

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORN—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 198.

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10th November, 1888.
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for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

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FINANCE	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Jan. 25	Feb. 17
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ARAWA	J. Stuart	Nov. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 20	Dec. 25	
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. Darlow	Feb. 7	Feb. 28	Mar. 14	Mar. 19	
DORIC	J. W. Jennings	Mar. 7	Mar. 28	Apr. 12	Apr. 17	

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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The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Bodies was not a brilliant one. In the Senate receipt was acknowledged of a message from the Executive Power including a bill for the opening of a new debt to be called "Treasury Bonds" to cover the famous deficit, which was ordered to be passed to the Lower House. The Finance Committee presented their bill of "Patentes," which it was decided to discuss on Monday (yesterday.)

—In the chamber of Representatives formal receipt was given to various bills, which were to be put through the usual routine. And that is all.

—The Montevideo correspondent of the *H. A. Standard* says as follows:—"The type and machinery of THE EXPRESS have been sold. The paper may possibly be continued a few weeks longer. 'Quien sabe?' This is hardly a fair representation of the fact that the proprietorship of the printing establishment has changed hands, and that we stated in the clearest of manners and blackest of type that the newspaper was not sold, but would be published as usual. We hasten to assure the dear old lady that we are not at all moribund, but feel quite alive and hope to continue so.

—Both the *H. A. Herald* and the *Standard* agree in considering the recent Regatta at Buenos Aires as a fraud and a fiasco. It was any thing like the one held November of 1887, the last we witnessed, we can quite believe it. It is a strange fact that whilst the Club has been growing daily in members and wealth, each Regatta has been worse than its predecessor. Probably the secret of the failure lies in the fact that the English have lost all interest in the Club, and the management has been almost entirely in the hands of natives.

—The River Plate natives are very willing, very enthusiastic and very full of promise and of promises, but they have neither the stability, nor the experience, nor the executive power, nor the disinterestedness that the English and Germans can bring to bear upon such enterprises. Hence their frequent failures.

—Referring to the Festival of Flowers or Floral Corso the *Herald* says:

"This should be called the 'feast of artificial flowers' and it must have been a dealer in them who communicated to the Ladies of Beneficence the happy thought of combining charity, lavish display and amusement in one grand operation for his especial benefit, and we have no doubt that a minute investigation would disclose a hot 'corner' in the article in question. But what execrable, what vulgar taste, worthy only of milliners and ladies' maids, to decorate carriages with the accessories of the dressmaker's art!

We had no idea, until reading this, that artificial flowers would be permitted. It is only another proof of the great want of taste, painful vulgarity and love of ostentation that are still rampant on the River Plate, examples of which we recently called attention to in speaking of the funeral wreaths and decorations in use on the 'dia de difuntos.'

—Last week we called attention to a case at Bow Street in which Mr. Kent summoned a constable for assaulting him on going to the police station to protest against the manner in which a

drunken woman was treated. The following is the sequel of the case.

—Mr. Poland said the constable had had a violent struggle with a drunken woman (who was afterwards fined for the offence) in the Strand, and had to be assisted by another officer. He was no doubt excited when at the station, and something might have occurred there which amounted to a technical assault.

—The prosecutor accepting this as a practical apology for the treatment he had received withdrew the summons. Mr. Bridge the magistrate assented to this course, remarking that it should be thoroughly understood that no constable should interfere with any private individual who might be in a police-station to make a complaint or other purpose. Every facility ought to be given by inspectors and constables to any person behaving himself properly who desired to make a statement, and not receive them with any contumely which might prevent them approaching the police again. He thought Mr. Kent had done a service to the public by making their rights in this respect clearly understood.

—The words of this magistrate should be engraved in gold and posted in every *comisaria* on the River Plate, where the only 'rights' accorded to the public are the 'rights' of being ill-treated, of holding their tongues, and of being allowed to know and see nothing of the manner in which the police may perform their duties.

—Next door to the above case we found another in which a constable was fined 40s. and costs for abusing one of the public by calling him a 'scoundrel.' In this case the magistrate said 'The words were not nearly so bad as those which were used usually in this district, but when they were used by a police officer it was a very different thing.' We would like to bring this lesson home to the many River Plate policemen who think the public that support them are only at objects for abuse and bad language.

—A Paris paper announces that Patti has been decorated by the French Academy with a silver medal and the violet ribbon of honour.

THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY.

Mr. Thorold Rogers has just given to the world a volume bearing the title 'The Economic Interpretation of History' (published by Mr. Fisher Unwin) made up of a series of lectures delivered by Mr. Rogers in Worcester College Hall, Oxford, during 1887 and 1888. The main object which Mr. Rogers has in his lectures, and which he makes clear in the preface to his volume, is to distinguish between the false and the true political economy.

The political economy which has been crammed down so many throats by so many economic quacks is as much an imposture as Spenser's 'Quessas,' and needs only the same sort of rough and practical exposure to make its falsehood apparent to every eye. Of later years there has been, even among educated persons in this country, a sort of reaction against the whole teaching of political economy. We have Fair Trade heresies on the one hand; we have Mr. Henry George and his followers on the other. We find among us not a few intelligent people who, entirely free from all sympathy with the political doctrines of Toryism, are yet filled with the idea that there was something in Protection after all. We have likewise a great many intelligent people who 'own up' to what Lord Bramwell acknowledged—a sneaking kindness for Socialism. The result is, as Mr. Rogers says, 'that the doctrine of laissez faire is on its trial, and, as he adds, 'in some quarters the verdict has been already given.'

We entirely agree with Mr. Rogers in his opinion that the fault lies with some of the teachers of political economy and their methods and, above all, their assumptions. 'The distrust in ordinary political economy has,' Mr. Rogers says, 'and we can all say with him, been loudly expressed by working men.' And, as he adds, 'in some quarters the verdict has been already given.'

Mr. Rogers is a thorough political economist, and of course his quarrel is not with the doctrines of political economy. He complains only of those who profess to teach the doctrines but who have not been at the pains to learn them. He complains of assumptions substituted for facts, of theory caught up to save the trouble of study, of 'phantasms' and 'logomachy' put upon us in place of sound rule and principle. His volume of lectures will probably lead to some sharp controversy, and many of his illustrations will be declared to be misleading; some of them perhaps described thus with justice. But the book is well deserving of study, and is unquestionably prepared in the true interest of political economy.

years ago—we quote Mr. Rogers—'I

elegan to suspect that much of the 'political economy which was currently in authority was a collection of logomachies, which had but little relation to the facts of social life.' By the careful study of the social condition of Englishmen developing during several centuries, he began to discover that 'much which popular economists believe to be natural is highly artificial; that what they call laws are, too often, hasty, inconsiderate, and inaccurate inductions; and that much which they consider to be demonstrably irrefutable is demonstrably false.'

We have spoken of the wages fund. Take another illustration—say the Irish land system. The young politicians of to-day can have little notion of the struggle which their advanced elders had on this subject with the dry-as-dust political economists. 'Interfere between landlord and tenant' was the horrible cry—it can't be done! interfere with 'freedom of contract—flat blasphemy! Even so bold and shrewd a man as Mr. Lowe, the Lord Sherbrooke of to-day, talked of the 'sacrosanctity' of the landlord's property.

Mr. Mill, who like other teachers of the science fell into some economic errors of his own, was clear, sound, and in advance of his age on this subject. He pointed out that the system of land tenure in Ireland was entirely artificial and unnatural; that it allowed to the tenant no freedom of contract; and that under its working that which was called the property of the landlord was often really the property of the tenant, the pure creation of his own industry and his own expenditure.

Mr. Rogers reminds us that one of the authorities on political economy was not very long since contemptuously advised 'to betake himself to Saturn.' The advice was very sound and just, as Mr. Rogers doubtless believes. A philosopher sitting in cloud-cuckoo-land, and from thence sending down to practical statesmanship busied with the problems of living, suffering, groaning, human beings, the dogmas which he had evolved from his own inner consciousness, might just as well be in Jupiter or Saturn for all the good his teaching could do to the children of earth.

A political economist must in fact study the actual conditions of things. He must find out whether a present condition here or there is the result of a natural law or of a series of purely artificial and unsatisfactory arrangements. The true laws of political economy cannot err, but the professional expert in political economy may be sadly mistaken in his interpretation of these laws. Moreover, even the most accurate and indisputable rendering of the laws has to be considered with reference to events and conditions over which the laws cannot have control.

The political economists have no reason to complain of this; the same thing has to be said of the most exact sciences, of mathematics and of arithmetic. We cannot dispute the mathematical principle as to the shortest way from one place to another; but there are conditions under which nevertheless the longest way round may be the shortest way home. Mr. Rogers's lectures are, in fact, only a protest against the assumptions and the presumptions and the polarities of self-styled political economists.

When Mr. Ruskin runs a tilt against political economy he is usually making it apparent that he does not understand what the political economist is talking about. The political economist describes the value of an article as the amount it will bring in the market, and Mr. Ruskin triumphantly demands whether the value of its rudder to a ship at sea in a storm is only to be estimated by the amount of money the rudder would have fetched if it happened to be sold on shore. Here, of course, Mr. Ruskin was talking of one thing and the political economist of another. There was no contradiction and there was no argument. It was only as if one man said bread was worth fourpence a pound in England on a certain day, and another man told of some starving people to whom a loaf of bread won on the same day have been an acquisition of priceless value.

Mr. Rogers is a thorough political economist, and of course his quarrel is not with the doctrines of political economy. He complains only of those who profess to teach the doctrines but who have not been at the pains to learn them. He complains of assumptions substituted for facts, of theory caught up to save the trouble of study, of 'phantasms' and 'logomachy' put upon us in place of sound rule and principle. His volume of lectures will probably lead to some sharp controversy, and many of his illustrations will be declared to be misleading; some of them perhaps described thus with justice. But the book is well deserving of study, and is unquestionably prepared in the true interest of political economy.

NOTICE

Mr. Daniel Muñoz the present proprietor of 'La Razón' has purchased, at a reduced price, the stock and goodwill of THE EXPRESS Printing Establishment, and all future work will be executed by him, with the same staff and plant. 'THE EXPRESS' NEWSPAPER is NOT included in the sale, and it will be carried on as usual by the proprietor. The offices of 'THE EXPRESS' will be removed in a few days to the Calle Cerro N.º 93 (n/a) corner of 'La Razón'.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

Paris, October 4.
The decree respecting foreigners continues to occupy a good deal of attention. A review of those papers which approve M. Floquet's action may be of interest, as affording a clue—in the absence of official explanations—to his motives. The *Matin*, which seems to have taken its information from the fountain head, protests against the decree being regarded as a retaliatory measure against Germany. It was in preparation in the Foreign Office three years ago. The attention of the Government had then been drawn to the increasing number of foreign pauper vagrants, disorderly persons, and malefactors.

To find out and expel such characters is the sole object of the decree. M. Floquet has met with a certain success among the Boulangist party; however, the *Presse*, the General's own organ, finds fault with the decree. It says, "The measures are utterly inadequate. A foreign spy will never say that he proposes to elect his residence in France. He will invariably pretend to be on a week's visit. Unoffending foreigners alone will make such a declaration, and it is they who will be the object of surveillance and annoyance. M. Floquet's measure is an apparent satisfaction to public opinion. He is currying popularity. Are we not all aware that it is the German that is being aimed at? Why, then, apply to all foreigners the same measure of a vexatious character? The decree is a mean and useless act, nothing more." The *Nation* and the *Cocarde*, both Boulangist papers, look upon the decree as a commencement of concession to public opinion, but they are of opinion that it will be wholly inoperative against spies.

The *Lanterne*, a Radical and Chauvinist paper, says "the decree gives every satisfaction." The *France*, a paper of the same views, is enthusiastic about the decree, which, according to it, not only Frenchmen but every respectable foreigner ought to approve of. The *Univers* holds the decree to be illegal, denying M. Floquet the right to create a misdemeanor and provide penalties for it. "The decree," this journal says, "raises a grave question of international reciprocity. M. Floquet might just as well have compassed his object by letting expulsion be the sanction of his decree, but he has imposed conditions which are not usually required of Frenchmen abroad. Let us suppose the decree once gazetted, and that the neighbouring Governments translate it into their own languages. The result will be to cause the imprisonment of every Frenchman abroad who cannot within a month get from home all the papers and instruments required." The *Journal des Debats* remarks that the Government has not the power by a mere decree to impose certain obligations on a category of persons. The *Liberte* has grave misgivings as to the opportuneness of the decree. The condition of foreigners in France is regulated by the Code. Their civil as distinct from political status is the same as that of Frenchmen. The only difference is that they may be expelled for reasons of public safety. "No doubt," the *Liberte* proceeds, "this legislation may be altered. A nation has always the right to adopt whatever measures it deems necessary for the preservation of peace and order, but a law can only be repealed by Parliament, and not, as in the present instance, by an act of the Executive Power." The same paper is of the opinion that M. Floquet's Cabinet desires no more than to secure the votes of the labour party by restricting the competition of foreign workmen. The foreign residents, as it strongly puts it, are not as a rule dangerous and disreputable characters. They are, on the whole, the flower of foreign nations. The Government is about to stupidly offend them and impose a vexatious process to which they will not submit. A fine piece of work indeed of dubious legality, and fraught with serious consequences. The *Temps* has a sensible and powerful article. Its style is not unlike that of M. Jules Ferry.

The decree will certainly give a great deal of trouble to foreigners. They will be required to exhibit a passport mentioning their status, and to produce the certificate of their birth, and vouchers of their identity authenticated by their Consul. Not only will these various formalities be in some cases expensive, but some will, perhaps, be impossible to comply with. For instance, the production of the certificate of birth. As the two hundred and odd thousand foreign residents in Paris must comply with the decree within a month, and as personal attendance at the Prefecture is compulsory, there will be necessarily a great rush, worry, and loss of time. The measure is resented most by the English residents, who regard it as vexatious, humiliating, and medieval. One ludicrous effect of the decree may be mentioned. Several tradesmen called on me yesterday with their bills. A similar rush for money was also made on several of my friends who have lived for years in Paris. As there is a month's respite the English residents intend to wait for a fortnight or three weeks longer, until after the meeting of the Chambers, before doing anything.

The following official Note has been sent to the papers:—"The Government is surprised at the sensation which has arisen from the measures it has taken concerning foreigners. The question has been for three years under the attention of the succeeding Administrations. The provisions which the Minister of the Interior has adopted were submitted in turn to the Secretaries of War, for Justice, and for Foreign Affairs. The decree has given rise to no objection on the part of any foreign Power. Its legality is consecrated by Article 171, Sec. 15 of the Penal Code."

Madrid, Oct. 4.
The Madrid papers criticise the measure respecting foreigners about to be adopted in France as likely to cause much inconvenience to the Spaniards who are so numerous in the departments near the Pyrenees. People say that the new legislation is an egregious mistake on the eye of the Paris Exhibition. Even the political exiles will probably be affected by the measure. In Bayonne, Perpignan, and Bordeaux it will affect

many persons. There are now more than 80,000 Spaniards resident in various parts of France, 4,000 in Paris alone. The majority occupy humble positions.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF

New York, October.
The Republican Tariff Bill reported to the Senate completely contradicts the party's platform. It reduces the duties on sugar one-half, steel rails from 17 cents to 15.60 cents, structural iron from 28 cents to 21.60 cents. It puts several articles on the free list, including bristles, jute, feathers, opium, and molasses, increases the duties on wool, first, second, and third class, a cent per pound, and wool wastes 20 cents per pound. The duties on woollen and knit goods are also slightly increased. The tobacco duties are slightly reduced. The authors of the Bill say that it provides a total reduction of the revenue of about 75,000,000 dollars, of which nearly 25,000,000 dollars come from sugar, twenty-four and a half millions from tobacco, seven millions from alcohol used in the arts, eight millions in the reduction of Customs duties, and six and a half millions by addition to the free list.

The *Tribune*, which opposed the preparation of any Republican measure, declaring it to be merely a Bill for "Buncombe," gives the proposal a guarded approval, saying it cannot be expected to pass, and is valuable as showing that the revenue can be decreased without breaking down the defences behind which American industries have been organized and developed. The *Herald* says the Bill is a fraud and a burlesque. The *Times* says the presentation of the Bill is a direct and sweeping condemnation of the Republican platform. The *Evening Post* says the Bill knocks the platform into splinters, and that henceforth the Protection principle is gone from the Republican creed.

DISTURBANCES IN HAITI.

New York, Oct. 3.
Intelligence received here from Haiti announces that a conflict has occurred between the forces of General Thelmaque and Legitime, in which the former was killed.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 3.
M. Floquet's decree concerning foreigners in France has caused a sensation which he probably by no means anticipated. It is judged by the papers in very different ways, but most are agreed that it involves very serious issues. Organs of such high standing as the *Temps*, the *Liberte*, and others condemn it in the strongest terms. Others publish the decree without comment.

Berlin, Wednesday night.
The decree of the French Government respecting foreigners is much discussed here. The *North German Gazette* recommends the Germans henceforward to avoid living in France. A State upon which the burden of traditional hospitality rests so heavily cannot possibly, it says, possess such attraction for them. Every German who crosses the French frontier will have to understand that he has removed from culture to barbarism, and that he has by no means the right to complain should he come into disagreeable contact with national customs and instincts. Concerning the motives for the measure, the organ of the German Foreign Office supposes that the French Government in issuing the decree gave way to the pressure of those who, in spite of the talk about liberty, equality, and fraternity, would like to expel all foreign competitors. Besides this, the general hatred against foreigners, especially Germans and Italians, may have had some influence.

The *Liberal Volks-Zeitung* speaks upon the subject in a significant manner. It points out that Germany has no right to complain of the decree, as it simply enacts what has been for a long time in force in Germany. As President Carnot said, France only follows the example of the majority of other nations. The writer refers to the recent passport regulations and ironically says that the measures of the French Government do not go beyond the limits of caution which most other states take against immigration. The forms of the Berlin police seem to have served as patterns for the French Government. What the police in Germany want to know about everybody, that Government henceforth wants to know about foreigners. The writer thinks that the decree is directed against the Italians living in France rather than the Germans, and fears that it may lead to some complications with Italy.

It, for instance, the French Government were to make use of its right of expulsion with regard to Italian workmen in Marseilles and Toulon, the consequences might rather serious. The writer admits, however, that the issue of the decree is a proof of the weakness of the present French Government, which thinks to keep itself in office by giving way to the Chauvinism of the masses. Therefore, legal though the measure may be, it is an indication of the political situation in the future of that country.

Rome, Wednesday Night.
The decree regarding foreigners in France has produced a great sensation here. The *Riforma* remarks: "What with the treaties of commerce and the decree regarding foreigners, the French Government is trying to isolate France by a barrier far more insurmountable than the famous wall of China. While France is preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the Revolution, she is adopting a policy worthy of the Middle Ages."

October 5.
The Central Press has received the following letter, bearing the E. C. post mark. It is written in red ink in a round hand, apparently by a person indifferently educated. At the foot there is a rude drawing of a sharp-pointed knife, the blade measuring three inches

and the handle one inch: "3 October.—Dear Boss.—Since last, splendid success. Two more and never a squeal. Oh, I am master of the art! I am going to be heavy on the guillotine—now, we are. Some lasses will cut up nicely. You wonder how. Oh, we are masters. No education like a butcher's. No animal like a nice woman—the fat are best. On to Brighton for a holiday, but we shan't idle—splendid high-class women there. My mouth waters—good luck there. If not, you will hear from me in the east while it on to C. Warren, or perhaps to you for a keepsake. O it is jolly. —George of the High-rip Gang.—Red ink still, but a drop of the real in it." The manager of the Central Press, immediately on receipt of the above extraordinary communication, placed it at the disposal of the Scotland-yard authorities.

AUCTIONS

J. M.
JAIME MAESO

El Domingo 11
de Noviembre

A las 2 de la tarde
A PAGAR

40 pesos
POR MES!!

12
SOLARES

En la ciudad con
frente a las calles
Hocquard, Pagola,
Republica y otras.

31° Remate

FOR ORDEN Y CUESTA DEL

PROGRESISTA

Banco Constructor
ORIENTAL

Continuacion de los proleto-
res remates de primavera
con

40 pesos por mes

Cualquiera es dueño de un lindo solar
en la ciudad. En el Barrio que justame-
nente ha en llamarse

BARRIO DE MODA

Porque allí es donde se ha con-
centrado la edificación mas linda, el vecin-
dario mas numeroso, las empresas de
través, y la mas sorprendente edifica-
ción que se ha producido entre nos-
otros: el

BARRIO REUS

Y allí, en ese privilegiado Barrio, hoy
centro de actividad y de trabajo, es don-
de el

Banco Constructor
ORIENTAL

legala terrenos con empedrados a

40 PESOS

Mensuales

Aunque la compra represente \$5,000
solo se pide 40 pesos mensuales
y como si eso no fuera bastante se le da
al comprador espasos y facilidades.
Aprovechar que son los ultimos y se
trata de terrenos en LA CIUDAD.

Es necesario visitar aquella preciosa
parte de la Ciudad, para convencerse
una vez mas de la importancia de aque-
lla progresista y central localidad, y el
que no haya ido todavia, es necesario
que la visite en la seguridad de que no
encontrará nada mas lindo, mas atra-
yente que aquellos privilegiados con-
tornos.

12 solares
Chicos y gran-
des y lindas
esquinas.

Pagaderos solamente

A 40 PESOS

Por mes

NIQUE SE CONCLUYEN!!

SON LOS ÚLTIMOS

Que despues vienen
los arrepentimien-
tos.

Los trenes saldrán de la Plaza Matriz
a la 1 de la tarde. El mejor postor de
cada solar consignará 30 pesos.

J. M.

202 N. 1-4p.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO EXTRACT

(SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH)
TO CURE SCAB IN SHEEP
FREE FROM POISON

Way of using it

One part of extract
is mixed with 150 or
200 parts of cold or
hot water for Bath,
and 130 parts to cure
by hand.

The best anti-scab
dip, the cheapest and
the only one that up



to the present has
given complete satis-
faction.

Adopted by all
sheep farmers and
breeders in the River
Plate.

Take notice and
ask for our mark:
"LA LLAVE"

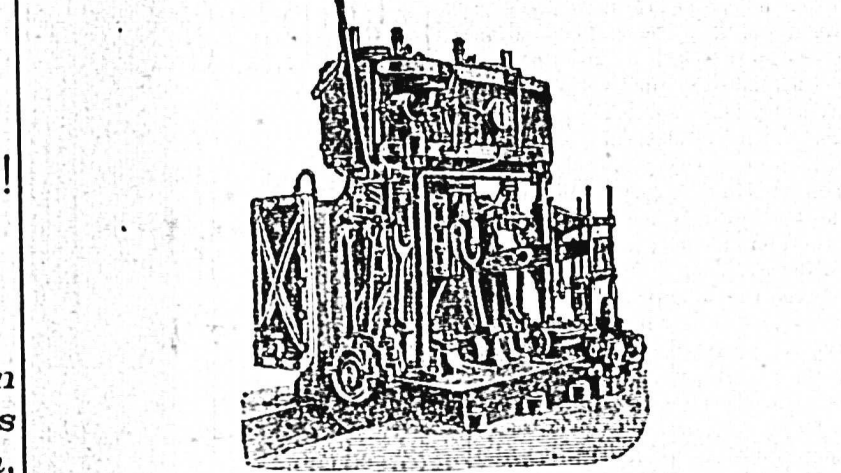
MONTEVIDEO SOLE IMPORTERS BUENOS AIRES
Piedras 201 corner Misiones. Calle San Martin 104.

JOHN HARLEY & Co.

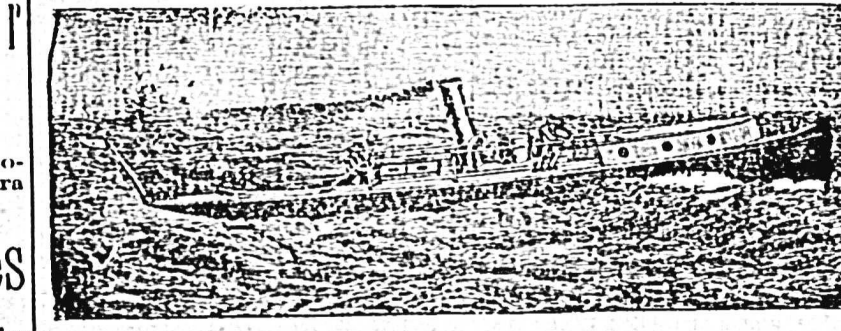
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classes of

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Builders of small Steamships



Sole Agents of the celebrated
makers,
Alex. WILSON & Co., London,
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Steamers Building.

GENERAL LAVALLEJA, 55 feet keel with compound superficial
condensing engine of the latest system.

ALBERTO, 42 feet keel, compound engine.
AMELIA, 32 feet keel, high pressure engine.

Montevideo Deposit: Calle Colon 50, 52 and 54.

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GRANDES ALMACENES DE NOVEDADES
Calle del Hoyo, Boul' Haussmann, Calle de Provence y Calle Caumartin

PARIS

Acaba de salir a luz

El Catalogo Album ilustrado de
las Modas y Novedades de la Estacion, que será enviado
GRATIS y FRANCO a quien le pidiere a

MM. JULES JALUZOT & Co

PARIS

Este Catalogo se publica en las lenguas siguientes: Español, Francés,
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componen los inmensos surtidos del PRINTEMPS.

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las condiciones especiales para los envios franco de porte a todos los
países del mundo.

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124-CALLE DEFENSA-136
BUENOS AIRES

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay

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

HASTA NUEVO AVISO

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	6.16	7.25	10.46	4.43	5.45	12.46
Sayago	6.38	7.32	10.56	4.49	5.52	12.54
Colon	6.35	7.38	11.5	4.55	5.58	1.02
Independencia	6.49	7.49	11.17	5.4	6.10	1.14
Las Piedras (L)	6.58	7.57	—	—	6.20	1.24
Progreso	—	8.16	11.30	5.12	—	—
Joaquin Suarez	—	8.34	12.7	5.35	—	—
Canelones	—	8.49	12.27	5.46	—	—
Santa Lucia (L)	—	9.10	—	—	—	—
25 de Agosto. L	—	9.24	1.10	6.10	—	—
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	—	—	—	—
La Cruz	—	12.20	—	—	—	—
Sarandí	—	1.12	—	—	—	—
Gofi	—	2.38	—	—	—	—
Durazno (L)	—	2.46	—	—	—	—
VI	—	3	—	—	—	—
Molles	—	4.10	—	—	—	—
Rio Negro	—	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	—	—	7	—	—	—
VI	—	—	8.10	—	—	—
Durazno (L)	—	—	8.24	—	—	—
Gofi	—	—	8.32	—	—	—
Sarandí	—	—	9.10	—	—	—
La Cruz	—	—	9.58	—	—	—
Florida (L)	—	—	10.50	—	—	—
Isla Mala	—	—	11.35	—	—	—
25 de Agosto	—	—	12.5	—	—	—
San José	—	—	12.40	—	—	—
Rodriguez	—	—	1.33	—	—	—
Capurro	—	—	—	3.40	—	—
25 de Agosto L	—	—	—	4.17	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	8.15	1.33	5	—	—
Santa Lucia (L)	—	8.25	1.43	—	—	—
Canelones	—	8.49	2.20	5.12	—	—
Joaquin Suarez	—	8.59	2.35	5.40	—	—
Progreso	—	9.11	2.53	6.25	—	—
Las Piedras (L)	—	9.20	3.7	—	—	—
Independencia	—	9.23	3.11	6.42	7.35	4.35
Colon	—	9.30	3.20	6.51	7.45	4.44
Sayago	—	9.35	3.30	7.2	7.57	4.55
Yatay	—	9.32	3.44	7.9	8.04	5.2
Bella Vista	—	9.39	3.43	7.16	8.11	5.9
Central	—	9.45	3.49	7.23	8.18	5.15
	—	8.57	10.5	4	7.35	8.30

NOTA núm. 1.—Los trenes pararán por señal en las Estaciones indicadas por

una (*) en la parada del puente de San José y en Ituzingó, y

parada Paso de los Toros siempre que haya pasajeros.

2.—Dos trenes números 3 y 6 pararán 30 minutos en Florida para
que almuercen los pasajeros.

3.—Los trenes números 5 y 8 harán el viaje de 25 de Agosto a San
José y viceversa, los Lunes y Sábados solamente.

Ferro-Carril del Norte

Itinerario desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1888

HASTA NUEVO AVISO

SALIDAS

ESTACIONES Y PUNTOS DE PARADA	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.
Central	4.30	8	5
Miguelete	4.42	8.12	5.12
Fynn	4.48	8.16	5.16
Noceti	4.49	8.19	5.19
Perez	4.50	8.20	5.20
Paso de la Arena	5	8.30	5.30
Llamas	5.07	8.37	5.37
Lecoq	5.17	8.47	5.47
Santa Lucia	5.22	8.52	5.52

REGRESOS

ESTACIONES Y PUNTOS DE PARADA	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.
Santa Lucía	6.30	9.30	6.20
Lecoq	6.35	9.35	6.25
Llamas	6.45	9.45	6.35
Paso de la Arena	6.52	9.52	6.42
Perez	6.56	9.56	6.46
Noceti	7.03	10.03	6.53
Páyan	7.06	10.06	6.56
Miguelote	7.10	10.10	7.00
Central	7.22	10.22	7.12