

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 200.

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.

SORATA,
Captain H. Brown,
10th November, 1888.
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

BRITANNIA
Capt. Geo. Massey R.N.R.,
23rd November 1888
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

POTOSI
Captain J. B. Pass,
7th December 1888.
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

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

The steamers *Acropolis*, *Bellevue*, *Sorata*, *Colony*, *Galicia*, *John Elder*, and *Potosi* are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

Passenger Fares.

To Vigo 1st class £25 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10
To Bordeaux 1st class £25 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10
To Plymouth and Liverpool 1st class £25 — 2nd class £20 — 3rd class £10
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AGENTS:—

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United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

American Line between New York and Rio Janeiro.

Touching at Saint Thomas, Barbadoes, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

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STEAMERS	Sailing from New York	Arrival at Rio Janeiro	Sailing from Rio Janeiro	Arrival at Santos	Sailing from Santos	Arrival at New York
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ALLIANCE	Nov. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	Dec. 15	Jan. 6
ADVANCE	Dec. 1	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 27
FINANCE	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	Jan. 25	Feb. 17
ALLIANCE	Jan. 12	Feb. 4	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Mar. 7
ADVANCE	Feb. 2	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 4	Mar. 8	Mar. 28

Passenger Fares.

From Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York. 1st class \$185 3rd class \$100
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AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 320, SANTOS, AND RIO JANEIRO.

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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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			NEW ZEALAND	RIO JANEIRO
TONOARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bone	Nov. 1	Nov. 23
AORANGI	4,163	J. Sutcliffe	Nov. 29	Dec. 21
RIMUTAKA	4,163	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27	Jan. 18
RUAPEHU	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 21	Feb. 15
KAIKOURA	4,474	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R.	Feb. 21	Mar. 15
TONGARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bone	Mar. 21	Apr. 12

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

Fares from Montevideo.

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

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 320; AND RIO JANEIRO. 8m1xp

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co., Limited.

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Calling at Rio Janeiro and Teneriffe.

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STEAMER	CAPTAIN	New Zealand	Rio de Janeiro	Teneriffe	Plymouth
DORIC	J. W. Jennings	Oct. 18	Nov. 8	Nov. 22	Nov. 27
ARAWA	J. Stuart	Nov. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 20	Dec. 25
IONIC	W. H. Killey	Dec. 13	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 22
COPTIC	J. Burton	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb. 19
TAINYU	B. J. Barlow	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.

Fares from Montevideo.

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

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AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 320; AND RIO JANEIRO. 9m1xp



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

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

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

THE COLONIZATION BILL.

Yesterday we gave a summarized translation of the Colonization Bill just forwarded to the Legislature by the Executive Power, and which is on the programme for immediate discussion. This Bill seems to us little other than a practical condensation of the lengthy scheme of Immigration, Colonization and Agriculture edited by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Representatives, and criticised by us some four months ago, and the discussion of which, it will be remembered, was postponed *nine die* on account of the non-appearance of the two million dollars balance of the twenty million loan, about which the least said the better for the credit of the governing powers.

The most serious fault we had to find with the earlier Bill was a superfluity of red-tapeism. There was too much circumlocution, too many references backwards and forwards to this and that authority, too little scope for direct and independent action, too little margin for those unforeseen circumstances that always arise under new conditions. In short, the Bill had too much of the out-and-dried inelastic character of an order of military discipline. With the present Bill, we are glad to say, no such fault can be found. On the contrary, it is simple almost to indefiniteness. We could have forgiven it if it had been rather more explicit, especially with regard to the inducements to be held out to intending immigrants or colonists, and to the purposes to which it was intended the land expropriated was to be applied. This however may easily be remedied in the particular discussion which the Bill will have to undergo before becoming law.

Taken as a whole, we consider the Bill an excellent one, perhaps the best of all government or private bills yet presented with a similar object. It seems based on straightforward sensible considerations, and it aims most directly at the one thing of which the country is in most need for its development and advancement, namely, the prepping of its departments and the cultivation of its lands. Moreover, it promises to get

about this great and beneficial work in a manner which conforms the nearest to the laws of natural selection, that is to say, by choosing lands on railway routes or river banks, which, if not absolutely the best, are at all events the most accessible for commercial and all other purposes.

Referring to the details of the bill, the chief fault we have to find is with the following clauses. "The colony that abandons its concessions or falls into arrears of payment for one year shall lose all right to the concession and to the payments that may have been made, the Government being at liberty to grant the concession elsewhere. Should a colonist die leaving no heirs capable of fulfilling the conditions, the concession shall revert to the Government. Both these clauses seem to us manifestly unjust, if not directly opposed to the principles of common equity. Suppose a colonist finds that the piece of land conceded to him does not give adequate return for the labour expended on it, or that his flocks and herds are destroyed by disease, or that a bad season causes his crops to fail, or that some other of the hundred and one ills that death is heir to cause him to fall into arrears, not having capital to fall back upon, despite all his exertions and intentions. The Government receives back the land conceded, *plus* the improvements effected by the colonist's labours and *plus* such payments as may already have been made, perhaps amounting to nearly the whole value of the concession. The unfortunate colonist, on the other hand, has lost piled upon loss, in that in addition to the misfortunes that may have caused him to fall into arrears, he now loses all the fruits and effects of his former labours, and all the payments already made. In the second case, a colonist may die leaving a widow and small children incapable of carrying out the conditions of the concession. The Government then recovers the land *plus* the benefits previously named, and the widow and children are left without provision and without claim. In both cases the injustice is manifest and gross.

We can quite understand the necessity of imposing proper conditions to ensure the working of the land conceded, and for the payment of money or value advanced and the value of the land, but we do not think the conditions named above at all proper for the purpose, or calculated to be attractive to immigrants. There is no reason that the debt to Government should be regarded as more than an ordinary debt, recoverable at law in the usual manner. And the failure of non-payment cannot be regarded as just or legal reason for the loss of all claim on previous payments. It would be sheer robbery to deprive a colonist of the benefits of nineteen years' work because he failed to come up to time on the twentieth. The same arguments apply to the case in which a colonist dies without capable heirs. The juster proceeding, in both these circumstances, would be to allow a longer margin for the payment of instalments, and then in the case of failure, abandonment or death, to allow a claim for at least 80 per cent of the payments made, after deducting the cost of values, such as passages, stock, implements, etc., actually consumed. By doing this the Government would still be on the right side of any loss, and would make the conditions for the colonist far more equitable and tempting. It would be a pity for a Bill of such general excellence to be spoiled by the introduction of any clauses so harsh as the ones referred to.

With regard to the financial portion of the Bill, we think it best to say as little as possible. There is a mystery in all Uruguayan financial matters which it is best not to penetrate too rashly. We still hear in mind the fate of the previous Bill and the affair of the two million balance. The want of money that caused the failure of the first Bill is to be got over in the present case by the issue of "Colonization Bonds." Whether the expedient will prove successful, and if successful, whether the money will be properly applied, are questions beyond our power to answer. We have our hopes, and our fears, and as it would not be just to express the one without also giving vent to the other, we prefer to maintain a guarded silence.

We shall watch the progress and discussion of this Bill with great interest and with the heartiest wishes for its success, and shall not omit to duly report the same to our readers.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE LAND.

That marriage means maintenance to thousands of poor women at the East-end of London is a fact that has been brought prominently before us by the evidence given at the inquests on the unfortunate victims of the recent atrocities. When the husband dies, the widow is left wholly without means, and the next step taken is usually a downward one. A connection is formed which is neither matrimonial nor permanent. When this comes to an end, the woman takes the lowest step of all, her poverty driving her to earn a shifty maintenance in the way of which we have heard so much of late.

The first idea of a woman left unprotected for in the working ranks of life is to become a charwoman. The only things she knows how to do, as a rule, are to scrub a room and cook a few simple dishes. Naturally enough there are far more charwomen than there is work for. A small minority manage to make a livelihood. The rest sink lower and

lower into vice and degradation, often most unwillingly following the only course that lies between them and starvation. There are homes for them, it is true, but these are only available after the woman has become one of the "unfortunate" class. Few of them stay in the homes. The rigid rule maintained there is irksome to those who have been free to do as they liked, and the necessary discipline repels them. With many of them drink has become a craving, and the tea and cold water, the only beverages in the homes, do not go far to satisfy it.

It is difficult to see how these shelters could be made more inviting to the wretched women who refuse to enter them except when enduring direct pangs of cold and hunger, and who leave as soon as they have a little forgotten the sharpness of the sufferings that drove them there. A sympathetic and kindly matron can do much towards reclaiming her sinning sisters. Those who are hard in manner and cold in feeling are detected and disliked at once. There is a sort of supersensitiveness about women of the unfortunate class that no one who has thought over this saddest of social problems can wonder at. Tact and gentleness are needed in dealing with them, but to these must be added an indomitable firmness, and the union is not a common one.

Should any shelter on a large scale be projected for those who only adopt this means of earning money because they must otherwise go hungry or shelterless; the arrangements should be as homelike as possible, each woman having to herself some corner of the building, however small, and being permitted to collect there those small possessions which to them represent the idea of a true home. In any such scheme, the earnings of the women themselves must form a prominent part. The skill of the needle, with many of them, has become lost or dulled for want of practice, but in favourable circumstances it could be readily regained. The same applies to cooking and washing, all of which pursuits could be utilised towards lessening the expenses of the institution. It would form a very great inducement to the women to do their best work; were they to be permitted to apply a certain percentage of their earnings to obtaining from the pawnshops the long-consigned wedding ring, the framed photograph of the father and mother in the old country home, or the portrait of a little dead child, on which the pawnbroker has lent a few pence.

But the other end of the matter needs some consideration. What are we doing towards giving the children of our poor a training on which they may fall back in the hour of need? In Belgium the children are taught to embroider as soon as they can handle a needle. Why not English children as well? Thousands and thousands of pounds are paid away annually by English firms to foreign embroiderers. The same is true of beadwork. The tracing of patterns is another trade that is little followed in England. Technical training is what our poor children need. Let girls destined for factory work learn something of it by technical instruction long before they enter the factory. Let the use of the sewing machine be taught in the same way. This has to be acquired, in stammering fashion, when every moment's failure of comprehending its intricacies means so much loss of what can but badly be spared.

School time is the proper period for acquiring manual dexterity. The young fingers are supple, the young mind is unpreoccupied, and free to concentrate itself upon the matter in hand. There are many subjects in which little girls could be technically trained. Among them may be mentioned glove-making, straw-plaiting, wicker basket-work, lacemaking, work in pottery manufactures. In many instances, the mother would teach her little girls the industry she intends them to follow as a means of livelihood, but she cannot, because the Board Schools take her children away from her during all the working hours of the day.

It would not be difficult to arrange that technical instruction should be established in connection with the Board Schools. Ribbon-making could be taught near Coventry; straw-plaiting about Luton; lacemaking in Buckinghamshire; and so on. Children who are intended for domestic service by their parents should receive instruction in the routine and duties of a private house, which is widely different from that of a school. A budding botanist is not what ladies want in the kitchen, though a knowledge of herbs might occasionally be useful. It cannot be denied that a knowledge of chemistry may be valuable, and it is a fact that the girls of the Board Schools have shown great aptitude in this study. Few of them, however, will be able to carry it on when school days are over and the battle of life begins. How many can make a living by it!

As things are now, the girls who have passed the fifth standard can now neatly know something of cooking and washing but beyond that, very little of what they have learned is of practical use to them. It should be the object of the Education Department to equip them efficiently for the struggle of life, arming them with such weapons of knowledge as may enable them to hold their own in a hard world. Were this but fully carried out, it should be impossible for any woman in all England to have to earn a few pence to pay for a bed in the way on which the recent murders have shed so lurid a light. —Daily News.

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LATEST
FOREIGN NEWS

London, Thursday, October 11.

Sir William Harcourt, addressing a great Liberal meeting at Oldham last night, condemned not only the acts of the Irish Administration, but the tone and temper of its policy. Mr. Harcourt was making the worst of a bad policy. It was a policy of coercion with insult. He was administering Ireland upon the Hottenbott principle of contempt and hatred of the people with whose fate he was charged. His insults were so many nails in the coffin of Unionism. Mr. Harcourt was a practical and Mr. Chamberlain a theoretical coercionist. Mr. Chamberlain was also heaping insults upon the Irish. He had declared it disgraceful to associate with them, but he was not himself so squeamish in 1885, when he was concerting measures with Mr. Parnell to effect a revolution in Irish government, and furthering a plan he afterwards confessed he got from him. His language about paid agitators and a kept party was not the language of the democracy, but of a puritanical plutocracy. Lord Hartington took a despondent view of the future of his party, and his policy was one of desperation and paralysis. The Liberal policy was one of conciliation, and not of coercion, justice, and not wrong.

Lord Rosebery was present at a meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Replying to an address, he pointed to questions to which he thought the attention of Chambers of Commerce should be directed. Our foreign policy, he said, was becoming more and more a colonial policy. If the Colonies were allowed to separate from England they would not, he thought, be as good customers as they are now, and he therefore held that more heed should be paid to colonial opinions.

In the evening Lord Rosebery, as president of the Leeds Junior Liberal Association, addressed a crowded meeting on the Irish question. He showed that in 1885 he condemned the Tory-Nationalist alliance because the Tories entered into it with the object of gaining place and power, and that he was not inconsistent in favouring the Liberal-Nationalist alliance, because it was based on a principle. When that principle was cancelled the association might be regarded as at an end.

Lord George Hamilton, addressing the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce yesterday, defended the naval policy of the Government. He maintained that with fewer men the output at the dockyards was the same as it was three years ago. Ships were being rapidly built, and rapidly in construction was associated with economy.

In the course of the revision of the list of voters for Battersea and Clapham yesterday, Mr. Lister Drummond, the Rev. Mr. Barrister, disallowed all the Conservative lodger claims for the Clapham division, thus upholding the contention of Mr. Bewick Seager that the claims were not valid by reason of the fact that though the claimant's signature was dated, the date upon which the witness's signature was appended had not been stated. The Conservative agent's application for a case was granted.

On the resumption of meetings of the the Congregational Union at Nottingham yesterday, a resolution was adopted acknowledging the services rendered the Union by the late Mr. Henry Richard. Papers were read and discussions took place respecting the work of Congregational churches in villages and in towns. A large meeting was held in the evening in Wesley Chapel, in connection with the Young People's Guild.

Presiding last night at a meeting in connection with the centenary of the Sunday schools of the Unitarian Church of the Methodist, at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the question of religious instruction in schools, and said he thought that if they relegated such instruction to State-paid teachers they would be removing responsibility from the shoulders of parents and churches, while the teachers might not be competent or willing to give that instruction. The group of Shakespearean statuary which Lord Ronald Gower has presented to Stratford-on-Avon as a memorial to Shakespeare, was unveiled yesterday by Lady Hodgson, in the presence of a distinguished assembly.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 8.

The Prefect of Police has decided that single lady foreigners are to be registered. Our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Egerton, who called on M. Floquet under the decree yesterday, put him in great perplexity by the apparently innocent question whether foreigners spending the winter on the Riviera are amenable to the decree. The Premier, under pain of ruining Nice, had to say they were not, for which several papers that had stood by him this morning with inconsistency. M. Rochefort remarks that the English, Austrian, and German visitors at Nice draw thicker a host of servants, barbers, and waiters. Are the latter also to be exempt? There can be no doubt as to the reply everybody being equal under the law, and if winter visitors in the south are not subjected to a vexatious formality, one cannot treat worse those who spend the summer at Boulogne or Saint Malo, for if warm weather is welcome in January, cool breezes are no less so in July.

An argument of the same nature may be applied to Touraine, Poitou, and Bourbonnais, where people go fishing and shooting. It holds good for spring and autumn as much as for the other two seasons. In fact, there is no reason for the privilege granted to Nice and the Alpes Maritimes being withheld from the other 85 Departments, where M. Floquet nevertheless intends to enforce the decree with an iron hand. The League of French workmen, whatever that body may be, has sent an address of congratulation to the Government on its decree against foreigners, and urged that the different Bills to tax foreigners should be introduced by the Government early in the session. The workmen are really in too great a hurry, M. Floquet cannot well put a tax on foreigners without first

knowing their names and whereabouts. No doubt it is but right that guests of the most hospitable nation in the world should be called upon to return some feeble acknowledgment for the hospitality they are so generously granted.

Paris, Oct. 8.

About two thousand persons presented themselves at the Prefecture of Police to-day to register their addresses, in compliance with the terms of the recent decree relating to foreigners in France. THE PROSECUTION OF PROFESSOR GEFKEN.

Berlin, Oct. 8.

Contradictory reports are in circulation respecting the present state of the Diary prosecution. According to one account, the preliminary investigation has already been concluded, and Professor Geffken has been released on bail. This statement is not, however, confirmed. Meanwhile, the prosecution continues to be the subject of vehement discussion in the Press. In reading the articles against the Emperor Frederick, the question suggests itself whether people are really as loyal in this country as is generally supposed. The virulent articles I am speaking of do not merely calumniate the memory of the deceased monarch, do not merely slander the dead, but defame the living also. For instance, the statement is now made that the Diary was copied in England before it was sent back to the Emperor's repeated and urgent request, and that the publication may have some connection with the affair in which General Winterfeld played a prominent part.

All these false statements have but one object—to attack the Emperor Frederick and her family in England. It is even asserted that the Prince of Wales, owing to the publication of the Diary, avoided meeting the Emperor William at Vienna and hastened away from Pesth to Bucharest. There is no doubt that the departure of the Prince of Wales at the very moment when his nephew entered the Austrian capital was somewhat singular, but certainly the Prince was just as unpleasantly surprised by the publication of the Diary as his sister the Empress Frederick. Her deep sorrow has been intensified by the events of the last few weeks. The statement that the Prince or some one about him was concerned in the publication is a mere calumny.

Berlin, Oct. 8.

The further examination of Professor Geffken will take place in this city. Dr. Hirschfeld has been appointed to conduct the inquiry. According to the Hamburger Correspondent the defence of Professor Geffken has been undertaken by Herr Wolfson. Instead of Herr Predehl, who was first designated as his counsel.

THE MISSING ENGLISH TOURISTS.

Odessa, Oct. 8.

To-day I have received telegrams from Novo-Rossick and Kertch, where the fullest inquiries have been fruitlessly made regarding Mr. Fox and Mr. Donkin by the British Consular Agents and the Russian police. The opinion at Batoum is that the tourists lost their way, and were overtaken in a snowdrift. The hypothesis of foul play is not entertained.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.

The search for Mr. Donkin and Mr. Fox is being carried out with great energy, but up to this moment no trace whatever of the missing tourists appears to have been found. It is reported here to-day that several British subjects in the Caucasus have declared themselves ready to organise an expedition in the mountains for the purpose of assisting in the search.

CHOLERA VACCINATION

Odessa, Oct. 8.

Dr. Gamaleja left yesterday for Paris, where he will give a full explanation of his system of vaccination against Asiatic cholera before the Academy of Sciences. In March he will go to India, in order to prove practically the efficacy of his method on cholera patients.

EXCITING SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

Paris, Oct. 8.

An exciting scene occurred yesterday at Bone, in Algeria, at the aquarium—a sort of itinerant menagerie. The special feature of this aquarium consisted in a collection of no fewer than seventy crocodiles, which were fed publicly at stated hours by the manager, M. Pernolet. He always wore a pair of Wellington boots, and had a stick with which to beat off the reptiles when they became too ravenous and attempted to snap the foot out of his hands. On this occasion he was sitting on the back of his largest crocodile, and kept feeding the rest for about ten minutes, when all at once, as he turned his head and put out his hand to the attendant for a piece of meat, one of the others crawled up to him and bit him in the stomach. A shout was raised by the spectators, and those around the tank tried to beat away the crocodile, who, notwithstanding M. Pernolet's blows, began whirling round his prey as if to tear him to pieces. Unfortunately, in struggling, M. Pernolet slipped and fell in the very midst of the reptiles, which all rushed on him with fury. A panic took place among the spectators, who mostly fled. Nevertheless, M. Pernolet was rescued. Although his wounds are serious, his life is not thought to be in danger.

Vienna, Oct. 9.

Attention is called to an article published in Cracow, and to all appearance inspired by the leaders of the Polish party. It threatens that the Poles will no longer make common cause with the Czechs unless the latter give up their Pan-Slavist agitation, their opposition to the Austro-German alliance, and their support of such men as Strossmayer.

THE MISSING ENGLISH TOURISTS.

Odessa, Oct. 9.

The British Vice-Consul at Batoum, telegraphing to-day, says:—Mr. Donkin and Mr. Fox, who have been mountingaineering in the Central Caucasus, have not been heard of for more than forty days. The searches instituted so far have been unsuccessful. The British Consular officials in the Caucasus do not seem to know whether the missing gentlemen were provided with guides or provisions.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes today a little paragraph con-

firming my yesterday's statement, concerning the missing English tourists in the Caucasus. The authorities, as well as private persons, have done their best to find them, and contrary to various reports, the mountain population has assisted in the search. The semi-official paper declares that Mr. Donkin and Mr. Fox were very rash to ascend the mountain without being accompanied by guides. Reports are circulated that the bodies of the two tourists have been found at the bottom of a crevasse, but I cannot confirm these reports.

AUCTIONS

J. M.

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POR MES!!
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nte ha dado en llamarse

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Porque allí es donde se ha concentra-
do la edificación mas linda, el vecin-
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través, y la mas sorprendente edifica-
ción que se ha producido entre nos-
otros: el

BARRIO REUS

Y allí, en ese privilegiado Barrio, hoy
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parte de la Ciudad, para convencerse
una vez mas de la importancia de aque-
lla progresista y central localidad, y el
que no haya sido todavía, es necesario
que la visite en la seguridad de que no
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yente que aquellos privilegiados con-
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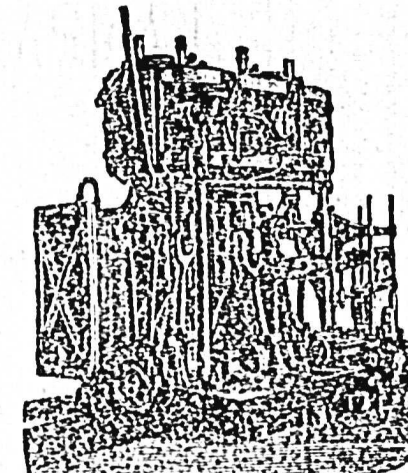
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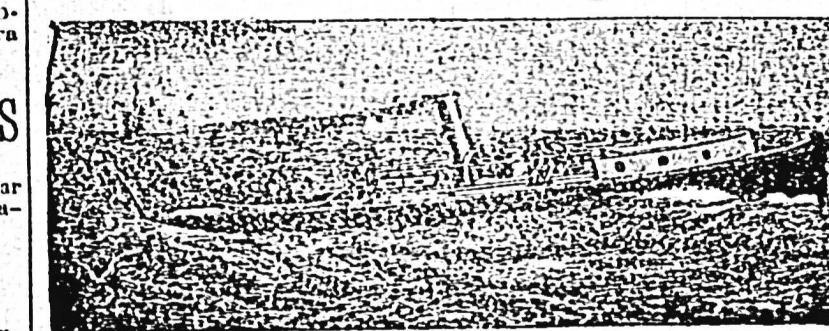
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Central . . .	6	7.10	10.30	4.30	5.30	12.30
Bella Vista . .	6.9	7.18	10.39	4.37	5.39	12.39
Yatay . . .	6.16	7.25	10.46	4.43	5.45	12.46
Sayago . . .	6.29	7.32	10.50	4.49	5.52	12.54
Colon . . .	6.35	7.38	11.5	4.55	5.58	1.02
Independencia .	6.40	7.49	11.17	5.4	6.10	1.14
Las Piedras (Ll.)	6.50	7.57	11.30	5.12	6.20	1.24
Progreso . . .	—	8.16	11.47	5.22	—	—
Joaquin Suarez .	—	8.34	12.7	5.35	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.49	12.27	5.46	—	—
Santa Lucia (Ll.)	—	9.19	—	—	—	—
25 de Agosto, Ll.	—	9.34	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 . . .	—	10.39	—	—	—	—
Florida (S.) . .	—	11.5	—	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	11.35	—	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	12.20	—	—	—	—
Goñi . . .	—	1.12	—	—	—	—
Durazno (Ll.) .	—	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 FIESTA P. m.
Rio Negro . . .	—	—	6	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	—	7.10	—	—	—
Yi . . .	—	—	8.10	—	—	—
Durazno (Ll.) .	—	—	8.24	—	—	—
Goñi . . .	—	—	8.32	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	—	9.10	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	—	9.58	—	—	—
Florida (Ll.) .	—	—	10.50	—	—	—
Isla Mala . . .	—	—	11.35	—	—	—
25 de Agosto .	—	—	12.40	—	—	—
	—	—	1.33	—	—	—
San José . . .	—	6.55	—	3.40	—	—
Rodriguez . . .	—	7.32	—	4.17	—	—
Capurro . . .	—	7.52	—	4.37	—	—
25 de Agosto Ll.	—	8.7	—	4.52	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	8.15	1.33	5	—	—
Santa Lucia (Ll.)	—	—	1.43	—	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.25	1.50	5.12	—	—
Joaquin Suarez .	—	8.49	2.20	5.46	—	—
Progreso . . .	—	8.50	2.35	6	—	—
Las Piedras (Ll.)	—	9.11	2.53	6.25	—	—
Independencia .	—	9.30	3.7	—	—	—
Colon . . .	—	8.14	9.30	3.20	6.51	7.45
Sayago . . .	—	8.25	9.39	3.30	7.2	7.57
Yatay . . .	—	8.32	9.44	3.36	7.9	8.04
Bella Vista . .	—	8.39	9.49	3.43	7.16	8.11
Central . . .	—	8.45	9.55	3.49	7.22	8.18
	—	8.57	10.5	4	7.35	8.30