

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. I.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

No. 35.



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 90 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

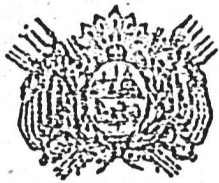
Rates of interest conventional according to the length of time, the depositor receiving a bill for the full amount of capital and interest.
On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

Daniel Muñoz,
Secretary.

Emilio Reus,
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR FEBRUARY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$4,200,000.00
Superior Government	99,833.07
Securities: Commercial Section	5,887,511.21
" Mortgage	1,294,108.94
Plant and Material for Emission.	41,255.00
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	11,331,631.07
Negotiation of Cédulas	135,202.00
City Mortgages	650,000.00
Rural	105,000.00
Bonds—Emission.	702,000.00
Various debtors	2,415,476.79
Cash in hand	2,408,071.10
	\$30,885,006.84

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	117,741.82
" in account current	2,127,228.01
Emission (including branches)	4,598,545.99
Savings Bank	10,111.91
Judicial deposits.	961,512.61
Montevideo	4,500.00
Cédulas emitted, Series A	755,900.00
Spanish Legation	23,672.20
Credits for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	8,233,735.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages.	1,112,400.11
" Rural	223,000.50
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Mele Branch	55,508.40
Salto	183,831.18
Paysandú	81,613.65
Mercedes	81,227.29
Colonia	102,500.00
Durazno	102,500.00
First Dividend, Coupons due	212,481.00
Various Creditors	877,423.00
	\$30,885,006.84

Montevideo, 29th February 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

F. C. Tappan,
Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones,
Chief of Emission.

E. Reus,
Managing Director.

79mlxp

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.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Managing Director.

Established in:

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

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
5 " " at ten days' notice.
5 " " for thirty days 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

AND OF
BELGIUM
ITALY

ALSO ON
PORTUGAL
SWITZERLAND
UNITED STATES
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn
MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservado . . . 125,000
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	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
GENOVA	La Banque d'Annvers.
DEMÁS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Los señores Grandet Brown y Ca.
NUOVA-YORK	Varios correspondientes.
PORTO	
LISBOA	
PARA	
PENAMBUCO	
BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALÉGORE	
DEMÁS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Varios correspondientes.
BUENOS AIRES	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas.

Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes.
en depósito a plazo fijo y a retiro
con 30 días de aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses a razón de 3 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.
Con 30 días de aviso a 3 % anual.

4mlxp

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 "Novedad Ciudad" (exclusive).

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.

5mlxp

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 30

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Cable-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$1.00 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted"
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications 0.50 do.
Across—Single column per centimeter, per publication 0.10 do.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication 1.00 do.
Special advertisements, conventional.
The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine Republic with 50 per cent added for difference in exchange.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARN

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 MESPRIE Y AMABLE

TRIBEUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEAGER,

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, APRIL 17, 1888

EXPRESSIONS

—Sunday was one of the most trying days we have for some time, and the short-lived storm in the evening came as a blessed relief to cool the oppressive atmosphere.

—On Sunday and yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting a number of Buenos Aires friends, who had come over here for the purpose of seeing the last of Mr. J. O. Hall, the well-known tea merchant, who leaves in the Britannia for a trip home.

—A Buenos Aires friend assures us that the accounts given in the papers of the abuses committed by the police are in no way exaggerated, and that the Police and Municipality combined are doing their best to make life in Buenos Aires not worth living.

—Before leaving Buenos Aires, Santos wrote the usual polite note of farewell to the President. Doubtless Buenos Aires and its President will be sorry to lose so distinguished a guest.

—If Santos should visit Austria during his European tour, the Emperor should make him a knight of the Golden Fleece. As a fencer Santos was a great success whilst in power in the Banda Oriental.

—Dr. Mc Glyn has written to the American press denying that he is a candidate for the Presidency. Like General Phil. Sheridan, and other great men he likes to keep abreast of the times.

—The wise business man does not hesitate to spend in advertising what a lawyer would charge for superintending his assignment.

—When the father of Josef Hofmann the infant musical prodigy found out that our genial friends Maurice Grau and Colonel Abbes were making a great deal more money than he—Hofmann père, out of the boy's performances, he discovered that Josef was dreadfully overworked and needed rest, and applied for a judicial injunction to that effect. A new and more favourable contract however rested the boy wonderfully and Hofmann père is ready at any moment to cuff the boy's ears for laziness.

—An American exchange has the following: "A street railway in the Argentine Republic runs sleeping cars over its route." The idea originated we believe in Philadelphia.

—Philosophers have noted that when a man makes up his mind that retrenchment is necessary in his household expenditure, he generally tries to begin with his wife's expenses.

—A New York telegram states that the Morocco question is one of long stand-

ing. Morocco is not calculated for long standing. Cow-hide or even calfskin would be better.

—That admirable institution, the English Literary Society of Buenos Aires, which has many members in this city, holds its Half-yearly General Meeting tomorrow, when it is proposed to get through the following programme:—Election of President, Vice, and seven Committee-men. Passing of a new entire set of rules. Passing of statutes to be submitted to the Procurador General for securing *personería jurídica* for the Society. Enough business there for three ordinary meetings—if fairly discussed.

—Talk of "the law's delays"!—It has just taken five years in Buenos Aires to pass sentence on the murderer of Mr. Cyril Woodgate—and then the murderer only gets ten years imprisonment.

—These continual inadequate sentences on murderers and crimes of violence do not add to the respect in which the River Plate is held in Europe, nor increase its attractiveness as a field for emigration from civilized countries.

—The Maritime Prefect of B. Aires has written to the Minister of the Interior calling attention to the abuses committed by "La Platenso" line of river steamers. It is considered probable that Congress will be asked to legislate on the subject and to interfere for the protection of travellers.

—As this is an affair that concerns the one shore exactly as much as the other, some arrangement should be come to between the authorities in the two Republics to make matters mutually comfortable.

—A little healthy competition will have a wonderful effect in clearing away the many abuses now complained of.

—Competition has, in the history of recent civilization, been found a far more potent agent in the remedying of abuses and the protection of the public than all the Governments, Parliaments or Congresses.

—The banquet mania on both sides of the River Plate is assuming alarming proportions. Nothing can be done now, nor can anybody move, without a banquet.

—Englishmen used to be credited with an exaggerated fondness for dining in public with or without the slightest excuse, but our River Plate friends surpass them now.

—The reporter of *La Tribuna Nacional* who accompanied Santos in the "Matteo Bruzzo" as far as this city, appears to have had a lively time of it, as he was taken for a spy of President Tajes, and was not treated particularly well by the many friends of Santos.

THE SILVER WEDDING

The whole country congratulates the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their Silver-Wedding-day. Though this is the second event of the kind that has occurred in the family of the Queen, it has no exact precedent in our history, for no Prince of Wales has passed, as Prince of Wales, through twenty-five years of married life. The occasion is thus of rare interest, though it is sadly clouded by the double calamity which is afflicting the German kinsfolk of the Prince. The festivity in which all would like to indulge is marred. We cannot rejoice unreservedly while the German people is stricken, while the heroic old Emperor is lying dead, and while his son and successor is struggling in the grasp of serious disease. These terrible facts form the grim background of the picture; but though they cannot be forgotten, they ought not to prevent us from fixing our attention, for the moment at least, upon the brighter aspects of it. The country has before it the spectacle of a happy family life, continued, by the gracious favour of Providence, for twenty-five years. The greater ills which threaten humanity have been dealt out sparingly to the Prince and Princess. They have lost one child, a few hours after its birth; but their five remaining children have lived and thrived and have been a source of happiness to them. A sister and a brother have passed away, and have been deeply mourned. The Prince himself has once been desperately ill. The Princess has had a period of bad health. These are to be set on one side of the account—on that side of the account with which our poor humanity has always to reckon. They are far outweighed, however, by the joys, the pleasures, the elements of happiness on the other side. We need not enter upon a new discussion of that stock thesis, whether the joys or the sorrows of the great are in general predominant; whether the steps of the throne are on the whole an enviable position; whether the *apogee* of a princely life are enough to counteract its wear and tear. That is not the question here. The question is whether the twenty-five years of the joint life of the Prince and Princess of Wales are such as they and the country can look back upon with satisfaction; and it is a question to which the answer cannot be doubtful. A life of hard and useful work, such as that of the Prince, brings its own rewards with it. In his case, too, it has been warmed by family affection, and supported by the genuine sympathy, the responsive interest, the loyal devotion of the people of this great Empire.

A rapid survey of the principal events in the life of the Prince of Wales tells a familiar story, for every one has followed his movements with attention and, as it were, from close by. The striking feature of the life is its record of unbounded energy. Fortunately, the Prince of Wales has not been called on to follow the example of his illustrious relative, the now Emperor of Germany, and to lead his troops to battle for the supreme interests of the Fatherland. *Alas! when?* We trust that the time may be far distant when it will be necessary for a Prince of Wales to do this. But, if the lines of his life have lain in other directions, his energies have been just as great. The list of his journeys is long. He has visited—not counting the various districts of the United Kingdom and almost every part of the Continent of Europe—he has visited Canada and the United States, Syria and Palestine, Constantinople and Egypt, and, above all, India. All these were eventful journeys. The first did great service in re-awakening America's interest in us and our country; and though misunderstandings, arose soon after through the English attitude with regard to the Civil War, the impression of the Prince's visit remained fresh and clear. The second distant tour, the tour in the East, was invested with special interest from the fact that it was Arthur Stanley, the most picturesque of historians, the most poetical of geographers, who acted as the Prince's mentor and guide. To travel in the Holy Land is always a profoundly interesting experience; but to travel with such facilities as a Sultan is certain to give to a Prince of Wales, and with such a cicerone as the author of "Sinai and Palestine", is a piece of good fortune that deserves to be called, unique. The Prince's second journey to the East was less adventurous; it was taken in the Prince's company, after her trying illness in 1877, and had therefore something of the character of a trip in pursuit of health. But it showed the Royal couple many of the famous places of history—Athens, Constantinople, Sebastopol—and it was not without a political value to the future ruler of a country whose interests in the Levant arose great as ours. Nine years later came the most important of all the Prince's journeys, his visit to India. That great event lost nothing in picturesque interest, we may be sure, from having been planned by Lord Beaconsfield and carried out under the eye of Lord Lytton. But it was much more than picturesque; it was a successful stroke of high policy. To bring the great Indian feudatory chiefs into personal relation with the son of the Queen-Emress was an object of very great importance, and it is not fanciful to trace to that journey, when the Prince and the Rajas met face to face, much of the increased loyalty to the British rule which has been observable in the native States of India during the last ten years. As to the Prince's daily life in England, it has been passed in all men's view, and the story of it need not be told again. It has been, and is, a constant round of occupations, very many of them of a public kind. The loss of the Prince Consort and the consequent withdrawal of the Queen into a long retirement threw upon the Prince a multitude of social duties which none but a strong man could have borne, and none but a man of genial temper and admirable business capacities could have performed without much friction. To travel here and there to lay foundation-stones or open public buildings; to preside at innumerable committees; to distribute the valuable favour of his patronage with unfailing discretion; to take his share, and not more than his share, in the pleasures of society; and to do all this in the right way, year after year, with self-possession and without self-consciousness, with just enough and not too much assertion of authority—this has been the problem of the Prince's public life. By the consent of all, he has solved it with remarkable success.

But it is rather from the point of view of their family life that the country is regarding the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Silver-Wedding-day. It would be a poor compliment to pay the Prince to say that his married life offers a striking contrast to that of the last Prince of Wales. It is more to the point to say that it has been just as far removed from the dull, *bourgeois* standard of George the Third. The era which has been taken in the education of the young Prince, to fit them by study and varied experiences for the duties of their high position, is significant of the strong sense which has ruled the Prince of Wales's family. And here it is impossible to omit a respectful reference to the Princess, who, if she has performed her public duties with a grace which has compelled even the sourest Socialist to speak well of her, has played with no less perfection the part of wife and mother. What the country has gained by this example of a happy, strenuous family life in the highest place, it is difficult to state too strongly. At a time when, so to speak, all our institutions are being cast into the furnace, it is of enormous value to see in the family next the Throne, a type of life which, aiming at no impossible or ascetic standard, is yet such as may be regarded without blame and imitated without harm. A Prince less genial, less capable, less hard working, a Princess less gracious and less devoted to the duties of her home, might have done much injury, not only to the Monarchy, but to what may be called the religion of the family throughout England. It is because we are so sensible of this, of the evils which we have escaped, as well as of the good which we enjoy, that we rejoice to offer our congratulations to the Prince and Princess on the completion of twenty-five years of happy union.—*The Times*.

THE SECRETARY.

A TALE OF THE DIGGINGS.

One pouring wet day, a good many years ago now, Mr. D. J. Ferret, claim and share broker, was sitting in his office busily engaged with his books, when a stranger was ushered into the great man's presence. He was a remarkable-looking stranger too. His clothes were soiled and threadbare; his cheeks were sunken. He looked ill, and badly in want of a good meal.

«Good-day,» said Mr. Ferret with affability. Mr. Ferret was always affable. Metaphorically speaking, angels are very often entertained unawares in diggings townships when business is brisk. Civilly costs nothing, and it always pays. No one knew this better than Mr. Ferret.

«Good day,» said the broker, «what can I do for you?»

«I want to sell my share in the Anglo-Saxon,» said the stranger.

«The Anglo-Saxon? Where is that?»

«Away beyond Punga Flat,» replied the digger.

«And what d'ye want for the share?»

«Two hundred pounds,»

«A large price, my friend—what's your reason for selling?»

«Boss,» said the digger, «I'll tell you, I am hard up. I am ill, and my wife is ill. There's gold in that claim, mind you, just as sure as there's gold in the Bank of New Zealand. They'll come upon it sooner or later. But I can't wait, I'm in a fix and money I must have.»

«Well,» said Mr. Ferret, rather impressed with the stranger's manner, «I cannot buy myself, but you can find if you like, and I'll do my best to find you a customer.»

«Right you are!» said the other, «fix it any way you please. It's like my luck to be obliged to sell out of a sure thing.»

«And so he registered and went his way.»

For about three months that digger knocked about the township, gaunt, haggard, down in his luck. Having once made up his mind to part with his share, he appeared to be indifferent as to what might come. The claim saw very little of him. But he had his industrious spells, too. He would disappear for days at a time to turn up unexpectedly in town, and hang round the hotels. But each time he came in he seemed seedier and more hungry than before.

One day, after a longer absence than usual—another wet day, by-the-by—Mr. Ferret was startled by the sudden appearance of the digger from Punga Flat. The man rushed into the broker's office soaked to the skin, covered with mud, and mud with excitement. He appeared to have been running hard, and was almost breathless, but managed to gasp out:—

«Have you sold that share of mine in the Anglo-Saxon?»

Mr. Ferret was a keen man of business. He affected to have forgotten all about his hungry-looking client, although, as a matter of fact, he remembered him perfectly well.

«Come,» said the digger impatiently. «Have you sold, or have you not? Quick man! Can you speak?»

Mr. Ferret, by way of gaining a little time to collect his ideas, mildly inquired:—

«Why, what's up?»

«What's up?» echoed the stranger, loud enough to be heard round the corner. «Why, this is up—we've struck payable gold this morning. See here (he pulled out a handful of fine specimens), that'll show you. That came out of the Anglo-Saxon, and as soon as we struck it I cut off to tell you to sell—unless (here his face fell about two inches)—you have sold already. I wouldn't take a thousand pounds for my share in that claim this minute. But why can't you answer a word? Here you said, or have you not? Out with it!»

The hungry-looking digger appeared so excited that Mr. Ferret was almost afraid he was going to do something rash.

«Well,» he said, to tell you the truth, I had forgotten all about your claim. So many on my hands, you see. But I'll turn up my registers and ascertain. I rather fancy the share has been sold. I know it was under offer to an Auckland speculator. Whether—»

«But, mind,» said the digger from Punga Flat: «why can't you give me a plain answer, yes or no, to a plain question? Is it sold?»

«Well,» said Mr. Ferret, making a great pretence of turning over the leaves of his register, «I will tell you. By the way, where is the Anglo-Saxon situated?»

«Now this is what I call aggravating,» said the client. «You've got full particulars about the claim in your book, and yet you want to humbug me into believing that you don't know anything about it. Confound you, will you tell me whether the share is sold or not?»

«I can't find anything about it in this register,» said Mr. Ferret, hesitatingly. «But my clerk has my other one, and it will undoubtedly be in that.»

The gaunt digger looked dangerous but said nothing.

After much pretending hunting through register No. 2, and many questions about the mine in the meantime, Mr. Ferret appeared to be satisfied that he was on the track of a good thing. Suddenly pausing, he said:—

«Oh, here we are! Yes; I thought so. The share is sold to a gentleman in Auckland. I will write you out a cheque for £200, less my commission.»

The digger from beyond Punga Flat went the colour of a sheet. He fairly staggered. His distress was absolutely pitiable. He buried his face in his hands and murmured:—

«To think after all these years of struggling and waiting that I should be cheated after all. What will my poor Mary say?»

«Come, come,» said Mr. Ferret, soothingly; «you'll get over it in time, and here's your cheque. Two hundred pounds, let me tell you, is a very snug little sum, and—»

«Two hundred fiddlesticks!» shouted the wretched digger. «But I'll not take your cheque,» throwing down his battered lillycock on the floor.

Mr. Ferret was moved. He appeared sorry for the man who had bargained away a fortune for a paltry £200. But business was business, and as a business man he had no time to waste in condolences.

«Well,» he said, in a brisk, stand-no-

nonsense tone of voice, «it's no use crying over spilt milk. The share is sold. There's your cheque. You can't blame me for obeying my own instructions.»

The unfortunate digger was obstinate. He seemed to entertain a desperate sort of hope that he might be able to come to terms by holding out with the broker, and he appealed to his sympathy and kindness of heart one minute, and «bluffed» him the next.

But Mr. Ferret was proof against these wiles.

The end of it was, the disappointed digger snatched up the cheque and went away bewailing his hard fate.

Mr. Ferret breathed a sigh of relief when he had gone. Then he chuckled in irrepressible glee, and, wet as it was, went out and hired a horse.

All through the drenching, blinding rain, rode the sharebroker, to Punga Flat, to see with his own eyes the Anglo-Saxon claim, and handle with his own hand some of the treasure. He hadn't had such a stroke of luck for a long time. He was in a cheerful mood, and full of benevolence. If you had asked him for a loan just then, I don't believe he would have charged you more than 75 per cent., I don't indeed.

But it was late when he started, and what with the rain and the gathering darkness, Mr. Ferret lost his way, and had to seek a night's lodging in a house he rather fortunately came across. Next morning he was up by sunrise, and off to the Anglo-Saxon—to discover that the claim was lying idle and deserted, and had been in that condition for more than two months!

Then Mr. Ferret bewailed his luck even as his strange client had bewailed his the day before. He raved like a madman, and rode back helterskelter to stop the cheque.

It is quite unnecessary to add that he was a day after the fair. The people at the bank proved that a man dressed like a digger had cashed a cheque for £200 just before the closing hour on the preceding afternoon, and had taken it in gold!

The man who sold his share in that valuable mine is still «wanted.»

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

The complete success attending the establishment of a telephone line between Paris and Brussels has encouraged French electrical engineers to make a still more ambitious attempt. Telephonic communication between Paris and Marseilles is to be attempted, and there are good grounds for believing that this enterprise will be equally successful. A submarine line has been laid down from the French capital to Nogent-sur-Marne, from which latter place it will follow the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway to Marseilles. The work is nearly completed in all the departments through which the line passes, only some short lengths here and there being required to complete the length right through. The wire is of bronze, and rather thicker than the Paris-Brussels line. In this country a wire is being laid from London to Birmingham, which will be connected up with the West and North trunk lines, and will put Newcastle and all the large manufacturing centres of Yorkshire and Lancashire on «speaking terms» with the metropolis.

THE SENSES OF ANIMALS.

According to Sir John Lubbock the range of sound is different in the lower animals from that of man, and that they can hear higher notes. He has proved that the limit of vision in animals extends beyond ours, and he seeks to show that animals possess sense organs, of the use of which we are as yet entirely ignorant, and which may be seats of unknown senses. At any rate they can certainly hear sounds which are inaudible to us, and see light beyond the range of our eyes. These considerations raise the reflection, how different the world must appear to other animals to what it does to mankind! We have five senses, and sometimes fancy that no others exist, but it is obvious that we cannot measure the infinite by our own narrow limitations. In other animals are found complex organs of sense richly supplied with nerves the functions of which organs we are yet powerless to explain; and there may be many other senses as different from ours as sound is from sight, while even within the boundaries of our own senses there may be endless sounds which we cannot hear, and colours as different as red from green of which we have no conception. The familiar world which surrounds us may be a totally different place to other animals. To them it may be full of music which we cannot hear, of colour which we cannot conceive. Here is a wide and, as yet, untrodden field of study. To place stuffed birds and beasts in cases, to arrange insects in cabinets, and dried plants in drawers, though most important, is merely the drudgery and preliminary of study. On the other hand, to watch their habits, to understand their relations to one another, to study their instincts and intelligence, to ascertain their adaptations to the forces of nature, and realize what the world appears to them is the true interest of natural history, and may even give us the clue to senses and perceptions of which at present we have no conception.

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 1885, No. 230.

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

To GEORGE BARTON 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 in certain undivided shares and interests to two certain tenements and lots of ground on the east side of Front Street, 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 be personally served with process, the following order upon special motion was made:

«And now, May 1st, 1885, 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 cause 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 24, 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 1st, 1885, it is ordered and decreed that said decree of May 1st, 1885, 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, 1885.»

79 m 22-my1

BANCO NACIONAL

República Oriental del Uruguay

CAPITAL: \$12,000,000.

MONEDA NACIONAL ORO SELLADO

Se avisa al público que desde esta fecha se han puesto en circulación billetes de valor de quinientos, doscientos, cincuenta y veinte pesos.

Los de quinientos pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Joaquín Suárez y al dorso un grabado que representa el desembarco de los Treinta y Tres.

Los de doscientos pesos llevan al frente el retrato del general don José C. Artigas.

Los de cincuenta pesos llevan al frente el retrato de don Bruno Mauricio de Zabala y los de veinte pesos el de don Francisco A. Maciel.

Montevideo, Abril 9 de 1888.

Daniel Muñoz, Secretario

Banco Nacional

Se hace saber al público que por la sección correspondiente de este Banco se han empezado a emitir Cédulas hipotecarias de la Serie A., de valor de cien pesos cada una, con 6 por ciento de interés y 1 por ciento de amortización anual.

Las Cédulas llevan las firmas del señor Presidente del Banco, Director-Gerente, Gerente de la Sección Hipotecaria, Jefe de Emisión y del Escribano titular o adjunto del Banco, que lo son respectivamente don Marcelino Díaz y García y don Carlos E. Barros.

Montevideo, Noviembre 3 de 1887.

Daniel Muñoz, Secretario

Banco Nacional

Rematadores, comisionistas y consignatarios, compran y venden terrenos, ganados, etc., etc. Únicos importadores de animales puros de Europa y República Argentina.

Toros, caballos de carrera, de tiro liviano y pesado, carneros y cerdos Rancho de Llanos, etc., etc.

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

Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Defensa números 103 y 105.

En ambas casas cuentan con expléndidas y cómodas habitaciones.

Ventas en remate y particularmente. Siempre hay en las salas de ventas de muebles, vajillas, carneros, vacas, etc., etc.

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

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

Eduardo Zorrilla y Ca.

República Argentina

Montevideo, calle del Sarandí números 168 y 172.

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Manufacturers of Buildings, Roofs, Sheds, Stores and Bridges, Iron & Steel, Corrugated and flat sheets galvanized or black. Furnace pans, Buckets, fencing rolls and standards. Wire, Wire netting. Tanks, Cattle troughs, Oil cisterns, &c., &c.

Galvanized or black, cast and wrought iron columns and any article in galvanized iron.

7, 11 & 13.

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