.00
Superior Government	117,711.32
Securities: Commercial Section	2,127,224.00
" Mortgage	4,258,565.50
Plant and Material for Emission	10,411.91
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	91,512.61
Negotiation of Cedulas	11,239,601.67
City Mortgages	135,520.00
Rural	65,050.00
Branches—Emission	106,410.00
Various debtors	302,000.00
Cash in hand	2,415,470.79
	2,408,071.49
	\$30,882,300.84

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	117,711.32
" in account current	2,127,224.00
Emission (including branches)	4,258,565.50
Savings Bank	10,411.91
Montepio	91,512.61
Cedulas emission Series A	11,239,601.67
Spanish Legation	135,520.00
Credits for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	65,050.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	106,410.00
" Rural	302,000.00
Reserve Fund	2,415,470.79
Melo Branch	2,408,071.49
Salto	10,411.91
Paysandú	91,512.61
Mercedes	11,239,601.67
Colonia	135,520.00
Durazno	65,050.00
Fin. & Dividend, Coupons due	106,410.00
Various Creditors	302,000.00
	\$30,882,300.84

Montevideo, 20th February 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

F. C. Tappan.
Accountant-General.

B. Rous.
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.
Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Carter, of the firm J. W. Carter, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Missions 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 CRINDLE,
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

PORTUGAL

SWITZERLAND

UNITED STATES

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

MEXICO

R. A. Thurburn

London & Brazilian Bank Limited

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservado . . . 925,000
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, los señores Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS	Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.
HAMBURG	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
AMSTERDAM	La Banque d'Amsterdam.
GENOVA	Los señores Grandi Brown y Ca.
BRUXELLES	Varios correspondientes.
LIÉGE	
BRUSSELS	
ANTWERP	
ROTTERDAM	
AMSTERDAM	
BRUXELLES	
LIÉGE	
BRUSSELS	
ANTWERP	
ROTTERDAM	

London and Brazilian Bank Limited.

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 "Nueva Ciudad" (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 50
MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:
"EXPRESS,"
Montevideo

Power-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS	Per month.
Uruguay Republic	\$120 gold
Argentine do. (including postage)	250 gold
European do.	200 gold
Do. do.	200 gold
Single copy	100 do.
Back number	100 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$100 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted,"
"To Let," etc. per 3 publications . . . 250 do.
Auctions—Single column per centimeter, per publication . . . 250 do.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication . . . 100 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 STEAKS

11/11 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

TRIBEUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. F. SECCO.

221-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 28, 1888

EXPRESSIONS

—Real Admiral Baine, commanding the South-Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy, has issued a circular order prohibiting the seamen of the U.S.S. Trenton from being allowed on shore on liberty, during the remainder of that vessel's stay here.

Whilst regretting the misbehaviour that justly required the Admiral's interference, still we must say that the men who land here, strange to the country, literally fall amongst thieves, in the shape of the beach-combers with which this port swarms.

The police are not altogether faultless either, as a great deal of trouble might be avoided by the prompt arrest of seamen before they become so drunk as to be furious.

Then again the authorities should punish those arrested by putting them on hard labour and short diet for a reasonable time. If this was done Jacky would soon get tired of his attempt to paint the town red, especially if the fact of misbehaviour on shore, was adequately punished on board.

—Mme. Patti-Nicolini receives for her 40 performances in the River Plate, the sum of \$1000 each night she sings and 40 per cent of the house if the proceeds exceed \$50,000.

—Owing to the 2nd of April being a bank holiday in England, the Uruguay loan will not be launched until Tuesday the 3rd. We hear that the loan will be launched at 83.

—The Herald is rather unjust to the Uruguay Republic. Look in your own glass, colleague, before passing remarks on other people. This country has already a long account against the Buenos Aires press for misrepresentation.

—The telegraph with its usual curtness announces the total destruction by fire of the splendid Central Theatre of Philadelphia. Some-day it will have the duty of reporting a holocaust in the River Plate from the same cause.

—Police reform demands the merging of the "Cuorpo de Vigilantes" and the "Cuorpo de Serenos" into each other, and from the mixture the formation of a proper and efficient police corps, on the model of those of London, Paris or New York.

—The proper place for a policeman when on duty is the middle of the roadway at the intersection of cross streets, and not in the corner almshouse, or comfortably seated on an empty case, making and sucking mate.

—The 28th—the outside date allotted for the arrival of the prophesied cyclone, has come, but not the cyclone. So much the better. The latter such a visitor is in keeping an engagement the more will we be pleased, and we would be best pleased if it did not keep it at all.

—The discussion in the Senate of the billing question is not over yet, and the papers are still full of the subject. It is now rumoured that a further term of two years will be allowed to this institution. Far better make a clean sweep and abolish it at once.

—The maintenance of such an institution is anything but a credit to the country and in no way calculated to elevate it in the eyes of civilized Europe.

BUENOS AIRES

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 28.

The all-absorbing topic of the past week has been the revolution in Córdoba—a tea-pot revolution, affecting only the family circle. It was only two years ago that Sr. Olmos, an honourable and wealthy estanciaero, was induced to abandon the care of his sheep in order to become the ruler of his native province. He was a man without ambition, who did not aspire to that giddy height of power, but having attained it he took things literally and fancied that he had a right to do as he pleased, just as his fellow-governors seem to do. Herein he made a fatal error, for he had no party at his back; he had been chosen by the "situationists" on account of his insignificance and because each of the leaders had his candidate and neither of them was strong enough to overcome the opposition of the others.

Having been elected, Governor Olmos was landed to the skies by the official newspapers in Córdoba and Buenos Aires as being everything that was good and great, but, after a time, the king-makers were disgusted to find that their puppet pretended to have a will of his own; this was not to be endured, and, sinking all minor differences, they proceeded to lay traps for the Governor in the hope of being able to expose him to the public as a violator of the sacred Constitution which these said king-makers have sworn to maintain—so long as it answers their purpose.

The honest and well-meaning Governor was soon caught in *flagrante delicto*. The elections being about to take place, it was all-important to the king-makers to have good men and true, of the right colour, appointed as Justices of the peace, so the Governor was persuaded to go to Buenos Aires to negotiate in person for the celebrated decree relating to the bank of Córdoba which will confer immortality of a kind—on the name of Dr. Pacheco.

The smoke of the engine which was taking the Governor to the Capital had scarcely disappeared, when the vice-governor issued decrees appointing the right men in the right places as J. P.'s and fixing the elections for March 25th. When the Governor returned and discovered the trick which had been played upon him, and which was intended to defeat his intention of allowing the people to exercise their right of suffrage without undue official influence or manipulation of the ballot-boxes, he revoked the vice-governor's decrees, appointed other Justices and postponed the elections for a fortnight. He might as well have signed a decree for his own "happy despatch."

The Chamber of Deputies met, although not in sessions, and actually passed a resolution for suspending the Governor and installing the vice-Governor in his place, without asking for the sanction of the Senate, and it was till the Governor pointed out the want of power of the Chamber to act alone, that this little oversight was corrected. Then the two Chambers met and passed similar resolutions and also ordered the Governor to appear before the Senate to answer a criminal accusation.

In the meantime, the Governor had tried to get rid of the arch-mischief-maker, Marcos Juárez, brother of the President of the Republic, who held the office of Sub-Intendant of Police, but he refused to retire, and the Governor's Ministers and the under-secretaries, the writing clerks and even the porters refused, one after the other, to obey the Governor's orders. He was left absolutely alone, and there was not a lawyer in Córdoba who dared venture to act as his advocate in defending him before the Senate.

As a last resource, he appealed to the National Government for intervention but this was refused, and rightly so, because none of the causes for intervention mentioned in the Constitution had arisen. The President of the Republic has, however, sent an eminent lawyer, Dr. Luis Varela, to act as a friendly mediator, and we shall probably see the result of his mission in the resignation of Governor Olmos, who is allowed the option of either getting out or being kicked out.

All this hubbub is regarded with indifference by the people of Córdoba, who believe that, whether Juárez, Brown or Robinson be Governor, party and private interests will be studied rather than those of the public, but the punishment inflicted on Sr. Olmos is an ominous sign of the times, and it is another proof of the truth of my assertion, in a previous letter, that the Argentine Republic is ruled autocratically from Buenos Aires. The provincial governors are the President's satraps and woe be to them if they venture to dispute his will! That this fact is recognized in Córdoba is proved by the thousands of telegrams said to have been sent to the President to congratulate him on the happy course of events in that province!

Let us turn to a more pleasing subject. Yesterday, was the opening of the racing season at the Palermo Hippodrome; the weather was delightful and there was a very fair attendance; notwithstanding that the Tigre Regatta had acted as a powerful counter-attraction, especially as regards the ladies, of whom few were to be seen.

The Committee has effected great improvements in the Hippodrome. The road from the station has been raised and levelled and trees are planted at each side, so that in time they will form a nice shady avenue. A convenient building has been erected where tickets can be taken, so that the former crush is avoided. A new Grand Stand has been erected, but apparently it is intended only for the members of the Jockey Club. The winning post is placed opposite this Stand, at about 250 metres from the centre of the old Stand, from which it will be impossible, in a close race, to see which horse has won. Yesterday the representatives of the Press were not admitted to the new Stand; in less democratic countries, the Press would have the best place.

The first race, 2000 metres, was won by Monsoon. The second horse, Medio Mundo, made a good struggle but the favourite Sultana was nowhere. The Sport gave 6.47. Time 2 m. 10 s.

The second race was won easily by Mr. Casal's Mazari; Queen May was a good second and the dark horse Amalia which had been freely backed was nowhere. The dividend was 3.45. Time 1 m. 45 s.

The third race 1000 metres, for fillies, was another victory for Mr. Casal, with Ethiopia, a beautiful animal. Highland Lassie took the second place at the finest, just beating Mr. Amare's Cherry, upon whom the knowing ones had pinned their faith. He was out of condition and will probably do better another time.

The Sport yielded \$1.31. Time 1 m. 55 s. The trotting match was an easy victory for Loney, who must now be regarded as the best trotter of the year. Figlar is fast but is apt to gallop. General Borelli's Cleopatra made a sad exhibition of herself.

The Sport gave \$3.91. Time—first round 3 m. 36 s; second round, 3 m. 45 s.

The fifth race, 1750 metres, was reduced to a race between Mr. Casal's splendid horse "El Pasha" and "Angelus," of the Luis Chico Stud. The latter had not a chance. The dividend was only \$2.17! Time, 1 m. 56 s.

"Pique," "Gazela" and "Parthenay" ran in the 6m. race, 2500 metres. "Pique" was the favourite, but "Gazela" won after a good race.

The Sport gave \$4.50. Time 2 m. 51 s.

THE RIVER GAMMA

The state of affairs on the River Gamma is at once discreditable and dangerous. The French have recently shown great activity in that region, and have hoisted their flag in more than one native territory. In this successfully asserting their authority they have driven large numbers of Mohammedan inhabitants into the neighbourhood of the British settlements; and a writer in a local paper even expresses the fear that Bathurst itself may be invaded by the banditti in question. Many peaceful towns and villages have been sacked for the sake of plunder, and large numbers of natives have been carried off into slavery. The traders do not know which places are French and which are English, and in the general confusion there is danger that British interests may be seriously jeopardised. We may add that the Customs returns at Bathurst show an enormous decline in the exports of groundnuts—the staple produce of the country and the markets for Manchester and Birmingham goods have also greatly suffered. Seeing that until lately the Gamma was a river in which British authority was paramount, it is manifest that its present condition calls for urgent attention on the part of the home Government. It is desirable that Sir Samuel Rowe's reports on the subject should be laid before Parliament.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER

Mr. Leonard Pope gives in an article in *Scientific Magazine* some striking particulars of the progress in America of the use of electricity as a motive power. One of the most successful examples is an electric street railway to be seen at Scranton, in Pennsylvania, which has been in daily operation for more than two years. It is described as four and a half miles in length, laid with steel rails, and having a passenger equipment of seven handsomely finished Pullman cars, each propelled by a fifteen horse-power electric motor, which stands upon the glass-enclosed front platform at a height of some two feet, and occupies a space of about eighteen inches square. The cars can be run at a speed of fifteen miles an hour if required, and in their regular work they ascend with ease gradients of nearly 350 feet in a mile. The machinery is nearly noiseless. Similar electric railways are in operation at Appleton in Wisconsin, and St. Catherine, Ontario, the electricity here being generated by water power at an almost nominal cost. Mr. Pope tells us that in many instances local power may be thus used with the utmost advantage, as it is not at all necessary that the power should be in the vicinity of the railway. It is believed that an early day will witness the successful introduction of electric power upon the elevated railways in New York, for which it is considered to be an even more account pecuniary well adapted. Mr. Pope declares, in conclusion, that the ultimate result is already distinctly foreshadowed, and that we may expect within a few years to be transported between New York and Boston in less than two hours, not by the enchanted carpet of the Arabian Nights, but by the potent agency of the modern electric motor.

FOREIGN NEWS

IRELAND.
It is stated that Alderman Hooper, M.P., will receive a cheque for £1250 from his constituents of South-east Cork and is fellow-citizen of Cork, by way of solatium for the two months imprisonment he has just undergone under the Crimes Act.

News reached Portland yesterday that whilst a man named Thompson was, with his affianced bride, going through the ceremony of marriage, in Knockmuckley Church, he was shot at by a man who is brother-in-law to Thompson's former wife, and whose name also is Thompson. The victim lies in a precarious condition, and his assailant has been arrested.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.
Winnipeg.
The Manitoba Provincial Parliament re-assembled yesterday but was adjourned for a fortnight in order to allow the Premier time to visit Ottawa, in response to an invitation to confer with the Federal Government on the railway situation. The principal bills included in the Legislative programme for the new session deal with railway power, redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of representation by population, and a broader franchise, amounting practically to manhood suffrage. All these measures are expected to pass.

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.
The engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad gave formal notice that they go out on strike at 4 a.m. on Monday, owing to the refusal of the company to concede their demand for a revision of the schedule of wages. It is declared that the company will make no effort to conciliate the strikers, as it expects that their place will be filled by men who were not again taken on by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway on the termination of the recent strike on that line. The company will call upon the authorities here for protection in case of any overt act on the strikers part, although the men assert that they have no intention of interfering with the business of the road, beyond quitting work. The company does not expect a general interruption of traffic, although cattle and grain trains arriving at Chicago will probably block the yards. Several engineers from Reading, all Knights of Labour, have arrived here and tendered their services in place of the strikers, which have been accepted. Should the strike long continue it is regarded as probable that, besides the 1400 men directly involved, the majority of the 11,000 employees of the company will be thrown out of work.

The strike of employees on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad has proved far more serious than was anticipated. The engine drivers and firemen have struck along the entire Quincy system, comprising 570 miles of railroad in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, both freight and passenger traffic being paralyzed. The men on strike have declared their intention of doing nothing to interfere with the despatch of the mails.

On the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy line only a few trains were running on Monday. Owing to the strike, 600 freight handlers are left without employment. Messrs. Cargill and Co. have ordered a general lock-out. Three Union men have been thrown out of work through the strike at Messrs. Edgar and Thompson's Steelworks at Pittsburg.

A Reuter's telegram of Wednesday's date, from Chicago, states that the management of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway announces that numerous applications for the posts vacated by the strikers have been received, but as a rigid examination has to be passed by the applicants, the hiring of new hands is slow. About 50 men have been duly selected, principally engine drivers and stokers from among the Philadelphia and Reading men on strike. Some passenger trains are moving, but no attempt is being made to carry on the freight traffic.

A NEW YORK THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

At one on Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the Union-square Theatre, where Messrs. Robson and Crane, the comedians, are playing, and in a very short space of time the building was a ruin. Fortunately the theatre was empty, but the fire spread to Morton House, which forms part of the same building, and the fifth floor of the hotel, which was directly over the stage of the Union Theatre, was destroyed. The guests at Morton House were much frightened, and something like panic occurred, but no one was hurt. A serious accident, occurred, however, while the fire brigade were essaying to master the flames in the theatre part of the building, the blazing roof suddenly falling with a terrific crash, and six firemen were struck and much injured. The Star Theatre, where Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry are performing, was in great danger at one time, but in the end was saved from injury. The loss to property is estimated at \$100,000.

WORK AND WAGES.
The Hife and Clackman colliers' lock-out has terminated, the pit being reopened next Monday. The men resume work at former wages.

A thousand employees of Messrs. Edgar and Thompson's steel works, at Pittsburg, have struck against a reduction of their wages.

It is officially notified at Chatham that no further discharges of workmen will for the present be made at the dockyard. On the contrary, a few extra hired workmen are to be entered as their services are required.

BLACKBURN IRONWORKERS.—A demand for an advance of 2s. per week has been made by the fitters and turners employed at Bunk Top Ironworks, Blackburn. Those employed at the Canal Foundry are at present on strike in consequence of the employers refusing to make such an advance.

At Portsmouth Dockyard, on Tuesday, 15) additional mechanics were entered in order that the authorities may be able to cope with the extra work that

has been thrown upon them in connection with the fitting out of the Evolutionary Squadron.

In consequence of depression, the Associated Masters of Dean Forest Coal Trade have advised their agents that the various qualities of coal, except small, will be reduced 6d. per ton from tomorrow. Notices have also been served on the colliers of 2 1/2 per cent. reduction in wages, to commence at once.

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 toda raza y sexo—Carneros y ovejas Rambouillet, Lincoln, etc., etc.

Casa en Montevideo: calle del Sarandí números 150 y 172.

Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Olazábal números 133 y 201.

En ambas casas cuentan con espléndidas y cómodas habitaciones. Ventas en reales y particularmente. Siempre hay en sus caballerizas Zentales de cualquier raza, carneros, ovejas, etc., etc. Encargarse de traer por cuenta de los interesados, cualquier animal de Europa o la Republica Argentina, cobrando la simple comision de venta y los gastos.

Atención pedida verbal y por escrito. Respuesta de la procedencia y origen de los animales que venden.

Por los mismos
EN NUESTRA CASA, BRICEY N.º 257

Importado de Inglaterra
1 POTRILLO

Zaino, sangre pura de carrera «Philander» por el famoso padrillo «Sax» y «Pillero» esta pura «Macaroni» criado por «Lord Rosslyn». Nacido en 1885, nunca ha corrido.

Importados de la Republica Argentina
1 POTRILLO COLORADO

Puro, sangre de carrera, nacido en 1880, hijo de «Hidalgo» y «Albano».

6 YEGUAS
3 de sangre de carrera con y sin color.

Vacunos importados de Inglaterra.
1 TORO
De la raza pura Durham

1 VACA
De la raza pura Durham

Vacunos importados de la Republica Argentina.
6 TOROS
De la raza pura Durham

4 VACAS
Y vacuillones de la raza pura Durham.

2 TOROS
Puros Holandeses

4 VACAS
Puras Holandesas

Carneros y ovejas importados de la Republica Argentina
Carneros puros Rambouillet de la Cabala «Plam».

14 de la raza «Rival».
14 de la raza «La Xoria».
14 de la raza «Santa Maria».
14 de la raza «Rival».
14 de la raza «Plover».
14 de la raza Lincoln.

Los pedigrees por los catálogos y carteles.

¡A todo precio!!
EL JUEVES 5 DE ABRIL a las 3 de la tarde daré un piquete de la venta, dentro de contado y al mejor precio.

E. Z. y Ca.
882-ma.

J. M.
JAIME MAESO

NOTABLE Y SIN EJEMPLO
REMATO 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 Pastor

Uruguay y Tala. 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 magnifica quinta de Muñoz.

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

Solares de todas áreas, al alcance del pulso a quien se dedica este protector remate.

Garanto de que allí no hay vendedores, y yo lo voy a regalar preciosos solares a

Viente meses de plazo.

Esto no tiene ejemplo y mucho menos tratándose de terrenos en el rincón de la Ciudad Nueva. Fijarse, compradores, en esta nota—los sacrificaré a cualquier precio.

HAY 4 LINDAS ESQUINAS
Radio se incommo en ir a pie, no obstante que solo distan diez y ocho cuadras de la Plaza Independencia, porque hay

Trenos y carruajes para todos.

los que saldrán de la calle 18 de Julio esquina Andes, a las 2 de la tarde.

El DOMINGO 1.º de Abril

A LAS DOS DE LA TARDE

Procederá a vender, con derecho de elegir la fraccion que se quiera los quince lindos solares, cuyas convenientes áreas se podrán ver en los planos que en forma especial se les repartirá en el acto del remate.

El mejor postor de cada lote consignará treinta pesos al aceptarse su oferta. Téngase presente que para la primera mensuralidad, el comprador, tomará posesion inmediata de su terreno.

Para planos y otros detalles al rematador, calle Uruguay 212.

J. M.
89, m28-Al.

La Compania Telegrafica
DEL

RIO DE LA PLATA
108-Calle Cerrito-108

Se reciben telegramas para cualquiera oficina telegrafica de la Republica Argentina, bajo la siguiente tarifa:

Diez palabras
sin contar la direccion

Ps. 0.40
Cada grupo o fraccion hasta cinco palabras

Ps. 0.10
subsiguientes:

Esta Oficina (Cerrito 108) está en comunicacion con todas las Empresas Telegraficas del Mundo.

JUAN OLMIAM.
Gerente.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No. 2, FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SEPTEMBER TERM 1888, No. 230.

IN EQUITY.

HARRIET K. MCCAY, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST S. KINGSTON MCCAY AND OTHER DEFENDANTS.

TO GEORGE BAILEY AND CARLOS H. BARTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above-named Harriet K. McCay has filed her Bill of Complaint setting forth in substance certain conveyances whereby she and the defendants, being children and grandchildren of Mary McCay, became entitled to certain undivided shares and interests in two certain tenements and lots of ground on the east side of Front Street, between Spruce and Pine Streets, containing in front 30 feet and in depth 19 feet; also another tenement and lot on the west side of Twelfth Street, 34 feet south on Montecrey Street, containing in front 17 feet and in depth 30 feet; which said premises are in the City and County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America. The purpose and object of said bill being a partition and division of said premises or a sale of the same and a division of the proceeds thereof.

And it having appeared in the Court that Robert, George, William and Carlos H. Barton, four of the Defendants, could not, upon diligent inquiry, be found so as to be personally served with process, the following order upon special motion was made:

And now, May 1st, 1888, it appearing that the said Robert, George, William and Carlos H. Barton, upon diligent inquiry cannot be found so as to be personally served with process, it is upon motion of E. C. Mitchell, Esq., attorney for Plaintiff, ordered and decreed that the said Robert, George, William and Carlos H. Barton be required to come an appearance to be entered for them in the said Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Philadelphia, County to said bill of complaint and to observe what the said Court shall direct, and upon failure to comply with this order by entering an appearance in the Prothonotary's office within four months that the said bill of complaint be taken pro confesso and a decree made against said Robert, George, William and Carlos H. Barton or any of them in their absence. And it is further ordered that a statement of the substance and object of said bill and a copy of this order be published once a week for six consecutive weeks in one paper of large circulation in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

And afterwards the said Robert and William Barton having caused an appearance of record to be entered for them, an amendment to said order was made as follows:

And now to wit December 21, 1887, it appearing to the Court that Robert Barton and William Barton, two of the defendants named in the above case have caused an appearance of record to be entered for them and that no advertisement has yet been made under the order of publication made May 1, 1888, it is ordered and decreed that said decree of May 1, 1888, be amended by striking out the names of said Robert and William Barton and by extending the time for said George Barton and Carlos H. Barton to cause an appearance to be entered for them until the expiration of four months from the date of this order. Publication to be made of this amendment in addition to that required by the decree of May 1st, 1888.

79 m 22-mj

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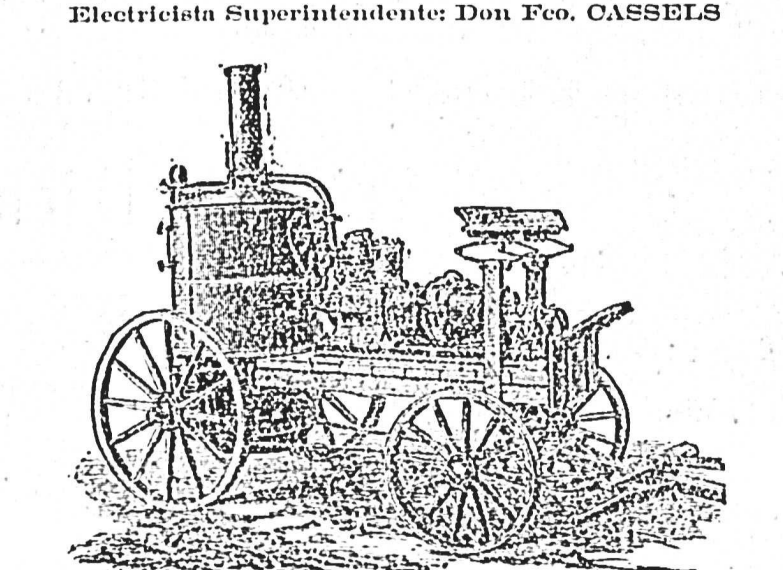
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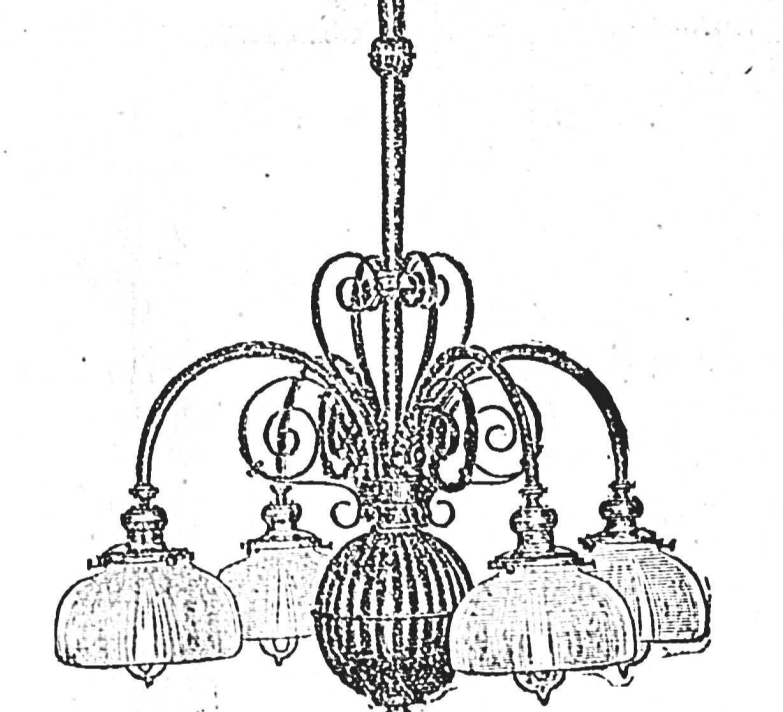
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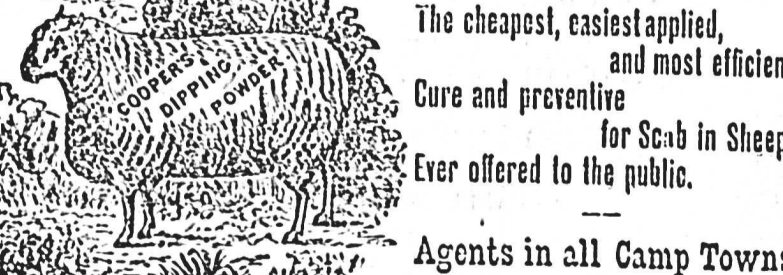
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