

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. IV

(MELVILLE HORA—Proprietor)

MONTEVIDEO—Saturday, October 26, 1889.

(CHARLES GURNEY—Editor)

No. 473

THE EXPRESS

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No. 1875

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Correspondence intended for publication must
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No anonymous communications will be attended
to unless accompanied by a name and address.

Special Section.

Banco Transatlantico

DE

URUGUAY

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359-S-24

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Por acuerdo del Directorio, fecha 22
del corriente, y en virtud de haberse
suscrito el Sindicato fundador por la
mitad de la Serie A de la COMPANIA DE
SALVATAJE Y NAVEGACION DEL ESTE, queda
abierto al publico la suscripcion de 1000
acciones, resto de dicha Serie, con arreglo
a las condiciones establecidas en los
Estatutos aprobados por el Superior
Gobierno.

Las acciones son de cien pesos cada
una y el pago se hará en la siguiente
forma: 10 % al entregarse el recibo
del compromiso de suscripcion de acciones,
y el resto pagadero de 10 % en
aviso anticipado de 15 dias.

Los poseedores de cinco o mas acciones
de la Serie A gozaran de una rebaja de
10 % sobre la tarifa que se establece
para carga y pasajes en la navegacion
del Este.

En el local social, Rincon 116, en la
Bolsa de Comercio y en lo del señor
Melville Hora, Zabala, 93 se facilitaran
los correspondientes formularios.

El Secretario.

Montevideo Athletic Association

An Athletic meeting will be held on
Friday 1st November next on the Montevideo
Cricket Club field, Blanquada Camino de
la U. V. R. O. and all members of the
U. V. R. O. and all members of the
National de Regatas and the Cricket
and Rowing clubs of Buenos Aires and
Rosario Santa Fé de la Plata, desirous of competing
in any of the following events, are requested
to send their names to the Secretary at the
English Club on or before 15th October.

1. 100 yards flat race (handicap)
2. Putting the shot, 16 lbs. do.
3. Throwing the hammer do.
4. Long jump do.
5. Half mile flat race do.
6. High jump do.
7. 200 yards flat race for boys do.
8. 120 yards flat race level do.
9. 440 yards flat race handicap do.
10. One mile flat race do.
11. High jump with pole do.
12. 100 yards hurdle race do.
13. 120 yards flat race for married men do.
14. Obstacle race level do.
15. Ladies' eight and half mile race, entries to be received on the ground, entrance free do.
16. 220 yards, Consolation flat race for unsuccessful starters in any competition do.
17. Tug of War, M.V.O.O. versus M.V.R.O. (eight a side to be chosen by the Captains of the respective Clubs).

Notes—Prizes will be given according to the number of entries. One prize for not less than three, two prizes for not

less than five, and three prizes for not less than eight.

Intending competitors are requested to send in their names as soon as possible accompanied by the entrance fees. They are also desired to give all information as regards their previous performances in order to assist the handicappers.

Entrance fee \$1.50 gold for each event. These events will also be open to non-members of the above named clubs by payment of \$1.50 gold for each event.

R. M. Stanham, Hon. Sec.

Montevideo, 27 Sept. 1889.

360-S-27.

MELVILLE HORA

ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

Plans and Estimates furnished for all classes of Civil and Mechanical engineering works.

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MONTEVIDEO.

LA EDIFICADORA

DE

MONTEVIDEO

Se avisa a los señores accionistas que el quince de Noviembre próximo, concurrirán al local de la Compañía calle Misión 108, para abonar la segunda cuota del 10 % sobre sus acciones, cancelando al mismo tiempo los recibos por los títulos provisionales.

Montevideo, Octubre 14 de 1889.

El Gerente,

A. W. Wagner.

370-O-14

Notice

In consequence of having resigned the post of Engineer and Agent to Messrs. Nicolls and Donne, Mr. George Wm. Usill, C.E. desires to announce that he has established an office (temporarily) at 160 Calle 25 de Mayo, which he may be consulted upon all matters connected with Civil and Sanitary Engineering, Architecture and Landscape Gardening.

371-O-14.

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

Agencia de tierras

Por estar suscrito mas de la quinta parte del Capital Social, ps. 1.000.000 como lo preceptúa el artículo 4.º de los Estatutos, el Directorio ha resuelto, segun consta en acta labrada con fecha 18 del corriente mes, declarar constituida la Sociedad y pronta para empezar sus operaciones.

Asimismo resolvió que la primera cuota de 20 pesos pagada desde el 28 del corriente, hasta el 5 de Noviembre próximo.

Montevideo, 19 de Octubre de 1889.

Ricardo Tajes,

Gerente.

Local provisional, 25 de Mayo 222.

373-O-22

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

Lazarillos and Quarantine.

Just at this period of the year when Summer approaches there is a general outcry to urge the Municipality to occupy themselves with the health of the City and to remind the Sanitary Authorities of their mission.

It is right that we should keep a good look out against the arrival of the enemy and to take precautions against it.

As far as the evil is concerned which may come from abroad we are really in much the same position as formerly, perhaps we have more confidence in our authorities, but we sadly lack good Sanitary Service. If in former times we had to struggle with the want of space for isolation, can we say that we have advanced much since?

Much has been discussed and will be argued between the partisans of both systems as to whether quarantine is of any use or not.

Our system is the reverse of that pursued by English speaking peoples.

One thing is certain, that we have no Lazareto of even moderate capacity.

The island of Flores which is used as such a place does not fulfil the proper conditions for carrying out measures for public health.

The persons in quarantine there cannot help coming in contact for want of space, and therefore quarantine is a mere sanitary formality which leads to nothing in the end, since those about to leave come into communication with those just arrived.

If we have all the inconvenience and expense of the system, the conditions should be so carried out that a successful security should be arrived at.

It has been announced that there were in this port several cases of beriberi which have been sent to the island, all possible precautions having been taken which the cases require, but if by a bad change this terrible disease should spread to the Lazareto a serious calamity would threaten us.

And this could not happen if preparations were made upon a more distant island, of which the Republic possesses several and of greater extent, so that

the various grades of quarantine could be kept separate.

The inconveniences of quarantine would disappear if the preparations were adequate.

We have just been reading a little work upon public health in England in which the endeavours made by the English people to obtain (notwithstanding the abnormal social conditions) a hygienic result, which leaves little to be desired, are carefully studied. The English with enviable imperturbability have seen the worst epidemics arrive at their coasts, being convinced that they are ready to fight against them with success.

Quarantine does not exist, and yet notwithstanding these scourges do not take root there, on the contrary they are proportionally slight in comparison with other countries.

In times of epidemic the authorities enforce hygienic measures, by fine, or even by imprisonment, rather than by endeavouring to exclude the malarious by non-entry.

This view of the question for or against Quarantine is the résumé of a clever article in a contemporary, and the principles enunciated show common sense. But the conditions of the requirements of quarantine or the contrary, are of considerable difference in the two countries, and we will try to put the question at issue in a perfectly impartial manner so as to work out what is the best manner to prevent the arrival and spread of epidemic and contagious disease in Montevideo.

The difference in climate must be taken into account and also the distance from the seat of disease.

The disease most feared in Great Britain is cholera and owing to the enormous trade with India where it is endemic, it attracts greater attention; besides, real Asiatic Cholera is not always influenced by climate, although it more often spreads quicker in hot, or rather autumnal weather, than at any other time, but is as deadly in a cold as in a hot climate. It is very much doubted by the best authorities if quarantine can keep out cholera if even carried out in the strictest sense, but that severe hygienic measures do much to mitigate its severity and the spread of the disease.

Yellow fever which is supposed to be the danger to this country, is often a disagreeable near neighbour, as ten degrees of latitude is easily traversed by fast steamers and last year it was very prevalent within that distance, but although the climate here averages considerably higher than Great Britain, we do not suffer from tropical heat, therefore yellow fever which is a disease which cannot exist except in tropical regions, unless for a brief period, is never likely to take root under the naturally healthy conditions of this City. The real issue in debate is whether Quarantine as now carried out by the Authorities has really the effect of preventing this disease from landing on these shores during the summer months.

This issue we propose treating in a future article when we will try to exemplify what are the most obvious means of prevention, which must be better than cure.

Expressions

—We cannot refrain from quoting these geographical extracts from the B. A. Standard.

More queer geography! Please deliver to the editor of the leading English paper published at Buenos Ayres, Paraguay! Such was the precious address on a printed advertisement we received yesterday from some apparently quack doctor in the United States.

The queer statements that now and then find their way into the London papers in reference to foreign people are really enough to make all the horses in the world roar laughing. We wonder how the horses in the Plate will receive the following interesting paragraph from an article on "Woman and Tobacco" in the Daily Telegraph:—"The ladies, also, of Southern America and those of Paraguay, where the lady of the house, as she comes clothed in soft raiment and flashing gems to meet the traveller with mouth upheld for the formal kiss of greeting, removes from her cheek the red clay she smears her days in chewing. It really puzzles us how to extract from this paragraph all the exclamation it supplies food for. The writer must have seen some uncommonly queer ladies during his South American travels; but a deems idea of the society he frequented can be formed. The geographical distinction drawn between Southern America and Paraguay is also highly creditable to his combined ignorance and audacity.

Buenos Aires letter.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 24.

"Let the law be fulfilled" said the President of the Republic, the other day. It was a novel idea for the Argentine people, for they have been educated to believe that the only law for their guidance is the will of their masters. The President was very indiscreet in giving utterance to such a dictum, because evil communications corrupt good manners, and the people may follow his example and join in shouting, in a tone that cannot be misunderstood, "let the constitution be fulfilled," as well as the laws which are passed by a servile Congress in defiance of the precepts of the Constitution. Well, I am rejoiced to say that the people are beginning to utter this cry—it is an agreeable surprise to me, for I thought, after witnessing their patient endurance for long years of the evils of unbridled despotism, that no oppression nor extortion would stir them up to the exercise of their rights, but as the proverb says: the worm will turn, and the camels' back may at last be broken by a feather added to his burden, and, once a time, we are told, though I am sceptical about the matter, the patient ass protested loudly against the ill-treatment which he received from his master.

It seems that the Argentine has a tender point which must not be touched too rudely, and it is like that of the Englishman, in his breeches' pocket. He will submit to be pillaged so long as the fact is not made too glaringly manifest; you may make him pay three times the value of everything that he consumes or uses provided the robbery be effected by means of indirect taxation, by licenses, by municipal imposts and by monopolies; he will not object to enrich all the political and private friends of his rulers, provided the object be accomplished by means of concessions and contracts of which the burden will eventually fall upon him or his children, or which will compel him to part with national property at half its value, but he has an ignorant impatience of taxation. If he be made plain and palpable to his vision, though it may be necessary and even though it be the most certain, equitable and economical mode of raising the public revenue; what, then, must be his disgust when a tax is sought to be imposed upon him which, though only too certain, is grossly inequitable in the mode of assessment, and grossly excessive in the aggregate amount required to be levied?

This is the case with the tax which the Sanitary Works Company is endeavouring to extort from the inhabitants of Buenos Aires. The Government, having declared its incapacity for completing the public sewers or of properly managing them, when completed, and the water service of the city, induced Congress to pass a law for granting a lease of the "sanitary works," to the persons who might offer the best terms for the same. By devious courses and crooked ways, the "right" men at last secured a lease of the works for 40 years, the terms being that they should pay the Government \$21,000,000 gold by three equal annual instalments and should expend the necessary sum, estimated at \$9,000,000, for completing the works. They were authorized to cover the interest on the capital invested and to get back the capital itself during the term by imposing a tax of 60 1/2 per cent on the average in respect of every house and separate tenement for which the water and sewer services were available whether actually used or not, but if the annual net receipts exceeded 12 per cent upon the capital, for interest and amortization, the Government was to have the right to reduce the tax proportionately.

The time has now come when the Company is entitled to receive the tax for water, and in a few months the sewer tax will also be recoverable, but the difficulty has been to distribute the aggregate amount recoverable among houses of greatly varying value, ranging from \$6 to \$3600 a month.

There are now 37,000 houses which would be subject to the tax, and the Company is therefore entitled, under its contract, to receive \$240,500 gold per month from them; it cannot recover more than that sum and therefore it is impossible to charge each house according to its actual rent or saleable value because this would make the amount recovered change constantly with the change in such values; on the other hand, the same tax cannot be imposed upon small and large houses alike, nor can a scale be framed to meet every variation in value. It was therefore ultimately arranged between the contractors and the Government that the former should make their own assessment of values and form a sliding scale based upon such assessment. The assessment was made, but it was so extravagant that a great outcry was raised against it, and after long and solemn deliberations, the Government induced the contractors to make a general reduction of 40 per cent in the assessment, and the Minister who made this arrangement flattered himself that he had done a remarkable clever thing. But, obviously, it made no change whatever in the situation, for the relative proportion of the aggregate assessment remained the same for every house, and, as the Company is entitled to receive \$240,500, if the assessment of value be reduced, the percentage of the tax must be proportionately increased.

The assessment in an arbitrary one, and houses that are let at \$70 a month are assessed at \$130 or more, but a still greater grievance is the sliding scale, which, taking the highest scale, but one, makes a house of \$180 pay as much as a house worth \$3000 a month. This creates an inequality of taxation, which is contrary to the Constitution. The contract is also unconstitutional because it delegates to private individuals, for a long term of years, the power of imposing a tax for public service, and because it constitutes the Executive Power as a Court of Appeal to decide the disputes between the house owners or occupiers and the Company. There is a great movement in opposition to the tax. A central committee has been formed to oppose the defence of the public, and every parish is naming delegates to represent it on the Committee.

Moreover, there are private persons who whether assisted or not by the Committee of Deputies, will resist to the utmost

any attempt to enforce the tax and who will carry the matter, if necessary, to the Supreme Court. There is, therefore, a very pretty quarrel in store for the Company, and as, from the tone of the Government organs, this seems to be regarded as an open question, I conclude that the Government will not give any active support to the Company, but will leave it either to fight its own battle to the bitter end against the united population or to make a proposition for the surrender of the contract.

I have gone fully into this question, because it is one of very serious importance to the inhabitants individually, and to the Government, financially, because, if the contract be rescinded, it will not only fail to receive the \$21,000,000 gold (a part of which has already been paid over) but it will have to pay some millions as compensation. Of course, the Company would have no legal claim to compensation, for its agents at the time of entering into the contract must have known that it was opposed to the Constitution of the country, and, if they did not know it, the maxim of equity applies: *ignorantia legis non excusat*. Nevertheless, the reputation of the country for good faith must not be imperilled for the sake of a few millions, and the inhabitants of Buenos Aires deserve to suffer a heavy loss in this respect because of their apathy at a time when resistance would have prevented the accomplishment of an iniquity.

Talking of iniquities reminds me of a little operation which is about to be carried out. The Government has sent a bill to Congress authorizing the purchase of an estate at Saavedra, for the purpose of constructing there an immense Immigration establishment, including all the necessary offices and accommodations sufficient for 16000 immigrants! Now the owners of this estate are Sres. Juan B. Gil and Jose Maria Astigueta. They are not called "doctors" in the bill, but these are the names of the two doctors who are respectively President and Vice President of the National Department of Hygiene, and Dr. Astigueta was the organizer of the recent ridiculous "manifestations" in honour of the President of the Republic. It is a curious coincidence to say the least of it that these two gentlemen, who are not relations so far as I know, should happen to be joint owners of a property which has been discovered to be exactly what the Government requires for public purposes.

The sporting world is in mourning, Indécis, inevitable, by his equine rivals, has been suddenly struck down by the hand of Death. Yesterday morning, as he was returning to his stable after his gallop, he was run into by a mare, Pámla II, belonging to same stud, which had run away with the boy who was on her back, and the collision was so violent that both the animals died soon afterwards. This occurred on Lanús racecourse and glorification was nearly being the victim instead of Indécis, for the mare in her mad career passed close to him before striking her stable companion. The victory of Indécis in the International Race next Sunday was regarded as a certainty, and afterwards he was to have retired altogether from the turf. The Stud Nuevo, with Cormelios and Avril, is now most in favour for the race, but the Stud Nuevo has another champion in Saint Gall, who won last year, in France, a race of 3000 metres, carrying 56 kilos in 3' 25" 2/5. Glorification will perhaps not run; but should he do so I think that he will be the victor.

Gold closed at 213 1/2 in the first hour.

URUGUAYAN NEWS

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

XIV SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

Holy Communion 8 a. m.

Sunday School 10 a. m.

Matins 11 a. m.

Children's service 3.30 p. m.

Evensong 7.30 p. m.

EL POLITEAMA—On Thursday night was presented the Opera Melodrama of "El Reclutista" (the recruit) the libretto by A. Choremelli which has been translated from the German into Italian especially for signor Tomba and was presented for the first time in that language at the Nuevo Politeama. The music by signor S. P. de Ulrick is of a superior order and he has evidently caught the military contagion as was evidenced in the second act by a singularly clever piece of orchestration. The plot is poor, the gist of it being that the husband of a woman who was devotedly attached to him was pressed into military service by the conscriptive laws of the Country. This gave ample opportunity for melodramatic situations, which the tuneful music of the piece supplemented with an almost operatic element.

When we say that an Oriental audience burst out into genuine enthusiasm at only the raising of the curtain in each act it is sufficient justification for us to say that the scenery and dresses equally with the orchestration well merited this natural outburst of applause.

Seldom have we seen a piece mounted in so superior a manner, and our only regret is that possibly owing to the ignorance of its merits that it was not better supported by the public. The "Maria" of Sra. Roselli was an artistic treatment throughout as was her vocalization. The "Giovanni" of Sra. Spinelli was equally good, whilst the acting of the husband was as perfect as his singing. Sr. Tossi as the "Capitano" acted the acrobatic so completely as almost

to impair our appreciation of his fine singing; altogether Sr. Tomba in particular and Montevideo in general are to be congratulated upon the successful production of what we venture to predict will be here and elsewhere a popular number in the repertoire of the former, the success of which must unquestionably be attributed to the excellent direction of Sr. Paolo Balsimelli whose superb leading earned for him the well merited call by the audience before the curtain after the third act.

ROBBERY—A cruel robbery was perpetrated yesterday upon the Lady Superior and the sisters who manage the college at Las Piedras of the Sisters of charity. Two individuals called to see the Superior and informed her that they were the guardians of a young girl, an orphan at Buenos Aires and that they wished to place her at the college. They added that the girl was a great heiress and that no expense should be spared in her education, therefore to pay the first expenses they handed her a bag of sterling sovereigns, to pay for her outfit and other necessities, but said one of the parties. We should be obliged if you would give us three or four hundred dollars in notes for our own expenses as we do not want to carry so much gold. As the bag contained a couple of hundred sovereigns the Sister made no difficulty and gave the men \$350 in notes, who then retired with many thanks. A few minutes afterwards the Lady found that a trick had been played upon her as the bag containing sovereigns had been cleverly changed for one containing stones only.

TELEPHONE—To-day the telephone from Montevideo to Buenos Aires will be opened to the public. The works are already finished and work well, Mr. A. M. Venturi one of the Directors arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires.

FOUND DEAD—The night before last the body of a black man was found lying in the Calle Reconquista and was recognized as that of a beggar man he is believed to have fallen soon down in the street.

INCIDENT IN A BALL ROOM—The other night a disagreeable affair happened at the dancing saloon in Calle Piedras. A pretty native girl named Anastasia Vera who is a frequenter and looked upon as the belle of the Assembly, and the best dancer in the place, was asked to dance by a man named Martin Butto with whom she had had a row "some time" before, after dancing they appeared to be quarrelling violently and Butto pulling out a knife stabbed the poor girl, the spectators rushed to the rescue and the man was handed to the police. The girl fortunately was not badly wounded and was taken to the hospital.

ACCIDENT—One of the civil guard named Alejandro Lomonaco was sent to the Caridad Hospital having been badly hurt by falling more than three metres down a staircase. His head was severely cut and his body much bruised, he is considered in a dangerous state.

BRIGANDS—The police of Monte Caseros have succeeded in capturing the well known brigand Alberto Zarate, known by his nickname of the Black Cat. This man with three others, has for some time past committed savage acts of brigandage in Corrientes and the Uruguayan department of Artigas.

The police heard that he had passed through aseros with his companions, and they set out in pursuit, they were traced to the bank of the river, intending no doubt to cross, but when they found the police close by they turned and showed fight. When called on to surrender, he said: a gallo like myself will never be taken alive by the police. The police replied by shooting him and he fell dead. The others surrendered. Gato Moro as long ago as 1880 murdered a Commissary in San José and lately he has been the terror of Santa Rosa.

ARGENTINE NEWS

COMPANIES—The statutes of the following companies have been approved:

"Manufactura Argentina," with a capital of \$5,000,000, for weaving; "La Capital," with \$4,000,000, for dealing in landed property; "La Veloz" with \$1,000,000, for working tug steamers; the Anglo-German clubs for social purposes.

EMBARKMENT—The Engineers' department has been directed to mark out the shore line forming the western boundary of the Portalis concession for the formation of an embarkment from the port works to the mouth of the Maldonado.

The concessionaries have the right to recover from the river 5,154,000 square metres of land.

BAHIA BLANCA—The contract for the construction of a wall along the maritime canal from the Naposta to the Maldonado has been signed by the concessionaries, Sanchez and Ricod; and the Government agent.

The constructing company will have to give up to the Nation 12 squares of land for naval works, and 12,000 square metres for public buildings. The remainder of the land recovered from the sea will belong to the company.

MERCANTILE BANK—report having been circulated that the amount lost by the Banco Mercantil de La Plata through the fraud which Anselmo Bivanti is alleged to have committed exceeds \$3000,000 the directors have written to the *Press* declaring that the fraud was for an intrinsically small sum, which cannot in any way prejudice the Bank.

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JONAS WOODHEAD & SONS,

WITH IRONS, FURSE, LEEDS,
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 ALSO AT WESTHOLME WORKS, BRADFORD.

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 In this well known establishment a thorough education in English, French,

Bazar Universa.

DE
LORENZO VALARINO
 124 - CALLE 18 DE JULIO - 124

Este establecimiento ha crecido un importante factor de algunas industrias de las marcas mas reputadas que tienen mas aceptación entre las personas que les gusta tener bien.

PARA NAVIDAD

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

EL BAZAR UNIVERSAL

Ha recibido tambien gran cantidad de pecuaria, hortaliza, hena de la renombrada finca "La Florida" de los señores Valarino.

Cuentan además con la gran subvención de los señores Valarino.

Y conservas alimenticias

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Insurance in all its branches

Spanish and German, can be obtained, taught, singing, and drawing also taught.

The houses is in a healthy situation with a beautiful view of the bay. There is comfortable accommodation for boarders, respectively, for the boarders. The houses can be obtained in the best institutions of Paris. Further particulars and prospectus can be obtained in the Commercial School 244 Calle Comercio, or at the Trans Atlantic Hotel, Correo, 307-16A, P.O.

La White Sewing Machine Co.

Cleveland Ohio
«Estados Unidos»
Marzo de 1890.

A nuestros amigos de Montevideo:

Tenemos placer en comunicarles que la «Máquina de coser» recibida el último premio y Medalla en la Gran Exposición Centenario que tuvo lugar el año pasado en «Cincinnati» de los Estados Unidos.

La Exposición duraba nueve meses durante todo tiempo la máquina «White Sewing Machine» ganó el primer premio con las máquinas de coser Domestica No. 2.

Los señores señores las máquinas de coser han dado su decisión en las siguientes palabras:

«Lea lo que dicen los señores: por su simplicidad de construcción, su sencillez y adaptabilidad de sus piezas móviles (movibles) para el uso de las personas que usan las máquinas de coser más sencillas y sencillas. Nuestros damas en la White Sewing Machine Co. de Cleveland, Ohio, hallan para la mayor máquina de coser de América.»

No ha sido dado ningún otro premio a las máquinas de coser en esta «Exposición», los avisos de otras «Fábricas» de máquinas de coser.

CAFE Y TE
PARA FAMILIAS
Y un gran surtido, general de
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Specialties in all kinds of book-binding. Ruling of every description. MONTEVIDEO.
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que asombrando later sacando medallas y premios en esta competicion es para fidedad y muertra.

No tenemos ducos de enganar al publico pero cuando horores vienen, sabemos llevar la corona de victoria nosotros mismos.

WILTO LEVING MACHIN Co.
Lever and Co.

Unico Agente en la Republica O. del Uruguay.

231-18 de Julio-231

GRN EX POSICION DE ARTE

DE LOS

Trabatos hechos por la maquina de coser

WHITE

AL PULCLO

Con el mayor gusto participamos a usted que hemos recibidos otra renoma de LAS FAMOSAS MAQUINAS DE COSER PERFECCION WHITE.

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

En ellas se borran con el uso de seda, cor, lina, alodon, guranillo de felpa, litografas con seda negra (suty muscos), etc.

El uso se hace puntada cascada o doblada de ojo (cose nunca usaba rochesteen otra maquina), tambien de todas clases, rochesteen, onda o festones, para enconchar, flar, alfilerar, trenzillas, pegar encajes y adornar do vivo al mismo tiempo en una pulchra; cualquier costura puede hacer el trabajo mas dificil.

Como tambien da muchas ventajas: in-

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LAMPARAS " ROCHESTER "

De todas las diferentes

Lámparas del mundo (49,000 mas o ménos) la lámpara "Rochesteen" dá la luz mas grande y mas blanca.

Es la aproximacion cercana a la luz Eléctrica que ha sido inventada ahora.

dada la, rochesteen, y refused acceptar cualquier, se vende por todos vendedores de lámparas el primera clas

MECHERO " NIAGARA "

vitanos a usted y a su apreciable familia, para que concurren a nuestro establecimiento situado en la calle 18 de Julio número 231; en la primera semana de Abril, de los 6 días la mañana hasta las 9 de la noche, para inspeccionar los trabajos de arte y utilidad ejecutados con tanta perfección en la máquina WHITZ. El representante de la Fábrica ha venido expresamente a Montevideo para enseñar y explicar todas las diferentes reformas nuevas, y al mismo tiempo a perfeccionar algunas en nuestra casa en las operaciones de los nuevos accesorios para que estos a su vez instruyan gratis a las personas que compren máquinas WHITZ.

Abril de 1899.

LEYBA y C^o.
 Calle 18 de Julio N^o 231
 MONTEVIDEO

COMPANIA NACIONAL,
 DE
 Crédito y Obras Publicas

Por resolución del Directorio de la Compañía, se han a los poseedores de acciones de la misma para que cancelen sus títulos por acciones definitivas, para tanto aquéllas son previas.

El cancelé se hacen en las oficinas de la Compañía a empezar el 10 de Julio próximo, y seguirá hasta el 10 de Julio próximo.

Montevideo, Junio 13 de 1899.
 El Secretario.

3101.15

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