

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 183.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

The Bank receives applications either direct or by broker or all business operations which it is authorized to undertake according to its Statutes.

RATES OF INTEREST

On current account at sight 3 per cent per annum.
On overdrawn account . . . 10 do. do.

SAVINGS BANK

Open every day (Sundays inclusive) from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 per cent. per annum paid on all sums deposited in the Bank for over 30 days.

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

5 per cent. per annum on the Balance. The depositor will be entitled to withdraw all or part at any date with 10 days notice.

Fixed Deposits

Rates of interest conventional according to the length of time, the depositor receiving a bill for the full amount of capital and interest.
On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante, President.

Daniel Muñoz, Secretary.

Intxp

Emilio Reus, Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR AUGUST, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1276,138.91
Superior Government	1,492,629.87
Securities: Commercial Section	9,141,191.64
Mortgage	6,834,807.56
Plant and Material for Emission.	5,338.17
Negotiation of Cédulas	923,088.59
City Mortgages	3,238,000.00
Rural	491,240.00
Branches—Capital	2,200,000.00
Branches—Emission	308,500.00
Fixtures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid.	711,520.00
Various debtors	5,772,915.64
Cash in hand	5,703,505.35
(Head Office) \$5,103,322.64	
(Branches) 601,173.31	
	\$33,991,407.21

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	48,735.12
Emission (including branches)	11,454.64
Savings Bank	63,017.53
Judicial deposits	6,012.56
Montepío	4,515,400.00
Cédulas emitted, Series A	5,217,068.45
Guarantees of City Mortgages	1,501,509.11
" Rural "	43,002.18
Reserve Fund	450.00
Coupons Series A	2,612,022.02
20 million loan	1,302,007.07
Branches	7,310,025.56
Various Creditors	
	\$33,991,407.21

Montevideo, 31st August 1888.

Pedro Bustamante, President.

F. C. Tappan, Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones, Chief of Emission.

D. Ayarragaray, Managing Director.

Intxp

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honorable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Honorable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rolger, of the firm Rolger, 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 " " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " " for 3 months fixed.
6 " " for 6 " "
Other periods according to agreement.

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

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

MONTEVIDEO-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE, Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY

BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

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—of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.
The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank 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.

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	AND OF	BELGIUM
SPAIN		ITALY
	ALSO ON	PORTUGAL
AFRICA		SWITZERLAND
AUSTRALIA		UNITED STATES
BRAZIL		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CANADA		
CHILE		

H. 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.
LISBOA Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
AMBERES La Banque d'Anvers.
GENOVA Los señores Grant Brown y Ca.
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA Varios corresponsales.

NEW-YORK London and Brazilian Bank Limited
SANTOS
SÃO PAULO
RIO GRANDE
PELOTAS
PORTO-ALERE
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL Varios corresponsales.

BUENOS AIRES Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, Paris, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York. Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas. Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes, en depósito a plazo fijo y a retirar con 30 días previo aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos
Por 3 meses a razón de 4% anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5% anual.
Con 20 días de aviso a 4% anual.

POLVOS DE COOPER

CURA INFALIBLE

Para la Sarna en las Ovejas
Costo verdadero - 1 CÉNTESIMO por cabeza

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

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

UNICOS AGENTES INTRODUCIDORES
MATTHEW, PINSENT & Ca.

134-Calle Misiones-136, Montevideo

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER
OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 26
MONTEVIDEO

Cable Address:
"EXPRESS,"
Montevideo

Power-Bell Telephone No. 297

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SUBSCRIPTIONS
Uruguay Republic . . . \$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage) . . . 2.00 gold
Paraguay etc. 2.00 gold
Do. do. 2.00 do.
Single copy 0.10 do.
Three months 0.30 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$1.00 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted" "To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . 0.50 do.
Advertisers.—Single column per centimeter, per publication 0.10 do.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication 1.00 do.
Special advertisements, conventional. The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine for public with 50 per cent added for difference in exchange.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STARR
11th 30 SAN MARTIN 50 1/2

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fe
Messrs. McLEAN BROS.
Córdoba 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 AMABILLO
TRINITY 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 manuscripts returned.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—The disappearance from Buenos Aires of Mr. W. G. Turner, acting consul during the absence of Mr. Ronald Bridget has naturally caused a very painful impression in English circles. The following further particulars, for which we are indebted to H. A. papers, may be of interest to our readers. Mr. Turner entered the consular service in 1855 and until April of the present year, when Mr. Bridget left for England, his conduct had been blameless. This, and the esteem in which he was generally held by the English colony, induced Mr. Bridget to leave him in charge during his absence. But from this time his conduct was notably changed, and he gave way to drunken habits, increasing thereby the mental disturbance from which he had been lately suffering, due to a blow on his head occasioned by a fall from a horse, obliging him to wear a metal plate on his skull. The disastrous result of this fall is believed by Mr. Bridget to be the real cause of Turner's eccentricities. He even had himself photographed in Mr. Bridget's consular uniform, padding himself to fit it with 2 suits of private clothes. When Turner heard of Mr. Bridget's return in the "La Plata," of which he assured himself by telegram, he left for Montevideo just as Mr. Bridget started thence for Buenos Aires. On Sunday, Oct. 7, he was recognized in Montevideo by an English captain, whom he told that he was leaving for England in the "Maskelyne" to visit a sick sister. The deficiencies in cash amount to about \$70, partly consular funds, partly belonging to Mr. Bridget. The English Consul at Rio Janeiro has been telegraphed to, and on the arrival of the "Maskelyne" which was expected there last Monday, would no doubt take steps for his arrest. So far as we have heard, though, nothing further has yet transpired.

—Referring to this important case the H. A. Herald says that the defalcation and flight of young Turner was a short, pointed sermon on "fast living" and a "good time" at the price of a ruined life.
—For our part we are inclined to take a rather more lenient view of the case. Although we know young Turner was rather inclined to be "fast," we think his downfall may in great measure be attributed to the accident to his head. Medical history produces many instances in which a similar accident has produced a mental perturbation, which, although not sufficiently marked to justify the sufferer being put under restraint, leads to drink or other fatal habits, destroys the just but delicate balance of the faculties, and results in physical and moral wreck.
—The distinction between mental responsibility and the reverse is so exceedingly delicate and fine drawn, and mental disease is still such an incomprehensible subject, that it is always more charitable in these cases to give the culprit the benefit of the doubt, not, indeed, with the object of excusing him from the consequences of his misdeeds, or of omitting to punish crime, but to

prevent undue harshness and to make due allowance for those weaknesses of fallible human nature which are the common inheritance of all mankind.

—The S. American Journal of Sept. 15 has fallen into the Raleigh snare that entrapped us all and reproduces from the Standard Mr. Raleigh's article "First Impressions of Buenos Aires." However, whether the writer was a swindler or not, the intrinsic merits and outspokenness of the article make it worth reproduction, and even knowing what we do about the author, we still have no hesitation in endorsing, now as formerly, the opinions expressed in the article.

—Whether instigated by our strictures or not we cannot say, but in the map now appearing on the cover of the S. A. Journal the Republic of Uruguay is no longer conspicuous by its absence, still the map is incomplete, for the capital towns of Sucre, Asuncion and Santiago are not marked, nor is Terra del Fuego.

—The London papers recently to hand seem to attach very little importance to the "La France" and "Sud America" collision by which so many lives were lost, nor are they remarkable for their accuracy. For instance, the Daily News says that the tenor Stagno and an opera company were on board the "Sud America" and that that vessel was the finest on the Italian Transatlantic line.

—If the extraordinary Whitechapel murders have done nothing else, they seem to have called attention to the terrible conditions of the East-end poor that not even the blither cry of Outcast London nor the revelations of the parliamentary commissions could do. All seems to have come about in the most natural way in the world. Miss Potter and some beneficent persons with whom she was associated got important information about some 1,200 shops in the sweating trades. These were classified according to their degrees in the scale of healthful and remunerative labour. There were five classes, and Miss Potter chose one shop in each class, and went to work there to see what it was like.

The highest class she failed to reach for want of the requisite skill, but she seems to congratulate herself that she saw the lowest and the worst. She got the facts she wanted from the workers, her secretary afterwards verified them by consultation with the employers, and her evidence of unimpeachable accuracy and precision is the laboriously achieved result. "I worked altogether in five shops," says Miss Potter simply, "but I could not keep my place in the coat shops, for the reason that coat work is so very much more skilled than other work. One would have liked to see that particular 'coat hand' stitching patiently among the other workers morning, noon, and night, and perhaps enduring fierce rebuke from 'the boss' for a shoulder awkwardly waddled, or a badly stooped edge.

Miss Potter defines the sweating system as the employment of labour in manufacture which has escaped the regulation of the Factory Act and the Trade Unions. The absence of regulation is her note of the system, and she differs from Mr. Burnet, who regards contracting or subcontracting as the note. The worst cases of sweating according to Miss Potter, are those in which contract does not appear. Miss Potter, as we have seen, broke down at coats. Coats bring the best pay in the tailoring trade, because they require the best hands. The East-end coat trade is mostly confined to the Jews, who, as a rule, do not covet the earnings of unskilled or half-skilled labour. The Gentiles take the other garments. The coat-making is generally well paid, but there is a "fringe" of it which is very much the reverse.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

There is, in fact, a lowest deep in every section, and this delicately nurtured lady seems to have attained it in a little shop in which she worked. The proprietor himself did all the basting, fixing, and pressing, and worked "tremendously long hours." His coats ranged from 1s. or 1s. 2d. to 2s. A girl he employed earned 2s. a week with lodging and food. His output, in the week Miss Potter worked there, was 80 coats at 1s. a coat, and he had to pay two machinists and a general hand, beside the girl. The lowest depth in other branches of the trade is, to some extent, left to the imagination.

The heights of each, and especially of the coat trade, are reached by the English workmen who work for the West-end houses properly so called, and who are well paid because their skill defies the competition of the foreigner. Thus the best work and the worst are alike in "gentiles hands." It is not all hardship and low wages, even in the sweaters' life. When trade is brisk the machinists and pressers can make their own terms. In fact, as the witness puts it, "in the busy season, they swear at the employers; in 'the slack season, the employers swear at them." One of the worst evils is the neglect of sanitation. But Miss Potter thinks it would be idle to enforce inspection in the workshops without carrying it also into the working homes.

The landlord might be made responsible for due notice of any manufacturing process on his premises, and might then become liable to a penalty if certain things were not done. The only way of really stopping sweating is to enforce a higher standard of life. This is the substance of Miss Potter's recommendations. They are of value for their direct bearing on the inquiry; they are of infinitely greater value for the spirit of generous and self-denying service to the poor in which the experience on which they are based was acquired. If there were more Miss Potters there would soon be fewer sweating dens.—London Exchange.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FOR EUROPE. FOR THE PACIFIC. ARAUCANIA, POTOSI, SORATA, PATAGONIA, BRITANIA, GALICIA, etc.

Passenger Rates. From Montevideo to Rio Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co. American Line between New York and Rio Janeiro.

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. Agents for Montevideo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited. Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Table with columns: STEAMER, DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL, AGENTS.

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. Agents for Montevideo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

Shaw Savill & Albion Co. Limited. Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Table with columns: STEAMER, DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL, AGENTS.

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. Agents for Montevideo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

VAPORES DE LIVERPOOL. Brasil y Rio de la Plata.

LINIA LAMPOR & HOLT. Servicio regular entre Ambar y Rio de la Plata.

CANTON. M.O.S.A.F. O.L.B.E.R.S. Sailed on 21 de Octubre para Bahia y Liverpool.

C. R. Horne y Ca. Calle Piedras N. 138

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE RIVER PLATE. The Company's Splendid Steamer "LA PLATA"

PREPARED PASSENGERS. NEW YORK. Through tickets issued for Liverpool or Buenos Aires to New York.

F. L. HUMPHREYS, Agent. Norddeutscher Lloyd Hamburg Line of Steamers.

Houston Line of Steamers. German Steamship Co. "KOSMOS."

Argentine Line. Between Liverpool and the River Plate. Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro.

WHYBURN'S HOTEL. This large and well-known establishment is situated in the heart of the city.

JOHN WYBURN. Contratare y reparar, todo trabajo, y moderados precios.

GOTA y REUMATISMOS. Curacion por el Licor y las Pildoras de Serravallo.

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS Phoenix Assurance Company of London.

SOUTH BRITISH Fire and Marine Insurance Company. CAPITAL £2,000,000

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. COMPANIA DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

PURAMENTE MUTUA. Dóblamente autorizada para funcionar en la República Argentina.

SUB-DEPARTAMENTO DE LOS RIOS DE LA PLATA. M. S. EDIE - Gerente. A. RAMIREZ - Contador

C. R. Horne y Ca. Calle Piedras N. 138

TELEGRAMS. Father Mac-Fadden of Ovedore (Donaghy) was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

COMMERCIAL. STOCK EXCHANGE. Montevideo, October 17, 1888. The money market today has been quiet.

URGUYAYAN NEWS. The bill for the revision of the Constitution proposed several modifications.

BUSINESS. From the 20th to the 26th instant about 2000 letters were sent to the Italian Bank.

MARITIME NEWS. ARRIVALS. Str. Bivalvia from Salto with 11 passengers.

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LETTERS FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL. (Corrected every Monday)

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CAFE Y CONFITERIA COMERCIO. Empréstito Unificado. TITULOS BORTEADOS DE LA DEUDA UNIFICADA.

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BANCO NACIONAL. Empréstito Unificado. TITULOS BORTEADOS DE LA DEUDA UNIFICADA.

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BANCO NACIONAL. Empréstito Unificado. TITULOS BORTEADOS DE LA DEUDA UNIFICADA.



100 Dollars in Reward

WHEREAS WILLIAM GEORGE TURK... 100 Dollars in Reward

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C. J. JOHNSON. SUCCESSOR TO A. E. SEGER. Calle 25 de Mayo No. 224

Seaside Library. JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE SUPPLY

GODDARD & FLOWER. 466 (n) Calle Cuyo, BUENOS AIRES

Guinness's Extra Stout. "Four Horses' Heads" Registered Label.

COMPANIA NACIONAL. CRÉDITO OBRAS PÚBLICAS

BRITISH HOSPITAL. 100 Dollars in Reward

BRITISH HOSPITAL. 100 Dollars in Reward

British, Colonial & American Agency. BUENOS AIRES

General Information Office. READING AND WRITING ROOM

LOCKERS FOR RENTAL. ROUTES ARRANGED

MOORE & TUDOR. 127 Calle 25 de Agosto

Decorators. TO LET. Decorations for Balls and Banquets

Demarchi Parodi & Co. Wholesale Druggists. 209-CALLE CERRITO-271

Demarchi Parodi & Co. Wholesale Druggists. 209-CALLE CERRITO-271

DENTAL STUDIO. 351-Calle Sarandi-351

EDUCATIONAL. THE ENGLISH SCHOOL. MONTEVIDEO

EDUCATIONAL. THE ENGLISH SCHOOL. MONTEVIDEO

EDUCATIONAL. THE ENGLISH SCHOOL. MONTEVIDEO

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EDUCATIONAL. THE ENGLISH SCHOOL. MONTEVIDEO

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY

Berlin, Sept. 20. The Deutsche Rundschau, a monthly German review, publishes in its October number, highly interesting abstracts of the Diary of the late Emperor Frederick, which he kept during the Franco-German war of 1870. In this diary not only the events of these days are described with the greatest accuracy, but it appears from it also that the then Crown Prince was the real moving spirit in the foundation of the new Empire. He had often to use all his energy to overcome the obstacles in the way of that project, whilst hitherto it has generally been believed that only the late Emperor William and Prince Bismarck were the political founders of the Empire. The Crown Prince's own words prove that he took by far the greatest part in its creation. The Diary is an invaluable addition to the history of that time, and on reading it every one—Germans and foreigners alike—will feel again what an irreparable loss the whole world has sustained by his premature death. It commences on the 11th July, 1870, when the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince for the Spanish Throne was being discussed. On the 13th he had a conversation with Prince Bismarck, who brought him the news of the resignation of the Prince, in consequence of which the Chancellor thought that the maintenance of peace was secured, and consequently intended returning to Varzin. Then follows a lively description of the events of those days, when it became clear that war was inevitable. Returning with his father from the grave of Queen Louise, he says that war waged under those circumstances must lead to victory. Already, on 24th July, he wrote: "My principal thought is how to carry out the Liberal organization of Germany after peace has been secured."

After the battles of Wesselsburg and Worth, on the 27th August, he had many conversations with Herr Roggenbach, who was at San Reme when he was ill, on the subject of the future organization of the Empire. He then enters: "I stick to what I said, namely, that we could not possibly satisfy ourselves after peace with mere preliminary for new endeavours towards forming the Empire. We are obliged to offer to the German people something perfect and complete." On the 1st Sept., after the surrender of Sedan and the capture of Napoleon, he writes: "Bismarck came to see me at Bonheim. We remain alone in the German administration. The idea of the federation of the Empire and the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity had scarcely been thought of. I noticed that he was only inclined to it conditionally, and I took care not to press it upon him, although I was convinced that it must come about. Events are leading towards it, and circumstances cannot be more favourable than they are owing to this victory. On the 20th September I spoke to the King about the Imperial question which was maturing. In the meantime negotiations with the German States have already commenced. The King does not think this question imminent. He referred to the remark of Dr. Liss-Remond that Imperialism was antiquated; there would be in future in Germany only the King of Prussia and the German dukes. I replied that the three Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg force us to take the lead with the Imperial title. On alluding to Napoleon, his opposition at last became weaker."

The Crown Prince subsequently describes the susceptibilities and reservations of the German States, especially of Bavaria, which only consented with reluctance to enter into the North-German federation. On the 9th October Prince Bismarck confessed he had not believed that the desire for the Imperial Crown was so strong in the German people, and that he had made a mistake in 1871 in treating this question with such indifference. The late Emperor writes on the 18th October, which was his birthday: "This celebration of my birthday reminds me of the seriousness of the task which I shall some day have to solve in German political affairs. I hope that I shall not live to see any more wars, and that this may be my last campaign. Evidently there are many who look forward with confidence. I also feel certain in the fulfilment of the task, because I know that I will prove myself worthy of this confidence."

The next pages show that negotiations made but little progress, as the German Princes continued to raise objections, but happily King William became more and more imbued with the idea of the restoration of the Empire. At the same time, negotiations with France concerning an armistice were continued. Bavaria obstinately refused to give her consent to the foundation of the Empire whilst all the others believed this difficulty would not be overcome. The Grand Duke of Baden was, however, one of the warmest promoters of German national unity. Even Prince Bismarck seemed discouraged by the attitude of the Southern States, as is shown by the following entry: "11 November.—In a conversation with Bismarck about the question of unity, he said he wished to get it settled but, he said, slung his shoulders, 'what would you do to the South Germans?' and he asked me whether I wished them to be threatened. I answered, 'of course, there is no danger. Let us act firmly and imperiously, and you will see that I was right in saying that you were not sufficiently aware of your power.' Prince Bismarck protested against threats, saying that they would only drive those States into the arms of Austria. He had when he accepted his post the first resolve of making war between Austria and Prussia, but he took good care not to speak of it then to his Majesty, but had waited till a suitable occasion presented itself. He in the same way wished now to gain time to see the German question develop itself."

The Crown Prince answered that he, who represented the future, could not regard such delay with indifference. It was not necessary to use force. The risk of Bavaria and Wurtemberg daring to join Austria, should be taken. Nothing would be easier than to have not only the Emperor proclaimed by a major-ity of the German Princes, but to have the form of Government sanctioned in agreement with the demands of the German people. That would be the pressure which the King of Bavaria could not withstand. Prince Bismarck remarked that the Crown Prince alone entertained such views. It would better to let the suggestion come from the Reichstag. On the late Emperor's referring to the views of the Princes of Baden, Oldenburg, Weimar, and Coburg, the Chancellor said that his Majesty's consent would have to be first obtained. The Crown Prince answered that he knew quite well that Bismarck's refusal would be sufficient to make the King hold back. To this the Chancellor replied that the Crown Prince reproached him whilst he knew of other persons who better deserved it. The independence of the King in political matters would have to be considered. The King read himself every important despatch, and even corrected them. He was sorry that the question of the Emperor had been discussed at all, as it would give offence to Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The Crown Prince continues: "I remarked that the Minister of Hesse had proposed it. Bismarck thought my utterances would have a bad effect. He thought that the Crown Prince ought not to express such views. I immediately protested against being forbidden in such a manner to speak, especially on such a question. I regarded it as my duty not to let anything be in doubt about my ideas. Of course his Majesty could say what things I might talk about, or not, if I was not considered old enough to have my own opinions. Bismarck said if the Crown Prince orders I will not accordingly." I replied I had no right to give orders, upon which he declared he would for his part willingly make room for any other personage whom I should deem more suitable to conduct the business, but till then he must adhere to his principles, and act according to the best of his knowledge. We then came to discuss details. I remarked that I had perhaps become excited, but he could not expect me to be indifferent at the neglect of such an important question."

This conversation, however, bore fruit. We read on the 21st November: "Bismarck said that he had induced him to take it up seriously. He intimated to the German sovereigns that should they not offer the Imperial dignity to the King, the North German Parliament would do so." This matter has had its effect. The King of Bavaria offered, in the name of the German sovereigns, the Imperial crown to the King, and it is worthy of note that the letter he sent was written by Prince Bismarck. This part of the diary destroys all the stories of the magnanimity and national enthusiasm of the German sovereigns at that time. Many difficulties had still to be removed, and it appears that Prince Bismarck was forced to pay much regard to the jealousies of the Princes. For instance, he had to concede that the title of the new Emperor should not be "Emperor of Germany" but "German Emperor." Even the Imperial emblems and standard were the subject of much discussion. King William, who had grown up in the old Hohenzollern traditions, felt very much taking leave of old Prussia. The Crown Prince pointed to the history of Prussia, and remarked how the Hohenzollerns from being counts became kings. He answered, "My son has his whole heart in the new state of affairs, whilst I do not care about the changes." On the 18th January the Crown Prince writes: "The hopes of our ancestors, the dreams of German poetry, are fulfilled. He describes them in an impressive manner, the coronation, and says: "I only feel now a German. I know no difference between Prussian and Badenese, but I shall by no means interfere with their affairs or deprive them of their individuality. In his happiness he felt some apprehensions about the future. On 7th March he writes: "Even the greatest imprudence will not undo that which is gained. Such experiences as I have had during the last ten years cannot be in vain. I shall have a strong hold over the new united nation, because I shall be the first Sovereign who, without reserve, adheres to constitutional institutions."

On the present Emperor's birthday, the 27th of January, he writes: "To-day is William's thirtieth birthday. May he become a thorough, upright, faithful, and true man—a real German, who will continue without prejudice in the course which is already begun. Thank God, there is between him and us a natural and hearty relation. We must strive to preserve it, so that he may always regard us as his true and best friends. What hopes are already centred in this child, and what a great responsibility is ours in the guidance of his education! The considerations of rank and Berlin Court life, and many other things, impede greatly his education."

This diary also contains much that is interesting and partly new of the war itself. The Crown Prince describes with many details the first interview of the Emperor Napoleon with King William, and how the former was much moved by the very kind treatment he met with. The Crown Prince further tells us how strongly he opposed the bombardment of Paris, and he is proud of the reproach raised against him of being too humane. On every page his admiration and veneration for Count Moltke finds expression. He was also convinced that Alsace and Lorraine had to be taken, but he calls this possession a rather precarious one. Interesting remarks are made about the King of Bavaria and the present King Otto. He writes: "King Louis has changed very much. He is pale, nervous, and restless when talking. He does not wait for answers to questions, but talks about other things." Prince Otto came to him on the 20th October, and an interesting scene he sat before me, as if he had said, I did not know whether he understood me or heard me."

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