

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 133.



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 or 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, 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 JULY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,978,439.51
Superior Government	1,435,067.39
Securities: Commercial Section	8,741,547.68
Mortgage	6,675,100.23
Plant and Material for Emission.	80,841.64
Negotiation of Cédulas	419,232.60
City Mortgages	8,209,000.00
Rural	919,500.00
Branches—Capital	2,206,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,572,000.00
Fixtures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid	683,370.00
Various debtors	6,063,795.07
Cash in hand	8,577,917.28
	\$37,905,507.43

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	100,507.14
Emission (including branches)	6,687,233.10
Savings Bank	103,971.63
Judicial deposits	458,025.19
Montevideo	8,770.49
Cédulas emitted, Series A.	4,161,400.00
Guarantee of City Mortgages.	6,033,917.12
Rural	1,521,950.11
Reserve Fund	43,002.19
Coupons Series A.	11,110.00
20 million loan	2,612,021.62
Branches	1,622,936.43
Various Creditors	4,704,776.53
	\$37,905,507.43

Montevideo, 31st July 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

F. C. Tappen.
Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.
Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, 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
4 " at ten days' notice
4 " for thirty days fixed
4 1/2 " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed
5 " for 3 months fixed
6 " for 6 " "
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 notifies 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

AND OF

GERMANY SPAIN BELGIUM ITALY

AFRICA AUSTRALIA SWITZERLAND

BRAZIL UNITED STATES

CANADA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

CHILE

R. A. Thurburn
Manager

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrita . . . £1,250,000

Id. reservada . . . 625,000

Fondo de reserva . . . 325,000

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 Schuyler y Ca.
GENOVA . . . La Banque d'Anvers.
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA . . . Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.
NUEVA-YORK . . . Varios correspondientes.
OPORTO . . . Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
LONDRA . . . London and Brazilian Bank Limited.
PARA . . .
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RIO JANEIRO . . .
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RIO GRANDE . . .
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PORTO-ALEGRE . . .
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL . . .
BUENOS AIRES . . . Varios correspondientes.

Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York.

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 previo aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses a razón de 4 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.

Con 30 días de aviso a 4 % anual.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

SUD-AMERICANO.

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

Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 25, 1887.

Authorized Capital. 10,000,000 dollars.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that the Bank undertakes Building Operations in

particular, and repairs and reconstruction in general, within the radius embracing all the blocks

from the Old City of Montevideo out to the "Nativitas Ciudad" (Instituto).

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

Power-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Do. do. . . 200 do.

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3 line advertisements such as "Wanted,"

"To Let," etc. per 3 publications . . . 050 do.

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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

n/a 36 SAN MARTIN 56 n/a

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fe

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.

Cordoba 180/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. DE MESTRE Y AMABLE

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. BECKER,

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, AUGUST 18, 1888.

CRIME.

There are several reflections suggested by the criminal or police statistics of the

Boletín Estadístico with which we have not yet dealt, but which are well worth the devotion of a little time and space.

First, with regard to nationality. (To get at a truer average we intend putting the figures for May and June, the only ones we are yet in possession of, in one total.) The total number of cases for the two months is 925, which we may fairly call 1,000, for the sake of round numbers. Of these 341 or 34 per cent. were Orientals, 199 or 20 per cent. were Spaniards, 237 or 23 per cent. were Italians. This leaves about 22 per cent. for all the other nationalities. Judging, however, by other tables, we have reason to believe that the Orientals form some 65 per cent. of the population, Spaniards 11.5 per cent., Italians 10 per cent. In short, whilst these two last nations contribute some 22 per cent. of the population, they furnish some 44 per cent. of the crime; in other words they are twice as criminal as other nationalities. A further examination of the tables proves beyond doubt that it is in crimes of violence and the use of arms, the predominance of which we have so often declaimed against, as a disgrace to the city, that these two nationalities are the most prolific. Without entering into a further quotation of these figures we may mention that out of the five murders which the Boletín gives as the total for May and June (although we think the figure under the mark), the whole five are attributed to Italians. Those who know the disregard of human life and general bloodthirstiness attributed to the lower classes of these two nations, will not be surprised at these results, which only furnish further arguments in favour of our oft repeated assertion, that Spaniards and Italians form the worst class of settlers, and that it is desirable to give preference to immigrants from almost any other nationalities.

Referring to the ages of the delinquents we also find some striking facts. Putting, as before, the figures for May

and June together, we find that out of a total of 925, (roughly 1000), 181 or 18 per cent. were between 10 and 20 years old, and 401 or 40 per cent. between 20 and 30. This leaves some 42 per cent. for all other times of life, and shows that over half our criminals are young people. As we already know that the considerable majority of our crimes are crimes of violence, the two facts harmonise well together. Taking in another ten years, by same methods we find 80 per cent. of the criminals are between 10 and 40, and only 20 per cent. outside those ages. This however proves little, as the age of 10 to 40 includes the vast majority of the population.

Looking at some recently published statistics of crime in Buenos Aires, we see that there nearly 23 per cent. of the offenders were under 20 years of age, so that we have some reason to flatter ourselves we are not quite so precocious in crime here as they are there.

We think it would prove instructive if the compilers of the Boletín would subdivide the ages still further. For instance, the age from 10 to 15 is a very different period to that from 15 to 20, and it is hardly just to class the two periods together.

Sr. Casariego, director of the Police statistical office of Buenos Aires has just presented his Report on the crimes, etc., committed in the city during 1887, adding to it tables showing the comparative amount of crime in certain European countries. We have not yet received a copy of this Report, but have seen lengthy extracts in some of the papers. Our endeavours to establish a parallel between the figures for Buenos Aires and those for Montevideo as given in the Boletín Estadístico, we are sorry to say, have proved a failure, the two reports being, we shrewdly suspect, compiled on different bases. When we get a copy of the B. A. Report, which we hope to do, we may be able to clear up differences that at present seem strange, and we shall then be pleased to present the results to our readers.

We may mention, however, that both reports seem to us to agree in omitting to refer to one particular which is, perhaps, the most interesting of all, namely, the number of persons periodically arrested for offences of which they are innocent, and the amount of time they are unjustly detained in prison. We can well believe the authorities have an interest in suppressing these figures on account of the terrible exposure it would prove of the iniquities of the River Plate police system.

DEFENCE.

Is it or is it not the business of a Government to establish and maintain the defences of the country? We have been accustomed to believe that it is, and even the most rigid disciple of laissez faire never suggested that national defence was a fit sphere for the play of private initiative. But since the advent of Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Stanhope we have had an uncomfortable sensation of topsyturvyism, for these Ministers are never tired of telling the country that national defence is too expensive for the nation to attempt, and must therefore be undertaken by a benevolent public. The latest phase of this doctrine is the visit of General Sir Lochian Nicholson, K.C.B., to Liverpool. General Nicholson explained the Government plan for the defence of Liverpool—the plan, that is, which the Government advises but will not pay for. The military part of it is perfectly simple, and was in essentials explained some two or three years ago. But the financial and administrative plan is startling. The "local authorities" are requested to go into partnership with the Government for the defence of the port. The "local authorities" are to find land for batteries and other purposes, guard boats, men, and unqualified money. The words of the General should be carefully noted. He says—a local organisation for the encouragement and promotion of the efficiency of the local personnel employed on the defence. That sounds well, but to the wise it can be put in a word—money. If the "local authorities" will do all this, the Secretary of State will give three 6-inch guns and a few small popguns. It is to be hoped the local authorities will not agree to so preposterous a proposal. If the Liverpool Town Council would at once take their own army and navy into their own hands, and appoint their own commander, they would at least be sure of being ready for an enemy's fleet, and in all probability would get their needed defences, guns, and all, for less than they will cost under the proposed arrangement. It is sufficiently strong to ask localities to supply for themselves the requisites of defence which it is the first duty of the State to supply for them, but it is really magnificent to request them further to hand over these defences when provided to two Government departments to manage, or—in all human probability—to mismanage.—Liverpool Exchange.

TIGER HUNTING.

Why should India suffer from that pest of Hindostan, the tiger, while tiger hunting is so profitable a pursuit? Tiger skins, according to Mr. Holland, our Consul at Newchwang, have been in great demand in that part of China for the last dozen years. The price of a good skin well marked and of fair size—that is about thirteen feet from the nose to the tip of the tail—is now about 160 to 220. In 1801, the first year of the business, eight tiger skins were bought for sixty-four taels, or about 12 1/2 dollars each. These, it is added, were splendid specimens, for which 75 taels could in those times be obtained; but they are now not easily procurable. Armed with one of those excellent rifles, which the Continental Governments are discarding and selling off wholesale for the sake of some real or fancied superiority in the tiger infested districts, ought to be able to pick up a comfortable living.

EXPRESSIONS.

The candidates for the Presidency of the Republic now amount to seven, and their names are,—Sr. Salvador Tejera, Fernando Torres, Luis Eduardo Perez, Francisco L. Barreto, Julio Herrera y Obes, Tomas Gomensoro, and Col. do Leon.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the attempt made by Gregorio Ortiz to shoot that Great Citizen, General Santos, the tomb of Ortiz, who killed himself immediately after his unsuccessful attempts, was decorated with wreaths of flowers. We wonder if the admirers of Ortiz ever read a little pamphlet, written by one Oliver Cromwell, published in the time of Oliver Cromwell of England, and called "Killing no Murders?"

A DAY IN BED.

For very much more than a century Dr. Watt's slogan, who complained so bitterly of being awakened too soon, has been treated as a hopelessly disreputable person; and no doubt the condition of his garden, if it is correctly reported, did not redound to his credit.

But is it so certain that he had no excuse for turning this side, and his shoulders, and his heavy head? A writer is one of the monthly reviews lately had the courage to recommend a day in bed as a very good thing under certain circumstances, and particularly as a restorative for weary workers. A country editor is shocked at the notion of endorsing the blankets for thirty-two hours, though, as far as appears, the

weary worker might content himself with sheets. This outraged disciple of Poor Richard cites the case of a gentleman who was wont to rest from his daily work by arranging the books of his library; but the sarcastic rejoinder of another contemporary is that this is only the fact of laziness accompanied by the fiction of industry. Amateur photography and violin-playing are also mentioned as recreative employments; but these things, it is objected, denote some remains of nervous energy. When the fiddle lies unstrung, and the overworked amateur photographer feels that he has had enough of the chemicals, then it is that the advocate of a day in bed ventures to recommend his (your) prescription. Perhaps the most eminent apostle of rest by change of employment was Southey, who, when he had been through a hard day's work at poetic poetry, used to seek repose in writing articles on Church history for the Quarterly Review; but the fact that Southey ended in premature decay of the mental powers tends to throw suspicion on his doctrine. Even those who would consider an occasional day in bed an intolerable nuisance might still incline to think that it would have done Southey no great harm.

CLIPPINGS FROM "SOCIETY."

—If we can credit the tales brought back by the gentlemen in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his Royal Highness's recent visit to Germany, the young Sovereign seems to have thought it incumbent upon him to assume some of the brusqueness for which Frederick the Great was but too famous. Not only were His Majesty's arrogance and ill-concealed delight at his accession very offensive to right-minded people, but the young Emperor seemed to go out of his way to treat the English party, or "my mother's friends," as he contemptuously called them, with marked coldness.

—Outside the army the young Emperor is not at all popular. In the navy he is not liked, and in general society he can and does make himself so obnoxious as to have created a feeling almost tantamount to aversion. His Imperial Majesty forgets that what may be tolerated, though always offensive, in an old war-horse, is entirely out of place when awkwardly imitated by a mere boy who has never been under fire, and in fact does nothing so far except pass in review troops already splendidly disciplined by his seniors.

—A great deal of twaddle has been talked and written about the condition of the Emperor William's arm, and a most idle mystery has been made use of to shroud a most ordinary and natural fact. The simple truth is that the present Emperor has inherited the terrible disease from his father, and there is little doubt that the present little Crown Prince has inherited it in his turn.

—Then, again, so far as general knowledge is concerned, the Emperor William is not half so well informed as his quondam friend and playfellow, the heir to the throne of Austria and Hungary, although, so far as manners and general conduct are concerned, it must in fairness be admitted that the German Emperor is vastly the superior of the Austrian Prince. Such praise, however, is very relative, for young Prince Rudolph has succeeded in making himself the best disliked man in his father's dominions, and his heartless treatment of his young wife has not diminished the feeling of coldness with which he is regarded by the Austrian and Hungarian nobility.

—The new Duchess of Marlborough seems to be one of those ladies who think a wedding is no wedding, if merely celebrated before a mayor, registrar, or similar party who is in no way connected with the clerical element. In this land, brides have been found of such high principle that they have even stipulated that the marriage ceremony should either take place in a church with a steeple or a tower to it, or else not at all; as no clerk could possibly appear binding if merely tied in an ugly flat-roofed building with nothing religious about its looks.

—Recent revelations in the Law Courts would lead us to suspect that the old joke about the career of a lawyer might with some justice be applied to the career of a jockey. First they get on their feet, and then they get their heads.

—The Sunday question is again to the fore in Liverpool, and, as usual, pig-headedness has won the day. The Finance Committee has refused to grant the use of St. George's Hall for musical recitals upon Sunday afternoons, and the City Council has supported the decision, on the ground that the letting of the hall for such a purpose would be an "outrage on public sentiment," as tending to secularise the Sabbath. Of all the question-begging epithets in the English language, and there are not a few, the term "secular" as so applied is one of the most pernicious. What does it really mean? Of or belonging to the world. And, pray, are not eating, drinking, sleeping, walking, dressing, flirting, and talking scandal—of or belonging to the world? And yet what Bishop or City Councillor objects to these? If we could jump out of our bodies on Sunday, and sit down in our naked souls, we might cease to be "secular." But we can't.

—And we ask, how much longer is this dog-in-the-manger policy to be tolerated? The Sunday Society has never proposed to shut up the churches and chapels. But why, it says in effect, "should I be compelled to wear a flannel waistcoat because my neighbour is cold?" The Sabbath Day Observance Society is quite at liberty to make its own bed and lie upon it; but we object to the Puritan Procrustes cutting down his fellow men to fit it.

—Mabel, said Henry, and in spite of his effort to control himself, his voice was tremulous, and he spoke with the air of timid desperation which marks the eloquence of a man about to ask for a loan.

—Mabel, I do not kneel at your feet (and he wasn't, he was sitting bolt upright on the seat) to plead for myself. I came here only to beg you to think of my brother George. He—he loves you dearly, Mabel, and should you refuse his plea, I tremble for the consequences. He is all alone in the world, and he wants a sister-in-law. Will you not be one to him?

—I never pass that house that I do not see that pretty little woman on the lawn. She must spend most of her time here. "Yes," replied Brown, "she does; she's a grass widow."

—Scene—Dictation class at school. Teacher: "Now, Johnny, look at this. Is that the way to spell window?" "W-i-n-d-o-w," Johnny. "No, sir." Teacher: "What is the difference between window and widow?" Johnny: "You can see through the one, but not through the other."

—A new bustle, duly patented, has just come into use, made with a blow-off and safety valve. When the wearer sits down the wind escapes up her spine, loosens her corset string and blows her bangs into the most fashionable position. When she stands up the action tightens the strings and expands her bustle, whistles to her dog, and sticks a pin into her drowsy escort.

—"Opa, how cold that gentleman seems; his nose looks just like a big blue pill." "Ah, I dare say he has been sitting in a black draught."

—Mr. Robert Wallace will probably introduce a rather interesting debate in about a fortnight's time. If he escapes the slaughter of the innocents, which

usually takes place near the end of a session, he intends to bring forward a motion to the effect that all dignities and titles hitherto granted by the Crown shall from this time forward cease to be hereditary, and that no new dignities shall be conferred until the reasons for granting them have been submitted to the House. Such a proposal, if carried out, would be an eye-opener for our old nobility, and would put a complete stopper upon the granting of titles and emoluments as rewards for successful political jobbery and dirty work in general. If courage, learning, and virtue, were hereditary, no one would grumble at titles being hereditary too; but they are not.

—It is also with much pleasure that we see Mr. Jennings, M.P., for Stockport attacking manfully and unsparingly the retiring-pension abuse, and advocating, instead, what we have often suggested, that a retiring fund should be provided by deducting a small percentage from the salaries. The statements of Mr. Jennings were so convincing that there was virtually no reply, and his motion was carried by a substantial majority.

—The upper middle-class of Edinburgh Society are busily engaged in the discussion of a scandal which is as laughable in its origin as it is likely to prove serious in its consequences. In a southern suburb of Edina resides a gentleman not wholly unconnected in matters municipal, who is possessed of a general admiration for a pretty face, and—a jealous wife. Walking homewards one day from the city he overtook a stylishly-dressed lady whose countenance seemed familiar to him. She half smiled, half bowed, a recognition, he raised his hat politely, and the pair proceeded onward, chatting amicably on various topics, the gentleman puzzling his brains the while to remember where he had met his fair companion, whose features were decidedly attractive, though her conversation gave occasional proofs of a lack of grammatical study. Shortly before arriving at her destination the lady bade her acquaintance "good-day," and he proceeded home to dress for dinner, still cogitating over the *rencontre*, and wondering where he had seen the charmer before.

—Great was his surprise, on sitting down to dinner, to recognise in the parlourmaid who waited on him and his wife, and who had only been in his service a few days—the companion of his walk! His start of surprise, and the girl's blush of confusion naturally aroused the suspicions of his betterhalf, who, however, bided her time for a day or two, hoping to catch the culprit in *flagrante delicto*. Unfortunately, however, a kind neighbour, who had witnessed the animated conversation between the gentleman and the servant, during their walk, reported the matter to the lady, who, "putting two and two together," immediately dismissed the maid, and proceeded to "have it out" with her liege lord. The servant is bringing an action for wrongful dismissal, the lady talks of proceedings of divorce; the unfortunate husband is chafed by his male acquaintances, and cat by his female friends, and altogether there is as pretty a little scandal on the *tapis* as any one could wish.

A LEARNED COUPLE.

The announcement in the *Times* of the approaching marriage of the Master of Trinity with Miss August Ramsay, the friend classic of last year, takes many friends greatly by surprise. Dr. Butler is fifty-six years old, Miss Ramsay twenty-two. The union of two senior classes is an event which we may safely pronounce an unprecedented one even in the long and varied history of the institution of marriage. Dr. Butler, formerly head master of Harrow, is a son of Dr. George Butler, who was also head master of Harrow in his day, and was subsequently Dean of Peterborough. The Master of Trinity is a brother of Cannon G. Butler, of Winchester, formerly principal of Liverpool College, and husband of Mrs. Josephine Butler. Another brother is the Rev. A. F. Butler, formerly head master of Halesbury. So classical tendencies are evidently hereditary in the family. And that no elements of correspondence between bride and bridegroom may be wanting, Miss Ramsay's father, Sir James Ramsay, of Banff, took a double first-class at Oxford in the same year as Mr. Goschen. Dr. Butler's first wife, whose memory is affectionately cherished by all who were Harrow boys between 1860-1882, was a granddaughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, some time Governor of Madras.

THE SERVIAN ROMANCE.

Ever since the autonomy of Servia was secured by that adventurous leader, Cerny George, in 1812, the country has seethed in political or military revolutions. The eyes of Europe are again turned towards it as the centre of a strange struggle between King Milan and his consort, Queen Nathalie. Fascinating, beautiful, and accomplished, the Queen is charged with too great a devotion to politics, and with intriguing against her husband, in order to compel his abdication in favour of their son. As Queen mother, and perhaps Regent, she would of course be practically Sovereign at Belgrade, and he able to control Servian policy in favour of Russia, with which she has natural ties, and against Austria. From the personal point of view, there is not much to be said in favour of King Milan, whose irregular life is well known, but, as the head of the kingdom, he cannot permit his capital to be made a nest of political intrigues; so, with the object of cutting the Gordian knot of his difficulties, he is bent upon a judicial separation, granted that the King is no hero, it is not the wife's place to accentuate the failings of her husband, and to plot against his throne. Insupportable aversion, which by Servian law is sufficient ground for a divorce, is relied upon for procuring a separation, but Queen Nathalie energetically protests against her husband's action as illegal and iniquitous. The Queen has been at Wiesbaden with the heir to the throne, and negotiations were opened up with her, but she declined to

surrender her son. General Proles, the War Minister, was sent to fetch away the Crown Prince, but was compelled to return to Belgrade without him, while the Queen refused to see the Bishop of Nisch, who was deputed to explain to her the terms of separation. Owing to the continued refusal of the Queen to enter into any negotiations the situation became so embarrassing that the German Government intervened. On Friday morning the young Crown Prince was forcibly removed, and at once sent off to his Royal father at Belgrade; while Queen Nathalie was ordered to quit Wiesbaden on the same day. Servia is naturally agitated throughout its length and breadth, and while sympathy is felt for the Queen in some quarters, King Milan has also his sympathisers. We are now assured that there are circumstances connected, which strangers are not qualified to express an opinion. The Opposition leaders, as well as the Ministers, regret the Queen's obstinacy, and most of the political leaders in Servia approve of the King's policy. A speedy termination of the scandal is desirable on all grounds. For it is neither a pleasing nor a reassuring spectacle to witness a Royal imbroglio which can only result in increased bitterness the more it is prolonged. The ordinary difficulties which Servia has to contend with are quite enough, without the addition of a personal quarrel which must divide the nation, while it also threatens to strain still further the European situation.

A PROSPEROUS ISLAND.

When Mark Twain's income tax assessor had entrapped his fellow passenger into enormous profits he found it every refreshing for once to meet with a fellow townsman who was not absolutely on the verge of ruin. Something like this feeling will probably be experienced by most persons who, taking up the report of Mr. Schooles, make the discovery that there is one West India island at least which reports itself to be "decidedly prosperous." Under every head the statistics, he observes, "point to this." "Progress in every direction" is the sum total of the survey; and it will be interesting to the disciples of Mr. Thornton, Mr. Stuart Mill, and other apostles for the *petite culture* to learn that Mr. Schooles believes that the satisfactory position of Grenada is in the main due to the fact that the land is chiefly in the hands of small proprietors. There are over 4,000 persons who own the few simple or their holdings, who are resident in the island, and who spend the proceeds of their crops in the place. We are bound to add that Mr. Schooles considers that the present state of things is based on the fact that cocoa is commanding a high price; on the other hand, a movement is on foot for placing the prosperity of the island on broader foundations. Altogether Grenada seems well worthy of the attention of Lady Verney, who is labouring so hard to convince us that Italian and other Continental peasants are poor simply because they have no rent to pay.

AUCTIONS.

E. Z. y Ca.

Eduardo Zorrilla y Ca.

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E. Z. y Ca.

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Montevideo, Noviembre 3 de 1887.

DANIEL MUÑOZ, Secretario

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República Oriental del Uruguay

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

República Oriental del Uruguay

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Montevideo, Abril 9 de 1888.

Daniel Muñoz, Secretario

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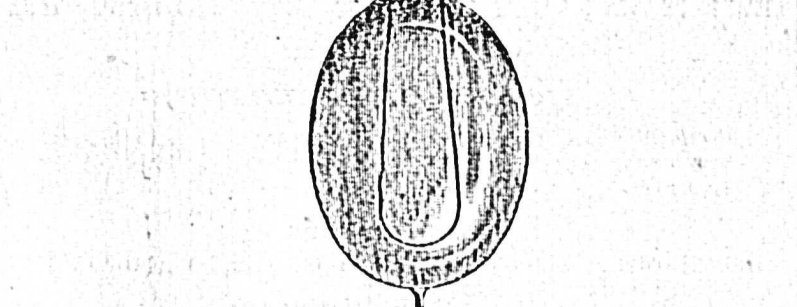
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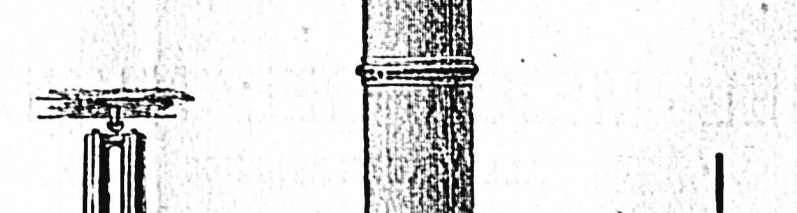
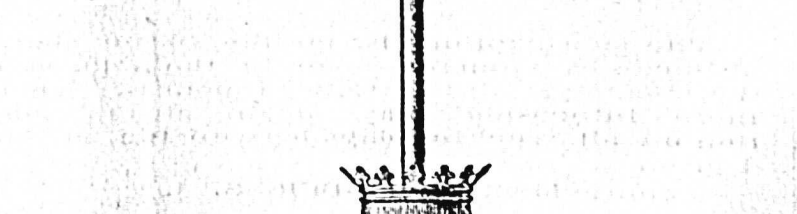
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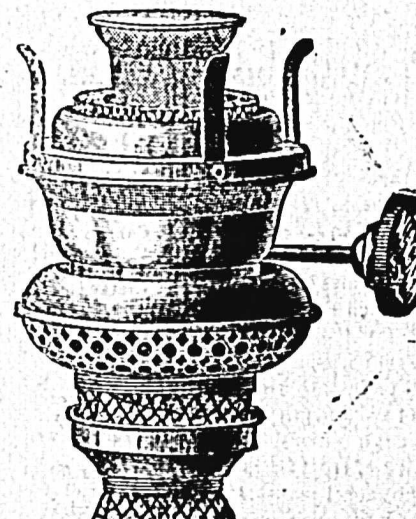
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