

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

No. 2351

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTNIGHTLY 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. FOR THE PACIFIC.

GALICIA,

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

MAGELLAN

Captain, J. Baze, 23rd December, 1888, for Brazil, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

JOHN ELDER,

Captain, H. Havelock, 4th January, 1889, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

ACONCAGUA,

Capt. A. Havelock, 26th December, 1888, for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

ARUCANIA,

Captain, W. Wadsworth, 7th January, 1889, for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

SORATA,

Captain, H. Brown, 23rd January, 1889, for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

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

The steamers *Arucania*, *Sorata*, *Galicia*, *Magellan*, *John Elder*, and *Wilson Sons & Co.* 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
To Bordeaux 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10
To Plymouth and Liverpool 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10
Return Tickets 1st class £52 10s. (available for twelve months).

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—

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The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio Janeiro and Teneriffe.

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RIMUTAKA	4,165	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
RUAPAHU	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 24	Feb. 14
KAIKOURA	4,474	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R.	Feb. 21	Mar. 14
TONGARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bono	Mar. 21	Apr. 11
AORANGI	4,163	J. Sutcliffe	April 18	May 9

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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STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	New Zealand	Rio de Janeiro	Teneriffe	Due at Plymouth
IONIC	W. H. Kidley	Dec. 13	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 22
COPTIC	J. Burton	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb. 19
TAINUI	B. 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
IONIC	W. H. Kidley	May 2	May 23	June 6	June 11

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

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To London 1st class £35 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £12
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WEEKLY

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the River Plate.

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Between AMSTERDAM and the RIVER PLATE.

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Regular Line between

HAMBURG

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Secretario	Don Enrique Balparda.	Idem	Don Manuel Lessa.
Idem	Don José Antonio Ferreira.	Idem	Don Federico Paulier.
Vocales	Don Justino J. de Aréchaga.	Idem	Don Pedro Piriz y Valdez.
Idem	Don Carlos Anavilarte.	Idem	Don Arturo Richard.

Habiéndose unido las dos Sociedades Anónimas, La Popular Cooperativa de Gas y la Nacional de Consumidores de Gas y Luz Eléctricas 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 suscriptor y las restantes cuando lo determine el Directorio con aviso previo de treinta días, artículo 15.

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THE EXPRESS

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MONTEVIDEO

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Montevideo

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All correspondence whether by business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director.

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

THE EXPRESS.

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—Every fresh change of weather, and it has been very changeable of late, is a fresh proof of the "instability" of our climate of "tropical" character for this or any imaginable climate, yet we never see the slightest attempt at improvement, unless laying on a few more external decorations may be termed such.

—If it was the aim of the builders to combine to least degree of shelter with the greatest degree of discomfort and the least convenience, they certainly have succeeded marvellously well. For the rest, the most ordinary principles of lighting, ventilation and sanitation are disregarded with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause.

—For our badly built houses there are four causes mainly to blame. 1st. The River Plate love of display which causes all the money to be spent on external decoration and show and none of it on comfort. 2nd. The habit of laying out the streets in uniform squares, thereby condensing all the lighting and ventilation of the houses—except corner ones—into a narrow frontage. 3rd. The mischievous tax upon light and air, that is to say upon windows and doors. Last and not least, the very low standard of building labour that is accepted.

—It was no exaggeration to say that in our building mud makes the place of mortar, and of brains as well.

—We hope no calamity has happened to our esteemed contemporary the *El A. Herald*, but for the last seven days we have only received two copies. Of all our exchanges this is the one we most value, and that we most miss when it is irregular in its arrival. Or is it the Post Office to blame again?

—Havas' Telegraphic Agency wants a little waking up. Yesterday, the 19th inst. was rather late for the delivery of N. American and European telegrams dated Dec. 11, 13 and 14. At that rate we soon will have papers and letters arriving before the telegrams.

—The wire from Montreal concerning the formation of a syndicate with two thousand million dollars capital for the building of a railway in—or to—Brazil is rather a stiff pill for one's credulity. We expect a few ex-ciphers have been dropped in on its way here.

—La Nación is terribly angry because the afternoon paper have been pitching into the internal administration of the Penitentiary, and as good as tells them that it is no business of theirs and that they are exceeding the province of Journalism. Our contemporary, not for the first time, is utterly wrong. The Penitentiary is a public institution supported by public money, and consequently the public have a perfect right to know how it is conducted, and it is most

5-2p

paper to deal with it in any way that circumstances may call for.

—La Nación is, no doubt, excellently well-intentioned in its blind defence of all the "powers that be," whoever and whatever they may be, but more than once lately that defence has been so very injudicious as to be more mischievous than the attack. The persons thus defended might well exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"

—The fire nearly yesterday morning occasioned considerable excitement in the neighbourhood, it being thought at first that it was the Custom House that was burning. Fortunately such was not the case, although the flames were sufficiently close to that important building to justify a considerable feeling of nervousness.

—It was especially unfortunate that this fire should have broken out just when the water supply was cut off. There is no doubt that had it not been for this circumstance the damages would have been far less.

—Considering that so large a proportion of immigrants to the River Plate come from Naples the following cutting from a well-informed London paper should prove of interest.—In Naples, with its 500,000 inhabitants, where it is said you can even now get a man assassinated for 51 francs, there were in 1881, 193 assassinations, 823 homicides, 20 robberies with murder, and 9 parties; and taking the whole country, the annual average of murder is sixteen times greater than that of England.

—There were some cool things spoken of last winter but the men who stopped into the National Bank and asked for change for a ten cent bit took the prize.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Whatever the demerits of M. Prado may be, it is admitted that he was peculiarly successful in winning the sympathy and affection of the fair. Yet the candid historians of his trial point him in the least flattering colours. He is short, and swart, with an evil expression, or so the world is informed; while there is nothing chivalrous in his bearing. The eternal problem, once more presents itself. Why did women in various ranks, of various ages, fortunes, and characters, permit themselves to be wheeled by Prado? This naturally suggests the general question, Why do women's estimate of a man vary so much from men's estimate of the same person, and again, why do men often rave about a woman in whom her sisters can see nothing particular? It is usual in the latter case to charge women with envy and jealousy; usual, and perhaps not quite fair. To be sure, the heart of woman is emulous, and another's praises are not very dear to her; indeed, it is observed that even men are easily satisfied with hearing another lauded.

But ladies may, and do, say in their own defence, that if they do not admire the woman round whom men gather, they do admire other women. This is so true that, if ever you hear all women speak enthusiastically of one of themselves, you may be pretty certain that she is not a distinguished favourite of the opposite sex. It is no less manifest that if any man is immensely pelted by ladies his fellow men regard him with a kind of horror and aversion—as, indeed, they regard Mr. Prado. Women may exclaim that men are merely jealous, but men resent the imputation. They say they do not envy, the human tame cat, actor, artist, poet, preacher, or what not, round whom ladies cluster like butterflies round a flower. That sort of flower or animal, for the metaphors of the blossom and the tame cat are not quite consecutive, is detested by men, and men believe that they would detest him for his own sake, even if (as in the myth of the Chickadees) there were no women in the world.

It is not to be doubted that women have the same feelings towards a lady round whom men instinctively collect. Probably they think they would condemn her even if there were no men in the world. It is extremely probable that both sexes are honest and candid in this matter, and but little influenced by jealousy. There must be a little jealousy of course when beautiful women, witty women, wealthy women, find themselves deserted for a sister about whom it can only be said that in some inappreciable way she attracts admiration. But this kind of person is usually just as displeasing to her sex as the man at whose feet fair disciples collect is to his. We are almost driven to the conclusion that each sex naturally detests the indefinable qualities which attract the majority of the opposite sex. Thus, whatever education, and the suffrage, and emancipation may do, men and women will go on being, collectively, mysteries to each other.

There will always be a few women who detest, as men detest, the man whom the majority of their sex delights to honour. They will shun the popular actor, preacher, poet, as men shun him with contempt and native aversion. But these women will not be peculiarly sympathetic to men, though they have this touch of manliness in their nature. On the other hand, there will be a few, a very few men, who are rather repelled than attracted by the kind of girl or matron round whom the air is clouded with "majors" and other swains. A small minority of males will no more like the northerly of males like her, and their criticism will be modified and gentle, variations of the "fem" verdict. Yet women will not find these men, who thus agree with

them, regularly sympathetic. Perhaps they will suspect them of being like Samuel Rogers, who was said to be "as jealous of a young beauty as of an old owl."

II. M. Amaranto,
Accountant.

Santiago Suforn,
Acting Manager.

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SOLE IMPORTERS

BUENOS AIRES
Calle San Martín

London . d. 5119 to 1	5114 to 5119	20 French	Don Pedro	Hatter
France . fr. 539	541 to 542	21 English	Galizia	Liverpool
Antwerp . fr. 543.	542	21 1/2 " "	Rosario .	Graco

RESIGNATION—Sr. Daniel Muñoz has formally resigned his post as secretary

enlaces.	dos calles, con una renta	2203,10-9p.
line of the book to the	morente!	

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7

FOREIGN NEWS

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Patna, Nov. 18.

A declaration of the policy of the Government towards the Chiefs offering to assist in the defence of India was made on Friday at the Durbar held here, in presence of three Punjab Princes and many generals. Lord Dufferin said that the feeling shown by the feudatory Chiefs, both Hindus and Mohammedans, three years ago when war was threatened could not be misunderstood. He was convinced that their attitude in the crisis not only created a favourable impression in England, but produced a very striking effect in other countries. The Government had resolved not to accept the pecuniary assistance so liberally tendered, but they would enlist the co-operation in other ways of those Chiefs with specially fine fighting material at their command.

They would be asked to reorganize a portion of their armies, making them thoroughly efficient, while each would remain a purely State force, recruited in the territories of its Chief and serving within them. Their troops would be gradually raised to such a pitch of efficiency as would enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available resources to meet external danger. British officers, with their headquarters in British territory, would be appointed to advise and instruct the Chiefs, and native military drill instructors would also be provided. Breachloaders would be presented to them, while each Punjab Chief would receive one battery of four guns. The Government would in no case ask a native State to maintain larger forces than would afford support, or would it take undue advantage of its loyalty. The Viceroy concluded by saying, "I trust the Chiefs selected will in any case regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, while those whose armies it is not found possible to utilize in some manner will understand that if they cannot usefully contribute to the fighting strength of the Empire, they can in other ways render services equally meritorious and equally sure to win the approval of the Queen and Emperor." The speech of his Excellency was loudly applauded.

THE SOLDIER.

Cairo, Nov. 18.

Four hundred and fifty men and fourteen officers of the Welsh Regiment are under orders to proceed to Assouan on Thursday next.

Messengers who have arrived at Korosko from Abu Ahmed state that the Derwishes have decided to advance on Jebel Selsib, situated thirty miles north of Assouan.

THE STATE TRADE.

Constantinople, Nov. 18.

The Porte has received an intimation from the representatives of two Powers that negotiations will be opened on the part of England, Germany, France, and Italy with the object of obtaining the Porte's assistance in the measures necessary to put an end to the export of slaves from Africa. The Sultan is believed to be willing to give his moral support, but there are undoubtedly difficulties in the way, inasmuch as the Empire receives a considerable number of negro slaves from Africa. It is claimed by some of the Moslem scholars that the Koran condemns the forcible abduction of persons from their homes to be sold into slavery, and it is probably upon this passage that this Porte will base its position when siding the Powers.

Brussels, Nov. 18.

The Nord, writing on the Slave Trade Question and the agreement between the London and Berlin Cabinets, says that the old spirit of jealousy with which England regards the colonial aspirations of other European Powers has, it appears, not yet ceased.

Zanzibar, Nov. 17.

Colonel Evan Smith, the British Consul General, has issued a stringent proclamation forbidding all British subjects to contract with slave owners for the supply of slave labour, or to employ slaves through their owners in any way. The Belgian steamer *Irabo*, filled with Zanzibaris for the Congo, was boarded by H.M.S. *Griffin*, which found two slaves on board who had been shipped against their will, and brought them back to Zanzibar.

Brussels, Nov. 17.

The *Indépendance Belge*, speaking of the incident of H.M.S. *Griffin* boarding the Belgian steamer *Irabo* in search of slaves, remarks that the English man-of-war took a very hostile part in so acting, because all the Zanzibaris engaged by the Congo State are taken in conformity with contracts freely entered into by the people themselves, and countersigned by the French Consul at Zanzibar.

Berlin, Nov. 17.

The vigorous article which Herr Paul Reichard, the African traveller, has communicated to *Deutsches Wochenblatt*, a periodical published by members of the Free Conservative party, criticising the incoherence of the German Government and squadron at the outbreak of the native insurrection on the East African Coast, has excited general notice. The *Wochenblatt*, in commenting of Herr Reichard's article, says that an explanation ought to be given why the cruiser *Moewo* lay passively at anchor off Kiwa while two German officials of the East African Company were murdered by the insurgents. The *National Zeitung*, advertising to the same matter, says it cannot doubt that the Admiralty will order an inquiry into the affair.

THE POSITION OF SUKIM.

Cairo, Nov. 10.

The rebels at Sukim continue to keep up a constant fire against the town and forts, and their practice has greatly improved of late, as they have on two consecutive nights thrown twenty-four and thirty-one shells into the town. The Commander-in-Chief hopes to be able to dislodge them from their present position by pouring a volley at intervals into the trenches where they are located, but it remains to be seen whether this

plan will succeed. He is of the opinion that it would not be prudent to attempt to attack them. There exists without doubt a most serious state of things, and the authorities fully realise the situation, though they endeavour to conceal the fact from the outside world. I have had several interviews lately with officers who have recently arrived from Suakin, and they all endorse these remarks. During the reconnaissance made under the personal supervision of General Grenfell, it was ascertained that the enemy was in much greater force than it was believed from the accounts brought in by deserters and spies. General Grenfell has telegraphed for Nordenfolt guns and six or accordingly being sent forward.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Paris, Nov. 10.

To-day's *Journal Officiel* publishes the scale of fees for admission to the Universal Exhibition. One franc will be charged during the day time except at certain hours, when it will be two francs. At night time the admission is to be two francs on week days and one on Sundays. Season tickets will cost 41, but only 26 francs for members of Exhibition committees and commissions. None but officials and exhibitors will be allowed free passes. The formalities for obtaining season tickets may strike the English or American visitor as unusual and vexatious. I had better therefore assure him that they are of more than what a Frenchman will cheerfully submit to as a matter of course; still, as the convenience of foreigners is not to be overlooked, it would be desirable to have them simplified. Applicants for season tickets must present two photographs of themselves at the City Treasury. One of these will be returned, with a receipt stuck behind, and may be used as a season ticket. The ticket office will be opened in March. Persons living abroad must send their applications to the *Caisse du Trésor* by registered letter, with a draft of 100 or 20 francs, as the case may be, and 50 centimes for a reply. Only a receipt will be sent to the applicant, who on arriving in Paris must proceed to the Treasury Department, and obtain a ticket in exchange. It is not quite clear whether persons abroad are required to send two photographs, but presumably they will have to do so. Exhibitors will be entitled to one ticket only, either in their own name or that of a representative duly accepted by the authorities. They will, however, receive a certain number of free tickets for their attendants.

PRISON IN PRISON.

Paris, Nov. 19.

Since Prato's removal to the Baget prison his manner has continued unchanged. He seems, however, to be somewhat more downcast than before, is less talkative, and appears to be irritated at every trifling. He has requested the two warders who guard him, and who are changed every day, not to whisper any more to each other. This afternoon, after having lunched with a good appetite, he sat down to write with feverish haste. "This," said he to his warders, showing them several sheets, "is a review of my past career. These papers give an account of my private affairs. I will leave them to the governor of the prison, with a request for him to read them when I shall have crossed the Styx in Charon's bark. They will afford evidence of my innocence, and then, with an evil smile, he added, "but then it will be too late. They will be aware at last that they have guillotined an innocent man, and that justice is not inflexible. I wish this example could be of use hereafter to juries who rush too hastily to conclusions."

THE DEMONSTRATION IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 20.

The Spanish students know that all eyes would be fixed upon them to-day, the anniversary of their persecution at the hands of señores Canovas and Villaverde in 1881. In greater number than usual they peacefully attended the classes at the University, dispersing to their homes afterwards without making the slightest disturbance. Strong police measures had been taken to check them and to protect the residences of the Conservative leaders and the offices of the papers that did their best again last night to provoke these impetuous youths. The Rector, the Principals of each Faculty, and the professors were at their posts all day. At the University Council señores Salmeron and Morayta and other Republican professors volunteered to interpose and check any demonstrations in person but nothing happened, the students publicly telling the professors that they did not want to play into the hands of the Conservatives. The Rector announced that he had received telegrams from the Universities of Seville, Barcelona, Valladolid, Valencia, Salamanca, and other towns, all declaring that the students had abstained from demonstrations, wishing to give no pretext to a misinterpretation of their purely anti-Conservative manifestations. The Republican and Liberal press commend warmly the conduct of the students. The Conservative papers, with somewhat bad grace, acknowledge the absence of the disturbances, which they had hoped to make capital out of at Court.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Sydney, Nov. 19.

In connection with the Queensland difficulty, it is understood that Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, intends to ask the House of Assembly on Wednesday to adopt an address to the Queen expressing the opinion that appointments to the office of Governor of a Colony should in future be made only from that class of public men who would be called upon to assist in the government of the Empire, and, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the functions of the Imperial advisers, submitting that it is reasonable and in accord with its constitutional privileges that a Colonial Government be informed of any intended appointment to the office of Governor before the appointment is absolutely made.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE GIFTS.

Paris, Nov. 13.

The Pope considered that the Jubilee gifts he received were not for himself personally, but for the chair of St. Peter, and he is therefore dispersing them all over the world. France is coming in for a large share of the presents, she having been a generous donor, but none of the objects which his Holiness sends her are of French manufacture. A similar rule is being observed with regard to other countries, which are each given the products of foreigners.

A great many things made in Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia have been given to French churches, and the presents manufactured in France will go to places where French decorative art is little known. The cathedral of Albi has been presented with a gold enamelled chalice. The Church of St. Anne d'Auray in Brittany obtains an altar of original design representing a trireme, at the prow of which there are to be figures of Christ, the Virgin, and St. Anne, with another of St. Peter at the helm. Many gifts were sent to minor churches.

LIBRAIRIE THEATRALE

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Central . . .	6	7.10	10.30	4.30	5.30	12.30
Bella Vista. . .	6.09	7.18	10.39	4.37	5.38	12.38
Yatay . . .	6.16	7.25	10.46	4.43	5.45	12.45
Sayago . . .	6.23	7.32	10.56	4.49	5.52	12.52
Colon . . .	6.35	7.38	11.5	4.55	5.58	1.02
Independencia . . .	6.46	7.49	11.17	5.4	6.10	1.14
Las Piedras (L) . . .	6.56	7.57	—	—	6.20	1.24
Las Piedras (S) . . .	—	8.2	11.30	5.12	—	—
Progreso . . .	—	8.16	11.47	5.22	—	—
Joquin Suarez* . . .	—	8.34	12.7	5.35	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.40	12.27	5.46	—	—
Santa Lucia . . .	(L)	9.10	—	—	—	—
Santa Lucia . . .	(S)	9.24	—	6.10	—	—
25 de Agosto. (L)	—	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	—	—	—	—
Gaál . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—
Durazno (L) . . .	—	2.38	—	—	—	—
Durazno (S) . . .	—	2.46	—	—	—	—
YI . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—
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