

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

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

VOL. II.

[NELLIE HORN—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

No. 221.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTHRIGHTLY 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.

POTOSI
Captain J. B. Park.
9th December 1888.
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool

GALICIA

Captain C. Aber.
21st December 1888.
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool

JOHN ELDER

Captain H. Hawcliffe.
9th January 1889
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool

All the above steamers will touch at Plymouth and land passengers only.

The steamers *Acropolis*, *Britannia*, *Sardinia*, *Catania*, *Gallia*, *John Elder*, and *Potosi* are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

Passenger Fares.

To	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Vigo	£25	£20	£15
Lisbon	£25	£20	£15
Bordeaux	£25	£20	£15
Plymouth	£25	£20	£15
Return Tickets	£50	£40	£30

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 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, Barbados, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

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

STEAMERS	Sailing from New York	Da at Rio Janeiro	Sailing from Santos	Sailing from Bahia	Da at Montevideo
FINANCE	Oct. 13	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 17	Dec. 9
ADVANCE	Nov. 13	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 15	Jan. 6
ADVANCE	Dec. 1	Dec. 21	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
FINANCE	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 25	Feb. 17
ALLIANCE	Jan. 12	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Mar. 7
ADVANCE	Feb. 2	Feb. 23	Mar. 4	Mar. 9	Mar. 28

Passenger Fares.

From Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York. 1st class \$35 2nd class \$20 3rd class \$10 gold
Return tickets (available for twelve months). " " \$50

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 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 for Plymouth, on their homeward voyages from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO.

STEAMERS	TONNAGE	CAPTAINS	APPROXIMATE DATES OF SAILING	
			NEW ZEALAND	RIO JANEIRO
TONGARIRO -	4,471	J. E. Bone	Nov. 1	Nov. 22
AORANGI -	4,163	J. Sutcliff	Nov. 29	Dec. 20
RIMUTAKA -	4,165	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
RUAPAHU -	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 21	Feb. 14
KAIKOURA -	4,471	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R.	Feb. 21	Mar. 14
TONGARIRO -	4,474	J. E. Bone	Mar. 21	Apr. 11

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

Fares from Montevideo.

To London 1st class £35 2nd class £20 3rd class £12
Return tickets (available for twelve months). " " £52 10s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

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

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	TO SAIL FROM			Due at
		New Zealand	Rio de Janeiro	Teneriffe	Plymouth
ARAWA	J. Stuart	Nov. 15	Dec. 6 ⁽¹⁸⁹⁰⁾	Dec. 20	Dec. 25
IONIC	W. H. Killey	Dec. 13	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 22
COPTIC	J. Burton	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb. 19
TAINUI	D. J. Barlow	Feb. 7	Feb. 28	Mar. 14	Mar. 19
DORIC	J. W. Jennings	Mar. 7	Mar. 28	Apr. 11	Apr. 16
ARAWA	J. Stuart	Apr. 4	Apr. 25	May. 9	May. 14

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

Fares from Montevideo.

To London 1st class £35 2nd class £20 3rd class £12
Return tickets (available for twelve months). " " £52 10s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

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



STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Sailings homeward from Montevideo on every alternate Wednesday
The Company's Splendid Steamer

"TAMAR"

Captain J. D. SPOONER

Will leave on 12th December, taking passengers or all classes, mails, specie and cargo for
Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton

All the steamers of this favorite line are fitted with refrigerators and Electric Light and have every modern improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers.

Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes.

RETURN TICKETS.

Issued at reduced rates. Special abatements made in favour of families and companies.

PREPAID PASSAGES.

Persons wishing to bring out their families from Europe can arrange for their passages with the Agent on reasonable terms.

NEW YORK

Through tickets issued for passages from Montevideo or Buenos Ayres to New York via Southampton in combination with the well known steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

For Freight or Passage apply to
F. L. HUMPHREYS, Agent.

11mlxp Calle de las Piedras 117.

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Brasil y Rio de la Plata

LÍNEA LAMPOR & HOLT

Servicio regular entre Ambarés y Rio de la Plata bajo contrato postal con el Gobierno belga.

Los vapores de la Mala Real Belga salen regularmente del puerto los días 9 y 23 de cada mes, llevando pasajeros de primera y tercera clase, mercancías y dinero a flete para todos los puertos de su escala.

CHAUCER

Sailará el 29 de Noviembre para BURGOSQUE y LIVERPOOL.

FLAXMAN

Sailará el 12 de Diciembre para RIO DE JANEIRO y NEW YORK.

SIDDONS

Sailará el 2 de Diciembre para AMBERES y LIVERPOOL.

HEVELIUS

Sailará el 9 de Diciembre con la Mala Real Belga para RIO DE JANEIRO, SOUTHAMPTON y AMBERES.

Los vapores de la Compañía salen regularmente de Rio Janeiro todos los sábados para New York.

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CALLE PIEDRAS N.º 118

Norddeutscher Lloyd

Line of Steamers

From BREMEN.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN

The 1st and 2nd of each month.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTEVIDEO

The 11th and 26th of each month.

J. R. SCHWARTZ, Agent.

Houston Line of Steamers.

Between Liverpool and the River Plate.

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HAMBURG

AND THE

RIVER PLATE.

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Every Thursday.

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The 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th of each month.

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

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THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

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MONTEVIDEO

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All correspondence whether by letter or by telegraph for publication must be directed to the Director.

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 2, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—We have received a copy of the project of Castro, Petti and Co. for an Interior Railway, traversing the centre of the Republic, and Agricultural Colonies. In a future number we will give our readers some particulars of the scheme, which seems a sufficiently important one.

—Yesterday the new police regulation for the registration of lodgers and hotel visitors came into force. Henceforth every person, however respectable, who does not happen to live in a private house, will be subjected to a daily inquisitorial process to know where he passed the night, his age, name, civil state, occupation, nationality, profession, and various other things that the police should have nothing whatever to do with. If he likes to resist all these impertinent questions, he can do so at the cost of a fine of \$10, and we presume, will be deemed guilty of that most dreadful of offences—disobedience to the authorities.

—It is certainly not right that some 40 decent and respectable persons should be subjected to this inquisitorial process because the fifth may be dishonest.

—The lodging-house and hotel keepers ought to protest forcibly against that part of the new edict that obliges them to take the information required to the police offices. Even if the police have a right to exact such information, it is their duty to go in search of it, not to compel others to bring it to them.

—We sympathize very heartily with the avowed desire of Col. S. Tajes to improve and reform the police service, but we certainly think he has taken a wrong step in issuing this present edict, which only serves to irritate decent people without helping to detect or prevent dishonest ones.

—The first bull-fight of the season is announced for to-day, Poor Montevideo! Yet another incentive to cruelty, bloodshed and crime. And we have to endure it for two seasons more.

the front. The subject is one that concerns all parents and the whole rising generation and can hardly fail to interest every one. We have therefore had no hesitation in giving the article, long as it is, in its entirety, although we have had to sacrifice other matter to do so.

—Those interested in the forthcoming Athletic Sports, can not do better than stroll up to the cricket-field any afternoon about 5 p.m. and they may there see many of the competitors practicing and training, and will be able to form an estimate of their relative chances.

THE EDUCATIONAL FRANKENSTEIN.

A complaint which has long risen from the teachers of our best Elementary Schools, and which has been more or less articulated among head masters and schoolmasters generally, finds strong and most influential expression in the November number of *The Nineteenth Century*, under the heading of "The Sacrifice of Education to Examination," *The Nineteenth Century* publishes a signed protest against the mischief to which the system of Competitive Examinations is running in this country. To this important declaration 413 signatures are attached, of which 273 are unreserved and 37 are given "with some reservations" to be made known hereafter. Among these signatures are those of twelve members of the House of Lords, including a Bishop, seventy-five members of the House of Commons, a large number of University professors and lecturers, masters of public schools, leading examiners, teachers of all grades, scientific men, authors, and many others well known in educational matters. All these join in protesting against the dangerous mental pressure, and misdirection of energies and aims, which are to be found in nearly all parts of our present educational system. In schools of all grades and classes, says the protest, from the public elementary schools to the Universities, the same dangers exist in different forms. Children are regarded as suitable instruments for earning Government money; young boys of the middle and richer classes are trained for scholarship with as little regard for the future as two-year-old horses are trained for races, and young men at the Universities are led to believe that the main purpose of their work is to win some prize or distinction. There are the fundamental statements, the truth of which every man of educational experience admits, on which the protest rests. The system of examining pupils, in order to help the teachers by testing their progress, has grown to such a pass that all teaching is coming to be looked upon as a mere preparation for examination.

The signers of the protest point out what they consider to be the three great evils to which this system of examinations has given birth. Firstly, there is a tendency to stereotype all education. There are certain prizes to be won, and all schools which enter into the competition must narrow their schemes of work and concentrate their efforts, each one leaving no stone unturned in order to excel its rivals in the art of prize winning.

Secondly, teachers have lost their independence. How completely they are fettered can hardly be realized by those who have not tried to vary the monotony of a dreary routine marked out by some examination schedule. The best teaching is the result of an enthusiasm for the work, and must therefore partake of the individuality of the teacher. But any wandering from the beaten track of even mediocrity is rudely checked in all our schools by the reflection that it will not pay. Everything which lies outside the narrow limits of the Scheme has to be put aside as an expensive luxury. Nor is it only that the teachers are reduced to the mere level of intelligent machines. Their pupils are no better off. Each one will have to face some special examination, and if success is to be gained all extra subjects, no matter how deep his interest in them may be, must be put aside for the sake of those which pay.

The third resulting evil is that the true value, intellectually and morally, of different kinds of education is completely obscured by their more obvious pecuniary worth as measured by the prizes which are allotted to them. It is certainly most undesirable that controversies, such as whether classical or scientific education is the better, should be entirely masked by the consideration of the number of marks given for such subjects by the Civil Service Commissioners or by some other examining body. These are the leading intellectual evils of the competitive examination system, but they have an immediate physical effect in the over pressure of the young at a period when, as the protest points out, it is specially important to avoid a dangerous irritation of the brain.

The growing boy requires a vast expenditure of energy in the full development of bone and muscle, and mental over-exertion gives rise to dangers which are almost identical with the most serious results of idleness and want of occupation. That many of our schools are reputed to be the best really owe their fame to such over-pressure can easily be shown. How many of those which manufacture Scholars by the dozen can boast of a similar share of Fellows? It is often said by those who ought to know that the best schools are not those which can boast of the longest list of honours gained straight from school, but are

those which teach their pupils how to learn and make them love their studies for their own sake. The kindling of such a spirit, however, takes time. It is a tender plant which cannot bear the rapid forcing of the examination atmosphere, the sole object of which is to produce a brilliant flower for the impending show.

The love of study is the very essence of true education, but as it cannot be tested by the rapid methods of the examiner it has vanished from many of the most "successful" schools. Nay, it is falling rapidly in the great homes of learning, the ancient Universities. Examination is regarded as the be-all and the end-all of a student's work. He acquires, in the words of the "Protest," a quick superficiality and "power of cleverly skimming a subject." He comes to care little for the possession of knowledge but only for its appearance, gaining a ready knack of spotting tips and losing the power of undertaking original work or real study for a worthy end. The system thus developed nets most prejudicially upon the best and brightest of both teachers and pupils, corrupting *optimi* it is called in the protest. The eager thirst for knowledge, so easily created by the skilful teacher who is filled with enthusiasm for his subject, is thrown aside. The noblest and most enduring inducement to study is recklessly sacrificed for a mean and mercenary motive, whose action is necessarily temporary. "At the present moment," says the protest, "both teacher and pupil are morally depressed and incapacitated by a system that deliberately sets itself to appeal to the lower side of human nature." The expression is strong, but not too strong, for it is, unfortunately, entirely true.

The proper place of examination is as an accessory to teaching. It is a good servant but a bad master, and means must be found to restore the proper relations between the two. How to achieve this end the protest does not attempt to say. It is enough at present to call public attention to the rampant evils which exist. The host of money prizes offered for competition at the Universities, and the system of giving Government appointments as rewards to those who have been best prepared for examination, have worked together to produce a crisis in our national education which must be boldly met.

The great majority of the signatories have joined in five recommendations. The first of these is that steps should be taken to procure the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the whole subject of official appointments by examination. The second is that Oxford and Cambridge be invited to appoint a committee to inquire into the effect of examinations on education, and to make suggestions. The further recommendations are that similar requests

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros de N. Goddard

53 — CALLE SOLIS — 53 (altos)

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MONTEVIDEO

56-sp.

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TELEGRAMS

(MAYAG AGENCIA)

Buenos Aires 30.

Gold, cash 138.00, end of month 139.50.

National Bank shares, cash 137.00.

Banco Constructor, cash 137.00.

The Estero and Alamos.

Buenos Aires 1.

Gold closed in the second ring at 138.40.

During November over 22,000 immigrants arrived in the Republic.

It is said that the meeting will be put on from Brazil.

The Uruguay-Brazilian question will probably be submitted to the Pope for arbitration.

Paris 30.

The German papers are quarrelling with those of Vienna and Pesth concerning the remarks of the former on Austrian affairs.

The Austro-Hungarian army strongly condemn any German interference with the Austrian policy.

This quarrel is attracting much attention in political circles and shows that the Austro-German alliance is not so solid and secure as is generally supposed.

Vienna 30.

There is considerable excitement in Servia on account of the approaching general elections for the Grand Skutshina, which are likely to be hotly contested and of great importance, for the Grand Skutshina besides revising the present Constitution will have to decide on the divorce between King Milan and Queen Natalie. It is thought Government will take indirect means for the return of its own candidates.

Paris 30.

Several papers state that Mr. Wilson will present his resignation as member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Buenos Aires 1.

The well known writer Manuel Bilbao has joined the staff of La Prensa.

A carriage accident took place at Palermo this morning—Col. Capdevilla, Chief of Police is going on a visit to Rio Cuarto, being replaced during his absence by the Mayor, Dr. Duran.

The examination of the National College began today. A plebe of students men goes to Puerto Plata—The Press Association has accepted the resignation of the President, Bartolomé Mitre y Vedia.

The Provincial Bank has begun the emission of Cédulas series N—Captain Castex is now allowed to receive visits—Baroness Scott, an Italian nobleman, aged 42, has killed himself by taking a dose of strychnine.

The noted homoeopathic doctor, Dr. de Mural died this night from cancer in the throat.

Rio Janeiro 30.

The Minister of War has resigned. The names of several candidates for the post are mentioned.

There is a difference of opinion in the Cabinet about the events in San Paulo and the attitude of the military. A crisis is considered imminent.

Valparaiso 30.

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AMERICAN RAILWAY

The total receipts in September amounted to \$74,537, and the expenses to \$70,257. The net profit was \$4,280.

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