

# The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

No. 222.

## Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

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On December 1888.  
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Plymouth and Liverpool

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On December 1888.  
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Plymouth and Liverpool

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Captain, H. RAWCLIFFE.  
On January 1889.  
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Plymouth and Liverpool

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

The steamers *Aracua*, *Brinsford*, *Santa*, *Copacabana*, *Garcia*, *John Elder*, and *Potosi* are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

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To Vigo . . . . . 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10  
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To Plymouth and Liverpool . . . . . 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10  
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ALLIANCE	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
ALLIANCE	Jan. 12	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 16	Mar. 7
ADVANCE	Feb. 2	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 9	Mar. 28

### Passenger Fares.

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## The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

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Calling at Rio Janeiro and Teneriffe.

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TONOARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bone	Nov. 1 Nov. 22
AORANGI	4,163	J. Sutcliffe	Nov. 29 Dec. 20
RIMUTAKA	4,165	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27 Jan. 17
RUAPEHU	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 21 Feb. 14
KAIKOURA	4,474	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R.	Feb. 21 Mar. 11
TONOARIRO	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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STEAMER	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL FROM			Due at Plymouth
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IONIC	W. H. Kidley	Dec. 13	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan.
COPTIC	J. Burton	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb.
TAINUI	B. J. Barlow	Feb. 7	Feb. 28	Mar. 11	Mar.
DORIC	J. W. Jennings	Mar. 7	Mar. 28	Apr. 11	Apr.
ARAWA	J. Stuart	Apr. 4	Apr. 25	May. 9	May.

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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Return tickets (available for twelve months). " " £52 10s.

## WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

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

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NOTICE.

THE EXPRESS OFFICES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

CALLE CERRO 93

BETWEEN

25 DE MAYO AND RINCON.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

ANOTHER RAILWAY SCHEME.

Messrs. Castro, Pottly and Company are about to present to Legislature a scheme for an Interior Railway and Agricultural Colonies, which has already been favourably reported on by general Council of Public Works, and the chief points of which are as follows.—Starting from the port of Colonia the railway passes through the towns of Trinidad and Durazno, and will eventually be extended through nearly the centre of the Republic to the frontier in the direction of Camino de Bagé. The line will thus pass through a district quite untouched by any lines projected under the new railway law. The first section, meeting the existing Central Railway at Durazno, will have an extension of 107 kilometres, and is estimated to cost £500,000. For this the concessionaires ask a guarantee of 6%, instead of the 7% promised by the new railway law. The concessionaires furthermore undertake to establish Agricultural centres on both sides the railway for a space of 16 square leagues for each section, for which purpose they ask authority to make the necessary expropriations in conformity with the still unpassed law of Colonization, etc. Lastly, they ask power to construct the moles, wharves and deposits necessary in Colonia, under approval and supervision of the Executive Power.

The object of this scheme, as stated in the preamble thereto, is two fold. First, to open out what may be called the heart of the Republic, an important and fertile district lying in the very centre of the land, but quite unprovided for in any schemes yet published. Second, to give an impetus to the port of Colonia, and without depriving Montevideo of any of the trade now possessed, make some effort to break the monopoly she holds as the only port of consideration in the Republic.

The only objections, not technical, that can be offered to this scheme is that, and especially after passing Durazno, it traverses a very poorly populated and cultivated region, the resources of which are hardly yet sufficiently developed to promise any immediate success to the railway; also, that much of the land traversed is of hilly nature and consequently the laying of the railway would be of great expense, and the payment of the corresponding guarantee would consequently prove a heavy burden without prospect of adequate return for many years to come. Certainly the concessionaires promise to establish a certain

number of colonies, but this part of the scheme is rather indefinitely put and should be made more explicit.

In reporting on the scheme the Council of Public Works recognize the general utility of the idea, as also the fact that the scheme does not clash with any previous concessions. They add several minor and technical suggestions, but the report on the whole is decidedly favourable, so the scheme will shortly be presented to the Legislative Body with great chance of success.

It is only fair to add that the printed copy is accompanied by two well drawn maps, very full of detail and conveying an admirable idea of the country through which the proposed railway would pass.

«UNIONIST» DESPAIR OF SCOTLAND.

Scotland is the despair of the Paper Unionists. The *Times* deludes itself with the hope that prospects may be improved after Mr. Goschen's visit, and exalts that event at the expense of its Scotch contemporaries. The Press of Aberdeen is, we regret to say, entirely «Unionist.» In Edinburgh and in Glasgow also the *Scotsman* and the *Glasgow Herald* are conspicuously «Unionist» and the Dissident Liberals have all the advantage it is possible to derive from the influence of those journals exerted over an extensive field. Yet the *Times* cruelly assumes that until Mr. Goschen went north the Scotch people had not seen the issue properly put before them. «The Gladstonians have had too much of their own way in Scotland, and they have stuffed the ears of the Scottish people with plausible arguments, reckless assertions, and sentimental appeals which cannot stand the test of examination and discussion.» It is severe enough upon the allies and contemporaries of the *Times* in the north to be thus convicted of having failed to apply the «test of examination and discussion;» and particularly severe upon the *Aberdeen Free Press* and the *Aberdeen Journal* that they should be told that it is Mr. Goschen's visit that has «brought Scotland in that stronghold of Gladstonian illusion face to face with the facts.» Not only is the Unionist Press of Scotland thus abused to exalt Mr. Goschen, but all the Chancellor of the Exchequer's predecessors in the present Scotch campaign are inferentially condemned. We must conclude that Mr. Ralfour at Glasgow and at Haddington, and Lord Hartington at Inverness, have failed to bring the issue plainly before the Scottish people, while Mr. Finlay must relinquish his reputation for capable advocacy of the cause he has taken in hand. The fact, of course, is that Scotch people, being industrious readers of newspapers, keen politicians, and people «accustomed,» as the *Times* admits, «to reason and inquire for themselves,» have had the Paper Unionist case very fully put before them, and have given it the utmost attention. Then finding it based upon «coercion and distrust of a people,» and supported by such nonsense as the *Times* writes about Mr. Goschen's visit, they have sensibly decided that it is not worth the votes of sensible and liberty-loving men.—*Early News.*

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## THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

In spite of intrigue and opposition, the first International Congress which the trade unions of England have ever convoked promises to be a success. The Congress will meet in St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, Oxford street, on the morning of Tuesday, November 6, and the sittings will continue throughout the week. The foreign delegates have already sent a considerable number of duly-stamped credentials. Each credential sets forth that the delegate is an effective member of the society he represents, that his expenses are paid by his society, or federation of societies, and gives details as to the number of members adhering. So far, 31 such mandates have been received from abroad and 57 from English trade unions.

Of the foreign delegates, two will come from Copenhagen and represent the federation of Danish trades, comprising some 20,000 paying members. There will be one Italian delegate appointed by the federation of trades which compose what is known as the Workmen's Party of Italy, consisting of some 22,000 paying members. The Dutch and Belgian trade unions will be very fully represented, for 12 Dutch and 10 Belgian mandates or credentials have already been received. As yet, only nine French mandates have come to hand, but this number will shortly be greatly increased. One of these delegates will represent the Labour Exchange of Paris, where 140 different trades have their offices. Seven other delegates have been elected by different trades of Paris, the musicians apparently being specially anxious to make themselves heard in this effort to promote international harmony. Out of the seven trades that have each a separate delegate, the piano and organ manufacturers' trade union send one and the union of musical instrument makers send another. Apart from these delegates, 60 trades of Paris have contributed small sums which have enabled them to elect and defray the expenses of four delegates who will speak on behalf of these smaller or poorer societies. Altogether, therefore, there will be 12 delegates from Paris.

Two delegates are announced to represent a federation of 22 trade unions in the department of the Loire, and delegates are also expected from St. Etienne. There will be, all told, more than 40 foreign delegates, representing five different nationalities, and probably 60 or more English delegates to receive them.

This result must be eminently satisfactory to the trade unions, as a very decided effort was made to wreck the Congress. The Social Democratic deputies to the German Reichstag asked that the rules might be so enlarged as to admit them as spokesmen on behalf of the German workmen. The Parliamentary Committee of the English trade unions replied that the position of the Germans as members of Parliament had nothing to do with the question, and that they would only be admitted if elected by bona fide trade unions.

On the other hand, as the anti-Socialist laws of Germany, and also of Austria, render it illegal for any trade society to federate or communicate either nationally or internationally, a compliance with the English rules would expose the delegates and the societies they might represent to police prosecution. But the Germans have always known how to defeat this law. In any case, mandates might have been given to German workmen who are safely established in business on this side of the Channel. The German deputies preferred to set their faces against the Congress, and issued a manifesto calling upon all nationalities of Europe to abstain from attending. This effort to thwart the English trade unionists has been unsuccessful.

The Congress will be well attended, and will be the most representative gathering of the sort that has ever been held. At the Paris Trade Union Congresses of 1883 and 1886 the number of foreign delegates was not so numerous or of so representative a character; nor can the congresses formerly held by the International Working Men's Association be compared with the present forthcoming meeting in St. Andrew's Hall. At the congresses of the old International the delegates often paid their own expenses. In many cases they did not come from the countries not belong to the societies they represented. Very small societies sent over a written mandate to some one living on the spot, so that many delegates represented no real force, either in money, in the number of adherents, or influence. Taking all this into consideration, it is no exaggeration to say that the London International Trade Union Congress will be the greatest, the most representative, congress of the sort known in the history of labour organizations.

## THE NEAPOLITAN PILGRIMS AND THE POPE.

Signor de Volterra, a correspondent who accompanied the Neapolitan pilgrims to the Vatican, gives the following account of their reception:

When I arrived in the Hall of the Benediction the pilgrims were ranged along the room to the right and left, leaving a commodious passage for the Pope and his Court. In the centre of the hall beneath the window which looks out on St. Peter's, and from which Leo XIII. gave his first benediction, stood the rather low throne. On the right were ranged eight banners of the Catholic operative societies, four of which belonged to Naples, the others to neighbouring towns.

The Neapolitan dialect, was heard all around, the pilgrims being simple people, small shopkeepers and workmen. Those from Torre del Greco had brought 21 bottles of Laceria Christi, the fishermen of Santa Lucia and the Marinella at Naples splendid fish, pikes and mullets of great size. There were 20 fishermen dressed in white flannel jackets, with the traditional red caps on their heads. The faithful of one parish brought 12 white skull-caps for the Pope. Among many other gifts, the most agreeable was no doubt the milk purse which the Arch-

bishop of Naples presented, containing 15,000 francs collected in halfpence.

At a quarter past twelve the Pope entered in his chair. Descending, he traversed the hall with a quick step and without the aid of a stick, smiling and bestowing his blessing. Standards and handkerchiefs were waved and the people cried «Viva Leone!» The Pope was preceded by his Court. I saw the long-nosed Monsignor Macchi, the unctuous steward Sterbini, old Serpuli, and others whom I knew. The Cardinals, headed by the Archbishop of Naples, followed. The Pope ascended the few steps to the few steps to the throne with agility, and seated himself comfortably.

He took out a large coloured handkerchief, blew his nose, put on his gold spectacles, and smiled with an easy and glad air. He looked better than for some time past. Considering his great age, the Pontiff is in very good health. His predecessor used a stick and walked slowly before he was 80 years of age. Leo is agile, and if the word would not appear irreverent, I should say sprightly. He was dressed as usual, and seemed to enjoy presiding over such an applauding crowd. The priests screamed like eagles: there was one in front of me who looked half mad. A few cries of «Viva il Papa Re!» were heard, but at first they found no response.

After a speech from Cardinal San Felice there was a long silence. Then the Pope rose, took off his spectacles, and began in a nasal, calm, and yet emphatic voice to thank the faithful of Naples for coming to render homage to the Apostolic See and its head. After the first few sentences the Pope became heated, his gestures menacing, his body seemed to grow more powerful; his voice was angry and stern. He did not discourse, but he argued; and that with bitterness. He repeated the usual protests against the unworthy condition in which he had been placed. He proclaimed Rome to be the capital of the Church and for about half an hour gave vent to the bitterness of his soul in laments and complaints, amid the applause of a few, who cried «Viva, il Papa Re!» A young priest, with an olive-coloured skin, exclaimed wildly, «Holiness, the Normans of Naples will come again to liberate Rome!» A professor who had accompanied me observed that this priest must have escaped from the prisons of Procida or Ventotens.

At every more explicit allusion made by the Pope his speech was interrupted by applause. It was a reply to the visit of the German Emperor, and to the toast at the Quirinal; and, to give it more importance, invitations had been plentifully issued, as the Neapolitan pilgrims would not have filled the hall. But very few were permitted to kiss the Pope's foot. After the speech the Pope received the gifts. He was delighted with the magnificent fish, and said to one of the fishermen—«Pasquale Rispo—«What do you call this creature?» «Holiness, it is a Royal scorpionfish» said Rispo, using a Neapolitan word; and when he saw that the Pope did not understand the name, he substituted another equally mysterious. When the Pope asked him whether he wished anything, Rispo replied that he had a little son, and would like to place him in the Seminary. The Pope inquired if the boy had good health. «Cospita!» replied Rispo, who is a lion! When I left the Vatican, I interrogated the fisherman about his interview with the Pope, and he said, laughing, «I have thrown my net into the sea; if it takes, it takes!»

## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Paris, Oct. 30.

A meeting of English members of Parliament and French deputies was held this morning at the Grand Hotel in furtherance of international arbitration. The English members were Sir George Campbell, Messrs. Cremer, Schwann, MacLaren, Burt, Fenwick, Cosham, and Gardner. They represent 223 members of the House of Commons and 36 members of the House of Lords, who have declared themselves in favour of international arbitration. The French deputies present were M.M. Frédéric Passy, Siegfried, Lloyndaire, Perin, Gaillards (of Genes), Guillard (Puy-de-Dôme), Wickersheimer, Jacquemart, Bourgeois, Faure, Baradat, Bethou, Yves-Guyot, Lamellat, Boyer, Montant, Roret, Calvinhae, Lamazière, Brillon, and Plantéau. M. Frédéric Passy was elected chairman, and Sir George Campbell and Mr. Cremer deputy-chairmen. Mr. Burt and Mr. Gaillard, of Venduse, were chosen as secretaries. Mr. Cremer read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who declared his sympathy with the object in view, and apologised for not attending on the ground of his engagements in England. It was resolved *inter alia* that the deputies should go over to London next year, with a view of giving a further impulse to the movement, and also to call together in Paris during the Exhibition a Congress of English, American, and French representatives, and of representatives of any other countries who might wish to join in the work of promoting international arbitration.

## THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

Paris, Nov. 1.

The *Journal des Débats*, in an article to-day, dwells upon the importance of the Suez Canal Convention just signed by the Powers, and declares that the happy issue of the negotiations conducted by France and England working in common ought to encourage the two countries to co-operate for the settlement of other questions of greater importance. The Journal goes on to say «Since the Suez Canal is now placed under the guarantee of International Law logic requires that Egypt should not remain in the indefinite occupation of a foreign army.

employing for the settlement of the Egyptian people the method which led to the signature of the Suez Canal Convention. France and England have now proved that if they commence by endeavouring to act in concert, if they continue their endeavours with good will, in good faith, and with perseverance, and if they, afterwards submit to Europe the arrangements on which they have concordantly arrived at an agreement, they are almost certain of securing preponderance for their views on question which are of primary interest to themselves. The result of this experiment is therefore to induce them to try others of the same kind».

## AUCTIONS

J. M. JAIME MAESO

El Domingo 9 de Diciembre

A las 2 de la tarde  
NOTABLE REMATE A PLAZOS  
De casas y terrenos  
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ORIENTAL

GRAN SUCESO

Como nunca se ha visto

AL LADO DEL GRAN BOULEVARD

General Artigas

Una gran casa y solares con frente a la calle 18 de Julio.

35

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EN LA CIUDAD

PAGADEROS A

30 PESOS

Por mes!!

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Y AUNQUE LA COMPRA REPRESENTA

5,000 PESOS

Solares distantes 20 varas del Hospital Italiano y con frente a la misma calle a la misma calle a que da frente este plantado Establecimiento—Valioso y central posición, preciosa altura de la cual se divisan todos los lindos alrededores de la Ciudad y Bahía.

solares en la ciudad

Pagaderos a

30 pesos

POR MES!!

Y una gran casa y

jardin

Pagaderos en

50 mensualidades.

Grandioso y liberal remate a plazos nunca vistos—Con el tranvia a 10 varas de distancia, al lado de la propiedad del Sr. Cooper y frente a la importante calle 8 de Octubre.

Solares grandes y chicos

Protección manera de rematar, en la que el comprador puede adquirir casas y terrenos en condiciones esencialmente liberales y ventajosas.

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Institución altamente progresista y liberal, es la que vende en semejantes condiciones.

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sublime REMATE!!!

No hay posible competencia porque nadie hasta ahora ha vendido en semejantes condiciones.

35 solares

En la ciudad que se regularán a pagar a 30 \$ por mes y una gran casa y jardin pagaderos a cincuenta mensualidades.

Reflexiónese en la conveniencia de comprar en semejantes condiciones, por que todos podemos ser propietarios mediante tan generosa y protectora forma de venta.

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Con motivo de tan fausto suceso.—Sin ejemplo.—Todo el mundo queda invitado a la fiesta y aunque no compren, vean como vende el Banco Constructor Oriental.

No olvidarse de la situación privilegiada de esta valiosa fracción subdividida en 35 solares linderos con el señor Cooper y con el Hospital Italiano.

Los trones gratis, saldrán de la plaza Independencia a la una de la tarde.

Cada comprador consignará 25 \$ por cada solar, y cien pesos por la gran casa.

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(SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH)

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FREE FROM POISON

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Recomendada

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## SALIDAS

ESTACIONES	1 a. m.	2 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 . . .	6.10	7.25	10.46	4.43	5.45	12.46
Sayago . . .	6.20	7.32	10.56	4.49	5.52	12.54
Colon . . .	6.25	7.38	11.05	4.55	5.58	1.02
Independencia .	6.46	7.49	11.17	5.4	6.10	1.14
Las Piedras (L)	6.50	7.57	—	5.12	6.00	1.24
Progreso . . .	—	8.16	11.47	5.22	—	—
Joaquin Suarez .	—	8.31	12.7	5.35	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.49	12.27	5.46	—	—
Santa Lucia (L)	—	9.19	—	6.10	—	—
25 de Agosto. Li	—	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 (Li) . .	—	11.5	—	—	—	—
La Cruz (S) . .	—	11.35	—	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	12.50	—	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	1.12	—	—	—	—
Goni . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—
Durazno (Li) . .	—	2.38	—	—	—	—
Yi . . .	—	2.46	—	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—
Rio Negro . . .	—	4.10	—	—	—	—
—	—	5.10	—	—	—	—

## REGRESOS

ESTACIONES	2 a. m.	4 a. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.	10 p. m.	Días DE FERIA P. m.
Rio Negro . . .	—	—	6	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	—	8.10	—	—	—
Yi . . .	—	—	8.24	—	—	—
Durazno (Li) . .	—	—	8.32	—	—	—
Goni . . .	—	—	9.10	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	—	9.53	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	—	10.50	—	—	—
Florida (Li) . .	—	—	11.35	—	—	—
Isla Mala . . .	—	—	12.40	—	—	—
25 de Agosto . .	—	—	1.33	—	—	—
San José . . .	—	6.55	—	3.40	—	—
Rodriguez . . .	—	7.32	—	4.17	—	—
Capurro . . .	—	7.52	—	4.37	—	—
25 de Agosto Li	—	8.7	—	4.52	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	8.15	1.33	5	—	—
Santa Lucia (S) .	—	—	1.43	—	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.25	1.50	5.12	—	—
Joaquin Suarez .	—	8.49	2.20	5.46	—	—
Progreso . . .	—	8.50	2.35	—	—	—
Las Piedras (L)	—	9.11	2.53	6.25	—	—
Independencia .	—	9.20	3.7	—	—	—
Colon . . .	—	9.23	3.11	6.42	7.35	4.35
Sayago . . .	—	9.30	3.20	6.51	7.45	4.44
Yatay . . .	—	9.39	3.30	7.2	7.57	4.55
Bella Vista . . .	—	9.44	3.38	7.9	8.04	5.2
Central . . .	—	9.49	3.43	7.16	8.11	5.9
—	—	9.55	3.49	7.23	8.18	5.15
—	—	10.5	4	7.33	8.30	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 Iturzaingó, y parada Paso de los