The Express.

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Montevideo, Julio 9 de 1889.
El Secretario.
32.Jl.19

«La Italo Uruguaya»

Para el domingo 8 del corriente esta convocada la ordinaria reunion del Directorio de esta Compañia Nacional de Seguros en su oficina calle 25 de Agosto 104. 355-sept.7.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1889.

TRANSLATION

Project for the construction of a Port and the enlargement and Sanitation of Montevideo, presented to the Government by Cándido Robido and the Engineers Melville Hora and George W. Usill.

Sir.

We, Cándido Robido, Melville Hora and George W. Usill beg to present the following statement to your Excellency.

Some short time ago Melville Hora and Cándido Robido presented a scheme for the enlargement and Sanitation of the city of Montevideo on the south and east side.

This scheme was duly sent in to the Technical office for examination and the reply given, was, that as this project was connected with that of the construction of a «Port for Montevideo» it could only be considered as far as it appertained to that project.

The favour with which our project for the enlargement of the City was received by the public having made it necessary that the «Port scheme» should be added thereto, we have therefore in conjunction with Mr. George W. Usill, Associated member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in England and author of several works on engineering; who has had an experience of more than 25 years on works of the same description in England and other European Countries;—formulated the following project.

1st—The formation of a harbour of Refuge.

2nd—The construction of large Docks in connection with a Boulevard on the sea side similar to that shown in the first scheme.

3rd—The construction of an underground railway, underneath this boulevard, by means of which railway, the Docks and the Custom House will be joined with the North East railway of Uruguay, and thus connected with the whole railway system of the Oriental Republic.

The presentation of this project does not mean that we withdraw the former one, but that the two are joined together so that the enlargement as previously proposed can be accepted, or this latter one, which includes the Port scheme and and a modified enlargement.

This proposed scheme which we now respectfully lay before you, has not been hastily prepared, but has been founded upon the experience of these engineers in the principal Dock works of Europe and America—and by minute studies which they have made of these shores, and the elaborate and practical data considered necessary by them to thoroughly master the difficulties of the case.

Geographically speaking, Montevideo, is situated in the finest position of any port in South America. It is well known to possess all the natural advantages of a good port, with one exception, and that is, that it is not now a perfectly safe anchorage. Therefore, what is indubitably requisite to be done is to give a safe anchorage to Montevideo.

Based upon this necessity, which is known to all, many schemes have been offered to your Excellency but in our judgment, no such scheme can be realized, unless it includes the preservation of the present port, so that, a great emporium of commerce should be formed, without injury to vested rights and legitimate interests.

Doubtless a port situated between the island of Flores and Carretas point would be advantageous from a hydrographical point of view; both as to the depth of water and easy navigation, but such an idea is inadmissible when it is considered that such a project would ruin the best interests of Montevideo.

Again, a port could be constructed on the west of the Bay, the other side of the Cerro, but for the reason just stated, such a scheme cannot be entertained.

Many projects have already been presented and undoubtedly there will be others as well, founded on the basis of utilizing the inner Bay of the port, defending it against the Pamperos by straight or curved break-waters.

The careful studies which we have made allow us to affirm that no Port is practicable nor admissible in the inner part of the bay for the following reasons. To obtain sufficient depth of water in the Bay for the large steamers and vessels from Europe it would be necessary to construct great excavation works and these would scarcely yield a depth of 15 feet which is insufficient and which moreover could only be maintained by continual and permanent dredging.

We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the fact that the Commander of the British squadron of men-of-war stationed at this port has received orders from his Government to report on the condition of the actual port, and to give his opinion whether it would not be expedient to withdraw the squadron from the Port, owing to the present insecurity of the same. It is certain that if the British Government does withdraw its men of war, that other nations will follow their example and this measure would be desastrous to the maritime commerce of the Republic.

With the work which we propose to construct, Montevideo will be one of the finest ports of the world and will not only embrace the whole maritime trade of the Oriental Republic, but also that of the Rivers Plate and Uruguay, without damaging, as we have stated before, the valuable interests connected with the actual port.

The Plan N.° 1 which accompanies this report indicates the nature and direction of the currents caused by the winds which periodically blow on these coasts and which are the source of so much damage to the vessels both in the inner and outer parts of the bay. At the same time the plan shows the actual soundings.

The plan N.° 2 shows the modified currents, utilized to clean and deepen the port, and the projected depth of it, To modify these currents in this manner it is necessary to construct break-waters of the 1st class and of such a type that they shall not only receive the total force of the waves but also reduce the currents which are occasioned by the same to a minimum of strength, and give direction to the ordinary currents which run in the Bay, regulating them in such a way that they will perform the service of cleansing and dredging it, avoiding by this means the constant accumulation of mud which is the case at present.

The plan N.° 3 is a general one of the City and Port of Montevideo and shows at the same time our proposed Harbour of Refuge, the Docks, the enlargement of the town, the boulevards, the railway, the dry docks, the Customs warehouses, the Central Railway station, the Capaincy of the Port and the other projected works.

The plan N.° 4 is the section of the Boulevard which shows the construction of the coast sea-wall, the underground railway and the great collecting sewer, as well as the system for the collocation of gas and water pipes and electric wires which will avoid the continual removal of the Boulevard pavement. This plan moreover contains the sections of the main break-waters, South and Southwest, and that of the reflecting breakwater.

The plan N.° 2 shows that our South Western breakwater is so placed that the extreme northern end of it is built on to the dangerous rock named «Tagus» and thus, the dangers of this rock are avoided.

The position of this South Western break-water will be at a *right angle to the axis of the South Westerly Pampero.*

—The South breakwater will also be so situated as to be at *a right angle to the axis of the South East.*

The formation of the breakwaters will consist of straight lines, joined at the intersections by circular bases, on which signaling stations can be placed and the extreme points will have light-houses of the latest construction. The section of the proposed type of these breakwaters is based upon examples of similar works in other parts of the world.

The breakwater which commences from the Cerro close to the Saladero Cibils and extends as far as the rocks and islets known by the name of *Piedras Blancas*, will be constructed for the purpose of covering these dangerous places, and also to arrange the currents and partly to avoid the strength of the Pampero.

The construction of these break waters together with the sea wall of the projected Boulevard will completely change the course of the actual currents.

To regulate and give required direction to the new currents, to form a new port of shelter and to force the currents to do the work of *permanent and natural dredging in the Bay*, it will be necessary to construct a *reflecting break-water* with the direction and extension marked in *plan No. 2* with the letters G.H. This break-water will have the effect of reducing the strength of the waves caused by a pampero to an absolute minimum, and will establish a control over the tides and currents so that by means of this combination they will be so directed that they will work to the benefit of the Bay.

The position of the south and South western break-waters will be such that ships requiring to enter the Port can do so without danger, in any sort of weather.

The width of the three entrances from pier to pier, in each case, (East, South, and West) is 750 metres, which gives ample space for the manœuvres of vessels, even in the worst weather.

Within the harbour of refuge and at the extreme west of the City, we propose to construct two Docks or Basins to which there will be entrances in favorable positions of over 100 metres wide on the north and the South side.

Each Dock will have a superficial area of 600,000 square metres and a quay accommodation, for loading and discharging, of 8000 lineal metres. These Docks will be surrounded by a quay thifty metres in width on the upper surface, with direct communication to the «terra firma» by means of a caisson bridge, which latter will at the sametime be serviciable for the division of, or the communication between, the two Docks.

The quay which divides the two docks and the two jetties which extend into the interior of the same docks, will be 50 metres in width on the upper part and large sheds to warehouse goods will be erected in the centre, Covered stores will also be constructed at the East front of the docks, as shown in the general plan. These warehouses will have a length of 80 metres by 20 metres of width, with spaces of 20 metres between them, so as to prevent any danger from fire and also to allow room for proper control and working.

The quays of the Docks will be provided with steam cranes, hydraulic winches and rotatery capstans so as to give quick dispatch to discharge and load and to facilitate the movement of vessels inside the Docks.

They will be provided with a complete system of railway, so as to have direct communication between the quays and the underground railway and thus with the whole net work of the Uruguayan Railways, thus ensuring the quick transport of goods.

In one part of the Dock quay close to the Central Railway station and Hotel, marked by the letter A a pontoon will be built to make the landing of the passengers by the river steamers much easier

(*To be continued*).

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Expressions

—In our yesterday's editorial we stated we were not aware of the existence here of a *Society for the protection of animals from cruelty.* We were aware however of the existence of a brass plate on a door in front of the San Felipe theatre entrance which has «*Sociedad Protectora de Animales*» but whether *biped, quadruped*, or *centiped* «deponent sayeth not.»

—Ferrari as usual is enriching himself by imposing on the credulity of the River Plate audiences. He opens an abono at double ordinary prices, under the pretext that Massini the great tenor is an expensive luxury, and if the public wish to hear him they must pay the piper.

But at the time he did so, he knew that Massini was sick and could not sing, so he charges more than double what Cinechi did for a better Company, and laughs in his sleeve at the people he has fooled.

When will our theatre-going public treat Ferrari with the contempt he deserves! Massini was sick before he left Buenos Aires, and forbidden by his medical advisers to risk his voice by singing.

He has only appeared once, and then he warbled (groaned is a better word) his part. He certainly did not sing it.

Ferrari judges River Plate Critics according to his own lights, when he treats them to a plentiful display of *leg operá.*

Ferrari should put the word *Pander* on his card, and not *Empresario.*

Brazilian Politics.

It looks very much as though the Conde d'Eu had executed a skillful flank movement against the republican forces in his brief speech at Pernambuco on the 19th inst. on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the new law school building. After acknowledging the courteous receptions accorded him at Pernambuco and other places throughout the northern provinces, he took up some of the political questions now before the country and expressed himself as warmly, in sympathy with all the progressive movements of the day, Regarding the continuance of monarchical institutions, and speaking in the name of the imperial family, he said that they «desired only the happiness and prosperity of the Brazilian people,» and that when the people signified by their votes «that the monarchy is embarrassing the progress of Brazil, the imperial family will retire from the country.»

Nothing could be more frank and explicit. The Princess and her husband—we do not include the Emperor, for there is very little likelihood that he will be disturbed in his occupancy of the throne—are not indifferent to the prosperity of the country, but it is evident from this Pernambuco declaration that they do not think the Brazilian crown worth fighting for. If there were great revenues and honors involved, the enjoyment of dignities and influence similar to those accorded to European sovereigns, then there might be something to covet; but when it is considered that Brazil is neither rich nor powerful, that she is a badly organized monarchy surrounded by republics, that she has no brilliant court, no organized society, no resources within herself for the enjoyment of a refined leisure, and also that she has no immediate career before her which might tempt the ambition of a progressive soverign, then it will be easily understood how the Princess Imperial and her husband are willing to retire from the country whenever the people desire them to do so.

They understand as well as any one how weak are the attachments of political parties, and how uncertain the support of any class or party in face of a real danger. They have seen also how easily the old-line conservatives of the slave-holding class have turned republican through mere mercenary motives, and they are fully aware how futile would be the attempt to make a stand for monarchical institutions in a society where such extreme changes can occur. In our opinion, the Conde d'Eu has skown rare tact and statesmanship in taking the position indicated in his Pernambuco speech. The little air bubble of a conspiracy against the crown, which some young café parliamentarians are whispering about, has been pretty effectually pricked. There will be no opposition to the will of the people, to whom the agitators are invited to go with their schemes. There need be no conspiracy, no bloodshed, no revolution, nothing theatrical; when the people want a change, all they have to do is to say so, and—*presto!* it is done.—*Rio News.*

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Buenos Aires Letter.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Sept. 15, 1889.

The meeting of young men, to which I referred in my last letter, was held a Sunday in the theatre in Florida Garden. The theatre was completely filled, but it is a small place and the opposition newspapers are discreetly silent as to the number of young men who took part in the demonstration. If, however, the number was less than the initiators of the movement anticipated, it is certain that it was too large to be pleasing to the Government party. The speeches made by the leaders among the young men, and by some of the leading opposition politicians among the seniors who sanctioned the proceedings by their presence in the boxes and gallery of the theatre, were moderate but firm in tone, and if the meeting fairly represented the spirit of the rising generation of politicians there is some hope for a revival of patriotism and public honour. But much I fear that such was not the case, and that even as regards the majority of the young men who attended the meeting the noble and ardent aspirations of the moment will when the time of temptation comes give way to the desire to grow rich quickly in order to indulge in the sensuality and luxury which now seem to be the sole object in life of all classes of society, It is this fatal propensity which makes the governing *clique* all powerful. The rapid development of the country places at the disposal of the Government unlimited means of bribery and corruption and these are used unscrupulously to maintain and increase the power of the Central Government, The result is seen in the abnegation of their constitutional rights by the citizen individually, by the municipalies, by the provincial Legislatures, and even by Congress itself which has fallen to such a point of degradation that, as I mentioned in a previous letter, General Mansilla, the leader of the Government party in the Chamber of Deputies, declared, and there was not a single man on either side who dared to utter a protest, that Parliamentary Government does not exist in this Republic, that it is under presidential government and that Congress must pass the laws presented by the President and his Ministers and leave to them the responsibility for the consequences. The question naturally occurs to disinterested onlookers like myself whether it is worth while to pay the honourable legislators $10,000 a year each for merely recording the Presidential decrees? It seems to me that two or three registrars, with half the salary, would do the work quite as effectually.

The Argentine Congress is, as I have often said and as is now admitted by itself, the legislative tool of the Government, destroying in one session the elaborate work of a previous one, cutting and carving the Constitution at the will of the manipulator.

Thus, we have seen it approve and give the force of law to General Roca's unconstitutional decree which created the condition of *curso forzoso.* It has sanctioned the conversion of the Municipality of the Capital into a government department, it has sanctioned the acts of the Government which have practically suppressed the exercise of the right of the suffrage; it has sanctioned laws which have had the effect of making the police of the Capital solely dependent upon the Government and depriving the citizens of the sacred right of Habeas Corpus, it passed the law of Guaranteed Banks in such a form that the Government was enabled to create an enormous public debt, without any guarantee but the paper promises-to-pay of impecunious provinces, which flooded the country with an inconvertible currency, is has since possively sanctioned the arbitrary decree of the late Minister of Finance for closing the Bolsa and supressing the sale of gold therein. (The President of the Bolsa has acknowledged the *right* of the Government to do this and has begged *as a favour* that the Bolsa might be permitted to sell gold for cash! Truly has it been said that every people has the form of Government which it deserves!) A few weeks ago, one of the Chambers sanctioned the revolutionary (in a financial sense) measures of Minister Varela, and the other would have sanctioned them but for the President of the Republic changing his mind and his Ministers. The bills have been withdrawn, unconstitutionally, from the Senate, and that august body is now waiting humbly for the word of command, to do or not to do, to pass or reject the bills, and in the former case, with the understanding may put them, or any of them, or any part of any of them, in force or may throw them into the waste-paper basket, at its own good pleasure.

It is believed that the only part of the projected laws which will come into operation, is that which monstrously authorizes the gift of $20,000.000 to the National Bank.

By the law of «Guaranteed Banks,» the Nation guaranteed the circulation, to the extent of $40.000,000 of the National Bank, under the excuse that the Nation was a partner in the Bank and held half the shares issued by it. This was right enough, but it was unnecessary for the Government to issue bonds for $40.000,000 gold and to deposit them as security for such notes; still less is it necessary that the Nation should pay these bonds in order to withdraw the National Bank notes from circulation. To guarantee that a Bank shall pay its notes is a very different thing from making a gift to the Bank of the gold necessary for paying the notes. In the former case the assets of the Bank rightly constitute the source from which the money must come for such payment; in the latter case, the Nation adds the amount of the notes to the assets of the Bank. This is what Minister Varela's bill contemplated, and naturally the shares of the Bank rose enormously in value, and, now, in order that the speculators for the rise may not lose their money, it is said that Minister Pacheco will adopt this part, and this part alone, of his predecessor's financial measures. We can imagine who were the persons who benefited by this iniquitous proposal, for the sudden and unparallelled rise in the shares took place *before* the provisions of Minister Varela's were made public.

Now, the declared object of the «young men» of the Capital is to arouse public spirit, to induce the citizens of this democratic Republic to exercise the political rights conferred on them by their Constitution and especially to exercise the right of suffrage without official intervention, and thus to choose honest and able men as their representatives in Congress, in the Legislatures and in the Municipalities, who will secure to all the inhabitants of the Republic the full enjoyment of self-government.

An influential Committee has been appointed to prepare upon those bases the statutes of a political Club, to be called the «Civic Union of Youth», which will have its head-quarters in the Capital and branches in all the provinces.

The movement should have the sympathy every of lover of liberty. I shall watch its progress with interest and will report to you thereon from time to time.

Latest—Gold is quoted at $182.20!

URUGUAYAN NEWS

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

XII SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

Holy Communion 8 a. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Matins 11 a. m.
Evensong 7.30 p. m.

IMMIGRANTS—Sr. José Ruiz went to Europe in the French steamer «Portugal» to bring over to this country 1000 Spanish families as colonists, according to his contract with the Government. In the Immigrants home another case of small pox has taken place. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

CIRCUS—The great Circus Company of Podestá and Scotti is expected to arrive here in the beginning of next week. Amongst the personal is the celebrated *Rosita de la Plata.*

RACE HORSES—The steamer Mandalay has brought nine thorough bred horses for Sr. Benjamin Victorica.

RACES.—For the races which are to be run to day we fancy the following horses: Tartarin for the first race, for the second Red fox in spite of Gordon being a strong favorite, The premium Lavalleja we think Teniente is sure to win. For the fourth race Vandalo has got every chance and Lady Flora should win the last one easily.

THEATRE. — The pretty operetta. «La Mascotta» will be repeated to night at the Variedades Theatre and is sure to attract a large audience.

SR. CARLOS VIFIRA the son of the well known estanciero of the Salto department was one of the passengers on board the steamer San Pedro, which we are afraid is lost. The young man had been studying at Rio de Janeiro, from whence he went to Antonina to pay a visit to a relation. After this he took his passage for our port on board the ill fated steamer.

LOTTERY—Several boys and men have been taken up by the police for selling foreign and worthless lottery tickets, The public cannot be warned enough against these sharpers.

CONFERENCE—The President of the Republic held a long conference yesterday with the Ministers Garcia Lagos, Berinduague and Herrera y Obes.

MINISTER OF WAR—This gentleman, Colonel de Leon is still unwell though in a much better state of health than he was a few days ago.

OPERATIC — Mdme. Nordica signed a contract with Mr. Henry Abbey and Mr. Grau for their ensuing opera season in the United States and Mexico. She will divide with Mdmes. Adelina Patti and Albani the *rôle* of *prima donna*, and will sing with Signor Tamagno in Verdi's «Otello» and «Aida», and also as Elsa to his Lohengrin. The American season will commence in December next, and we must wait until the spring for the return of Mme. Nordica, whose beautiful voice and polished art will be sadly missed during our winter season.

This paragraph is from London. We hear that the «beautiful voice and polished art» of both Mdme. Nordica and Sr. Tamagno will be heard here during our next winter season.

ARGENTINE NEWS

CONGRESS—The Chamber of Deputies held a sesion on Wednesday.

Sr. Pereira asked permission to make a dock on the right bank of the Paraná.

Mackinlay and Co. propose to make a railway from Villa Mercedes, San Luis, to Necoche.

M. Fourt proposes to make a port on on the bay «Oso de Mar.»

Most of the session was occupied in descussing a bill for grainting a guarantee on the capital to be employed in working the Romay iron mine. Eventually the debate was adjourned in order that the Ministers of Finance and the Interior might attend to express the opinions of the Government as to the policy of guaranteeing the capital of such enterprises.

The law relating to forced retirement from the Army wss passed.

WEARY OF LIVING.—On Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock Mrs. Angelica Nuñez de Justo Living at 1640 Calle Comercio, attempted her life by shooting herself in the left side near the heart with a revolver. When the neighbours broke open the door Angelica was found stretched on the bed with a 12-milimetre bull-dog revolver in her hand. Dr. Amoretti at once attended to the lady, who is a widow and only 30 years of age, but he said that she was in great danger.

By letters which she had directed to her parents, it appears that she was tired of living any longer in this wicked world.

IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT — 1060 immigrants were dispatched yesterday for the province and the Interior, 77 were located in the city and 1370 remained at the hotel.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE—On Wednesday night, owing to a dispute between sub-lieutenant Alejandro Roca and another individual in a confiteria in the Calle Reconquista between Cangallo and Cuyo, the policeman on duty Clisorio Britos interfered to re-establish order, but was openly disobeyed by the officer. Don Oscar Otamendi police-officer passing at the moment tried to persuade Roca to desist, but as he was disobeyed he ordered the constable to arrest the officer and take him to the Comisaria. The offender then took out his revolver and fired at Otamendi, but the aim was bad and the ball was lodged in the leg of Don Pedro Lascot, who was passing at the time. The officer, unworthy of the post he occupies, was eventually disarmed and imprisoned in the 1st Section.

TELEGRAPHIC—The following are lying at the offices of the River Plate Telegraph Company (Limited), 287 Calle San Martin From Genoa for Usso, and from Brussels for Viel, 222 Recoleta.

MARITIME—The B. M. S. La Plata, which ought to have sailed yesterday for Southampton, has postponed her departure for to-day, owing to the scarcity of lighters for discharging. Mr. Green has received a telegram mentioning the arrival in Rio on Wednesday of the R. M. S. Don.

CONDEMNED—Jose Bossulo, who in May 1888 stabbed Pedro Miraro to death, has been condemned to 12 1/2 years penal servitude and 3 years extra in the State prison.

RAILWAYS—The Central Argentine has presented to the Ministry of the Interior the plans for the Victoria station at the Junction with the Northern line at San Fernando.

The Ministry of the Interior has granted leave to the concessionaries of the Villa Maria and Rufino line to place on the line, ten new platform waggons just put up in the shops at Junin.

People living in the department of Campo Santo (province of Salta) have solicited the National Government to direct the Santa Rosa and Salta Railway to construct an intermediate station between Santa Rosa and Mojotoro. Those who sign the petition offer to make a present of the land necessary for the station-premises.

BROKERS — The following gentlemen have asked to be admitted as brokers on the Bolsa:—

Rodolfo M. Palacios, José Rocamora and Domingo Fascia.

Messrs. Torcuato Ocampo, O. Piñero Sorondo, José Negri, José Barrone and Guillermo Wenell have also asked to be admitted as members of the Bolsa.

CORPSE—The corps of a man called Enrique Borquino late of 883 Calle Piedras, was found on Wednesday in his room. The body was sent to the funeral deposit, for a post-morten examination to be made.

THEFTS—Don Geromino Cossi, established at the corner of Calles 36 A and Bolline, had stolen from the business silk handkerchiefs for the value of $600.

Don Jose Burton had several tools stolen from a house of his in course of erection at the corner of Calles Rioja and Belgrano.

DEN OF THIEVES—The police have surprised a den of juvenile thieves in the jurisdiction of the 16th Section, arresting four, of whom the eldest is not yet 18 years of age. A woman recognized as the «Queen» was also arrested. Some of the jewellery stolen was recovered.

WOUNDED—A man called Francisco Gagliardi was bitten on the right cheek by his uncle, Fernando Gagliardi, with whom he had had a previous quarrel. The police of the 7th section arrested the criminal uncle.

CAPTURE — Commissary Otamendi, at the instigation of the Chief of Police of La Plata, has arrested a man called José Villanueva, accused of a robbery committed in that city some few days ago. On Wednesday night the prisoner was sent to La Plata.

THE ARMY—The Government has submitted to Congress three important bills for the reorganization of the Army, and for regulating promotion and retirement and the conferring of decorations, We are compelled to hold over for another day an extended notice of those bills.

FIAT LUZ—The Intendency has resolved that gas lamps are to be fixed in Calle Bolino, from Santa-Fé to General Las Heras; in Peña from Bustamante to Coronel, and in Bustamente from Santa-Fé to Las Heras.

PENSIONS—From to-morrow, military pensions for the month of August will be paid at the offices in the Calle Viamonte, in future payment will be made at the new offices of the War Commissariat.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

London, August 9.

Progress was made with no fewer than sixteen Bills in the House of Lords yesterday. Verbal amendments to the measure of the Prevention of Cruelty to and the Protection of Children were made, and the Prince of Wales's Children Bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons the Standing Orders were suspended, to enable the Suck Drainage Bill to be read a third time Replying to Mr. Swetenham, the Home Secretary expressed the hope that next session a Bill would be passed dealing with the divergent practice of judges in allowed or disallowing a prisoner, who was defended by counsel, to make a statement. Mr. W. H. Smith intimated that the Tithe Rent Charge Bill would be the first order for Monday or Tuesday next, and that it would be proceeded with de die in diem until disposed of. To enable this to be done the Estimates, o'ter than those relating to Ireland, would be postponed. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, when the Irish Estimates were again under consideration. A scene of unusual excitement occurred in the course of the debate.

Yesterday the Emperor William brought his visit to England to a termination. An inspection of the seamen and marines of the German vessels then in the Bay was made in the morning by the Queen on the grand terrace at Osborne. The, were about 2,000 men on parade. Led by the Emperor the sailors gave hearty «hochs» for her Majesty. Later in the day the ships got under weigh, and in the evening, under their escort, the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor on board, passed from the roadstead into the channel.

The Dublin Exchequer Division yesterday held that the resident magistrates had jurisdiction to commit Dr. Tanner to Clonmel Gaol for three months for contempt of Court, in default of giving bail for his good behaviour.

The trials of the servants of the Great Northern Railway Company of Ireland, who are charged with manslaughter arising out of the Armagh disaster, were commenced in Dublin yesterday, the first traversor arraigned being the superintendent of the excursion train.

Telegrams from Liverpool and other places show that the verdict in the Maybrick case is exciting considerable discussion throughout the country. The prisoner is reported to be prostrated and unnerved, but the gaol doctor does not apprehend that more serious symptoms will supervene. An organized effort is being made to obtain a reprieve.

The second case of death from hydrophobia which has occurred in Paddington within three weeks was investigated by a coroner's jury yesterday, the members of which added a rider to their verdict directing the attention of the Home Secretary to the fact, that the order for muzzling dogs is not enforced by the County Council of London.

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that the High Court of Justice for the trial of General Boulanger and his associates, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort, met yesterday afternoon at the Luxemburg Palace. The Procureur-Général began his address, and said that in the indictment he had avoided making precise statements, but now he proposed to make a complete disclosure. He proceeded to describe the parts played by the accused, after which the Caurt adjourned. He will continue his speech today. The members of the Right in the Senate have decided to raise the qnestion of the Court's competence.

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphs that Signor Cairoli, ex-Premier of Italy, has died at Capodimonte at the age of 63.

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs that the Note of the Greek Government on the Cretan Question was quite unexpected and caused much uneasiness there. From Constantinople it is reported that the British Government has already made a reply to the Greek Cabinet. In Vienna it is stated that the Porte has resolved to proclaim a state of siege in the island.

One of the most successful meetings ever held at Brighton was brought to a close yesterday. The Preston Handicap was won by Castlenock, the Kemp Town Plate by St. Denys, the Stewards' Plate by Bonnie Boy, the Town Plate by Diavolo, the Welter Handicap by Deric, the Southdown Plate by Whistle Jacket, the Bevendean Handicap by Reform, and the Cliftonville Plate by Enamuel.

At Pontefract the Alexandra Handicap fell to Marcus, the Juvenile Plate to High and Mighty, the Pontefract Handicap to Warlaby, the Park Hill Plate to Finale, the Innkeepers' Handicap to Orlando, and the Badsworth Plate to Robin Hood.

Some very free hitting was witnessed at the Oval yesterday in the return match between Surrey and Middlesex, the home county being at the wicket all day and compiling 385 for the loss of four wickets. In the second engagement of the Canterbury week Kent made 358 against the bowling of Gloucestershire.

TELEGRAMS

Commercial

Buenos Aires 7.

Gold 184.60.

National Bank 339 end of month.

Banco Constructor, 144.50 end of month.

Catalinas Mole, 101 cash, 101 end of month.

Crédito Real, 159 cash, 158.50 end of month.

The «Camilo» and «Venus» sail.

Foreign

London 7.

The Unified Debt 74 1\|2.

Rio Janeiro 6.

At the Imperial Theatre, Teressina has made a great success in the Opera of «Otello».

London 6.

Five owners of Wharfs have accepted the conditions of the workmen. Australia has sent £5000 to aid men on strike.

New York 6.

Legitime, late President of Haiti, has arrived here, with his family and several officers of his Arnuy.

Paris 6.

The Government through the Minister of Justice has issued a confidential circular to the provincial Judges, requesting them to communicate with the Prefects so as to prosecute with severity all persons who take part in seditious manifestations, especially the Boulangists.

The Duke of Braganza has left for Italy.

General Boulanger has written to Tirard the president of the cooncil demanding to be tried either by the First Criminal Court or by a Court Martial.

Special Service

Buenos Aires 7.

At the San Martin theatre the play entitled «La Revista Madrileña» has had a great success.

«La Gran Via» was very well performed last night in Spanish by the Tomba Italian Company.

Today both theatres will again be full It is the benefit of the popular «Cesari» who sings «Papá Martin».

The Government will contribute $150-000 and the Management $50,000 towards the expenses of the magnificent fêtes which will be given at the Official Opening of the Port of La Plata.

Yesterday the prisoner «Marin» who arrived from Brazil in the «Sorata» was incarcerated in the prison at La Plata. He was the author of the crime committed some while ago in the Eucaliptus wood.

The decree, expelling seven cadets from the Military College, for having attended at the Meeting of the «Juventud» has been much commented upon. The law says that no military person on active service can take part in any political meeting etc.

The papers relative to the Missiones question which have passed between the Argentine and the Brazilian Chancellories have arrived from Rio de Janeiro, the arbitration of this frontier question has been referred to the United States Government.

Yesterday the prisoner Centeno who had committed murder was to have been shot at San Luis. He was led to the yard and seated upon a bench, an enormous crowd was present. At the moment when the prisoner expected the fusilade, a reprieve was read to him. The prisoner heard this with a gay air, and was led back to prison.

The Banker Corti remains very ill, his partner Carabassa is also ill.

The English Steamer «La Plata» takes one hundred thousand-pounds sterling in gold to Rio Janeiro.

Correspondent.

COMMERCIAL

Stock Exchange

Montevideo, September 7.

The market still remains flat and very small business stiring.

Quotations as follows:

National Bank 170 cash.

National Credit Company's shares 100 1\|2 cash 101 for 15 September 107 end o month.

Amortizable 48 3\|4 end of month.

Unified 75 cash.

Banco General Uruguayo 101 cash.

EXCHANGE.—As follows—

	Bank	Commercial
London.	51 1|8 to 51 1|4	50 5|8 to 3|4
Paris . fr.	5.84 to 5.85	5.85 to 86
Antwerp .	5.85	5.92
Genoa . .	5.81	5.36

Rio Janeiro. 8.900.

Buenos Aires, 1\|8 o\|o to par.

Discount 7 to 8 per anu.

Bills 7 1\|8 to 3,

Business

—The «Banco Constructor Uruguayo» wich has just commenced operations, such as buying and selling lands, building etc. has resolved to institute a new section to be called «Seccion de cobranzas en general», thus described:

1st To undertake every description of collection on account of Societies, Companies, Corporations, Public administrations, Directorates, Banks, Commercial houses, Clubs, Newspapers, Journals, and for all sorts of professional and private business.

2nd To act as intermediary for the sales and purchases on account of third parties; for the letting or hiring of properties both in town and country and making such contracts as are necessary.

3rd To act as house agents in the letting of furnished houses and lodgings on account of the Society.

The New Directory will be composed as follows:

Srs. President, don Cárlos Delucchi; Vice-president, don José T. Piaggio; Secretary, don Emilio R. Pesce; Vocales, don Jeremias Olivera; don Jaime Maeso; Director-Gerente, doctor don Leopoldo Scotti, don Saturnino Balparda, don Francisco E. Diche, don José Galeano.

MARITIME NEWS

Arrivals and Sailings

September 7

—Str. Apolo from Buenos Aires, 100 passengers.

—Str. Dordogne from Buenos Aires, no passengers.

—Str. De Bay from Antwerp, no passengers.

—Str. La Plata from Buenos Aires, no passengers.

—Str. Rio Negro for Havre, 6 passengers.

General Notes

—The Royal Mail steamer «Don», is expected here to-day from Southampton.

—A great quantity of the French steamer San Martin's cargo has been brought on shore and hopes are entertained that this steamer may be saved.

—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's steamer «Aconcagua» now on her voyage from Valparaiso to Montevideo brings 1.500,000 vine plants for this city and Buenos Aires

A good many ships and all the Oriental men-of-war had their flags flying in honor of the Brazilian day of Independence.

Vessels in port

BRITISH

		tons.	Captain
Ship	Coallerine	1317	Salter
Bq	Ramehamha IV	495	Chilbon
Bq	Hiawatha	951	Little
Bgtne	Undina		Beale
Ship	Munster		H. Brown
Ship	E.T.Spicer	1217	Spicer
Bq	Adele	674	Babin
Bq	City Camp	[illegible]	Knox
Ship	Marlborough	1363	Salter
Bq	T. N.Holmes	918	Hartigan
Bq	Midas	809	Wedden
Ship	B. Castle	785	Ferguson
Bq	Scotts Bay	993	Sleete
Lip	J.B.Blaiky	78	Faulkne
	[illegible]	1578	Smith

AMUSEMENTS

NUEVO POLITEAMA

de CRODARA y CARBONE

CALLE QUEGUAY ESQUINA COLONIA

Gran Compañia de Zarzuela

Empresa: Luis Crespo

ELENCO DE LA COMPAÑÍA — Director, don Luis Crespo; Maestro Director y Concertador; don Roberto Zucchi.

Tiples: Sra. Dolores Trillo de Crespo, doña Ramona Allú. — Tiple cómica y contralto: Sta. Josefa Viera. — Caracteristica: Emilia Marin. — Segundas tiples: Matilde Prats, Adolina Rodriguez,

Primer tenor: don Juan Prats, don Ernesto Paz. — Primer bajo: don Luis Crespo. — Primeros tenores cómicos: Francisco Arellano, Juan Lampre.—Actor genérico: Ricardo Matti.—Segundo baritono: Juan Sansano.—Segundo bajo Laureano Sanchez.

Secretario de la Empresa: Miguel Bonbach.

24 coristas de ambos sexos y 25 profesores de orquesta.

ABONO—Se abre un abono por 15 representaciones con un diez por ciento de rebaja sobre los precios ordinarios.

Palcos bajos sin entrada	$	6.00
Palcos balcon sin id	»	6.00
Palcos altos sin id	»	4.00
Palcos especiales sin id	»	8.00
Sillones con entrada	»	1.50
Lunetas platea con entrada	»	1.00
Lunetas Cazuela, con id	»	0.70
Entrada general	»	0.60
Entrada cazuela	»	0.40
Entrada paraiso	»	0.40

DOMINGO 9 de SETIEMBRE

Los Mosqueteros Grises

Nota — La Empresa no suspenderá funcion por causa de mal tiempo.

Otra— Habrá trenes en todas direcciones.

A las 8 y cuarto en punto.

Advertisements

Tuition

A German lady holding diplomas, wishes to give private lessons. She teaches all branches of education and also music.

She is thoroughly acquainted with English and French.

Apply to B. K. «Express» Office 93 Calle Cerro, 351-S.2

Duncan L. Wagner

Stock Exchange and Commission Agent

Undertakes purchases and sales of land and mortgages. Will also arrange Banking and discounting operations.

352-A. 21.

Doctor MAC-LEAN

MÉDICO Y CIRUJANO

DEL HOSPITAL DE CARIDAD

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CONSULTAS DE 1 Á 2 P.M.

A LOS POBRES GRATIS

.M30-02

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N B.—Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c,. by the best English makers alway in stock.

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AND

Exchange Broker

72—ZABALA—72

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88 Calle Queguay 88

Direction under: Miss M. Hyde & J. Corbin

(TEACHERS FROM NORTH-AMERICA)

Section Spanish . . . . Miss Corbin

« English & Drawing Miss Hyde

Every day both classes.

Price: Spa'h only . . . . $ 2.00

» » English & Drawing » 3.00

308.5 Op.

Exchange and Loan Office

Watchmaking, Jewelry & Plate

AQUILINO BERRO

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MONTEVIDEO

At this establishment there is always a large stock of Jewelry both new and second-hand.

PRICES ESPECIALLY MODERATE.

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CONSULTORIO BOURSE & HILL

American Dentists,

351 — SARANDI — 351.

Real Specialists

In dental crowns or artificial teeth without plates, upon roots prepared and cured (if necessary) for this important and unsurpassed method.

Gold stoppings made in cavities perfectly clean and carefully prepared, guaranteeing the preservation of the back or front tooth so stopped.

Bona-fide Pearl toothpowder well known for twenty years and Willie's Dentrifice Water, sold here.

Consultations: from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Grand café et restaurant du Louvre

CALLE SOLIS Nº 63 Y CERRITO Nº 98

DE

JOSÉ FORIO

Participa al público que desde el 1º de Agosto próximo quedará abierto nuevamente el servicio de café y restaurant.

La casa seguirá atendiendo pedidos de lunchs, etc., etc.

Gran especialidad en vinos finos y cigarros habanos.

Precios módicos. 315. A 3.

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OF

ANICETO ZAPATA

Speciality in articles of Perfumery.

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between Juncal and Ciudadela.

Grand Café and Restaurant

OF

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Billiards, Best Wines and Cigars.

Dinner and Breakfast at all hours.

MODERATE PRICES.

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COMPAÑIA

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

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Agente N. GODDARD

53-CALLE SOLIS (ALTOS)-53

350.S.1

English Bank of Rio Janeiro, Ld.

Established 1863.

Head Office, London 2a. Moorgate Street

Subscribed Capital	£ 1,000,000
Paid up "	500,000
Reserve Fund	150,000

Agency in Montevideo — Calle Cerrito 187.

WILLIAM MAITLAND HERIOT,—MANAGER.

Branches in,--

Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, San Paulo, Porto Alegre, and Buenos Aires.

Draws on,--

London	ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO Ld. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK Ld.
Paris	HEINE & Co.
Hamburg	JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co.
Bordeaux	SOULA DE TRINCAUD LA TOUR & Co.
Antwerp	H. ALBERT DE BARY & Co.
Italy	BANCA GENERALE.
Spain	«SOCIEDAD DE CREDITO MERCANTIL.» BARCELONA.
Portugal	BANCO DE PORTUGAL.
New York	CHAS. M. FRY.
New Orleans	STATE NATIONAL BANK.

Effects telegraphic transfers and draws at sight or at 90 d/s upon the Branches and correspondents above mentioned and others in the principal towns of Brazil, North America and Europe.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Discounts bills and conformes and receives bills for collection abroad.

Deals in approved securities or receives the same in deposit, collecting coupons and dividends, etc., etc.

Interest on accounts current and for deposits:

On accounts current	3 o/o
For 30 days notice	4 o/o
» 2 months fixed	5 o/o
» 3 » »	5 1/2
» 6 » »	6

194.021xp

THE

English Bank of the River Plate Ld.

DIRECTORS:

C. A. Cater, of the firm J. W Cater, Sons & Co., London.
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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.
H. B. Sim, of the firm of Fruhling and Goschen, London.
A. E. Smithers, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Established in:

LONDON, B. AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, PAYSANDU, SALTO AND MONTEVIDEO

Subscribed capital 7.050,000 dols.

RESERVED FUND 1.175,000 DOLLARS.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
4 " " at ten days' notice or 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 AYRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ

Authorised Capital	12,000,000
Subscribed Capital	1,500,000
Reserve Fund	500,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable 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.

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Issued and Purchased on the following places

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And all the principal towns of

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.

PARIS. And all the principal towns of *FRANCE*

AND OF

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ALSO ON

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AUSTRALIA
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CANADA
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Edward Jones,
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Authorized Capital	$ 8.000,000
Subscribed Capital	» 4.000,000

Directorate:

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Antonio Piaggio, Vice-President.
Cárlos Casaravilla, Felipe Montero, Ricardo Sienra.

OPERATIONS:

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Bills, conformes and negociable securities received, discounted, or collected.

Advances and loans made upon deposits of public funds, mortgage cedulas, and shares of Banks and public Companies.

Interests, dividends and rents collected and paid for third parties, and negotiations of shares quotable on the Bolsa made on account of the same.

Interest on Deposits:

On account current	3 %
For 90 days fixed	5 »
For six months fixed	6 1/2 »

Discounts, advances and other operations, at conventional rates.

This Bank is open all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. On Saturdays and the last day of the month until 4 p.m.

D. A. VIGNOLES, Manager

Montevideo, June 8, 1889.

Ag7-xp.

C. J. JOHNSON

Successor of the old established business of

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224 -- 25 DE MAYO -- 224

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The next term of this well known educational establishment will commence on January 7th. The special features of this college are the thorough grounding given to pupils in the English language. The attention of the English community is drawn to the fact, that no other language but their own is allowed to be spoken within the School premises.

Special classes are given to those preparing for the University

The following is the teaching staff:

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Samuel Dyer, Certificated teacher. Formerly Mathematical Master of Richmond College, London.
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Cognacs, Whiskeys, Hollands, Cigars, etc.

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Mr. WINTERS' fame is spoken of in the highest terms by various wellknown gentlemen who have suffered for years with Corns, and on whom he has operated He is now on his tour round the world, and has just arrived from Australia, via the Straits Settlements, Rangoon, Calcutta, Mauritius, Port Elisabeth, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Bordeaux and Marseilles, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, San Pablo, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre. He has returned to Montevideo and will remain here till 10 September at the

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Calle 25 de Mayo 245

Those who are suffering from these Complaints will please call at once, and see for themselves.

Consultations free of charge

Consulting hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from 0 to 2.

Those who wish Mr. WINTER to visit them will please send address, and he will call on them between 2 and 4 p.m.

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Captain A. Hamilton
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for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool

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SORATA
Captain A. J. Cooper
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All the above steamers will touch at Plymouth to land passengers only.

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All the above steamers run in connection with others of the same Company, which trade up the Pacific Coast as far as Panamá

The steamers *Aconcagua*, *Britannia*, *Galicia*, *Potosi* and *Sorata* are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

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To Vigo	1st class £35	2nd class £20	3rd class $40
To Bordeaux	1st class £35	2nd class £20	3rd class £10
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Return tickets - - - 1st class 52£ 10s. — available for 12 months —

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

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SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, C.V.

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Brasil y Rio de la Plata

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Servicio regular entre Amberes y Rio de la Plata bajo contrato postal con el Gobierno belga

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Saldrá el 29 de Agosto, para LIVERPOOL (directamente).

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Los vapores de la Compañia salen regularmente de Rio Janeiro todos los sábados para New York.

C. R. Horne y Ca.

CALLE PIEDRAS N.º 138. 10

The Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co., Ld.

From the 1st of April the following reduced prices will be charged for telegrams from Montevideo to Europe and the United States.

Great Britain	ps.	2.00	Belgium	ps.	2.06
France	"	2.09	Italy	"	2.14
Germany	"	2.11	New York	"	2.25

BY ORDER.

Office: Cerrito 183.

JOHN OLDHAM,
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304.a4xp.

La Italo-Uruguaya

Compañía ánonima de Seguros, Coaseguros y Reaseguros Generales

A prima fija

Aprobada por el Sup. Gobierno é inscripta en el R. P. de Comercio

Capital: $ 1,000,000 m\|n. oro

Direccion General

Núm. 104c — Calle 25 de Agosto — Núm. 104c

Montevideo.

En combinacion con la Italo-Argentina

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DE

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Capital: pesos 2,000,000 m\|c.

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Se aseguran edificios, casas de comercio, establecimientos industriales, comprendiendo los riesgos accesorios del gas, del rayo, desalojo inevitable, etc.

Especialidad en seguros limitados garantiendo pérdidas hasta una suma dada excluyendo el cálculo proporcional en caso de siniestro, utilísimos á los propietarios de edificios. (Art. 9 bis de la Póliza.)

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Buques á vela y á vapor se aseguran mediante primas módicas, á pérdida total y comprendiendo las averías que sean consecuencia de naufragio, choque, abordage ó incendio.

A los buques asegurados se les dá gratuitamente una bandera especial de reconocimiento.

Mercaderias en viaje se aseguran á todo riesgo ó libre de avería particular segun tarifa.

Ramos varios

Seguros sobre la vida, contra incendios, contra los riesgos de cosecha y ganado, y cualquiera clase de seguros que no sean prohibidos por las leyes.

Las tarifas de la Compañia son módicas y han sido establecidas de acuerdo con la estadística de los siniestros ocurridos durante los últimos 20 años en los paises del Rio de la Plata.

Los daños ó siniestros serán siempre pagos inmediatamente.

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El capital se emplea solamente en préstamos con garantía real y no se hacen operaciones aleatorias de ninguna clase, de conformidad con el Estatuto Social.

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JUAN B. VALLEBONA, *Gerente General.*

July19xp.

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"Four Horses' Heads" Registered Label.

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Dividido en 100,000 acciones de 100 pesos cada una

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French and Italian wines of the best quality

Splendid service and moderate prices

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The management of the Gas Company has the honour to advise the gas consuming public that owing to the reduction to one half in the price of the hire of meters, effected from the first of January last and to other considerations, the consumption continues to increase; but the Company being desirous of carrying out as soon as possible the plan indicated for some time in the newspapers of this capital, has resolved to reduce the cost of the fittings to appoint placing them within reach of all, and thus accomplish its wishes in favour of consumers.

John Ohrch.
General Manager.

Montevideo, 1 March 1889.

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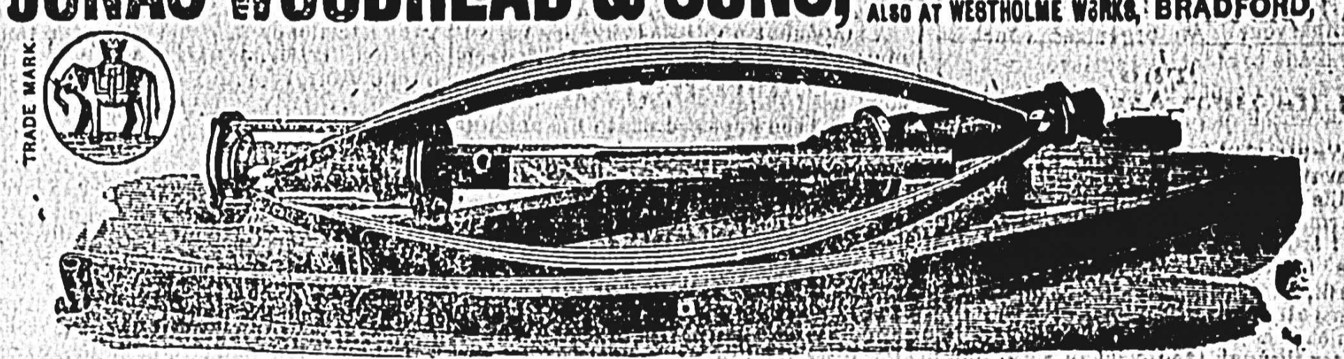

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In this well known establishment a thorough education in English, French, Spanish and German, can be obtained, music, singing, and drawing also taught.

The house is in a healthy situation with a garden at the back. There is comfortable accommodation for boarders, who will receive the same advantages, as can be obtained in the best Institutions of Paris. Further particulars and Prospectuses' can be obtained on application at the School 244 calle Convencion, or at THE EXPRESS Office 93 Cerro.

307-16A.xp.

La White Sewing Machine Co.

Cleveland Ohio
«Estados Unidos»
Marzo de 1889.

A nuestros amigos de Montevideo:

Tenemos placer en comunicar á Vd. que la Máquina de coser WHITE recibió el único premio y Medalla en la gran Exposicion Centenario que tuvo lugar el año pasado en «Cincinate» de los Estados Unidos.

La Exposicion duraba nueve meses durante todo este tiempo la máquina WHITE estaba diariamente en competicion con las máquinas de coser Doméstica New Home, Singer y otras.

Los Jueces sobre las máquinas de coser han dado su decision en las siguientes palabras.

Leer lo que dicen los Jueces: por su simplicidad de construccion; durabilidad y adaptabilidad de sus piezas movibles; facilidad de manejar y ajustar; por ser las máquinas de coser mas silenciosas y livianas. Nosotros damos á la White Sewing Machine Co. único premio y medalla para la mejor máquina de coser de familia. Firmado los Jueces.

No ha sido dado ninguna otro premio por máquina de coser de familia en esta «Exposicion,» los avisos de otras Fábricas anunciando haber sacado medallas y premios en esta competicion es pura falsedad y mentira.

No tenemos deseo de engañar al público pero cuando honores vienen, sabemos llevar la corona de victoria nosotros mismos.

White Sewing Machine Co.

Lever y Co.

Unico Agentes en la República O. del Uruguay.

231-18 de Julio-231

GRN EXPOSICION DE ARTE

DE LOS

Trabajos hechos por la máquina de coser

WHITE

AL PUBLICO

Con el mayor gusto participamos á usted que hemos recibidos otra remesa de LAS FAMOSAS MÁQUINAS DE COSER perfeccionadas WHITE.

Unicas que existen en el mundo para hacer en toda clase de generos desde los mas finos hasta los mas gruesos. toda clase de costuras, bordados, etc., etc.

En ellas se borda con hilo de seda, oro, plata, algodon, gusanillo de felpa, litografias con soda negra (MUY CURIOSAS). Tambien se hace puntada calada ó dobladillo de ojo (COSA NUNCA HECHA POR NINGUNA OTRA MÁQUINA), ojales de todas clases, ribetes, ondas ó festones, para encordonar, rizar, alfombrar, trencillar, pegar encajes y adornar de vivo al mismo tiempo; en una palabra: cualquier persona puede hacer el trabajo mas dificil.

Como Agentes de dichas máquinas, invitamos á usted y á su apreciable familia, para que concurran á nuestro establecimiento situado en la calle 18 de Julio número 231: en la primera semana de Abril, de las 9 de la mañana hasta las 9 de la noche, para inspeccionar los trabajos de arte y utilidad ejecutados con tanta perfección en la máquina WHITE.

El Representantanto de la Fábrica ha venido expresamente á Montevideo para enseñar y explicar todas las diferentes reformas nuevas, y al mismo tiempo á perfeccionar algunos en nuestra casa en las operaciones de los nuevos accesorios para que estos á su vez instruyan gratis á las personas que compren máquinas WHITE.

Abril de 1889.

LEVER y Co.
Unicos Agentes

Calle 18 de Julio N.º231.

MONTEVIDEO

COMPAÑIA NACIONAL

DE

Crédito y Obras Públicas

Por resolucion del Directorio de la Compañia, se llama á los poseedores de acciones de la misma para que cangeen sus títulos por acciones definitivas, por cuanto aquellas son provisorias.

El cange se hará en las oficinas de la Compañia á empezar el 20 del corriente y seguirá hasta el 10 de Julio próximo.

Montevideo, Junio 13 de 1889.

El Secretario.

310.t.15

Restaurant Franco - Italiano

OF

JOSÉ RICCI

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Travellers will find a comfortable home. Dinners at all hours. This house is the best situated in this city. Rooms for families. Splendid service.

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DE

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Es el mejor regalo con que se puede quedar bien con los amigos.

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2nd do	do	do	1.50	do
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DE

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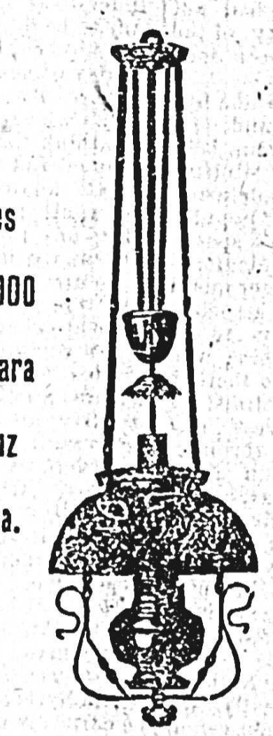
LAMPARAS "ROCHESTER."



De todas las diferentes lámparas del mundo (49,000 mas ó ménos) la lámpara "Rochester" dá la luz mas grande y mas blanca.

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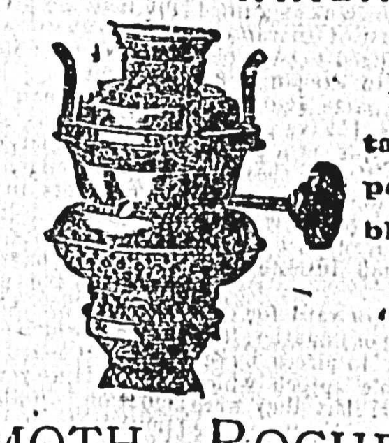
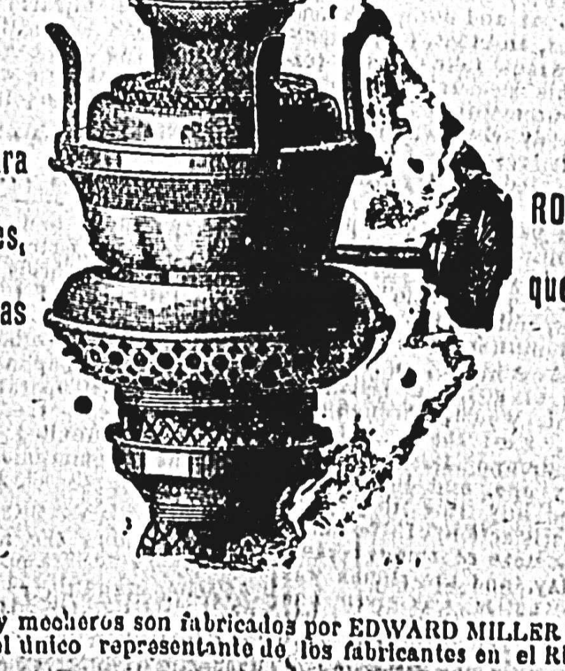


El mejor mechero y el que sirve para cualquier lámpara, es el "Niagara."

Dá una luz casi tan brillante, pero no tan blanca como la lámpara "Rochester."

"MAMMOTH ROCHESTER.



La lámpara para salones grandes, Teatros é Iglesias es la "MAMMOTH ROCHESTER," que da una luz igual á 300 bujias

Las lámparas y mecheros son fabricados por EDWARD MILLER & Co., Meriden Estados Unidos y el único representante de los fabricantes en el Rio de la Plata

JOHN HODSOLL,

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Casilla de Correo No. 753

THE EXPRESS SUNDAY EDITION

The Life Boat Association.

We are glad to see that the suggestion first started in these columns to endow a life boat for Montevideo has been so warmly taken up by the Oriental Press and brought to such a practical issue at the meeting called by «El Bien» last week. The gentlemen who have kindly consented to act upon the Committee which has been formed will do doubt carry through the object in view, and in a reasonable time we shall have a life boat fully equiped and a rocket or mortar apparatus for throwing a rope, in working order and ready to attend any summons for salvage.

This is as it should be and the expense of building a life boat and fitting her out should not be so very large.

The committee can got all information required on these subjects by writing to the Secretary of the Royal National Life Boat Institution in London so that the best and latest improvements in boats and rocket apparatus may be insured.

In a paragraph the other day we quoted the returns of the salvage of life by the life-boats on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland which shews that since the establishment of the Institution and the Board of Trade rocket apparatus, over 34,000 lives have been saved. We in no way wish to disparage the performance of the steam tugs «Emperor» and «Plata», on the contrary we consider what they did during the heavy gale was a deed worthy of the greatest praise, but if when they steamed out the first time to the wreck on the «English Bank», they could have towed a fully manned life boat with them, the probability is that the men on the wreck could have been taken off by her means, and not been left to endure another night of agony and suspense.

Correspondence

Buenos Aires, August 31.

Last Sunday week Sr. Rufino Varela published a manifesto in the *Prensa* denouncing a conspiracy among the private Banks to keep up the price of gold in order to defeat his financial plans and accusing the opposition and independent newspapers of unreasoning hostility against him. This letter concluded with Mac Mahon's famous *mot: «J'y suis, j'y reste!»* However the Minister discreetly added a proviso to it, declaring that he would not resign office so long as he was supported by the President of the Republic and of Congress. It was a bad omen for Sr. Varela that on the day that this manifesto appeared, an article was published in the *Standard* in which that fickle journal, ignoring all that it had previously said in favour of the Ministers and his schemes, went for beyond the opposition newspapers in denouncing the folly and recklessness of the Minister's proceedings and made out that he was little better than a lunatic. This was a sure sign that the Minister could no longer depend upon the President's support and therefore the public were not surprised at seeing on the following Wednesday an official announcement of his resignation. The incidents connected with his short term of office are the most remarkable that could be conceived as occurring in a country which is supposed to enjoy the blessings of a constitutional Government. Sr. Varela, on taking office, declared that the high premium of gold was the result of Bolsa speculation in the article, and accordingly he compelled the Bolsa, *vi et armis*, to cease selling gold either for cash or for the account. This was done by a mere decree, which was enforced by the police, who, armed with rifles, were stationed in the Bolsa to prevent the brokers from entering it until the Syndical Chambers had signified its submission to the decree.

Sr. Legarreta, the President of the Chamber, talked very big about what he would do but the end of the matter was an ignominious surrender. He had not pluck enough to test the legality of the decree as might easily have been done in several ways.

There came a «manifestation» of a few partisans of the Government and of a large contingent of the «tagrag and bobtail» of the City in honour of Minister Varela, who, being under the delusion that this was a manifestation of popular opinion, shewed his delight in a speech addressed to the distinguished demonstrators from the balcony of Government House, and he took care to associate in the honour which he was receiving the President of the Republic, who stood on the balcony and who thereby signified his approval of his Minister's arbitrary proceedings. Congress met soon afterwards, but it was not throught necessary to ask for its sanction of the decree against the Bolsa; it was, however, asked to sanction four bills, which had respectively for their object: the creation of a National Treasury, which was to conduct all the Government financial business; the creation of a Treasury fund for the conversion of Bank notes, the issue of Mortgage bonds payable in gold, to be given in exchange for the National Hypothecary Cedulas, and lastly, the imposition of a tax on the deposits of such Banks as did not come under the law of Guaranteed Banks.

The last mentioned bill was an act of spoliation, but, like all an other despotic measures of the Government, it was tamely submitted to, and even before it had come under the consideration of Congress, all the private Banks signified their adhesion to the law of Guaranteed Banks and paid or arranged to pay gold, in various proportions, in exchange for 4 1|2 o|o Bonds and the same amount in guaranteed notes. (As I have pointed out in a previous letter this is a profitable business for the Banks, because they can, by getting rid of the notes, recover most of the gold paid for them, and will afterwards be receiving from 20 to 30 o|o on the small residue sunk in the bonds).

When the bills came forward for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, they were mercilessly torn to pieces by Sr. Escalante in a very able speech which occupied three sessions, but they were not supported by a single deputy on the Government side of the House, and the leader of the Government party, General Mansilla, declared with brutal frankness (and perfect truth) that the country is under presidential and not parliamentary government, and that, consequently, the Ministers must take the sole responsibility for his measures, and that if they were not successful he must make way for somebody else who could do better. No deputy rose to repudiate General Mansilla's theory of Argentine Government!

The bills were passed by the Deputies, and yet gold continued to rise.

Then occurred a pause; the Senate could never get a quorum in order to discuss the bills, and gold was always rising until at length it attained a premium of 86 o|o! And this, in spite of the daily sale of gold on behalf of the Government, which, through the National Bank, fixed the price from day to day, though this was not binding on any one, and the outside brokers charged any rate they pleased. The disatisfaction of the merchants with this state of things became greater every day, and the climax was reached, when notice was given one morning that the National Bank would not sell gold or bills for paper any longer. It appears that the President of the National Bank and Dr. Pacheco were opposed to Sr. Varela's attempt to keep down the premium by selling the gold received from the Banks for bonds, and which, according to the law of Guaranteed Banks, *ought to have been kept on deposit in the National Bank for two years, and then have been used exclusively in reducing the foreign debt.*

A statement published by Sr. Varela since his resignation shows that between March 1st and August 21st, the Government used those deposits, which ought to have been kept sacred, to the amount of nearly $29,000,000, and yet the premium had risen more than 25 o|o!

Sr. Varela boasts that the Treasury possessed $61,057,007 m|n in paper at the time of his resignation, though he admits that he does not know how much of this had been retained by the Bank (it would not, I think, be wise for the new Minister of Finance to draw a cheque on the Bank for the amount!) and he says that the Government could go into the market and turn the paper again into gold, at the reduced premium (10 o|o less than on the day of his resignation) and thereby realise a large profit, forgetting that such a demand for gold would send the premium to a higher point than ever. This is a measure of his capacity as a man of businnes.

Well, he resigned, and gold has fallen, as I have said 10 o|o, and probably the fall will continue, because in another month the new wool will begin to come into the market, but there is no security as to the future, for the New Minister of Finance is Dr. Pacheco, who is mainly responsible for the evils which Minister Varela was supposed to be able to cure.

The President of the Republic warmly applauded all that Dr. Pacheco did; he expressed himself equally satisfied with Sr. Rufino Varela and gave him *carte blanche* to play ducks and drakes with the national resources. Now Minister Varela has fallen, without a word of sympathy from the Government organs; not one of the demonstrators of March has come forward to say a word on his behalf, and the provincial authorities who sent telegrams by the hundred to congratulate the President on the new financial policy introduced by Varela are now telegraphing to congratulate him on having abandoned the same. Sr. Varela has hopelessly sacrificed his reputation as a financier, and it is safe to prophesy that his political career is ended.

But the President of the Republic must of course be always right. He is surrounded by sycophants whose adulation must make him believe that he is little less than a God. On Thursday night, he was banquetted by some of these men to celebrate the formation of the new banquet, and, strange to say, Sr. Legarreta, the President of the Bolsa, the rights and liberties of which institution have been so grossly outraged by the ex-minister, with the sanction and approval of the President of the Republic, was the man who, more then any other, gave utterance to the most fulsome flattery of the great, wise and magnanimous ruler of the Argentine Republic.

Another banquet in honour of the great man was held last week by the «young men» of Buenos Aires. Here were in fact, very few «young» men present, and still fewer were those who were not in Government employ, but the President of the Republic was present in the gallery of the banquetting hall and inspired with ecstasy the sweet incense of homage which rose from the well salaried crowd beneath him.

This demonstration disgusted the *bona fide* young men of the City, who see no reason for gratitude for the despotic system of Government which now prevails in this «free and independent» democratic Republic, and they intend to make a counter demonstration to-morrow in Florida Garden, of which I will give you a full account in due course.

I wish I could think that, the demonstration would lead to any thing practical, but I much fear that the only difference between the two parties of demonstrators is that twixt Tweedledum and Tweedle-dee!

The Census.

The press has been invited by the Direction of the Census for this department, to make it known and properly understood by the public what is necessary to be done so as to get the fullest and most correct returns possible, when the day comes.

There are even now-a-days certain people who regard a census with fear, who think that something underhand is going on and that it is prying into their private affairs and relations. There is also another section who are stupid, and fill up any forms required, so that the returns are incorrect, and besides this, there are the careless ones who will not take the trouble to write at all, and these are generally a numerous body.

The commissioners who are each appointed to obtain the returns from a certain number of squares in the City, will have all there work to do to get at a just result, but it is a measure of such great importance to the country and especially to this City, that we hope every one will combine to fill up the returns which will be left at each house by the commissioner or his agents, as correctly as possible.

This will be done so that on a certain night, the names and description of every man, woman and child who is in that house shall be carefully scheduled.

The Nationality of each person should be carefully given and when there is any doubt about it, as in the case of children born here, the nationality of both parents, whether alive or not should be stated.

A really correct census of this Republic has never really been taken, the previous ones having been merely enumerations of the population, and we imagine that the present one will open our eyes to an extraordinary increase of the population of Montevideo during the last few years.

A gentleman who has made a special study of this subject considers that a correct census of the population, nationality, trades, occupations and ages of all residents in the country will be of the greatest service in the future developement of its resources.

Now, we have heard the wildest guesses as to the number of inhabitants of Montevideo, varying from 80,000 to 200,000, which only show how very much a correct census is wanted.

This same gentleman on a rough calculation numbers the present population, during the winter months, at about 140,000. We shall be very eager to know the result of this census and it behoves all residents to assist the Government commissioners, by all means in their power to carry out their intentions. It will be legally obligatory on all persons to make a correct return, and anyone making a wilfully incorrect one will be liable to punishment.

Dealing in Gold.

The purchase and sale of gold has again been allowed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. This is the decree issued by the President of the Argentine Republic:

Article: 1. The Camara de la Bolsa de Comercio of this Capital is hereby authorized to reopen operations in gold for cash, the decree of the 20th March, 1859, being hereby annulled.

Let this be communicated, etc,

JUAREZ CELMAN.
W. *Pacheco.*

[Here follows the note above mentioned.]

Señor Ministro,—

I place in Your Excellency's hands the petition that the High Commerce of this Exchange have presented to the Camara Sindical de la Bolsa de Comercio over which I preside, soliciting from the Ministry the necessary authorisation for the official quotation of gold on the Exchange.

—In forwarding to Your Excellency this document authorised by the leading and most important merchants, I am charged by the Camara Sindical to point out to Your Excellency that they concur in this petition, believing that it will satisfy a public want. I salute Your Excellency &c,

E. B. Legarreta.
Manuel Delz, Secretary.

Our own correspondent from Buenos Aires has all along prophecied this result to the financially absurd, and politically arbitrary, suppresion of dealing in gold upon the Bolsa in that City.

It would be quite as reasonable, and just as likely, to make water run up hill as to control the price of gold. Gold having a fixed standard of value, every other article of merchandise must revolve round that, in the same way as the solar system. Gold may be bought and hoarded, but when it has to be exchanged, it will only represent its exact value. If paper is issued to represent gold, there must be the actual metal behind it, or otherwise it is a fiction. So long as traders are satisfied that paper represents gold the paper will be at what is called par, and being more easily dealt in, that is to say more handy, will be actually preferred to gold, but the bullion must be somewhere, and without any doubt of its existence.

If more paper is issued than is represented by gold, the paper can only have the value of the amount held against it.

All systems are liable to error and the fault of the system of the Bank of England is that no more Bank notes can be issued than what is represented by the gold in the vaults (except fourteen millions sterling, which is guaranteed by the Government, and is a mere fiability) but the working of the Bank Charter is that when a pressure comes, that is when there is a great demand for gold, the note issue also shrinks in the same ratio.

The Bank of France holds theoretically a better financial position, as it can issue notes, if required, against the bullion it holds both gold and silver, and also up to its paid up capital, but then Paris is not the Exchange of the world like London.

Our opinion is that as far as regards the Argentine Republic, the best system would be to *exactly* copy the banking system of the United States, not taking as is done at present, the borrowing c'auses only, and not the redeeming ones of those Bank acts. The decree above mentioned only stultifies those that have gone before, and even now we observe that the transactions must befor cash and not on account.

Gold being at a premium of 75, simply shows that there is three fourths too much paper afloat. However it may be argued, that is the positive E. D.

The Law of Immigration

In the Chamber of Representatives yesterday there was a general discussion upon the new project for immigration during which Señor Carve made a strong speech in opposition to the motion. We do not entirely agree with the arguments contained in the Speech of this Deputy because we believe the result of the State having fostered and protected immigration has been the cause of the towns being populated and commerce augmented, as can be proved by the statistics and returns of last year. We doubt if spontaneous immigration would have had the same effect, or have produced such a good class of immigrant as that which has been obtained by this means for the agricultural colonies.

But on the other hand, there is much truth in what was advanced by Señor Carve, he remarks: State aided immigration has given bad results, both materially and morally. Two causes show this, the first evil is, that by bringing useless and a low class of individuals who have no interest in doing well only corrupt the population. The second, they that the Treasury feeds a voracious tribe of agents who make all they can out of the business without caring one jot for any benefit to the country.

Every vessel arrives now with hundreds of individuals some of whom are good for certain trades, but the majority are absolutely good for nothing, but they have sufficed to fill up the contract returns.

I sustain the theory by which the population should be steadily increased, by carefully selected immigrants who will really do good to the country, not to have the riff raff of Europe landed on our shores for the sole benefit of the contractor.

Spontaneous immigration is what I advocate, which should be protected, the moment it arrives on our shores and the greatest hospitality shown to the individuals of whom it is composed. Let such have lands and implements upon easy terms for a certain number of years. This is the immigrant we have received until lately and which has gone far to establish a hardy and honorable race of industrious habits and moral character.

There is a great deal in these remarks, but we fancy, that as it often the case, the «*juste millieu*» lies between the two propositions.

Independent immigration is undoubtedly the best for any country, because you then have a class which is really trying to improve its position and which will at the same time improve the country, but to obtain this class, the country itself must be known—and this is not easy to do unless State agents push the advantages it possesses, and the trail of the departing emigrant, whether he is good or bad, leaves a scent which will be taken up by others, who would not perhaps have ever heard of the country to which the State aided emigrant has gone. Therefore up to a certain point we considerer that subsidized immigration is a good thing, but as soon as the stream has duly found its way, it should be dropped and let private immigration take its place.

A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

We read in our Argentine news today an enumeration of the prosecutions which have taken place during the last month under the direction of this Society which has now been constituted for some time in Buenos Aires.

These prosecutions do not seem to have been numerous, nor do the cases appear to show any great excess of brutality, the reason for this may be twofold, the deterent effect of the Society may have had considerable effect in preventing cruelty, or, as is very likely the case cruelty for the sake of cruelty is not intended, but is often perpetrated from ignorance or laziness.

We believe there is no such Society existing in Montevideo or anywhere in the Oriental Republic, and we believe it would be an excellent affair to start one. The difficulties of commencement are not great, very little money is required, and if the good will of the Head of the police is obtained the results will be successful.

The lines upon which the Society is constituted in Buenos Aires seems a good one and could be easily followed.

Looking upon the question from an abstract point of view, we consider that the fact of such a Society existing makes thoughtless people more careful in their treatment of dumb animals; and a good clear prosecution or two with the aid of the police with a conviction, will help much towards that end, but to be practical, it is a sine-qua-non that the police is interested.

Personally we are entirely opposed to the faddists who pretend to know what animals know and suffer and who are always airing their absurd theories, as to whether a certain strap or buckle injures a horse or mule, or whether a dog is happy or unhappy.

To any one who is used to animals nothing is easier to judge of, than where necessary discipline is required or when cruelty comes in.

We must say that we have not observed many cases of gross brutality in this city and the neighbourhood, taking into account what the tasks have been, that are required by the animals set to perform them. As regard, the tram line horses, we have noticed that they are in fair condition and travel well, we have very seldom seen a lame horse at work, nor one with galled shoulders, although the latter is difficult to tell without stable examination. As far as these horses are concerned, it must be so obvious to the managers that the better the horses are treated and groomed the better work can be got out of them, that it would be almost a matter of astonishment were any other system pursued, but the real difficulty the managers have, is not with the horse keepers and stable arrangements, but with the drivers.

The often lose their tempers and perhaps bully the horses, and want looking after, but it must be remembered that draft on a tram line is very light and the break prevents much pressure on the horses; the difficulty is at the start to set a heavily laden car in motion. A good police supervision of these drivers, which is comparatively easy here, owing to the admirable way the men are posted, would be the best manner in which prevention of cruelty would be accomplished.

The most obvious cases of bad treatment to an onlooker are those which occur to three mule system, ridden and driven postilion in large two wheel carts. These carts carry every thing here, and first rate vehicles they are for the work, they can get along almost any roads and three strong mules will pull a heavy weight. Were the ill treatment seems to come in, is when the animals are wanted to turn and back, We think there is often great brutality shown in this, especially when the cart is loaded, and that these manuœvres can be much better done by word of mouth, as is often seen than by cracks over the nose and other parts, but we must not be too severe even upon these men at first, shew them a better system and they will do it, let that be the object of a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, amongst its other objects, but let us by all means have one, and see whether the objects of such a Society cannot be carried out in Montevideo.

EXPRESSIONS

—An important Society with a capital of $1.000.000 in 2 series has been constituted under the tittle of *Compañía de* ... tatutes of the Company were approvoSa yesterday by the Government. The capital necessary for the establishment of this enterprise is already subscribed.

The title explains its object, but we will refer to it at large in a future issue. he initiators are Mess rs. Manuel Gorero and Melville Hora.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

URUGUAYAN

September 3

THE WINTER EVENING ENTERTAINMENT—The following is the complete programme of the Amateur Dramatic Performance to be given on Wednesday evening, 11 September at the San Felipe Theatre.

1. March «Schubert» by the Orchestra.
2. The popular farce.

«Box» and «Cox»

Box. (a journeyman printer) Mr. Dunlop.
Cox (a journeyman hatter) Mr. Usill.
MRS. BOUNCER (their landlady) Mr. C Jefferies.

Five minutes interval

3. Selection. «THE MIKADO» Sullivan,—by the Orchestra.
4. The trial Scene from Shakespeare's comedy «THE MERCHANT OF VENICE».

The Duke of Venice.... Mr. L. Cooper
Antonio .... Mr. A. Beausiro
Bassanio / Gratiano (his friends) Mr. G. Lloyd Davies. / Mr. Houlton Barrett.
Shylock (a Jew) Mr. H. W. H. Denstone.
Portia (disguised as a Doctor of laws). Miss Cooper.
Nerissa (disguised as a clerk.) Mrs. G. Lloyd Davies.
Magnificoes, Officers, Friends to Antonio etc, by several gentlemen amateurs.

5. A selection from Lever's.

SCENES OF IRISH LIFE.
Mr. Edward Casey.

Five minutes interval.

6. Waltz GLADYS G. Still, by the orchestra.
7. The amusing farce by J. G. Williams, «WHO IS WHO OR ALL IN A FOG.»

Mr. Bloomfield Brambleton (a country gentleman) Mr. G. L. Stanham.
Mr. Simondes Swanhopper, (a modal young bachelor) Mr. W. H. Denstone.
Laurence Lavender (a valet from Mayfair) Mr. G. Lloyd Davies.
Cicely Brambleton Miss Cooper
Matilda Jane (The housemaid) Mrs. G. Lloyd Davies
Scene Brambleton Hall.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. G. Still, and will be composed of various amateur and professional musicians.

FIRE—A fire broke out on Sunday afternoon at a carpenter's shop in Reconquista street Nº. 23, but owing to the quick arrival of the fire brigade it was soon extinguished.

POLITEAMA.—This theatre was well attended on Sunday night. The piece announced was «La Marsellesa» but owing to an indisposition of Señora Alni it could not be given and in its stead the operetta «Los Diamantes de la Corona» was again performed. The operetta was given in a good style but the Orchestra requires strengthening and improving generally.

MINISTER—Dr. E. Frias the Uruguayan Minister to Argentine Republic, arrived from Buenos Aires yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—The respected Director of the Central Railway, Mr. H. Chamberlain was sailing in a boat on Sunday on the river Santa Lucia, in company with Mr. Hudson when the mast of his boat got entangled in the branches of a tree over hanging the river and was upset. Mr. Hudson contrived to get on shor eallright but Mr. Chamberlain, who did not want to lose the boat remained over two hours in the water but at last succeeded in getting her afloat again.

September 4

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The inauguration of the Electric Light Company's works in Arroyo Seco took place on Monday evening when a select party of over 200 persons including most of the notabilities of Montevideo were present. The President of the Company Señor Marcelino Diaz gave an address, showing the objects of the Society and informed the public that this instalation would supply 200 squares of the City with electric light, he then invited Dr. Pena, President of the Municipality to turn on the electric current. Dr. Pena effected this by turning a small handle and instantaneously the establishment was flooded with a brilliant light.

The guests were now invited to partake of refreshments, and Champagne being handed round, various speeches and Toasts were exchanged, Señor Marcelino Diaz y Garcia being congratulated on the success of the inauguration.

The edifice in which the works are contained is a fine building 77 metres in length by 51 metres in width, with all the necessary appurtenances.

There are eight dynamo engines of the newest pattern, each of 150 horse power, and shortly two larger engines of 600 horse power will be added.

When all the dynamos are in working order, the Company can supply over fifteen thousand lights of 16 candle power. Every week now squares will be lighted with these incandescent lamps until the whole City is supplied.

HONORABLE MISSION—Mr. B. Lorenzo Hill, the well known and esteemed estanciero in the department of San José has received a special invitation to be present at the Congress which will be held in Washington, to give his valuable information respecting this Republic. Mr Hill says that for the moment he connot leave this country, but that he will send all the necessary information to his friends in Washington.

WINTER EVENING ENTERTAINMENT—The tickets for the Amateur Dramatic Performance to be given Wednesday September 11, at the San Felipe Theatre will be on sale to-morrow and following days at the English Club, Hutchinson's *botica*, and Vanrell's store, at the following prices,—Boxes with 6 *entradas*, $5. *Tertulias de Balcon* (limited in number) $1 each. Seats (body of the theatre) 50 cents each. The *cazuela* and *paraiso* will remain closed. Intending spectators are advised to purchase their seats before-hand as no money can be received at the doors of the theatre. Any profits arising from the performance will be devoted to the Benevolent Fund.

PURCHASE.—The well known proprietors of the «Stud Charrua» Sres. D. José Pedro Ramirez, E. Casey, Juan Victorica and others, have purchased a race horse named «Exmoor» in England, and he has already been shipped for the River Plate. This horse is well known in sporting circles, and has won some good races.

THE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY — The receipts of the first ten months of the first year of this «Sociedad de Consumo» amounted to $54,430.90 or $5,443.90 per month.

The receipts for the first three months of the second year are:—

June	$	7.949.22
July	»	7.766.20
August	»	7.882.38
	$	22.597.90

Therefore the average increase per month is $2.089.54,

September 5

THE GOVERNMENT—General Tajes, President of the Republic transacted business with his secretaries at Government House; at four o'clock there was a meeting of all the Ministers, before which, Señor D. Jacobo Varela had a long conference with the President.

The Minister for Foreign affairs will shortly forward the necessary instructions and documents from the Government to Doctor Alberto Nin the representative of Uruguay in London who is about to proceed to Washington where he will be Delegate of this Republic at the South American Congress to be held there in October.

Señor D. Dionisio Ramos Montero has been appointed his secretary.

INMIGRANTS.—4 persons entered the Home yesterday and employment was found for six.

ANOTHER WRECK.—Yesterday morning at an early tour the Captain of Port received a telegram from Flores Island, saying that a French steamer had struck on the rocks, known by the name of «Las Pipas». The Government steamer «Rayo» was immediately sent with one of the Port officers on board to the San Martin, which steamer belongs to the Chargeurs Reunis line.

Messrs. Lussich obtained permission also to send out some of their steamers in aid of the wrecked vessel and we hear that they sent off the «Uruguay», «Emperor», and the lighters «Filomena» and «Adriatico». Up to this moment there is no more news about this wreck, but we will publish further details in our next issue.

RACING.—The Stud Gladiatores has bought the horse Vandalo from the Ecurie Capricho. A new stud has been established with the horses Mme. Recamier and Teniente as a commencement.

September 6

WINTER EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—We hear that the Committee of these entertainments have abandoned the original scheme of free admission by invitation, with a collection—which has proved so emminently successful on previous occassions, but have decided to charge $5 for each box and $1 for a few priviledged stalls, the remaining seats to be 50 cents; and contrary to *universal* custom instead of persons having the right of selecting their own box or seat, when they pay for them, they will have to take just what is given them, according to the whim or preference of the distributor.

We hear that the band which will play several select pieces in the intervals between the acts at the theatrical entertainment next Wednesday has recently met for practise at the rooms of Mr. G. W. Usill who kindly placed them at the disposal of Mr. Still the conductor of the orchestra.

The band will be over ten in strength and will combine some of the best amateur and professional talent in this City.

CHILDREN'S BOOK.—We have received a notice from New York of the publication of a Children's book in Spanish to be called *La Edad de Oro* in monthly numbers; we are obliged to the authors for sending us the advice.

SUICIDE—We have to report another suicide on board of one of the steamers running between here and Buenos Aires. At about 1|4 hast six yesterday morning, the passengers of the steamer «Minerva» from Buenos Aires heard a detonation and soon afterwards a young man, named Soza, rushed out of his cabin, telling the Captain that he had felt blood dripping upon him from the berth which was occupied in the same cabin by a gentleman of the name of Fassauer. The Captain immediately went to the cabin and found Fassauer lying dead with a shot through his right temple. Death must have been immediate.

The deceased had left several letters for his family residing in Paysandu, but the motive for his committing suicide is as yet unknown. During the voyage from Buenos Ayres, he seemed to be in capital spirits. It is a most curious fact that his companion in the cabin was not aroused by the report of the pistol, but by the blood falling on him.

MUTINY.—Yesterday morning when the English barque «Anna» arrived here from Boston, the Captain immediately went on shore and presented himself at the Captain of Port, declaring that during the voyage he had been assaulted by two men of his crew who inflicted several wounds upon him with an hatchet. It seems that these men had made up their mind to kill the Captain and get hold of the ship which had a valuable cargo on board. The Captain was saved from death by the pilot who called together the rest of the crew and had the two men put into irons.

The Captain though suffering still from his wounds seems to be quite out of danger.

THE MAROÑAS RACES—The following is the correct card of the races which will be run under the auspices of the Jockey Club on 8th September next.

1st race. «Premio Meteoro» 1000 metres.

Stud Rio Negro	Tartarin	62	k.
Stud Progreso	Rondador	56	»
Stud Oriental	Ametralladora	53	»
Stud Solis	Whitoly	52	»
Ecurie Capricho	Arabe	52	»
Stud Co'el Aguiar	Victoria	48	»

2nd race, «Premio Seleccion» 1200 metres.

Stud Nacional	Souvenir	59	k.
Stud Sarandi	Aguila Negra	57 1/2	»
Stud Sarandi	Infanta	57 1/2	»
Stud Gladiadores	Red Fox	57	»
Stud Solis	Solis	55	»
Stud Solis	Uruguayo	55	»
Stud Rio Negro	Selika	55	»
Stud Progreso	Gordon	55	»
Stud Florido	Rosa	55	»
Stud San Luis	Dora	53	»
Ecurie Eclair	Candidato	50	»

3rd race «Premio Lavalleja» 1750 metres.

Stud Sarandi	Carissema	53	k.
Stud Co'el Aguiar	Uruguayo	52	»
Stud Oriental	Mataojo	52	»
Stud Progreso	Honjanchan	53	»
Stud Nuevo	Tenjote	55	»
Stud Latino	Niño	55	»
Stud Florido	Camelia	50	»
Stud Uruguayo	Califa	55	»
Stud Uruguayo	Atahualpa	55	»
Stud San Luis	Ecarté	51	»
Ecurie Monte'deo	Capitana	53	»
Stud Capricho	Fidalga	53	»

4th race «Premio Rivalidad» 1750 metres.

Stud Solis	L. Mitchel	57	k.
Stud Charrua	Suri	57	»
Stud San Luis	Hamlet	55	»
Stud Gladiadores	Aventurero	57	»
Stud Florido	La Negra	55	»
Stud Florido	Childrey	55	»
Stud Oriental	Resluto	51	»
Stud Rio Negro	Modesta	51	»
Stud Nacional	Artigas	55	»

5th race «Premio Luchadores» 2500 metres.

Stud Gladiadores	Oriental	62	k.
Stud Co'el Aguiar	Noblesse	57	»
Stud Charrua	Tesorera	49	»
Stud Charrua	Solitario	49	»
Stud Sarandi	Lady Flora	56	»

September 7

Death.

At Calle Salto No. 781, on 5th inst., Constance Scott, daughter of John S. and Marian B., Reid,—aged 5 years and 5 months.

THEATRE VARIEDADES—On Thursday night the Spanish Operetta Company under the director of Sr. Marti gave their first performance with the well known operetta «La Mascotte» and had a great success.

We congratulate the Sta. Linares as Mascotta and Sr. Lafita as Pipo upon their good and correct singing in the famous duet, which they had to repeat. Sgr. Carmona, the well known Oriental artist played a conspicuous part as Julian and was enthusiastically applauded. The orchestra is good but we cannot say the same of the chorus which is decidedly weak and wants practice.

IMMIGRANTS.—26 persons entered the Home yesterday and for 60 employment was found.

QUARTETTE MASI.—The fourth concert will be given to-morrow by this Society at the Casino Italiano. We shall publish the programme in our next issue.

AUTOPSY—The woman Luisa Garcia who was found dead at her room the other day and who was supposed to have been murdered, died of heart disease, as Dr. Felippone who made the post mortem examination has declared. Consequently an Italian who was living with her and who was arrested under the suspicion of having murdered her, was immediately set at liberty.

THE LOTTERY—The following are the principal winning numbers of the Caridad lottery drawn yesterday.

3047 . . . . $ 50,000

9656	5000	2087	1000	2082	1000
6509	500	5868	500	11475	500
4398	500	3532	500	4117	500
7469	200	11875	200	3862	200
11076	200	4275	200	4939	200
7325	200	6186	200	12505	200
8588	200	8112	200	4065	100
5132	200	10603	100	7075	100
11769	100	12858	100	10861	100
8292	100	10208	100	3014	100
8129	100	6365	100	8491	100
12962	100	1400	100	11547	100
11166	100	12289	100	8257	100
3114	100	4686	100	4957	100
6121	100	4974	100	1743	100
11379	100	9380	100		

Aproximations

3046 . . . . $ 1250
3048 . . . . » 1250

YELLOW FEVER—The Oriental minister to the Brazilian Government has sent a telegram to the Sanitary Commission saying that the yellow fever has broken out at Rio de Janeiro again. The native papers advise the Government to make due preparations against the epidemic spreading to this City.

STOCK EXCHANGE

September 3

The market is firm, stocks keep up stiffly.

Quotations as follows:

National Credit Company's shares 108 3|4 to 109 cash 109 1|4 for Saturday 110 to 110 3|4 end of month.

Unified, 75 cash.

Amortizable, 49 1|4 cash and to-morrow, 49 3|4 end of month.

Cedulas, 78 1|4 end of month.

Banco Constructor Oriental 120 cash.

September 4

Prices on Change keep firm although there is not much business doing.

Quotations as follows:

National Credit Company's shares 108 to 107 3,4 cash, 107 1|4 to-morrow, 109 to 109 1|4 end of month.

Unified 75 cash.

Amortizable 48 3|4 to 48 1|2 cash, 49 1|2 to 49 end of month.

September 5

The market today is flat with few operations.

Quotations as follows:

National Credit Company's shares 107 cash, and tomorrow 106 1|2 to 107 for 7 September 108 to 108 1|2 end of month.

Unified 75 cash.

Amortizable 49 1|4 cash and tomorrow 49 3|4 end of month.

September 6

The situation is firm and there is a decidedly strong tone on the market.

Quotations as follows:

National Credit Company's shares, 106 3|4 to 107 cash, 108 end of month.

Amortizable 109 cash, 49 1|4 Saturday and end of month, 49 1|2 to 50 1|4 end of October.

Cedulas 78 end of month.

September 7

The Market is very flat but recovered slightly towards the end of the day.

Quotations follows.

National Credit Company's shares, 106 1|4 to 105 3|4 tomorrow 107 3|4 end of month.

National Bank. 170 to 169 cash

Amortizable 48 3|4 cash 49 1|4 end of month.

BUSINESS

September 4

—Yesterday the Authorities of the Custom house published the returns for the month of August. To show the increase that has taken place during the past year we give a table of the monthly returns for this year, comparing them with the equivalent months of last year. The total shews an increase of just one million dollars on the eight months.

	1888	1889
January	$1,102.825.94	$ 965,550.63
February	702,081.37	850,974.75
March	853,822.89	923,860.30
April	778,528.16	951,433.47
May	502,050.14	841,047.09
June	558,878.26	727.000.00
July	650,043.68	781.984.00
August	702,105.03	922,239.64
	$5,050,241.75	$6,065,110.88

SHIPPING

September 4

—The German steamer Hamburg on her way to Rosario de Santa Fe collided with the steamer Carnbrat, both vessels suffered considerable damages.

—The English steamer Hawkhurst which arrived here a few days ago from New York made the voyage in the short time of 28 days.

September 6

—The steam tug «Emperor» towed brack the lighters «Pacifico» and «Filomena» which had taken off cattle and horses and the baggage of passengers from the French steamer «San Martin» which was wrecked upon the «Roca de Sara». The steamer lies with her bows under water and it is considered very doubtful if she can be saved. Some lighters were sent yesterday to see if anything can be done and to save more cargo if possible. Her passengers mostly for Buenos Aires were forwarded last night by ordinary steamer.

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MONTEVIDEO. 37m1xp

National Bank
Arrangements for the shares in Europe
The Directors of the National Bank desire that it should be known to the Public that they have arranged through their Agency in London for the payment of the coupons on their shares in Europe. Every share leaving this country must be registered in a book kept for the purpose at the Central Office, one month before the date of the payment of the coupon. They must also be registered in another book kept at the London Agency, in which the holders or their powers of attorney should register their signatures and all transfer of title.
The payments in London will be made at the rate of 4 shillings and 2 pence per gold dollar, free of commission, one month after day fixed for payment in Montevideo.
14 January 1889.
244-17j14D. (Signed)—*The Secretary*

VINO DE PEPTONA
Pepsica
á CHAPOTEAUT, [illegible]
La Peptona es el resultado de la digestion de la carne de vaca, digerida por la pepsina como por el estómago. Aliméntanse así los enfermos, los convalecientes y todas las personas acometidas de anemia por estenuacion, digestiones dificiles, asco de los alimentos, fiebres, diabetes, tisis, disenteria, tumores, cancer, enfermedades del higado y del estómago.
En PARIS, 8, [illegible]