

# The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

SUNDAY EDITION (Containing the Principal News of the Week) PRICE 10 CENTS.

VOL. II. [MELVILLE HORA—Director] MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1888. [ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR] N° 180.

## Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

LIVERPOOL, THE RIVER PLATE, AND VALPARAISO.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will sail in the following order:

FROM MONTEVIDEO

FOR EUROPE.

ACONCAGUA

Captain A. Hamilton  
18th October 1888  
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Plymouth and Liverpool.

ARAUCAIA,

Capt W. Wadsworth,  
25th October 1888,  
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

SORATA,

Captain H. Brown,  
9th November 1888,  
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Plymouth and Liverpool.

All the above steamers will touch at Plymouth to land passengers only.  
The steamers Aconagua, Sorata, Catapari, and Potosi are illuminated with electricity. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

Passenger Fares.

To Vigo . . . . . 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10  
To Bordeaux . . . . . 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10  
To Plymouth and Liverpool . . . . . 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10  
Return Tickets . . . . . 1st class £52 10s. (good for twelve months).

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALLO 326;  
SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and St. VINCENT, C.V.  
6mlxp

## United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

American Line between New York and Rio Janeiro.

Touching at Saint Thomas, Barbadoes, Para, Maranhon, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

The magnificent steamers of this Company are posted to arrive and sail as follows:

STEAMERS	Sailing from New York	Arrival at Rio Janeiro	Sailing from Rio Janeiro	Arrival at Santos	Sailing from Santos	Arrival at New York
ADVANCE	Sep 22	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Oct. 23	Oct. 27	Nov. 18
FINANCE	Oct. 13	Nov. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 13	Nov. 17	Dec. 9
ALLIANCE	Nov. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	Dec. 15	Jan. 6
ADVANCE	Dec. 1	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 27
FINANCE	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Jan. 25	Feb. 17
ALLIANCE	Jan. 12	Feb. 4	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Mar. 7

Passenger Fares.

From Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York. 1st class \$185 3rd class \$30  
Return tickets (good for twelve months). " " \$350

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALLO 326;  
SANTOS, AND RIO JANEIRO.

## The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The new and magnificent steamers of this line will sail in the following order to Plymouth, on their homeward voyages from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO.

STEAMERS	Tonnage	Captains	APPROXIMATE DATES OF SAILINGS	NEW ZEALAND	RIO JANEIRO
KAIKOURA	4,163	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R.	Oct. 4	Oct. 23	
TONGARIRO	4,174	J. E. Bone	Nov. 1	Nov. 23	
AORANGI	4,163	J. Sutcliffe	Nov. 29	Dec. 21	
RIMUTAKA	4,165	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27	Jan. 18	
RUAPAHU	4,173	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 24	Feb. 15	
KAIKOURA	4,174	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R.	Feb. 21	Mar. 15	

All the steamers of this line are lighted by electricity, and have excellent accommodation for first, second, and third-class passengers.

Fares from Montevideo.

To London 1st class £35 2nd class £25 3rd class £15  
Return tickets (good for twelve months). " " £52 10s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALLO 326; AND RIO JANEIRO  
8mlxp

## SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co., Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart as per following table for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO:

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	New Zealand	Rio de Janeiro	Teneriffe	Arrive at Plymouth
TAIUI	B. J. Barlow	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	Oct. 29
DORIC	J. W. Jennings	Oct. 18	Nov. 8	Nov. 22	Nov. 27
ARAWA	J. Stuart	Nov. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 20	Dec. 25
IONIC	W. H. Kidley	Dec. 13	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 22
COPTIC	J. Burton	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb. 19
TAIUI	B. J. Barlow	Feb. 7	Feb. 28	Mar. 14	Mar. 19

All the steamers of this Company have excellent accommodation for first, second and third-class passengers, and are lighted by electricity.

Fares from Montevideo.

To London 1st class £35 2nd class £25 3rd class £15  
Return tickets (good for twelve months). " " £52 10s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANALLO 326, AND RIO JANEIRO  
9mlxp

## English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

O. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.  
Honorable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.  
Rt. Honorable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.  
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.  
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.  
A. E. Smithers, Managing Director.

Established in:

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

Authorized Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.  
4 " " at ten days' notice.  
4 1/2 " " for thirty days fixed.  
5 " " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.  
6 " " for 3 months fixed.  
6 " " for 6 " "  
Other periods according to agreement.

Deposits of 25 dols. and upwards received. Interest paid on all deposits of 30 days, upwards.

For Discounts, Exchange, and other business apply to the Bank.

MONTEVIDEO-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE, Manager

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY

BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorized Capital . . . . . £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital . . . . . 1,500,000

Reserve Fund . . . . . 350,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—or obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money; the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad. Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E.C.

Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.

PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

GERMANY SPAIN ASH OF BELGIUM ITALY  
AFRICA AUSTRALIA BRAZIL CANADA CHILE  
PORTUGAL SWITZERLAND UNITED STATES ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
R. A. Thurburn  
MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

## BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . . . £1,250,000

Id. reservado . . . . . 625,000

Fondo de reserva . . . . . 325,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRA LETRAS de CAMBIO SOBRE las SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES . . . . . A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited.  
Los señores Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
PARIS . . . . . Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.  
Los señores Schroder y Ca.  
AMSTERDAM . . . . . La Banque d'Anvers.  
GENOVA . . . . . Los señores Grandi Brown y Ca.  
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA . . . . . Varios correspondientes.

NEW-YORK . . . . . Varios correspondientes.  
OFORTO . . . . . London and Brazilian Bank Limited  
LISBOA . . . . .  
PARA . . . . .  
PERNAMBUCO . . . . .  
BAHIA . . . . .  
RIO JANEIRO . . . . .  
SANTOS . . . . .  
SAN PAULO . . . . .  
RIO GRANDE . . . . .  
PELOTAS . . . . .  
PORTO-ALEGRE . . . . .  
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL . . . . . Varios correspondientes.  
BUENOS AIRES . . . . . Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Da cartas de credito sobre Londres, Paris, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York. Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas. Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes, en deposito a plazo fijo y a retiro con 30 dias previo aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos  
Por 3 meses a razon de 4 % anual. Por 6 meses a razon de 5 % anual.  
Con 30 dias de aviso a 4 % anual.

## POLVOS DE COOPER

CURA INFALIBLE

Para la Sarna en las Ovejas

Costo verdadero - 1 CENTESIMO por cabeza

El remedio mas eficaz, mas barato y mas cómodo que se ha ofrecido hasta ahora

Representante en campaña Don GUILLERMO MEROBET, quien se encarga de enseñar a los interesados el modo de usar y las ventajas que ofrece

UNICOS AGENTES INTRODUCTORES

MATTHEW, PINSENT & Co.

134-Calle Misiones-136, Montevideo

## THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 26

MONTEVIDEO

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Owner-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Uruguay Republic . . . . . \$120 gold  
Argentina do. (including postage) . . . . . 200 m/j  
European etc. do. do. . . . . 200 gold  
Do. do. do. do. do. do. . . . . 200 gold  
Single copy . . . . . 010 do.  
Back number . . . . . 010 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$100 gold  
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted" . . . . . 050 do.  
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . . . 050 do.  
Auctioneers—Single column per centimeter, per publication . . . . . 010 do.  
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication . . . . . 100 do.  
Special advertisements, conventional. The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine Republic with 50 per cent added for difference in exchange.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARN

11/a 30 SAN MARTIN 50 11/11

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.,

Cordoba 180,2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMABILE

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEGER.

224-Calle 25 de Mayo-224

All correspondence whether on business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director. No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

THE EXPRESS.

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 14, 1888.

"CORRESPONDENCE."

It has been a matter of constant surprise to us that our standing invitation to our readers and subscribers to favour us with their views on any matter of general interest should have been so little accepted. We know it is not the custom of the River Plate native papers to invite letters to the Editor, nor do the River Platinians seem to trouble themselves much with such letters, except perhaps on entirely personal subjects, better omitted. But the custom of English papers is very different, and the column or columns of an English daily devoted to "Correspondence" often afford reading matter quite as interesting as any other in the paper.

Not only the great London dailies but even the most insignificant provincial weeklies, throw open their columns in this manner, and the matter thus supplied to their readers often affords information or the development of views entirely inaccessible to the editorial staff. It must be remembered that the brilliant articles of any paper, however brilliant the staff, after all represent only the views of a very limited number of persons, and that in many cases, the aggregate of opinion, as expressed by a number of correspondents, is far more valuable than the opinion of some one or two solitary individuals, however high their qualifications or great their literary talent.

An example of this may be found in the recent numbers of the London Daily Telegraph. Following its usual custom in the Parliamentary recess, it has initiated a discussion on a subject of universal interest, and one with which politics, the rock on which so many correspondents split, can have little or nothing to do. The subject this year is "Marriage Failure" and very little reflection is required to perceive that, with such a subject, a whole volume of editorials emanating from the pens of some two or three writers, however brilliant, could not have half the interest attached to the relation of the personal experiences and opinions of an unlimited number of correspondents, even if indifferently expressed.

Another example may, however, be found sufficiently near to impart a local interest. Our esteemed contemporary the B. A. Herald has, for a long time past, been in the habit of publishing letters, and by no means short ones, on various subjects, contributed by entirely independent correspondents, thereby setting an example which its elder colleague, the Standard, would do well to imitate. Only recently, when the Olavaria murder was on the tapis, it printed a great number of most interesting letters discussing the validity of the marriage of the criminal and apostate priest. Of course the paper, that is to say the editors thereof, had its own views on the subject, which were duly set forth in the proper place, but by publishing, with praiseworthy impartiality, the views of persons of entirely different beliefs and different modes of thinking, it threw further light on the subject and provided reading matter at once interesting and instructive. We remember too, the service it did last year by opening its columns to a series of letters exposing the machinations and misdeeds of the committee of a certain important English Society. Its contemporary was offered the same correspondence, (this we happen to know privately) but refused it, on no explicable grounds, to the loss of its readers and the prejudice of its reputation. For a long time past it has also had a very interesting series of letters on "Socialism," setting forth both sides of the question in an admirable manner.

Now, if some of our readers would take a little trouble, there is no reason why the columns of THE EXPRESS should not be similarly enriched. In England an Editor's difficulty is, not what to accept, but what to reject. Why should the case be so different here that it is quite a rarity for us to receive a letter for publication? We will not be so rude as to imagine all our readers destitute of literary power. Nor will we think that there are no subjects sufficiently interesting to them. For the matter of that, (we acknowledge our own occasional difficulty in finding interesting subjects, desiring to leave politics alone,) we do not even ask them to provide original subjects. Let them take up the topics dealt with in our leading articles or our "expressions." We are not so conceited as to imagine that all our facts are unimpeachable, or that when we have treated a matter there remains nothing more to be said on either side of the question. Far from it, and although we are in the habit of laying down the law with the usual editorial assumption of infallibility, we are still open to further illumination, and whether our correspondents corroborate or controvert our judgments, their remarks will be equally welcome.

In case these few remarks should be so fortunate as to inspire some one with even a mild attack of the *casothes scribendi*, we adjure them not to be frightened for want of practice. Many an admirable writer has begun by letters to the Editors. Given a fair knowledge of the English language and grammar, all works on "composition" and all "Model Letter-writers" may safely be put aside. The golden rules are, write clearly and think clearly, make up your mind what you are going to say, and when you have found your subject, see you stick to it. Attend to the matter first and the manner afterwards. If you find you have nothing to say, don't say it. Above all, don't be a parasite, that is to say, once you have learned to think, use your own brains in preference to any other man's; then your ideas, if they have no other merit, will at all events be honest. Lastly, don't pretend to knowledge you don't possess, and never be ashamed to own your ignorance, then no one can put you to the blush by exposing your errors. It is not given to every man to be a Herbert Spencer, J. S. Mill, or W. E. Gladstone, but every man can at least be his own honest unpretentious self, and by a sufficiency of self assertion tempered by a proper amount of self-effacement, occupy some place in this world which no one else would fill to well.

TECHNICAL TEACHING.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of continuing inquiries upon the teaching of science in Elementary Schools presented their report to Section F. of the British Association the other day, and this was followed by an interesting paper upon Industrial and Technical Teaching communicated by Mr. Wetherston. That something should be done in both these matters is really only contested by the few educational Conservatives who are blind to the exigencies of the times. But there is little use in advocating sweeping alterations of our whole system of elementary teaching. It is more to the point to consider how that system can be most easily modified to suit the new conditions.

With this object in view it is interesting therefore to compare the recommendations of the two reports of the recent Royal Commission and the provisions of the Technical Education Bill introduced by the Government this Session. It begins with, there is a great contrast between the chapters which discuss the matter in the two Reports. That which figures as the verdict of the minority is, with few alterations, based upon the draft submitted to the Commission by its Chairman. That draft was, however, set aside in favour of another proposed by Canon Gregory, after a division in which eight votes were given for the original draft, and only ten for the new one. It must therefore be borne in mind

that some of the passages in which the two Reports differ were only adopted in the first instance by the narrow majority of two.

Both Reports begin with definition of what is understood by "technical instruction," and they agree in considering that it means instruction in those scientific and artistic principles which lie at the root of the domestic, commercial, agricultural, and industrial work. It is useless to attempt to transform the elementary school into substitutes for the detailed teaching of the counter, the farm, and the workshop, where it is alone possible for a boy to obtain a practical knowledge of his work. The function of the school is to give him the theoretical knowledge and some of the manual dexterity which will enable him to understand and to overcome subsequent difficulties. The Government Bill gives a similar definition, but would include the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries or employments.

Drawing is regarded in both Reports as an essential part of the instruction given both to boys and girls in elementary schools, and great stress is laid upon its importance. There must be some difficulty in finding properly qualified teachers, and perhaps adequate examination is almost as hard to get, but there is necessity to wait for the passing of a special Act to improve the present position of the subject. The Science and Art Department has recently issued a complete graduated syllabus which ought to be adopted without delay in all elementary schools. The minority Report goes on to suggest that drawing should be incorporated with the writing, so affording an easy means by which any school could further the study.

It should never be forgotten that drawing, properly and intelligently taught, is manual training of very high value. It calls into play the most delicate faculties of observation, and some of the finest muscular actions. Even more needed than drawing is scientific teaching. This the Commissioners say should certainly be held only second in importance to the three elementary subjects. They further recommend that the curriculum of elementary science should vary with the special requirements of each locality. Clause 6 in the Government Bill provides a means by which this can be done by requiring the Science and Art Department to issue a special syllabus on the representation of a School Board or local authority, to the effect that such a form of instruction is required by the circumstances of its district.

In a science again the great difficulty is to secure a competent teacher, and every one will agree that the requisite ability, power of lucid explanation, and facility of experiment can only be secured by employing a specialist. The ordinary teachers have too many other things to think of to be able to give sufficient novelty and freshness to their work. It is quite out of the question to expect each school, or even each large school, to be supplied with a proper outfit of apparatus, or to be able to retain a competent teacher, therefore resort must be made to the itinerant system so successful among the Board schools of Birmingham, Liverpool, and other large towns, and more recently adopted in London.

If the voluntary schools of great urban districts were to combine with each other or with the School Boards, they would have no difficulty in working such a scheme. Moreover, such a combination again requires no special legislation, as the grants granted by each school might cover a large share of the cost. It is not so easy to see how manual instruction could be introduced, nor do the Commissioners give very precise advice upon the point, although they are agreed as to its great importance. The best suggestion, perhaps, is that the children should be taught the use of simple tools, and should be systematically called to make models founded on their science or geography lessons. There seems to be great difficulty in going much beyond such elementary work, except by the foundation of evening schools and continuation schools, a plan which goes beyond the sphere of the recent Commission.

The Report, however, suggests that something might be done by the establishment in connection with a higher institution of a workshop for boys, and that attendance at such a centre on one or two afternoons might be accepted instead of attendance at school. This is a promising idea. It is easy to see that such a scheme, aided by local branches, and partly supported by the schools whose pupils attend the classes, might be very much better than the aid from local rates contemplated by the majority Report, and in the Government Bill. The notion of serving all schools alike, according to the celebrated Second Clause, would cease to be ridiculous, and the vexed question of aiding denominational schools would be avoided.

The minority of the Commissioners have vigorously protested against the special pleading of their colleagues. It is clear that we could go a long way towards a good system of technical teaching without touching on any debatable ground. The improvement of drawing can easily be managed, the science teaching can be solved by itinerant teachers; and, finally, elementary [manual] instruction might be satisfactorily thrown open to all without any infringement of the principle of retaining the money of the ratepayers in their own control.—Exchange.







