

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II. (MELVILLE HORA—Director) MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888. (ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR) No. 157.



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OF THE

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Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

Daniel Muñoz,
Secretary.

Emilio Reus,
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR AUGUST, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,578,495.91
Superior Government	1,492,625.87
Securities: Commercial Section	9,141,491.01
Mortgage	6,834,907.91
Plant and Material for Emission.	55,388.17
Negotiation of Cédulas	920,000.00
City Mortgages	3,230,000.00
Rural	901,500.00
Capital	2,200,000.00
Branches—Emission.	768,500.00
Futures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid.	714,320.00
Various debtors	5,772,295.61
Cash in hand	5,705,545.85
(Head Office)	\$5,103,292.64
(Branches)	602,253.21
	\$10,705,545.85

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	98,735.12
Emission (including branches)	4,710,977.80
Savings Bank	11,563.61
Judicial deposits.	958,617.53
Montevideo	6,002.36
Cédulas emitted, Series A.	4,315,400.00
Cédulas emitted, Series B.	5,217,028.45
Guarantees of City Mortgages.	1,601,700.11
" Rural "	43,002.16
Reserve Fund	450.00
Coupons Series A.	2,612,622.02
20 million loan	1,892,807.07
Branches	7,819,925.56
Various Creditors	\$30,061,507.21

Montevideo, 31st August 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

F. C. Tappan,
Accountant-General.

D. Ayrarragary,
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones,
Chief of Emission.

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R. A. Thurburn
MANAGER

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No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

RIVER PLATE TYPES.

In a speech in the Argentine Chambers on the Civil Marriage question Dr. Pizarro used the following expressions,—

"Nationalities are only distinguished by these three principal elements: language, blood and religion, and what will become of this country, opened to the commerce of all flags, where soon all languages will be spoken and where the crossing of the races will even cause the disappearance of the present Argentine type!"

If Dr. Pizarro had opened his eyes a little wider we think he might well have observed that the present Argentine type, like the Oriental, is in every way transitional. In fact, neither of the Nationalities in question is at present sufficiently fixed to be called a type.

Thanks to the enormous strides that River Plate commerce has taken in the last quarter of a century, the constant and still increasing communication with the great European centres, the settling on the River Plate of commercial and other families from the heart quarters of civilization bringing with them the advanced ideas of their respective countries, and the tremendous influx of immigrants from all quarters of Europe, the old Argentine and Oriental types,—if, indeed, there ever were such types,—are fast dying out, are already in the minority and their place is being taken by a new and hybrid race whose characteristics are still too undecided to permit of any accurate definition.

The Spanish language is still predominant, truly, and there is still a large proportion of Spanish blood, but the Spanish ideas of the 16th and 17th centuries, which too long held sway here, are beginning to be recognized as unworthy and anachronistic. Even the most concealed and bigoted of River Plate natives can no longer be blind to the fact that there is a world beyond the River Plate, and that Spain is not the foremost of European nations nor the one most worthy of imitation. With the daily growth of this idea, the River Plate has been able to increase in power and to advance in civilization, and the day when it becomes fully recognized in all its bearings will be the day when the

highest possibilities for the future first become opened to their full extent.

The River Plate, where the large majority of the population of today cannot count back three generations of South American ancestry, may be looked on as the cradle of a new race, possibly of a type of people the leading characteristics of which still remain to be unfolded. In the United States of North America less than a century sufficed to develop a people which, although springing from a common stock, manifested a distinct and unmistakable personality. The same will probably happen on the River Plate, but with this difference, that, the stock being far more mixed and being still in course of admixture, a longer time will be required for the process of evolution.

As we pointed out some months ago, the rulers of the River Plate Republics, and more especially those concerned with immigration, have in their hands no slight influence on the formation of the future national types, seeing that it is in their power to determine, in no mean measure, the class of people from which the fathers and grandfathers of our future citizens are to be recruited. We cautioned them then, and we reiterate the caution now, that there was already far too much Latin blood on the River Plate, and that more pains should be taken to lighten it with Saxon and Teutonic blood. The overflows of Italy and Spain, which at present form some ninety per cent of our immigrants are not, from any point of view, desirable "stock" yet not only are no means taken to check their arrivals, but not even any trouble taken to procure better. The future national type, of the lower classes, is not likely to be improved thereby, nor do we expect any great things out of it until there are some signs of a change.

The educated and commercial classes are, for the most part, outside any interference on the part of the authorities and dependent on complicated sociological laws of which science has hardly yet mastered the alphabet. But in those, who may, after all, be regarded as the predominant influence, there is much more reason for hope. At present the mixture seems both vastly heterogeneous and unstable. Out of the materials thus forming it is impossible to say what may be the resultant, but most likely, it will be something quite different to the Argentine or Oriental type of two or three decades back.

We do not know if it was Sr. Pizarro's intention to utter a lament over the gradual extinction of the old type. For our part, looking at the earlier history of the River Plate, we think any tears shed over it would be exceedingly misplaced. Whatever glory or civilization the River Plate Republics have attained, with perhaps the one exception of a certain nominal National Independence, have been thrust on them by the force of outside European pressure, and have generally been resisted as much as possible by the really typical River Plate natives. It is these types who to this very day, help to maintain the numerous abuses and absurdities which are the unpleasant legacies of the old Spanish rule, and who prevent the introduction of these rational reforms which would bring these countries more into harmony with the advanced civilization of England, the United States, Germany, France or Belgium. When used for such a purpose, patriotism ceases to be a virtue and becomes an active agent of evil. No real love of country would endeavor to resist progress and improvement.

However, it is to the future, not the past, that we must chiefly look. That childish conceit, born of ignorance, which imagined River Plate ideas, customs and things incapable of amelioration, and that foolish conservatism which would always be in the rear of all progress are alike dying out, and a healthier, freer, higher tone taking their place, ensuring with its advent the opening out of hitherto undreamt of possibilities of greatness for the River Plate type of future centuries.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Two little books recently published—to wit, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel's "Review of the New York Musical Season," and Mr. O. H. Wilson's "Musical Year Book of the United States"—afford some highly interesting particulars concerning the American musical season which ended in May. Mr. Wilson gives a satisfactory table of fifty cantatas, symphonies, concertos, and less ambitious works which within the twelvemonth. As in England, the chief cities take the lead, New York of course coming first; while the provincial festivals, and the meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association are responsible for many of the novelties.

The tours of the Theodore Thomas and Boston Symphony orchestras have also had a marked influence for good upon the public taste for classical orchestral music. The love of oratorio is progressing, and Mr. Wilson also finds that chamber music, and pianoforte and song recitals, are becoming more and more popular. In operatic matters German opera has outstripped both the English and the Italian article; and, curiously enough, Richard Wagner easily heads the list. Mr. Krehbiel has derived his statistics of receipts and expenditure from official sources, and he declares "the Wagnerian music-dramas throughout the season were worth 150¢ a night more than the rest." Fourteen operas (no very great number by the way) were given, involving 451 rehearsals of various sorts.

Although, in the absence of a copyright law, Mr. Stanton was not bound to pay a penny, yet he voluntarily handed over to Wagner's heirs 1,800, as author's fees in the course of the year. From the point of view of financial profit "Götterdämmerung" stood first in the repertory of the season, followed in due order by "Siegfried," "Die Walküre," "Le Prophète," "Tristan," "Lohengrin," "Faust," "Tannhäuser," "Die Meistersinger," "Euryanthe," "Trümpeter of Sakkingen," "La Juive," and "Cortez." New York has now heard all the operas of Wagner's maturity save "Das Rheingold" and "Parsifal," both of which are promised next winter.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

M. Chailamet, who has written a book entitled "L'École Maternelle," pleads earnestly the claims of little children to be treated as reasonable beings. Leech's little boy, who is struggling and fighting so energetically on the steps of the bathing machine while the hideous old bathing woman is assuring him that he will "come to his Marthas" and "bathe like a man," is clearly not being treated as a reasonable being; neither is it rational to address little children in what is known as "baby talk," when it is desirable to instruct them in their mother tongue. M. Chailamet tells us that children are hurt when they are not to a certain extent treated seriously; and he observes that they are generally pleased when they are asked to do something that is useful. "A baby," he adds, "that can scarcely toddle will carefully carry some little trifle entrusted to it to be given to some other member of the family; the child will go straight to the person indicated; there is not the slightest chance that he will drop or forget the articles given into his keeping. He feels the responsibility of having something to do, and will seriously acquit himself of his duty." In all this most persons who have watched the ways of the young will recognize a good deal of truth; and yet a too sensible baby might not improbably lack something of the charm that we associate with childhood.

CELIBATARY

"A celibate order among the clergy" is in the opinion of "Hector," who writes to the "Guardian," "one of the imperative necessities of the time." The avowed reason for this remarkable suggestion is the impossibility of supporting a wife and family upon the ordinary income of a curate. It is to be gathered from the letters that the views of curates on this subject are, nevertheless, far from being exorbitant. One "married curate" suggests that the difficulty would be met by securing to each a stipend of 2000, a year; but to this it is objected that "2000, a year is not anything like enough for a gentleman to marry a lady upon." "Hector," states that he has exceptional means of knowing the condition of clerical incomes, cites numerous examples of the improvidence of poor curates. A few he has known who, themselves brought up in easy circumstances, face their present poverty bravely, educate their children at the National School, and send them out to service. This, "Hector" considers, was "the wisest course to take." Whether it has reflected credit on the Church is a question which he apparently does not think it worth while to discuss. "Hector" is content with joining, as he expresses it, in the cry against sinfulness—that is, imprudent marriages, and with warning his humbler brethren that he, for one, would rather have an unmarried man than take a curate in debt with ten children.

EXPRESSIONS

—In order to show that Spain is not entirely outside the domain of science and invention, a Spaniard named Isaac Peral claims to have successfully solved the problem of submarine navigation and has constructed a submarine torpedo boat which has already made some successful trials. *La España* of Saturday evening gives an engraving of the boat in question, but renders it rather ridiculous by the fulsome and extravagant praise bestowed on the invention which it calls "one of the grandest conceptions of genius in the present century." Such a thing can hardly be ranked with the locomotive, steamboat, gas, telegraph, telephone, electric light and other great and useful conquests of science. Still, Spain has been so very much in the background in the present century that she may well be excused a little excess of pride on such an occasion.

—Preparations are already being made to organize a universal celebration in 1892 of the 4th centenary of the discovery of America by the immortal Genoese Christopher Columbus. This is looking rather far ahead, but the event is well worth it.

—By a slip of the pen in Sunday's Edition we mentioned that Mr. Holladay was ex-governor of Florida, we should have said Virginia, which state he governed with great ability during a most critical financial period. He is now taking a pleasure trip round the world, and intends writing a book of his impressions.

—In Buenos Aires they are celebrating the recent Bolso crash by a banquet! We would have thought it more appropriate to have had a day of mourning. Evidently, the fact of being on the south side of the equator and standing on our heads (with regard to Europe) is not without its influence on our habits.

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FOREIGN NEWS

CHANGES IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

Berlin, Aug. 16.
Since the Emperor William succeeded to the throne many changes have been made in the commands in the army. It is now announced that before the close of the year nine more generals of infantry and cavalry and nine lieutenant generals are to retire from active service. A great number of major-generals will also be pensioned. These changes are more numerous than those which took place after the accession of William I. The present chief of the Military Cabinet, Lieut-General von Hahnke is said to be designated as the future Minister of War. General Hahnke is a man of extraordinary scientific attainments, very apt with his pen, and possessing great foresight. He is in special favour with the Emperor. Major-General Vogel von Falkenstein, the present Commander of the Second Brigade of Foot Guards, is to be Quartermaster-General. Field Marshal Count Blumenthal will be placed on the retired list, and the Minister of War, General Bismarck von Schellendorf, will be made Commander of the First Army Corps. The reforms commenced by the Emperor Frederick with reference to the clothing and drilling of the troops are to be energetically continued.

THE GERMAN NAVY

Berlin, August 16.
An Imperial decree, dated Kiel, July 31, is published to-day expressing the Emperor's thanks to the manœuvring fleet, and especially recognising the fact that no mishap whatever occurred to the combined squadron of ten war vessels on their cruise of nearly three weeks' duration to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. The decree further expresses confidence that the ships which so successfully carried out that portion of the manœuvres witnessed by the Emperor himself will perform the remaining evolutions equally to the satisfaction of his Majesty.

THE FRENCH NAVY

Boulogne, August 16.
A French squadron, under the command of Admiral Boissoudy, consisting of three ironclads and several smaller vessels, arrived here to-day. A number of torpedo boats are expected to-night, and the whole squadron will proceed to Dunkirk on Sunday next, returning to Cherbourg at the end of the month, after visiting the English south coast.

ITALY AND THE RED SEA.

Rome, August 16.
A contradiction is given by the Minister of War to the statement made in a Cairo telegram received here yesterday that the occupation of Keren, to the north-west of Massowah, by Italian troops was effected on behalf of the Italian Government.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Stockholm, Aug. 16.
The international conference of the Young Men's Christian Association was resumed at Stockholm to-day. Count Bernstorff, of Berlin, was chairman, and Mr. George Williams, vice-chairman. Six hundred delegates have arrived. They include Messrs. Hind, Smith, Kennedy, Mills, Burn, Professor Gladstone, Pearce, Lawrence, Wilson, Walgrave, Hodder, Chubb, Farwell, Bennett, Anderson, Jameson, Thorne, Moor, McCann, and the travelling secretaries, Messrs. Henderson, Smith, Oatts, and Auld. The chief paper by M. J. Herbert Tritton, of London, was read by Mr. McKennedy, and was heartily received. Count Cronstedt, the chamberlain, is issuing the invitations of the King and Queen to the lunch at Brodningholm Castle next Monday. A paper was also read by Mr. Auld, of Greenock.

INDIA.

Simla, August 15.
The Bengal Government has strongly urged the Government of India to despatch an expedition in the cold season to the Chittagong Hill tracts, stating that unless one or two hundred men are sent numerous raids are likely to occur.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SIKKIM.

Simla, August 15.
The remaining four companies of the Derbyshire Regiment have been ordered to proceed immediately to Sikkim. The Tibetans in the Jelapth Pass are becoming aggressive.

Simla, August 15.

It is expected that the Tibetans will make an attack upon Chinong on the 21st inst.

THE MOUNTAIN ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.

Geneva, August 15.
The body of Mr. Ball, who recently met with his death on the Dent du Midi, has been found. It has been brought down to Territet for burial.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.

Capetown, August 15.
In the House of Assembly to-day, Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, announced that in consequence of the rejection by Legislative Council of the South African Customs Union Bill, the Governor had been advised to prorogue Parliament, and to summon a special session in a week's time to reconsider the measure.

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Brisbane, August 15.
The Governor's speech at the re-assembling of the Queensland Parliament yesterday after the recess, recommended for consideration Ministerial proposals for remedying the unsatisfactory state of the finances, for effecting a radical change in the building and management of railways and for extinguishing the rabbit pest, the success of the fence system being doubtful. Bills would also be introduced for continuing the successful boring of artesian wells in the west, for continuing the Queensland mail service, and for securing the increased settlement of the revenue from public lands, in connection with which subject Sir Anthony Musgrave adversely criticised the Land Act of 1884. Other measures would deal with the future government of New Guinea, and local government in North Queensland. The Government would propose to support the Canadian Pacific Cable route, the present tariff being considered exorbitant. The report of the Royal Civil Service Commission, and the draft measure drawn up by the Sydney Conference on

the Chinese immigration question, would be submitted. Sir Anthony Musgrave said that the effect of the recent loan had been to establish a lower rate of interest in the colony. Alluding to the progress of gold mining in the colony, his Excellency described it as gratifying. Queensland was now the second gold producing colony, and would shortly take the lead.

COLLISION IN THE ATLANTIC.

New York, August 16.
The Hamburg-American Company's steamer Wieland, which has arrived here, brings intelligence of a collision between the steamer Thingvall and Geiser at four o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., when off Sable Island. The Geiser sank five minutes after the collision, and of her passengers and crew, only fourteen of the former and seven of the latter, including Captain Moller, were saved, the remainder, comprising 72 passengers and 33 of the crew, being drowned. The Thingvall sustained serious damage, and transferred the passengers, who numbered 153 persons, to the Wieland, in which vessel they were conveyed here, together with the survivors of the Geiser. The Thingvall will endeavour to reach Halifax.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Washington, August 16.
The caucus of Republican Senators has decided to press the Fisheries Treaty Bill to a division and to discuss a Tariff Bill.

The Senate to-day, by a party vote,

refused by 27 to postpone the further consideration of the Fisheries Treaty until December.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

New York, August 16.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba announces the arrival there on board an English war vessel of General Salomon, the deposed President of Hayti.

END OF THE PARIS STRIKE.

Paris, Aug. 15.

The opinion of the result of the strike which I formed from the outset, and urged on Monday last when discontent was at its height, has been realised. The strike has collapsed. A meeting of the navvies took place this morning at the Salle Petrelle to hear an announcement from M. Boulé. Everybody knew this communication was to be an honourable capitulation. It turned out to be a complete surrender. The attendance was smaller than on former days, many of the navvies having surreptitiously resumed work, and their hungry and dejected countenances excited compassion. M. Boulé, the leader of the strike, rose to give an account of a committee meeting that had just taken place at the office of the *Cri du Peuple*, and read the following announcement:

"Citizens,—For affirming your right to live you have borne twenty-four days of hunger and need. You, your wives and children have been on insufficient rations of bread. The excess of your misery has left your sweaters utterly indifferent. As they have shown no pity for us, so we shall be ruthless in dealing with them. The ditch which the masters have dug between them and us can only be filled upon the destruction of either party. The supreme battle is nigh, let us prepare. Your committee has therefore resolved, that firstly, the Committee of the Strike will sit in permanence; secondly, that whereas the funds do not allow of paying the dole of 5s. a day to the 3,000 citizens who have remained faithful to the strike, the committee allows every one the liberty of resuming work; and thirdly, that the strike is not conquered, and that it will not give in. It is at rest for awhile, but it will exist in a latent state, smiting unexpectedly those yards which have not accepted the rate of 6d. an hour. It merely changes its tactics in order to harry the employer and keep work in a permanent disorganised state. The labour party is entering upon a period of struggle and organization. Fourthly, that within a short time the trades union thus prepared and armed for victory, will rise anew as one man to face the sweaters and oppressors, holding up to the working class the finest example of solidarity in action, Signed, The Committee."

After this declaration, the exquisitely French colouring of which I have attempted to preserve, M. Boulé proceeded: "As long as we could provide for you at least a lump of bread your Committee preached resistance. Yesterday even we hoped to continue the struggle, but our efforts to raise money have been in vain. We let you act in whatever manner you think fit. We do not desert the battle, since the committee is in permanence and the sub-committees preserve their organization for the supreme trial of strength. It is for you to say whether you will persevere in the strike notwithstanding. In that case we should stand by you. Two or three men got up and spoke in favour of the strike. The meeting was so discouraged that they did not object, but reluctantly voted the continuation of the strike.

The next minute, however, a resolution in the opposite sense was carried by a very large majority. It was resolved that the sum of 10d. remaining in hand should be distributed among the neediest families of the navvies, and the meeting broke up with cries of *Vive la Grève*. The poor men, however, knew but too well that they were beaten. As this was going on the leaders of the waiters' strike were discussing the means of raising the entire labour party in revolt. The navvies' strike was their mainstay, and its downfall will bring this and other strikes to a speedy collapse. The navvies alone are to be pitied. They are a hard-working and worthy class, and have undergone three weeks of the most terrible hardship.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

H.M.S. Severn, Lough Swilly,

August 15.

As the coaling of the fleet has not yet been completed, and as we were consequently unable to leave port to-day to resume operations against the English squadrons, Sir George Tryon this morning continued the series of inspections which he began yesterday. At halfpast

three he came on board this ship, accompanied by his flag-lieutenant, Mr. Stracey; his Secretary, Mr. Alton; and Lieutenants Woods and Fenton, the gunnery and torpedo officers of his flag ship. He first of all had the ship's company mustered by open list, or, in plain language stood on the quarter-deck, with Captain St. Clair at his side, while the ship's company passed in succession before him, each man, as he went by and saluted, proclaimed his rating and the number of his good conduct stripes, if any.

The names of the officers were afterwards called out, and each officer as his name and rank were mentioned lifted his cap, the Admiral lifting his in reply. It was a long and formal but no doubt a necessary business. When it was ended Sir George went all over the ship, minutely examined the arrangements on the lower deck for the comfort of the blue-jackets and marines, the appliances below the waterline for the submarine discharge of torpedoes, the watertight doors and the pumps, the magazines, the storerooms, the galley, the electrical machinery, the engines and the guns, including of course the machine and quick-firing guns of which this ship carries an unusual number. The next item on the day's programme was the working of the heavy guns, the two eight-inch and the ten six-inch breech-loaders, which constitute the chief part of the Severn's armament.

Seeing that the vessel has only been in commission since July 4th and that modern guns were previously almost unknown to some of the officers and men who now have to manage them, the various evolutions which resulted in the preparation of the ship for immediate action were executed with very commendable celerity. The guns have to be cast loose, the magazines have to be opened, shell and cartridges have to be sent on deck, and the guns have to be sponged, loaded, trained, and elevated. All this was done in four minutes and forty seconds. The guns were worked for a couple of hours. The ship then went to fire quarters, and a fire which was supposed to have broken out on the poop was promptly extinguished. Small-arms and cutlass drill followed. A few hammocks and kits were examined, and soon after one o'clock the Admiral, apparently satisfied with what he had seen, quitted the vessel, and was rowed back to his flagship. While the inspection lasted his flag was hoisted on board the Hercules, and was hoisted at our mizen-top-masthead. The Severn, therefore, had the honour for a short time of being flag ship of the victorious Irish fleet.

The impression which prevailed here last night, that our enemy, or a considerable part of his force, was passing up the Irish Channel, seems to have been due to the receipt of a bogus telegram by our Intelligence Department. The real truth appears to be that Admirals Baird and Rowley, fearful of adding to their already serious losses, are now afraid to resume the offensive, and are determined to confine their future efforts to the defence of their own coasts. I have no idea what Sir Geo. Trion will in these circumstances decide to do, but I hope and believe that in that short time which remains to him before the conclusion of hostilities he will endeavour to push home his advantages, and to strike yet another blow. The manœuvres have already taught us to what extent such a fleet as that which England now has in the Channel is competent to protect the South Coast against an enterprising foe.

It is quite conceivable, however, that the Admiralty has already received lessons enough for one year, and that it will not permit operations to be actively continued, lest the results should create something like a panic. During the past ten days the Admirals on both sides have been authorised to say, enjoyed a free hand, and the situation which has now been created is the legitimate outcome of their strategy unshackled by directions from headquarters. We should all like to see similar liberty of action conceded until the end. We ought not to be afraid to accept the lessons of the results, whatever those lessons may be, but I fear that the days of liberty of action of the British Commanders are over, and if I am right, we shall derive much less good than we might have derived from these manœuvres.

It is nevertheless a great thing to have had it demonstrated that in future warfare a mere slight superiority of force will not enable the fleet to maintain the offensive. A very considerable superiority is needed to ensure that result. A superiority in the proportion of 25 to 10 has already been proved to be absolutely insufficient. To-day the weather has once more been fine and cooling has consequently proceeded without hitch. There are no signs of our departure, and this afternoon a large number of officers and men have been ashore at Buncrana, as well as at Rathmullen, on the west side of the Lough.

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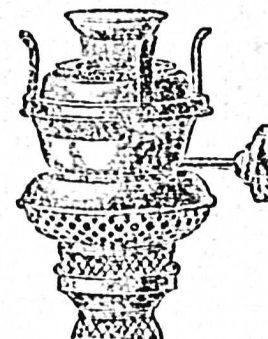
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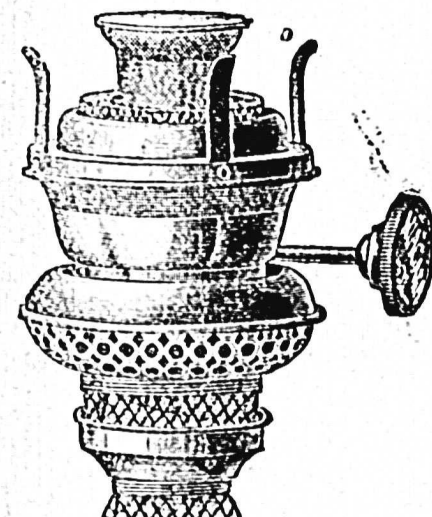
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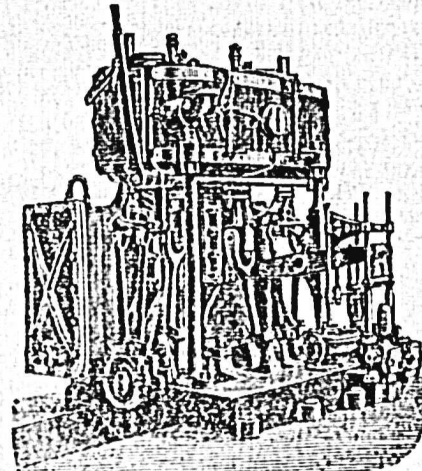
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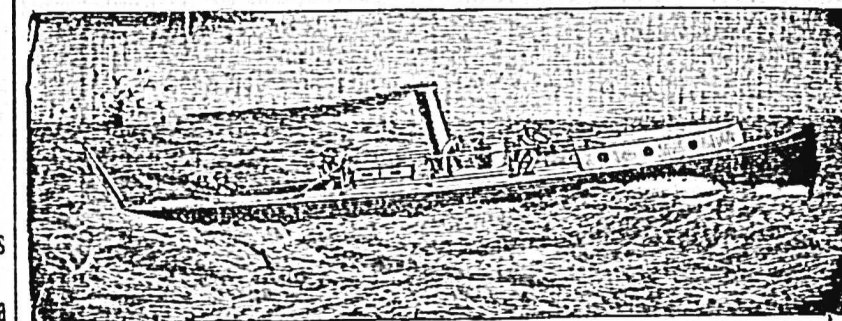
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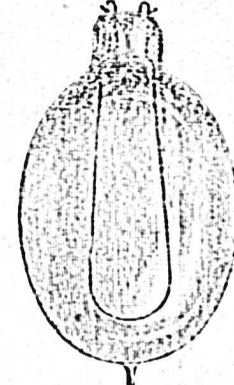
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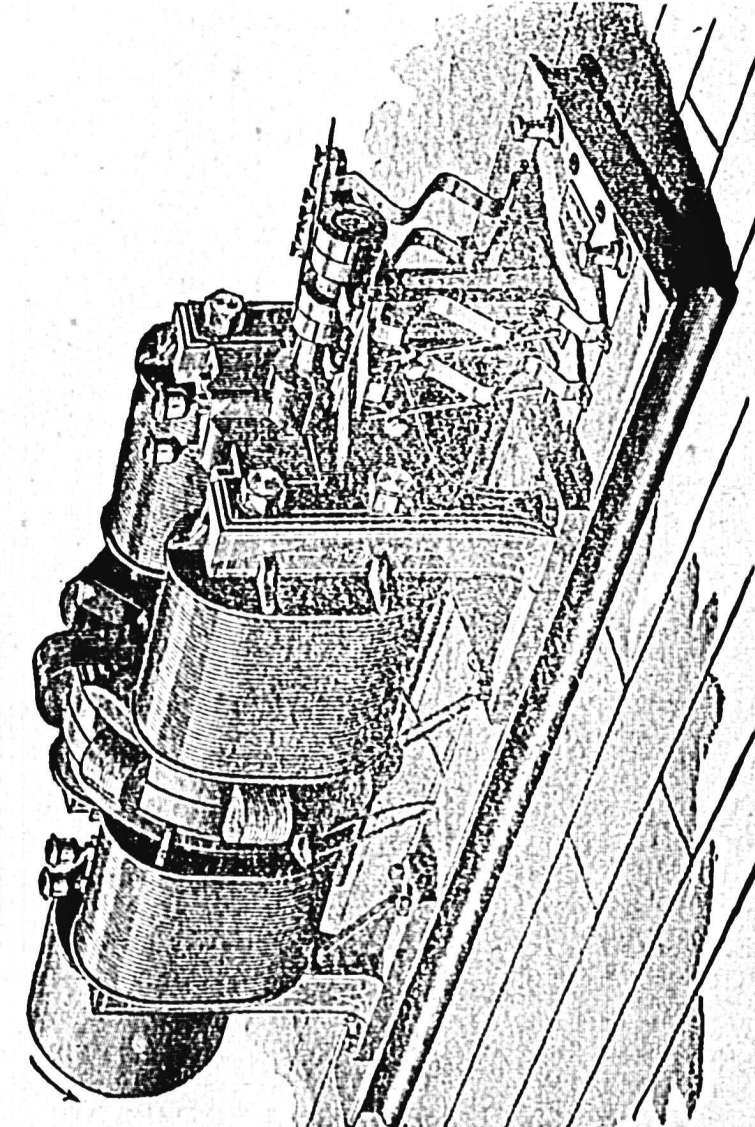
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