

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

NO. 229

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Don Federico Paullier.

Don Pedro Piriz y Valdez.

Don Arturo Richard.

Habiéndose unido las dos Sociedades Anónimas, La Popular Cooperativa de Gas y la Nacional de Consumidores de Gas y Luz Eléctrica y aprobados por el Gobierno los Estatutos de la nueva Compañía en la que se han refundido las mencionadas; se declara abierta la suscripción de la primera serie de 10,000 acciones, de acuerdo con el artículo 6.º de los Estatutos.

Estas acciones se pagarán por cuotas de diez por ciento; la primera al suscribirse, y las restantes cuando lo determine el Directorio con aviso previo de treinta días, artículo 15.

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Don Pedro Piriz y Valdez . . . calle Rincon 53

Don Federico Paullier . . . 25 de Mayo 266

Don Eduardo Brito del Pino . . . Uruguay 32

quienes facilitarán los boletos para la suscripción y darán a los interesados el resguardo correspondiente

103-O. 21-xp

THE EXPRESS

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Montevideo

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All correspondence whether by post or by telegraph for publication must be addressed 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 13, 1888.

A USEFUL SCHEME.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Representatives sanctioned, with a few trifling amendments, the project presented by Muro, Cortada and Co. of which the following are the principal features.

The Executive Power shall be authorized to allow Muro, Cortada and Co. to establish a factory of spun wool, and of woollen, cotton, thread and silk textiles, erecting for that purpose, and on their own account, the necessary buildings, and furnishing them with the machinery, utensils, etc. required. The Company shall be allowed the introduction free of duty, for ten years, of the raw cotton, thread or silk necessary for the making of spun or woven textiles. The Company shall be exempted for a like term from all land tax, independent of privileges granted to cloth and textile factories by the Law of March 22, 1887. For their part, the Company shall be under obligation to employ in the installation of this new industry a capital of not less than two million dollars. Shall introduce from abroad within two years families apt for the various branches of industry concerned, numbering in all not less than 4500 persons or 1500 families. Shall receive and educate in their workshops 100 children of Oriental birth and of either sex, paying them such wages as circumstances may merit or as may be indicated by the E.P. Shall provide the necessary accommodation for their staff, according to the models shown. The works for the installation of the factories, etc., shall be commenced

within six months from the approbation by the E.P. of the plans and studies presented, and shall be concluded within two years from the delivery of the definite concession. The Company shall deposit in the National Bank, as guarantee for their obligations the sum of \$20,000 or its equivalent, in United Bonds, the same to be withdrawn as soon as the factory commences work, but to be forfeited to the State in case the concession is not fulfilled.

A scheme like this says so much for itself that it is hardly necessary for us to point out the benefits it promises. We are still so entirely dependent on foreign countries for our supply of textile fabrics that any effort to introduce the manufacture of them here deserves the fullest encouragement. It is not for us to dwell upon the difficulties that may arise, and which in all probability have already been fully considered by the proposers. We only recognize in this project a praiseworthy attempt to introduce into this country an important industry, capable of indefinite extension, likely to prove of service to the whole public and to provide employment for many thousands. From this point of view then, we cannot but extend to the scheme a hearty welcome and wish Muro, Cortada and Co. the fullest success in their undertaking.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The Education Conference Committee at their last meeting gave appropriate expression to the satisfaction with which all friends of a liberal educational policy have received the declaration of Sir W. Hart-Dyke that the Government will not act on the reactionary recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Committee, however, did not think it needful to lay down their arms. There are many ways in which the situation may be altered to the advantage of sectarian schools without involving an attempt to destroy the settlement of 1870. It is necessary therefore, that the efforts which have been made to prevent the retrograde proposals of the majority of the late Royal Commission from being carried out should be continued with the utmost vigour. Their action has already told, and it must be followed up. It is more than probable that some attempt at reactionary legislation would have been made had not the Government perceived that it would fail. So far, therefore, the negotiation has succeeded, but it must be continued.

Four chief points were laid down in the resolution adopted by the Committee to indicate the direction in which effort should now be turned. Various projects have been brought forward with the object of giving privately managed schools a larger share of public aid. All these schemes must be stoutly resisted. The bold, we had almost said brazen, demand for contributions from theatres has already fallen through, but there are other more insidious proposals which are nothing but claims for public money without public control. Such are the provisions of the Government Technical Education Bill, and the proposal of grants for carrying out such alterations or additions to voluntary schools as are necessary to make the buildings efficient and suitable. Another danger to be guarded against is a lowering of the standard of elementary education in the interests of the less efficient among the voluntary schools. It is only necessary to point on the risk to ensure a stout resistance to so deplorable a step.

Sir W. Hart-Dyke made no reference to two very important questions. The first is the urgent need of some legislation to facilitate the extension of the School Board system and the establishment of unsectarian schools under public control throughout the length and breadth of the land. Thanks to the evidence given before the Royal Commission, the inefficiency of the concession clause has been clearly shown, and every one now knows that there are thousands of parishes in which the Church school is the only one. There are indeed numerous parishes in which the children of Nonconformists are charged higher fees than the other scholars; and multitudes in which they are made to feel that their parents are a class apart. All this is intolerable, and Liberals must insist upon its abolition.

Similar in character is the second point, which is to obtain increased facilities for the unsectarian training of teachers. Whether the solution will be found in the establishment of day training colleges, or whether it will be the imposition of a conscience clause upon the existing denominational training colleges, is a matter upon which the Conference to be held next week ought to be able to give valuable advice. We are certainly unable to see any unfairness in expecting colleges, which depend so largely as the existing institutions do upon State aid, to perform a service to the nation in return. Grants in aid imply help from all sorts and conditions of people, and it is only reasonable to expect an equally general usefulness.

The very fact that Sir W. Hart-Dyke's declaration was satisfactory, so far as it went, gives all the more reason for watchfulness and suspicion where he was silent. Liberal educationists must not imagine for a moment that the battle is over and the victory won. The Government is pledged to ignore some of the reactionary schemes of its nominees; let us take heed lest it adopts the others. Say, more, let us go further, and ensure that its promised action, when it comes, shall be taken in the direction of true progress and reform.—Exchange.

THE U.S. CONTEST.

The Republican victory in the Presidential election is greater and more decisive than the earlier returns gave reason to expect. The final count shows that while President Cleveland has only 168 votes in the Electoral College, Gen. Harrison will receive 233. It is an overwhelming defeat of the too confident Democrats. It represents an immense change in public feeling during the last two years. The Republican party has renewed its youth. The North has long been wavering. The majorities which seated some of the later Republican Presidents were small, and they have been confronted sometimes by Democratic majorities in the House of Representatives. Now, however, the North seems to have returned to its old Republican allegiance with a bound. Four years of a Democratic President whose praise has gone out through all the world have effected a complete revision. It is difficult to understand what there could have been in President Cleveland's policy to create this strong reaction. His schemes of tariff reform have doubt done much; and possibly his action when the Fisheries Treaty was rejected, and in Lord Sackville's case alienated multitudes of thoughtful people. But all these causes put together are insufficient to account for such a change. The old distrust of the Democrats, which played so large a part in American politics for a dozen years after the war, must have come back. In this country a Tory Government almost invariably succeeds in bringing on a great Liberal reaction. A Democratic Government in the United States brings back wavering Republicans, just as a Tory Government brings back wavering Liberals.

EXPRESSIONS

The President of the Argentine Republic cannot be congratulated on his secretary, Sr. Parlo. Only recently this individual insulted and assaulted in the open street one of the most upright judges on the Argentine bench, merely because the said judge had put a stop to certain illegal proceedings in which he, Sr. Parlo, was concerned. Now, he has mixed himself up in some scurrilous ink-slinging, and has deliberately violated the laws of the land and of civilization by fighting a duel, concluding, like any street brawl, with an ignominious but well-deserved arrest at the hands of the police.

If President Celmán has any respect for the laws of which he is supposed to be the representative, he will give this lively individual an immediate dismissal and appoint a respectable man in his stead. Otherwise he will lay himself open to the unpleasant imputation conveyed in the old proverb "Like master, like man."

The doings of this Sr. Parlo might furnish an entirely new and highly original version of that popular comedy "The Private Secretary."

The painful and the ludicrous are strangely mingled in this Parlo-Garzon duel affair. It is decidedly painful to think that a person closely connected with the highest dignity in the land should so far forget the respect due to the law, his position and himself as to mix himself up in a duel. It is also painful that this violation of the law should be open and notorious, a matter of interest, enquiry, and even congratulation to a large number of people. On the other hand, it is decidedly ludicrous to think that two men should meet for a purpose generally deemed murderous and blood-thirsty, should be placed 20 paces from each other, should have seen pistol shots at each other, and yet should not be able to hurt each other. This certainly suggests the conclusion that the whole affair was a miserable farce, and that there was no intention of hurting each other.

According to the telegrams, the termination of this affair is considered highly satisfactory and honourable, and the two principals have been largely congratulated. We may be peculiar in our views, but we cannot recognize anything either satisfactory or honourable in two men of prominent and responsible positions publishing scurrilous articles about each other and then resorting to a breach of the law to save their injured dignity. Had their conduct been the very reverse of what it has, we might have found cause for congratulation, as it is, our only feeling is one of infinite disgust.

We learn that the Gefe Político of Rosario (A. R.) intends imposing a fine of \$50 on anyone crying "muera" or "abajo" in connection with the politics of the period. This is high-handed with a vengeance, but it is almost justified considering the little self-control shown by River Platian politicians, and that party cries are generally the prelude to an exhibition (we use the word in the medical sense) of the knife or revolver. We presume the same punishment is also to be applied to persons crying "viva" but it is not so stated.

The B. A. Standard continues its campaign against music, but we have yet to learn that its tirades have made any impression. For our part we would be quite content to see only one half of it, and that the bad half, suppressed. We could then tolerate the rest. Our contemporary, however, makes no discrimination between good and bad, whether from inability or what we are unable to say.

We give today a complete account of the last East end murder. The horror and mystery of it are beyond all imagination.

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Costo verdadero - 1 CÉNTESIMO por cabeza

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

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