

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 220.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTWIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL, THE RIVER PLATE, AND VALPARAISO.

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

FOR EUROPE.

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Captain, J. B. PARK.
9th December, 1888.
To Janeiro, Lisbon, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool

GALICIA
Captain, G. ADER.
21st December, 1888.
To Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

JOHN ELDER
Captain, H. RAWLINS.
9th January, 1889.
To Janeiro, Lisbon, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

All the above steamers run in connection with others of the same Company, which trade up the Pacific Coast as far as Panama.

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ALLIANÇA	Nov. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 15	Jan. 6
ADVANCE	Dec. 1	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 5	Jan. 27
FINANCE	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 12	Jan. 26	Feb. 17
ALLIANÇA	Jan. 12	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 16	Mar. 7
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RIMUTAKA	4,165	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27 Jan. 17
RUAPAHU	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 24 Feb. 14
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TONGARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bone	Mar. 21 Apr. 11

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

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ORIC	J. W. Jennings	Mar. 7	Mar. 28	Apr. 11	Apr. 16
AWA	J. Stuart	Apr. 4	Apr. 25	May. 9	May. 14

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

Fares from Montevideo.

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Fares from Montevideo.
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The 10th and 22nd of each month.

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

NOTICE.

THE EXPRESS OFFICES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

CALLE CERRO 93

BETWEEN

25 DE MAYO AND RINCON.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 1st, 1888.

STRIKES AND SOCIALISM.

The subject of strikes is still uppermost in Buenos Aires, and is also a subject of much discussion in the papers here.

The newest phrase of the subject is the reiterated assertion on the part of many capitalists and of some journals that the strikes are mainly due to an unjustifiable agitation on the part of certain socialist agitators. The subject is an important one, for it affects many of us directly and all of us more or less indirectly. We offer no apology, then, for returning to it.

There is no doubt that the conflict between labour and capital has reached a stage that makes it the most important question of the times. It pervades Europe and the United States, it is by no means unknown in Canada, Australia and other new world settlements, and it is not surprising, therefore, that it has now made its appearance in South America, its advent being certainly hastened by the unwise financial and internal policy of the Argentine Government.

Unfortunately it is a question of which it is very difficult to obtain a dispassionate discussion. Both parties have, or think they have, interests nothing short of vital at stake, and few but a small and too often uneducated number of metaphysicians and philosophers (such as J. S. Mill and Herbert Spencer) have the strength of mind to divest themselves of interested prejudices and survey the matter calmly, from an impartial standpoint, doing justice to both sides.

The capitalists, threatened with the loss of old privileges and customary high gains have sought to deny to the labour party all right of combination or advancement. The workmen, smarting under the sense of many manifest injustices and tempted by promises too often visionary, look upon the capitalists as their natural enemies and would gladly see the overthrow of the present system and the establishment of a new one, which they think will be better, because, as far as they are concerned, they say it cannot be worse.

As in the old fable of the chameleon,

both are right and both are wrong.

Each judges the case as it is presented to him, and each has a certain amount of justification for his claims. The whole truth of the matter lies in this nutshell, that the present social system is almost worn out, and the present social troubles are but the preliminary birth pangs of a new system. What that system will be, whether its birth will be gradual and peaceful or whether it will be violent and revolutionary, it is impossible to declare. We see the old order dying, but what the new order will be and how it will come, is quite beyond us. Perhaps the star has not yet dawned that heralds the birth of the prophet or apostle that is to proclaim the new Gospel.

Some, and they are now no insignificant few, declare that Socialism is to be the order of the future. The new Socialism (for socialism itself is as old as the hills) first came into prominence in the early part of the present century, and may be looked upon as a natural reaction from the excesses of the capitalists, which it has already done much to modify. At first a taboos and persecuted topic, it has grown in range and importance until it is now a leading question of the day, and a matter of the most serious moment. Right or wrong, we can no longer shut our eyes to its existence or deny that it is a powerful and over present factor in the social problem. Even those who most dislike its doctrines are bound to acknowledge its pressure.

Being so intimately connected with the daily growing struggle between capital and labour, it is still the habit of many persons (we will not say thinkers) to attribute every movement of labour against capital to socialism, which is also in the eyes of many, an off hand condemnation. This is hardly just. We are no friends to Socialism, as a creed, but we certainly would not condemn a movement off hand merely because it is attributed to the Socialists. The question really is, not whether the movement is socialist, but whether it is just, and it is from that point of view alone that it can fairly be judged.

This is what has just happened in Buenos Aires. The alarm has been set about that the strikes are due to Socialism, with the consequence that many who at first viewed them with comparative friendly or neutral feelings have now turned against them and are crying out for all kinds of extreme measures for their repression. We cannot share this feeling. The declaration of the workmen, published by us two days ago, distinctly but modestly disclaims all socialist influence. In such a case the workmen are surely as much entitled to credit as the masters, both being interested parties. Moreover, the causes of the strikes are sufficiently apparent, and whether due to socialist agitation or not, have been already justified, and have been stamped by the masters themselves by the seal of success.

It is impossible in a newspaper article even to touch upon the many heads of the social question of which these strikes, whether due to socialist agitation or not, are part. It would require volumes where we can only dispose of lines. But enough can be done, and we have tried to do so to-day, to give the question a serious and solid aspect, to show the lines on which it should be discussed, and to relieve it of misrepresentations that only cloud the view, and make the already difficult solution of the question ten times more troublesome.

It is therefore certain, as drawn from both accounts, 1st, that the authorities have an armed guard at the voting place, an unnecessary act at a peaceful election, and provocative of violence, nothing doing more to bring on a row than being prepared for it. 2nd, An armed gang of men led by a recognized leader, under good drill and discipline, made an armed raid on the authorities, and after killing a number came to this city. The duty devolving on the authorities is to capture the ringleaders of this raid. Whatever it may cost of time or trouble or money, nothing should be spared to capture them. When captured, now or in ten years, they should be tried for murder, and then hanged like any other brutal murderers, which they are. The respectability should only make their fate the swifter and the more certain. It was murder, brutal cowardly murder, provoked by the basest of motives, a display of outlaws and ruffianism, such as no man making any pretence to gentlemanliness or courage could commit, and it is time that such ruffians should know that good manilla rope is the sequel to such acts.

The other lesson from the fact is that we have nothing better on the other side; that outrage provokes violence, that our local governments are a farce when not a tragedy; that a ring of low, unprincipled men get hold of the municipal machinery of our towns, make elections a farce, falsify when it suits them, outrage when they like better, robbing, intriguing, conniving with crime, neglecting all duty and proving an unmitigated curse to a place and a deathblow to all progress. Here and there is an exception, but this is the general rule. The remedy remains with the public and the weapon is public opinion. This should be aroused into active play by the Press and by the people. Let the matter be taken up wherever people congregate or converse, and demand something like free and pure proceedings in local elections.

D. A. Herald.

MEN'S DRESS.

If it be true, as announced, that men are going to wear embroidered trousers this season, the first step will be taken towards a further embellishment of

masculine attire. Admit embroidery on the trousers, and who can it be for-bidden? The waistcoat has been privileged in this direction beyond other garments, except the slippers and the very terrible smoking-cap, which some men will persist in wearing, though it is without exception the most unbecoming head-gear ever invented, especially when the embroidery is in crude tones of green, blue, and magenta. Men adorn themselves for smoking in the same way as women deck themselves for tea in the most graceful gowns their wardrobes hold, let the embroidered trousers be to form part of evening dress, and the embroidery is to be in a long strip down the outer seam. It is to be worked in a rich design in the best of black embroidery silks on the best of black piece silk. The rest is to be black cloth, as it always has been. This is the beginning, the thin end of the wedge. After a while, no doubt, the embroidery will spread, and cease to be a strip only. And then it will invade the coat, perhaps, and fashions may revert to the magnificence of the Cavalier period, when broades, fine laces, satins, silks, and velvets were as much worn by men as by women. For years a problem for a man in evening dress has been how to be distinguished from a waiter. The latter may be among the most estimable of men, but his social position is considered inferior to that of the persons on whom he waits, and philosophy has taught us that clothes are the great means of expressing social rank. Various attempts have of late been made to set up a difference between the evening dress of a gentleman and that of the person who supplies his gastronomic needs. Knee-breeches and silk stockings were tried last winter by a daring few to whom nature had been judiciously kind in the matter of calves. For reasons not altogether beyond guessing this style was not adopted by the many. Then a still smaller section tried to introduce a short jacket instead of the orthodox evening coat. This was no more successful than the previous experiment. We shall see whether the strip of embroidery is to become general. It is said to be costly. And for this reason likely to remain distinctive of the richer classes. But nothing has yet been invented that it has not been found possible to reproduce in a comparatively cheap form, and it will always be so in the matter of dress.—Exchange.

THE MASSACRE AT LOMAS.

It is by no means an uncommon occurrence that at hotly contested elections there should be a row, this being one of the methods ignorant and brutal men have of urging their wishes, and so when we note such an occurrence at Lomas, the fact need create no great surprise so far as relates to the fact of violence; but in the affair of the 25th, there were other circumstances which should not be passed over in silence. There are two accounts of the affair. One is that a young patriot of the opposition to the ruling ring in Lomas, knowing that all manner of frauds were being committed went to the election place to protest, had some words, was ordered off, went, then returned with some friends to further protest, was fired upon by the police, returned the fire, killed five men and then came to this city. The other report declares that an armed body, answering to the military command sounded in due form on the bugle, fired on the police, broke up the election, killed five, wounded more and then left.

It is therefore certain, as drawn from both accounts, 1st, that the authorities have an armed guard at the voting place, an unnecessary act at a peaceful election, and provocative of violence, nothing doing more to bring on a row than being prepared for it. 2nd, An armed gang of men led by a recognized leader, under good drill and discipline, made an armed raid on the authorities, and after killing a number came to this city. The duty devolving on the authorities is to capture the ringleaders of this raid. Whatever it may cost of time or trouble or money, nothing should be spared to capture them. When captured, now or in ten years, they should be tried for murder, and then hanged like any other brutal murderers, which they are. The respectability should only make their fate the swifter and the more certain. It was murder, brutal cowardly murder, provoked by the basest of motives, a display of outlaws and ruffianism, such as no man making any pretence to gentlemanliness or courage could commit, and it is time that such ruffians should know that good manilla rope is the sequel to such acts.

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D. A. Herald.

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 and Foreign.

(Continued from 8th page.)

red Manitoba and equally the Federal Government must abide in the event of a collision. A conflict before the Courts between the two companies is, however, regarded as unlikely.

London, Friday, November 2.

Captain O'Shea was re-called before the Parnell Commission yesterday, and produced the testimonial which had been presented to him by «Advanced Nationalists» protesting against his exclusion from politics. Police evidence was adduced. Consistent with the evidence, Captain O'Shea, who had reported speeches, was re-called. In cross-examination he admitted that who outrages were most common, secret societies, hostile to the Land League, had the strongest hold. The witness also gave a remarkable description of the way in which the Grand Jury system worked against the tenants. Constable O'Malley called with reference to speeches reported, likewise spoke of the distressful condition of the tenantry. The inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday next.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of a letter to the Secretary of the Mid-Lothian Liberal Association read at the meeting addressed by Lord Rosebery at Balmullo last night, says he rejoices to learn how largely Scotchmen have appreciated the position given by the Liberal party to the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. Liberals recognised and were prepared to give effect to the desire of Great Britain for such retention, though he suspected that some Dissenters in England were beginning to find that the retention would be highly mischievous.

Lord Rosebery, addressing a large Liberal meeting at Balmullo last night, said that the declaration of Mr. Gladstone as to the retention of the Irish members was not new. When there was a national demand for Home Rule in Scotland, but he would find him to be no laggard, but he felt that they would only hamper the question of Irish Home Rule if they burdened it with the demand for Scottish Home Rule. He condemned Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, for going about taunting and sneering at those who were subjected to the Coercion Act. Mr. Childers, M.P., also addressed the meeting, an address of confidence was presented to Lord Rosebery, and a vote of confidence to Mr. Gladstone unanimously adopted.

Speaking at the Padilham Liberal Club yesterday, Earl Granville said that, although no doubt the Irish question would occupy a great part of the attention of Parliament, it would be necessary to watch narrowly that the Government did not introduce measures affecting England and Scotland that would be contrary to Liberal principles. He referred to what had been well described as a proposed tax on locomotion and to the report of the majority of the Commission upon the education question. He also condemned the Sugar Bounties Convention. Earl Granville spoke in the evening at Glasgow, and denied that he and those who held with him on the Irish question should be termed sham Liberals because they had advanced with the altering circumstances of a great and varied question.

Mr. Goschen was presented with several addresses in the City Hall, Perth, yesterday afternoon. He said it was pleasing to him to receive a hearty welcome in Scotland. He had heard the most gratifying declaration of support to the Government, and he would be able to assure his colleagues of what he believed to be the growing strength of the Unionist cause north of the Tweed. Later in the day Mr. Goschen travelled by special train to Glasgow, thence to Kilmarnock, where he spoke at the Agricultural Hall. He said that in defiance of slanders the Government had acted for the safety of the Empire, and in sympathy with the Irish people.

Addressing a meeting at Holloway last night, Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, dwelt upon the improvements which, he maintained, had been made in the national defences, and touched especially upon the manufacture of magazine rifles and the use of an exceedingly powerful explosive.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaking last night on behalf of Mr. Lytton Stanley and Mrs. F. Matland, who are candidates in the Marylebone division for the London School Board, declared that he would leave no stone unturned for the purpose of resisting the reactionary policy foreshadowed in the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Education.

The municipal elections took place yesterday in the various boroughs of England and Wales. The returns received down to one o'clock this morning showed that the gains and losses, as between Liberals and Conservatives, were pretty evenly divided. In many instances, however, the contests were not conducted on political lines. At Birmingham, the Liberals succeeded in retaining only two of the four seats which they formerly held. The Dissident Liberals appear to have dropped very largely out of the contest. They gained only one seat—at Sunderland.

Yesterday evening an extraordinary outrage was attempted in the Strand, when a person who had stated that he was a witness in the Parnell Commission on behalf of the Times fired a revolver at a person with whom he had been arguing in the George Hotel, Devereux-court. The prisoner, whose name is Cavanagh, was taken to Bow-street Police-station, and will be charged with attempted murder to-day.

At the Lincoln Autumn Meeting yesterday, Tyrone won the Great Tom Stakes, Transpore the Chaplin Nursery Plate, St. Symphorien the Yarlborough Plate, Carnival the Brownlow Nursery Plate, and Calyx the Gaily Selling Stakes. At Lewes, the Selling Nursery Handicap fell to Assay colt, the Ashcombe Handicap to Pargo, the Southdown Club Open Handicap to the Primrose, the Castle Plate to Handmaster, and the Hunters' Flat Race to Little Blue.

Lieut-Colonel Mercer brought an action in the Queen's Bench Division yesterday to recover damages from Mr. Meinershausen, of 25, Rutland-gate, for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained. It was stated that the plain-

tim was passing the defendant's house when a servant was removing snow from the roof, and that a large quantity fell upon the plaintiff, who afterwards had to seek medical advice and go abroad for his health. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for £400, with costs.

A labourer named Wilder was remanded by the magistrates at Westminster yesterday, charged with taking Mary Ann Heath, fourteen years of age, from the custody of her mother.

At a meeting of the School Board for London yesterday, several ex-pupil teachers were introduced to the Chairman, and awarded exhibitions. The report of the special committee on the subjects and modes of instruction in Board Schools was again under consideration, and was discussed at great length. The action of the evening classes committee in authorising the admission of persons over 21 years of age into the elementary evening classes on the payment of a fee of 1s. per week was approved. The second annual report relating to the work of the Board was presented.

Saturday, November 3.

We learn from Zanzibar that couriers have arrived there from Tabora bringing direct news of Mr. Stanley, which had been communicated by trading Arabs who had fallen in with his expedition. Mr. Stanley himself they did not see; he was two days' march ahead. The expedition had endured great suffering, and its advance sometimes was not more than a mile and a quarter a day. Many of the escort had disappeared or were dead. Mr. Stanley had been ill, but was then in good health. To avoid the swamps he proposed to strike out towards the north, then take an oblique direction eastwards, and march straight to Wadelai.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg announces the death of the famous Russian explorer, General Przhevalsky.

Lord Granville was presented at the Manchester Reform Club yesterday with thirty-three addresses by deputations representing local and other Lancashire Liberal associations.

At a club soirée in the evening he delivered an address, in which he declined to endorse the claim of the Government to have initiated a foreign policy better in every way than that pursued by Mr. Gladstone's administration. As a matter of fact, our relations with foreign Powers had not improved since the present Government took office, and the satisfactory adjustments of delicate questions, for which they took credit, such as the Suez Canal Conventions, were really inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Dealing with the Irish question, he criticised recent speeches, notably that of Mr. W. H. Smith, and retorted that the concession of Home Rule far from disintegrating the United Kingdom, would really unite Great Britain and Ireland—would form such a union as the injudicious policy persisted in for generations had miserably failed to effect.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking at Hyde last evening, returned to the question of the number of eviction notices which had been served in Ireland, and showed that his figures were unaffected by Lord Hartington's criticism of them. No fewer than 3,370 eviction notices were served in three months, and action might soon be taken on some of them.

The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held at Wolverhampton yesterday. Lord Dartmouth was elected president for the ensuing year. It was decided to divide Wales into two sections for the purpose of organization. A resolution was adopted urging Conservatives to support the voluntary schools.

Addressing a Conservative meeting at Wolverhampton last night, Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, said that under the present Administration, during the past two years, crime had enormously diminished in Ireland. He thought that he might claim from the general community that the present Government, as a legislative and administering Government, had earned the gratitude of the country.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at Kilmarnock yesterday, declared that Mr. Gladstone's letter respecting the retention of the Irish members at Westminster was of little use, as it did go sufficiently into details.

Additional results of municipal elections were made known yesterday. They quite upset the balance of figures given on the previous night, as they showed that whereas the Conservatives had gained only 54 seats, the Liberals had gained 69 seats—a net Liberal gain of fifteen.

At Lincoln Races yesterday, the Autumn Handicap was won by Lucienne, the Selling Nursery Handicap by Orlando, the Welbeck Stakes by Grecian Bend, the Blankney Nursery Handicap by Rookdale, the Mile Selling Plate by Roney, and the Hunters' Flat Race Plate by Minstrel Maid. The Swallow won the Nursery Handicap at Lewes, Dartmouth the Houndean Plate, Tally-ho the Mile Selling Plate, Cheeky Charlie the Members' Cup, Equanimity the Juvenile Plate, and Hicemant the Autumn Handicap.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday Mr. Justice Charles gave judgment in the case of Vagliano v. the Bank of England. The plaintiff claimed to be credited with a sum of £1,500, with which the Bank had debited him owing to the forgeries of one of plaintiff's clerks, who is now undergoing penal servitude. The Bank contended that the plaintiff had been negligent, but Mr. Justice Charles held that the negligence was not sufficient to disentitle him to recover. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of the writ. Stay of execution was granted, with a view to an appeal.

Joseph Cavanagh, a witness subpoenaed to give evidence on behalf of the Times before the Parnell Commission, was charged at Bow-street yesterday with shooting at Patrick Lane, who had been similarly subpoenaed, at the George public-house, near the Strand, on Thursday evening, under circumstances already disclosed. Evidence as to the altercation which gave rise to the attempt was adduced, and the prisoner remanded for

a week. The prosecutor said that he had made bogus statement to the solicitor for the Times, and that he intended to tell the truth when in the witness-box.

During the hearing of a charge against a woman named McDonald, at the Marlborough-street Police-court yesterday, the prisoner threw a bottle at the magistrate, Mr. Newton, who however, escaped being struck. The accused was remanded.

The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday referred it to the Parliamentary Committee to give notice of the Board's intention to introduce into Parliament next year a Bill to authorise the raising of more money for the purposes of the Fire Brigade.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Toronto, Oct. 20.

Despatches from Winnipeg state that the Manitobans, under cover of darkness, succeeded in making a crossing for the Red River Railway over the Canadian Pacific line at Headingly, ten miles down the line. When Superintendent Whyte discovered what had been done he sent a large force to tear up the crossing, which was accomplished after a tussle with the platelayers, who were outnumbered. Nobody was injured, but the Manitobans are greatly exasperated. Indignation meetings are being held throughout the province, at which resolutions are being passed pledging physical support to the local government.

A decision favourable to the Red River Company was given on the first injunction applied for to the Manitoba Court; but the Canadian Pacific Company has applied for and obtained a second injunction; and this is now being argued. Should this result also be favourable to the Manitobans, it is feared that disturbances cannot be avoided, as they assert that they are only waiting for the decision to take forcible measures. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific Company state that they can bring several thousand men to the spot in a few hours, and that they are determined to protect their property until the question is decided by the Supreme Court. The Manitobans declare that the delay is a subtle ploy to prevent the completion of the line before the winter so as to secure for the Canadian Pacific Company the carriage of the season's crop. A strong force has also been posted by the Canadian Pacific Company at Morris, in order to prevent a crossing being made there.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

Madrid, Oct. 28.

Señores Pi y Margall and Ruiz Zorrilla have telegraphed to their friends in Madrid that they agreed to the terms of the coalition between the Federal and Progressist Republicans, who will henceforth act in concert in the revolutionary campaign. The other political parties and the Government attach little importance as yet to this coalition, as the Republicans are not credited with enough money to attempt to present anything serious. Their movements, the papers say, will, however, be closely watched by the authorities, particularly if they try again to tamper with the loyalty of the army. The Government has signified its displeasure at Paris having been made the meeting place of the two chiefs of the Spanish revolutionary parties, which is little calculated to improve the relations between the French Republic and the Castilian Monarchy.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG AND THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Nice, Oct. 28.

The Court of the King of Wurtemberg here is very much excited over the publication in several German Radical papers of some sensational news connected with the doings of two Americans who are in the service of the King. After interviewing a Court official on one side and one of the Americans on the other, I am able to give some reliable information on the subject. It is alleged that the Americans are Spiritualists, and that they have obtained large sums of money from the King for séances and the like. They are good-looking men of 35 to 40 years of age, and are now occupying a handsomely furnished villa situated almost directly opposite the Hotel Splendide, where the King is residing. They drive out daily with the King, and in his promenades they are almost his sole companions.

Of the reported séances, in which it is alleged the spirits of the ancestors of his Majesty were summoned into the Royal presence, I can get no information. The Stuttgart story of the Americans having lived there luxuriously in a handsome villa at the expense of the King is corroborated, however, on the most reliable authority, and is additionally confirmed by similar proceedings here. This evening, in a conversation I had with one of the Americans, I asked him if he wished to deny the current reports. He replied that he had nothing to say, wished me «good evening», and most unceremoniously showed me the door. This is the gentleman on whom the King is reported to have this week bestowed the title of Baron and Court Chamberlain, an act which has caused the utmost indignation both here and in Stuttgart.

The American is thus given an official position over the heads of the King's own people, who have been in the service of his Majesty all their lives. Hitherto neither of these Americans has been officially connected with the Court. I may add that the King's intimate counsellor is also an American, a position which he has occupied for six years. His Majesty disclaims any intention of shunning his capital or of isolating himself from his people as alleged by the Munich paper. He suffers from disease of the lungs, and is compelled to reside in a warm, dry atmosphere during the winter months.

REPORTED MURDER OF MR. STANLEY AND HIS FORCE.

Little, Oct. 29.

The Journal L'Echo du Nord to-day states that the President of the Geographical Society of Lille has received intelligence that Mr. Stanley has been murdered, together with all the members of his escort, with the exception of two men who escaped.

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Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay

Itinerario a regir desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1888

HASTA NUEVO AVISO

SALIDAS

ESTACIONES	1 a. m.	3 a. m.	5 a. m.	7 p. m.	9 p. m.	Días de FERIA P. m.
Central	6	7.10	10.30	4.30	5.30	12.30
Bella Vista	6.9	7.18	10.39	4.37	5.38	12.39
Yatay	6.16	7.25	10.46	4.43	5.45	12.46
Sayago	6.28	7.37	10.58	4.49	5.52	12.58
Colon	6.35	7.44	11.5	4.55	5.58	13.05
Independencia	6.48	7.57	11.17	5.4	6.10	13.14
Las Piedras (L)	6.56	8.05	11.25	5.12	6.20	13.22
Progreso	—	8.16	11.37	5.22	—	—
Joquin Suarez	—	8.34	12.7	5.35	—	—
Canelones	—	8.49	12.27	5.46	—	—
Santa Lucia	—	9.19	—	6.10	—	—
25 de Agosto	—	9.34	1.10	6.20	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	—	1.18	6.28	—	—
Capurro	—	—	1.33	6.43	—	—
Rodriguez	—	—	1.53	7.3	—	—
San José	—	—	2.30	7.40	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	9.34	—	—	—	—
Isla Mala	—	10.29	—	—	—	—
Florida (L)	—	11.5	—	—	—	—
Florida (S)	—	11.35	—	—	—	—
La Cruz	—	12.20	—	—	—	—
Sarandí	—	1.12	—	—	—	—
Goni	—	2	—	—	—	—
Durazno (L)	—	2.38	—	—	—	—
Durazno (S)	—	2.46	—	—	—	—
Yi	—	3	—	—	—	—
Molles	—	4.10	—	—	—	—
Rio Negro	—	5.10	—	—	—	—