

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 191

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTHWIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

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SORATA.

Captain H. Brown,
9th November, 1888,
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Capt. Geo. M. R. N. R.
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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
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RIMUTAKA	4,165	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27 Jan. 18
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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	
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WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326; AND RIO JANEIRO
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THE EXPRESS.

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE DEBATE.

The apparently endless debate on the

Civil Marriage question was continued on

Thursday, an attempt to bring it to a

conclusion being negatived by a majority

of those present.

The principal feature of the debate

was a brilliant speech from Dr. Ramirez.

Some of the sentences of this speech

were so pertinent, not only to the

matter immediately under discussion,

but to many other points that have

arisen or may arise in these countries

that we consider them worth summarizing

for the benefit of our readers.

Referring to the repeated assertions

of the Catholic party that the Law of

Civil Marriage was one that wounded

their consciences, and was therefore an

unconstitutional attack on religious

freedom and should be abrogated, Dr.

Ramirez said,—"The affirmation of the

Catholics that this Law wounds their

consciences is an indisputable affirmation

that cannot be examined by those

who are not Catholics, and there re-

mains nothing for the Legislator but to

order the factors to expunge this law

from the tables! But the phrase must

be taken in a judicial sense, to wound

the conscience is to attack one of the

inherent rights of humanity. The

Evangelists say the tree is to be judged

by its fruits. Let us examine, then, this

doctrine by its logical consequences.

"The liberty of worship is not clearly

and categorically established by the

Constitution, any effort to have intro-

duced liberty of worship into the Fun-

damental Code would have failed. The

matter was left in uncertainty and it

was left to the progress of ideas to estab-

lish this precious liberty without violat-

ing the Constitution.

"Well, during the war most justly

called the Grand War, for it was Grand

in every sense, the first Protestant

Church in the Republic was built by

permission of the Government of the

Defence of Montevideo. During the heat

of contention this passed unperceived,

but when peace was established and

conflicting spirits were somewhat calmed,

the ultra-catholic element regarded with

horror this monument erected to heresy!

"Catholic consciences felt themselves

profoundly wounded, and in truth, from

their point of view, were right, for they

could invoke the doctrines of the latest

Popes, who had declared liberty of

worship to be a delirium of human reason,

and in Catholic societies an attack upon

and outrage to the conscience. Thus,

then, if these consciences come before us

tomorrow to say that they are wounded

by the liberty of worship, by the recogni-

tion of rights for a false religion, a re-

ligion that rebels against divine laws,

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

At length we have a theory of the Whitechapel murders worthy of the name. At the close of the inquest on the body of Annie Chapman, the Coroner entered into particulars which seem to throw a light on the motive of these mysterious crimes. He had previously made some reference to them, but in a very guarded way, at the close of the inquest on the body of Mary Ann Nicholls. On that occasion he had suggested that the two murders might have been the work of an assassin, who had some interest in securing a portion of the human body for surgical observation. This suggestion as it stood in Mr. Wynne Baxter's concluding observations of Saturday was, as we pointed out at the time, sufficiently explicit and not sufficiently detailed. It seemed extremely unlikely that any anatomical body-snatcher could find a market in the medical world for the proceeds of these ghastly mutilations. A general demand was not to be thought of. Mr. Wynne Baxter has now shown that there is good evidence of a wholly exceptional character.

It will be remembered that the careful post-mortem examination of the body of Chapman made by Dr. Phillips resulted in the discovery that one of the internal organs had been taken away. The body could have been reconstituted, to use the French phrase, with this important exception. As soon as this fact had been made public, the Coroner was informed by an officer of one of our great medical schools that, some months ago, an American had called upon him, and had asked him to procure a number of specimens of the very organ that was missing in the deceased woman. He stated that his object was to issue an actual specimen with each copy of a publication on which he was engaged. He, of course, received the only answer that could possibly have been given to him at that quarter; but he persevered. It is known that, on his failure at the one institution, he made the same request at another, stating his readiness to pay as much as 20l. for what he sought. Nothing is more probable, as the Coroner suggests, than that this heavy bribe has tempted some abandoned wretch, himself with a smattering of surgical knowledge, to the commission of the crime.

There is the theory in all its naked horror, and it must be admitted that it fits in with all the circumstances of the two most startling crimes. In the case both of Chapman and of Nicholls the mutilations had been performed with a certain anatomical skill. The precision of the cuts has from the first been the subject of remark. The murderer used his knife like a surgeon, and in each case, in that of Nicholls, indeed, he failed to remove what he may be supposed to have sought, but this probably is only because the murder took place in the open street, and he was disturbed at his work. In the case of Chapman he had the comparative privacy of the yard in Hanbury-street, and when he hurried away from the scene of his crime his blood-money was earned.

The removal of the rings from Chapman's fingers must have been a mere blind to avert suspicion as to his real motives. The rings were manifestly of base metal, and, if they had not been so, the wretched woman would hardly have been likely to retain them long in the company she kept. Without the attendant circumstances revealed in the Coroner's communication of yesterday his theory would be valueless. With them it assumes a wholly different character. The application made to the medical school gives purpose and energy to what otherwise would be a fantastic speculation. The exceptional crime was only to be explained on the theory of an exceptional demand, and the demand is proved by the information received from the officer of the great medical school.

The police have at length it up. It is fortunate that they may now claim the assistance of the astute Inspector Byrnes of New York, whose successes in the detection of crime are said to vie with those of Fouche and Vidocq. Hitherto they have wandered as in a pathless wilderness. Nothing has been suggested to them, and they have not known how to suggest anything for themselves. The theories offered to their consideration were but varied examples of the impossible and the absurd. "Leather Apron" was a grotesque fancy from the first. The "giant" theory and the "one woman" theory were hardly better—the first for lack of adequate motive; the second, for the manifest lack of means. The theory of a madman at large was only admissible on the supposition that, in effect, all theories had failed, and that no motive could possibly be found. The theory of "the slaughterer" accounted for one thing only, the dexterity in the use of the knife; and it had thus a certain advantage over the others, which accounted for nothing at all.

The present theory is, of course, not unassailable, but we repeat our conviction that it affords a clue. No mere speculation can be quite satisfactory in regard to what appears to be so monstrous a perversion of all the ordinary laws of motive and act. There still remains the improbability that any sane being, no matter what the emptiness of his nature, would have run such risks for such a reward. Against this can only be set the fact that, for one reason or other the risks were undoubtedly run. As some lives have already been taken in this open and public way, any life may have been taken with no better security against detection.

A more important consideration remains. On the new theory, the four Whitechapel murders, and still less the last horrible crime at Gateshead, can hardly form a series. The correspondence in the cases of Nicholls and of Chapman is so close that it extends even to the manner of their mutilations. Their throats were cut, in all probability, after they had first been strangled to render them incapable of uttering a cry. These material correspondences find in regard to the earlier cases. Emma Smith, who was killed in Osborne-street in April, was indeed mutilated, but to all appear-

ance it was only as an incident of a murderous attack made upon her, for the purpose of robbery, by a gang of roughs. Martha Tabram, who was killed in August, was pierced with thirty-nine wounds. The instruments used were different from those manifestly employed in the last two cases. Smith was killed by a blunt instrument such as a walking-stick; Tabram, probably, by a dagger—neither wielded by a practised hand.

Nicholls and Chapman might have been killed with the same instrument—a knife, with a thin narrow blade, from six to eight inches in length. In each of the latter cases there were bruises about the face, as though in the struggle to avoid strangulation; in each case, the head was nearly severed from the body, while the subsequent mutilations, made or attempted, were of a character wholly wanting in the others. All this differentiates the two cases we have specified from the one at Gateshead. The murderer of Jane Teetford has simply hacked the body in blind fury, and there is no evidence of other purpose in his mutilations.

It must be added that the disappearance of the man with whom the poor girl was known to have been keeping company further tends to show that this atrocious stands quite apart, alike in its motive and its means, from those at the East-end. In the light of the revelations made yesterday, the murders of Nicholls and of Chapman equally form a category by themselves, and they have nothing in common with those of Smith and of Tabram except the locality of the crimes.

MARSHAL BAZAINE

Madrid, Sept. 24.

The funeral of ex-Marshall Bazaine took place at four o'clock this afternoon from his residence, before which barely forty sightseers were assembled looking at the horse drawn by six horses with powdered footmen. Upon the bronze coffin a servant had laid his sword and epaulettes. There were no wreaths and no mourners on foot. Not a single Frenchman was present, though there are 8,000 residents in Madrid. The only people who attended the funeral were a son and a cousin of the deceased, with a priest in the first carriage, and twenty-four other Spaniards in three private and four hired carriages. Marshal Martinez Campos followed as a friend of the family. The funeral on the way to the cemetery stopped to let pass the humbler funeral of a Spanish private of engineers, which was followed by a guard of forty soldiers, contrasting with the absence of any military in the cortege of the Marshal of France. The body of the latter was quietly interred at sunset in the cemetery of San Justo.

Paris, Sept. 24.

It is unfortunate for Marshal Bazaine's memory that the entry dated October, 1870, in the Crown Prince of Prussia's diary appeared on the eve of his death in the Paris papers. Most of the journals dwell upon the phrase, "The head of Bazaine's staff is here political and military negotiations. General von Roon and Count Moltke are averse to seeing him, but Prince Bismarck is for giving him a hearing." Marshal Bazaine was the son of a grocer at Versailles, and the only Marshal of the Second Empire who had not passed through a military school. To judge of the later phases of his military career his general life should be looked into.

There was no military man of his time so callous as Bazaine in regard to what his fellows thought of him. His first marriage, which ended in a sinister and fatal drama, brought him into too close relations with the basest sort of human beings and rubbed off any slight sense of honour that he might have acquired in the army. A brave and brilliant soldier he certainly was from the time he made his debut in 1831, in Algeria, until he became lost in sloth and luxury in the Palace at Nancy, where he enjoyed for three and a half years after his return from Mexico a great military command.

His young Mexican wife, who was supposed when he married her to be a great heiress and to be called the vice-empress, was vivacious, ambitious, and self-assured.

The following anecdote will throw light on her character. In 1868 she and Marshal Bazaine went to patronise an historical lecture in the Grand Amphitheatre of the University at Nancy.

The subject was the capitulation of Baylen by General Dupont, father-in-law of the late Senator Carnot. When the lecturer was explaining why General Dupont capitulated, Madame Bazaine jumped up in her place and cried out, "You may say what you like, but he ought never to have given in. The Marshal would in his place never have capitulated." La Marchaise was enthusiastically applauded. She little dreamt how soon the test was to be applied to her husband, and how vain her words would prove. After his escape from the chateau de St. Marguerite she left him to go and live in Mexico. The children of his brother, a civil engineer, a few years ago obtained an authorisation to drop the paternal name, and assume that of their English mother.

Marshal Bazaine, such as he was in 1870, was the best General of Imperial France. Those who were not in the habit of then seeing him had no idea how heavy and slothful he had grown at Nancy. Like most of the generals to whom Napoleon the Third gave brilliant positions, he graduated in Africa, and was a colonel there when the Duc d'Aumale was Governor-General. The deceased Marshal is harshly judged by the Paris press. *Le Paris* says: "He is dead. Let his corpse be flung into the first ditch. As for his memory, it is nailed for ever to a pillory."

Berlin, Sept. 24.

At the same time as the publication of the late Emperor's diary, another event reminds us of the year 1870—namely, the announcement of Marshal Bazaine's death. The notices in the German Press pay the deceased General due honour. They record the sad history of the General's life, and repeat that he has been utterly wronged by his own people. Speaking of Bazaine, Prince Bismarck once remarked, "What can we do with a Government and people who drag their best General through the mire without

proof of his being in the wrong? The *Vossische Zeitung* points out how faithfully he stuck to the Emperor Napoleon, and that the Empress Eugénie never helped him when he was in exile.

A CHINESE CLAN FIGHT.

A recent *Pekin Gazette* contains a memorial from the Governor of the province of Hunan respecting recent clan feuds, for which part of that province is notorious. In 1871, in one of these fights, 20 persons were killed; the survivors were dealt with in a very summary fashion, and for some time the quarrelsome disposition of the people was kept under control. Lately, however, there have been two serious feuds in the same district, in one of which 19 lives were lost and now the Governor reports another in which 27 persons met their deaths, and a large number—16, it appears—are awaiting execution.

Two powerful clans, the Hui and the Hsich (these being the respective surnames), had long had a feud; in numbers and influence they were closely matched and their villages were close to each other. Near the lands of both was a hill belonging to a family named Chin, which recently died out, and both clans claimed possession. Each wanted to oust the other, and a perpetual struggle was maintained as to which should have sole enjoyment of it. A number of local officials from neighbouring hill districts at length arbitrated in the dispute, dividing the hill between the two, and this was accepted by both sides, the only dissident being one of the Hsich leaders, who instigated the attack on the Hui which is the subject of the report.

One day, when the latter were removing felled trees from the wood, the whole Hsich clan, numbering 35 able-bodied men, and well armed, marched to the principal Hui village, heralding their approach with cries for vengeance. The Hui, hearing the noise, rushed home and hastily armed themselves. The Hsich, being outnumbered, were forced to retreat to another of their villages, and on the way were surrounded in a field, where they were under a heavy fire. The result of the fight was that three of the Hsich were killed and 24 of the Hui, while a number were wounded on both sides.

The Governor of Hunan here steps in and some what redresses the balance; he instantly cut off the head of the Hsich leader, sentenced 14 of his followers to decapitation, and asks the Emperor's permission to carry out the sentence without delay. He also suggests, in view of the frequency and violence of these fights, that in future he may be allowed to execute the combatants on the spot without reference to Peking. Many members of each clan, who took no active part in the fray, received 100 blows each, and the elders who did not keep their people in due order were also soundly flogged.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE SEA.

THIRTY YEARS ON A DESOLATE ISLAND.

A Queenstown Correspondent telegraphs that the National Line steamer *Spain*, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown on September 23, brings evidence that an aged gentleman named Murtagh, residing in Brooklyn, received a letter on the 11th inst. from one of the uninhabited islands of the South Sea Group, Ojee, written by a friend of his named Captain Green, who was supposed to have been lost at sea in 1858. He was the commander of a vessel called the *Confederation*, which sailed from New York in February of that year for Australia, and not having been heard of afterwards, it was presumed that she had foundered with all hands on board, numbering sixteen, including two women. The letter was written on a solid leaf of a ship's log, and was dated July, 1857, and had been put aboard a whaling-boat which passed near the island about that time. The writer said that no doubt he and all aboard the *Confederation* had been given up as lost. He then relates how the vessel foundered in a gale after long months at sea, and that the crew, including himself and two women, having taken to the boats, after forty days landed on the coral reefs of the island of Ojee. There being no signs of habitation, but an abundance of game, fish, fruits, and water, the vessel came near the place until one evening in December, 1857, when eight of the crew put off in a boat to intercept the sea, the weather being very stormy, and never returned to the island, and Captain Green thinks the eight men were lost. He further states that the women became the wives of two of the remaining castaways, and that although there were several deaths on the island the population at the time he wrote consisted of twelve persons, who felt quite contented. They were, however, badly in need of clothing. During thirty years they had communicated from the island with only three vessels; and his letter was four years written waiting to put it aboard a ship. Captain Green said he was 68 years of age, and in good health, and he requested Mr. Murtagh to make the contents of the letter public.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

While a vendor of greens in Haarlem was endeavouring to dispose of his stock in trade, his poor old nag balked and refused to budge an inch. The driver finally commenced belabouring the animal with a stick, when an old lady thrust her head out of a window and exclaimed, "Give you no money?" "No, madam," replied the pelted, "nothin' but greens."

A gentleman from the country arrived at a hotel with his little boy. The little fellow had never seen anybody play operatic music, so when he peeped into the parlour and saw a lady leaning away back on a piano stool, pawing the instrument and whooping "Am dying for some one to love me," he naturally became interested; and when his father came back to the hotel he told him that there had been a woman fighting the piano. "Which got whipp'd?" asked the parrot, smiling at the simplicity of the child. "She bellered," was the response.

SEGADORAS Y MOTORES



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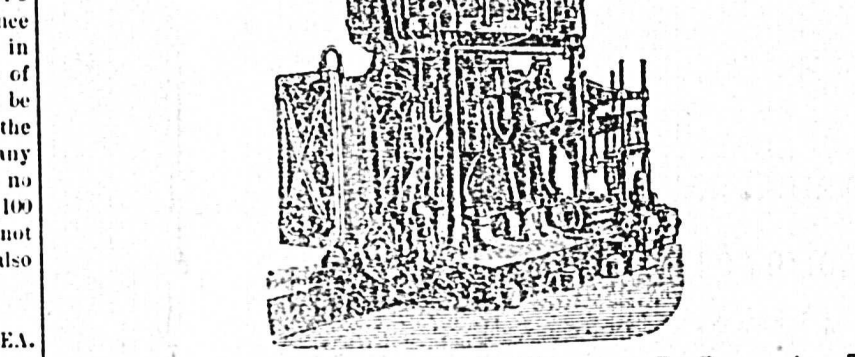
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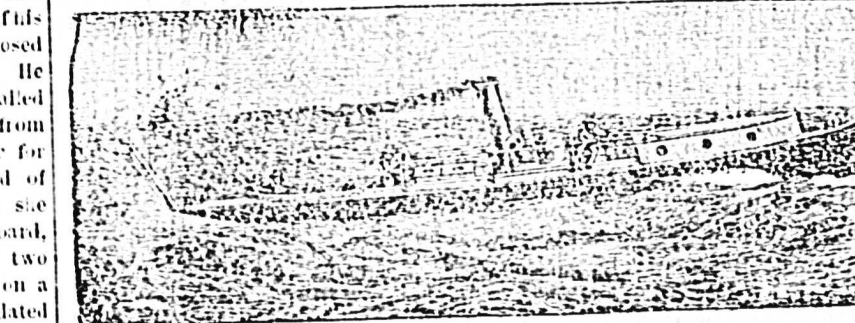
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Itinerario á regir desde el 14 de Octubre de 1887

HASTA NUEVO AVISO

SALIDAS

ESTACIONES	1 a. m.	3 a. m.	5 a. m.	7 p. m.	9 p. m.	Días DE FIESTA p. m.
Central . . .	6	7.10	10.30	4.30	5.45	12.30
Bella Vista . .	6.9	7.18	10.39	4.37	x 5.53	12.39
Yatay . . .	6.16	7.25	10.46	4.43	6	12.46
Sayago . . .	6.26	7.32	10.56	4.49	6.7	12.54
Colon . . .	6.35	7.38	11.5	x 4.55	6.13	1.02
Independencia .	6.46	7.49	11.17	5.4	6.25	1.14
Las Piedras (S.)	6.56	7.57	—	—	6.35	1.24
Progreso . . .	—	x 8.2	11.30	5.12	—	—
Joaquín Suárez .	—	8.16	11.17	5.22	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.34	12.7	x 5.48	—	—
Santa Lucía . .	—	9.19	—	—	—	—
25 de Agosto .	—	9.24	1.10	6.10	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	9.31	—	6.20	—	—
Capurro . . .	—	—	1.18	6.28	—	—
Rodríguez . . .	—	—	1.33	6.43	—	—
San José . . .	—	—	2.30	7.40	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isla Mala . . .	—	9.34	—	—	—	—
Florida (L.) . .	—	10.29	—	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	11.5	—	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	x 11.35	—	—	—	—
Goñi . . .	—	12.20	—	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	1.12	—	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—
Goñi . . .	—	2.38	—	—	—	—
Durazno . . .	—	2.46	—	—	—	—
YI . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	4.10	—	—	—	—
Rio Negro . . .	—	5.10	—	—	—	—

REGRESOS

ESTACIONES	2 a. m.	4 a. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.	10 p. m.	Días DE FIESTA p. m.
Rio Negro . . .	—	—	6	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	—	8.10	—	—	—
YI . . .	—	—	8.21	—	—	—
Durazno (L.) . .	—	—	8.32	—	—	—
Goñi . . .	—	—	9.10	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	—	9.58	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	—	10.50	—	—	—
Florida (L.) . .	—	—	x 11.35	—	—	—
Isla Mala . . .	—	—	12.10	—	—	—
25 de Agosto .	—	—	1.33	—	—	—
San José . . .	—	6.55	—	3.40	—	—
Rodríguez . . .	—	7.32	—	4.17	—	—
Capurro . . .	—	7.52	—	4.37	—	—
25 de Agosto L.	—	8.7	—	4.52	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	8.15	1.33	5	—	—
Santa Lucía (S.)	—	8.25	1.59	5.12	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	x 8.49	2.20	x 5.46	—	—
Joaquín Suárez .	—	8.50	2.35	—	—	—
Progreso . . .	—	9.11	2.53	6.25	—	—
Las Piedras (L.)	—	9.20	3.7	—	—	—
Independencia .	x 8.5	9.23	3.11	6.42	7.50	4.35
Colon . . .	8.14	9.30	3.29	6.51	8	4.44
Sayago . . .	8.25	9.33	3.39	7.2	8.12	x 4.5
Yatay . . .	8.32	9.41	3.33	7.9	8.19	5.2
Bella Vista . .	8.39	9.49	3.43	7.16	8.26	5.9
Central . . .	8.45	9.55	3.49	7.23	8.33	5.15
Central . . .	8.57	10.5	4	7.35	8.45	5.23

NOTA núm. 1—Los trenes pararán por señal en las Estaciones indicadas por una (*) en la parada del puente de San José y en Ituzingó, y parada Paso de los Toros siempre que haya pasajeros.

2—Dos trenes números 3 y 6 pararán 30 minutos en Florida para que almuerzen los pasajeros.

3—Los trenes números 5 y 8 harán el viaje de 25 de Agosto á San José y viceversa, los Lunes y Sábados solamente.

Ferro-Carril del Norte

Itinerario desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1887

HASTA NUEVO AVISO

SALIDAS

ESTACIONES Y PUNTOS DE PARADA	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.
Central . . .	4.30	8	5
Miguelete . . .	4.42	8.12	5.12
Fynn . . .	4.40	8.16	5.16
Socotri . . .	4.49	8.19	5.19
Perez . . .	4.50	8.23	5.26
Paso de la Arena	5	8.30	5.30
Llamas . . .	5.07	8.37	5.37
Lecoq . . .	5.17	8.47	5.47
Santa Lucía . .	5.22	8.52	5.52

REGRESOS

ESTACIONES Y PUNTOS DE PARADA		3 A. M.	4 A. M.	5 P. M.
ejas				
ez	Santa Lucía	6.30	9.30	6.30
	Lecoq	6.35	9.35	6.35
	Llamas	6.45	9.45	6.45
	Paso de la Arena	6.50	9.50	6.50
modo	Perez	6.56	9.56	6.56
	Noceti	7.03	10.03	7.03
	Fran	7.06	10.06	7.06
ismo	Miguélete	7.10	10.10	7.10
	Central	7.22	10.22	7.22