

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORN—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 207.

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FINANCE	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Jan. 25	Feb. 17
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IONIC	W. H. Killey	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

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The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, NOVEMBER 16, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives was devoted to the discussion of the Bill for the canalization of the month of the Arroyo de Rosario. After a considerable amount of talk and a few unimportant amendments, the bill passed its first reading. The next subject on the programme is the expropriation of the Civil Code.

—The large number of daily papers in this city, twice that of London or New York, has been increased by the appearance yesterday of "La Opinión Pública," edited by the well known journalist Dr. Alberto Palomque. It occupies a larger sheet than any paper yet printed here, but for greater convenience of readers is folded into four instead of two. As it counts with a large and influential staff it will doubtless soon attain an important position. It professes an entirely independent programme. It also announces the opening of a large printing establishment under the title of "Obra Nacional." The double enterprise promises well and we wish it every success.

—Those of our readers in search of amusement would do well to visit the company at the San Felipe Theatre, which is one of the best of its kind. Vocally, it is true they are not strong, but they count some excellent comedians, and a large repertoire of pieces, most of them really amusing. It is almost the first Spanish Company we have seen at which we could raise a hearty laugh.

—Our readers will remember the mysterious case of John Mc. Credie, some months ago. After a strange disappearance of several days, his body was washed ashore at Flores Island, bearing marks of violence. The criminal Judge Dr. Montano has just decided that he committed suicide. We would like to know the evidence on which that decision has been arrived at, for there was certainly nothing whatever in the details made public to point to such a conclusion, nor was such an idea entertained for an instant by his intimate friends.

—One of the many vices of the Rio River Plate system of justice and police, against which we are never tired of inveighing, is that the absence of public trial—no examination of witnesses and the general secret manner in which all evidence is taken, prevents the public forming any opinion as to the justice of the verdict, and makes it almost impossible to detect a miscarriage of justice except in especially flagrant cases.

—A few days ago we deplored the absence of that public spirit which prevented the establishment of test cases to solve knotty points or to extinguish abuses. After all, what good would test cases do with a police and judiciary system that works in the dark, conceals the evidence, and shuts the door on reporters?

—We are glad to hear that the Athletic sports next month are likely to prove a success. Plenty of entries have already been received, and several of our promising athletes are putting themselves into training. Those who have not made up their minds to enter should do so without delay, as the time is drawing near.

—The last two days have given us a return to the winter weather of four months ago, and great coats have had to be unfolded once more.

—That excellent instruction the English Literary Society of Buenos Aires is in trouble. Its rent has been doubled, the Committees have found no new locality and cannot persuade the members into granting an increase of subscription. A correspondent in the B. A. Herald criticises the conduct of the ruling powers pretty roughly and attributes this and other of the failures to that general bane of English people on the Plate—aliquisim.

—The B. A. papers tell us of yet more strikes, but we are glad to see that the employers generally are meeting the men in a liberal and friendly spirit. Also that some steps are to be taken to protect against, if not remove, the terrible burden of taxation under which all classes suffer in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 14.

Buenos Aires is a Paradise for the cynic philosopher, for folly is here always on the wing and offers an easy mark. Its latest demonstration has been the Floral Corso, This was organized by the Ladies of Benevolence, always at their wit's end to know how to obtain sufficient money to support the various charitable institutions under their management, and it proved a successful means of extracting dollars from pockets which are usually closed to the appeals of Charity. The truth is that a doubt begins to be entertained whether the Ladies are not too much under priestly control to be judicious administrators of public charity, and it was proposed, a short time ago, that all the Charities should be placed under the management, or supervision at least, of the Board of Public Assistance, but this caused such a fluttering of the doves that for the moment the proposition was precipitately abandoned. It must, however, be renewed and the relief of the poor must be reduced to a system and not be dependent, as now, upon spasmodic efforts such as this Floral Corso, which succeeded, not because it afforded an opportunity of exercising a Christian virtue, but because it pandered to feminine vanity and to the love of vulgar display of the masculine *nouveaux riches*. The charitable association received a welcome addition to its funds, but ten times the amount was wasted upon milliners and dress-makers, florists and artificial flower-makers, gas-fitters, saddlers and livery-stable keepers. It is said that "all this makes good for trade." Such is the excuse for all extravagance and waste; the consumption of gunpowder also makes good for trade, but it must be admitted that human labour can be better applied than in producing an article whose most innocent use is the making of noise and smoke. But people must be amused, and money judiciously expended for that purpose is not altogether thrown away. In this instance, however, I venture to say that not one twentieth part of the people in Palermo Park derived any pleasure from being there. The fact is that it was badly arranged and disappointing. There was not enough light, the space allotted to the Corso was too limited to allow the carriages to move in procession, there was little music, no flower-throwing, no animation, and the footpaths were "span-tanous." The human exhibition was the only satisfactory part of the affair. There were some hundreds of pretty women in pretty dresses to be seen and their beauty was well brought out by the electric light, though it too often disclosed the aids to beauty to which the fair Portenas are unhappily addicted.

One would have thought that two nights of such make-believe jollity would have satisfied the most ardent votary of pleasure, but we have a "Press Association," the Committee of which neglects no opportunity of bringing itself prominently before the public. The objects of the Association, according to its statutes, are to protect the members in case of illness, to render pecuniary assistance to members unable to work, to assist members in obtaining work and to relieve the distress of the families of deceased members, but the Committee seem to think that these objects can only be attained by making themselves the masters of the Ceremonies in all public demonstrations, by constituting themselves into a sort of Red Cross Society for the relief of all sufferers in the battle of life, and by interfering generally in public affairs. (A few weeks ago, an attempt was actually made by some enterprising members of the Committee to introduce a system of boycotting to be applied to the empresarios of theatres who might venture to disloyal the decrees of this new *rechnergericht*, but the more sensible members of the body nipped in the bud this development of protection of the Press.) Well fast at the opportune moment, when all the stage properties were on the spot ready for use, an inundation providentially occurred in Uruguay and the Press Association Committee with unerring instinct seized the opportunity for acquiring notoriety by reviving the dying Corso, and for a week the newspapers were filled with bombastic declarations of what this illustrious Association could, should and would do for the relief of the inundated. So, on Sunday last people were invited to pay \$10 for taking a drive and \$9 cts. for a walk in Palermo Park, weakly illuminated by an indifferent system of electric lighting, and it is a remarkable fact that 327 persons did actually pay the required fee for admission of their carriages, but about double the number found that there was no obstacle to entering the Park without payment, so with people on foot; the large majority paid nothing. There was no attempt this time, at any ridiculous decoration of carriages with artificial flowers. There was no Corso, because the police stood on their dignity; they were there to preserve order not to assist in the amusements of the Press Association. There was neither torchlight procession nor "mocoletto" playing as had been announced; in short, the whole thing was, I assure you, in spite of what the newspapers say, a ridiculous "fiasco," as it deserved to be. I have omitted to mention an incident connected with the legitimate Corso which is characteristic of the present condition of society in Buenos Aires. One gentleman, on entering the Park in his carriage, instead of paying the admission fee of \$10, ostentatiously presented a cheque for \$10,000.

Who was the munificent donor? Well, he was a bankrupt about two years ago. This gave rise to malicious remarks, but Dives was then able triumphantly to declare, or at least to get other people to announce, that he had recently paid all his creditors in full. Very honourable; and the fact would not have been generally known but for this affair of the cheque. Thus virtue is its own reward, as the copybook truly says.

It appeared on Sunday morning that we should have a deluge of our own to look after, and, though the rain ceased before noon, the races which were to have taken place at Belgrano were suspended; that is to say, the ordinary races, but that which was intended to test the power endurance of the horse was carried out, though it would have been more forcible to have suspended this also, for the course was a swamp and it is astonishing that any horse should have done what was actually accomplished. Prizes (\$3000 for the first horse, \$700 to the second and \$300 to the third) had been offered to the horses which went the most number of times round the inner course of the National Hippodrome between 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. The distance is 1700 metres, the horse started at 4.35 a.m., and by 4 p.m. the winner had gone round 80 times, the second horse 84 times, and two others each 83 times! Poor things! At last, they had to be blind-folded, for they could not otherwise be induced to start again when they had finished a round, and thus they kept on their weary way during the last two hours. The result has been a sad blow to the Argentines, who believed that thoroughbreds could not stand the test of endurance like the "criollos," but the winner was 7 sth 11 lb roughbred, and had been trained by an Englishman, Mr. S. S. Stoddart. He was utterly ignorant in the betting, except by a few knowing ones who made a good thing out of this exhibition of cruelty to animals.

There is a sweet little cherub aloft who acts as guardian angel of journalists and penny-a-liners and always keeps them well supplied with materials for "copy." Thus, no sooner have the Floral *Fete* and the Resistance race been disposed of than the strikes come to fill the gap. The manufacturers, and the railway and other companies have been having a good time of it in this country hitherto. A benevolent Government protects them by imposing every conceivable tax upon foreign productions, by exonerating the companies from taxation, by creating monopolies, granting bounties on exports and giving guarantees on capital, and up to a recent period the supply of labour exceeded the demand, so that wages could be kept down. The consequence of all this has been that 60 or 70 per cent has been regarded as a moderate return for capital invested, and this has been increased by the premium on gold, which importers and tradesmen pretended to regard as a burden on them but which is in truth a source of profit, because they add the whole of it to the price of their goods while they pay only upon that portion of the price which they have to remit to Europe. The persons who really suffer from this premium are those who are paid fixed salaries and wages, for every thing which they consume nearly twice as dear as when gold was at par but there has been no increase in the remuneration. At last the workmen (inspired by the socialist propaganda) have awoke to this fact and they rudely disturbed the sweet dreams of the Argentine plutocrats by demanding a larger share of the products of their toil. The movement began in the Southern Railway workshops, where the artisans asked for a rise of 25 %. At first this was refused, the men struck work, they held a noisy meeting, there was an encounter with the police, heads were broken, the leaders of the strike were imprisoned, and I believe, they are in prison still. (It takes a long time—2 1/2 years on the average—either for a prisoner to prove his innocence or for the authorities to establish his guilt.) However, the managers of the company caved in and agreed to pay the 25 %, but the strike disease is of an infectious character, and it has spread to the foundries and to the other railways, and one establishment after another is obliged to grant the extra 25 %. They try to make a distinction between skilled labourers and mere "peons," because the latter come into the country by thousands every month, while the former are becoming scarce through the development of industrial enterprise, but hitherto the men have stood by each other and insisted that all shall share the benefit demanded. The success of this movement will encourage the workmen in Europe as well as America to follow it up, and capitalists will soon have to choose between a profit of five per cent on capital or the introduction of the "Heathen Chinee."

In the meantime, they, or at least all in this country who have friends at Court, are making hay while the sun shines. The railway and other concessions which have been so freely granted by Congress this year, are being sold to European capitalists at prices varying according to the quality of the article, from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000. All this money is stolen from the Nation, but as the stealing will certainly be accomplished so long as anything remains to be stolen, the most conscientious men, even those who go to church twice on Sunday's and have family prayers every day, morning and evening, regard it as a duty to themselves and their families to join in the steal. It is always easy when one has thus made a million or so, to save one's conscience by giving \$10,000 to a charity!

SIR M. MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

Berlin, Oct. 15.
Sir M. Mackenzie's book has been confiscated, and its sale in the book-sellers' shops here is prohibited. The Court at Muehlheim has pronounced the confiscation for an offence against the Sovereign, and based on this judicial resolution, the first Public Prosecutor at Duisburg has had it carried out also here. In Leipzig the sale has also been stopped.

There are only four papers which give abstracts of the work, whilst the others confine themselves to announcing its publication. The *Vossische Zeitung* is the only one devoting a long article to the book, but it abstains from any comments upon the dispute between the medical men. The paper acknowledges the warmth and heartiness with which Sir M. Mackenzie speaks of the late Emperor. Throughout his explanations, it says, there is the warm breath of love for the great monarch who trusted him. It cannot imagine any discussion about the Emperor Frederick's sufferings and life without that feeling being expressed. The paper proceeds to say that there is only one thought in reading the book. "How much the unhappy monarch must have suffered!" The public, it adds, is tired of this barren quarrel, which has done no good to either party, and only increased the prevailing bitterness. Sir Morell has made use of his right of self-defence. "Accusation and defence being now exchanged, let us hope that all further dispute will be at an end."

The *Post* states that when the confiscation of Sir M. Mackenzie's book took place in Berlin two thousand copies were already sold.

The *Freiwillige Zeitung* says that the book is more interesting than was expected from the abstracts published. Political statements and allusions are avoided with great discretion and tact. The numerous statements about many traits of the late Emperor's character make the work a valuable contribution to our knowledge of his life. The paper doubts the statement of the *North German Gazette*, that the publication was stopped because the work contained treasonable matter, and thinks the measure a blunder.

New York, Oct. 15.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's defence, published fully in yesterday's sensational Sunday papers, has made no impression save one of repulsion among the public generally. The only comment I have heard is one of surprise that the newspapers make the mistake of thinking their readers care for such an elaborate description of the Emperor's malady. So far as Sir Morell Mackenzie's conduct with regard to the publication is concerned, there is only one opinion heard. He is severely condemned for unprofessional conduct.

The *Herald* accuses him of conducting the controversy for advertising purposes. It says: "He has disclosed professional confidences obtained in the sick room, thereby violating the honour and estimable professional law, and making the death-bed of the Emperor a world-wide scandal. Professor Bergmann's answer destroys Sir Morell Mackenzie's ghastly legend of conspiracy, and vindicates German medical skill."

The *Evening Post* says: "Sir M. Mackenzie's conversion of the record of suffering of his patient into merchandise of the lowest kind, and the sale of it to a disreputable Sunday newspaper for a good round sum, strikes us as one of the shabbiest and least professional acts ever committed by a member of a noble calling."

The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* of yesterday publishes a telegram from Berlin containing the reply of Dr. Virchow to Sir M. Mackenzie. The following are the principal passages:—

"In regard to the death of the Emperor Frederick, he began, there is no doubt that he died from the after effects of an inflammation of the lungs, brought about by the inspiration of gangrenous surface of the trachea. This inflammation could not have been caused by the operation performed by Professor Bergmann on April 12, as too long a time had elapsed since the operation. The inflammation, in my opinion, only antedated the Emperor's death by about one, or at the most two, weeks. I can form no opinion as to what caused the gangrene of the trachea, but I can say that this gangrenous affection of the larynx already existed at San Raimo. Whether this afterwards descended, in the trachea, down to the artificial opening, I am not prepared to say. I had already seen pieces extirpated on three different occasions by Dr. Mackenzie. They were decidedly non-cancerous, though all of them showed signs of disease. These pieces were probably not taken from the right spot, and it was impossible to base an opinion upon them, as they did not come from the centre of the tumour. I could not, during the whole course of the treatment obtain a definite statement as to the exact spot from which the extirpated portions had been taken."

The pieces sent me for examination by Dr. Mackenzie were all received prior to July, 1887, and my opinion in regard to each one of them was published at the time. None of these pieces were cancerous, and I still held the opinion that they did not form portions of the cancerous surface. To what extent and in what proportion of the larynx cancer existed during the early stages of the disease could not then be ascertained, and it is not explained even now by what has been published on the subject. Professor Bergmann then thought that a fissure of the larynx would show what portion of the larynx it would be necessary to remove, and what sort of operation was needed—whether partial or complete extirpation of the larynx should be resorted to, or whether simply removing the growth from the mucous membrane would suffice. Nobody at that time, as far as I could judge, had any positive opinion as to the exact seat of the disease or its degree of development during the month of May, when these events occurred."

Dr. Mackenzie says that the publication of Professor Virchow's first report, which he hopes may be given to the public, would prove very interesting reading. He evidently is not aware that it was published as a portion of the trans-

actions of the Berlin Medical Society during their meeting held November 10, 1887. The portion of the larynx visible to the observer through the laryngoscope is a very small one, and only in this region can the operator reach the diseased parts. I can only say that what I have read of Sir Morell's defence in the *Herald* gives no description of the growth as it originally appeared, nor of its development during the summer of 1887. He does not speak of what he observed, but of what he thought and did. No one can form from his defence any opinion as to the nature and extent of the original growth. On the ethical side of this controversy I cannot express an opinion until all the testimony is in, as it certainly will be some day.

REPLY TO PROF. VON BERGMANN.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has made a communication to the Press Association, in which he says: With regard to certain remarks attributed to Professor von Bergmann in some of this morning's newspapers relative to the case of the late Emperor's death, it is no doubt quite true that his Majesty finally succumbed to disease of the lungs. The difference between Dr. von Bergmann and myself is as to what produced this disease. The professor asserts that it was set up by "corrupt matter" dropping into the lungs from the cancerous larynx, whereas I contend that it was due to matter from the abscess which followed the false passage made by him on April 12. He then goes into certain technical details, and to the publication of an outline of the German pamphlet in some London journals. He concludes: "I have only to add that had the German pamphlet and my answer been published under the same cover, I certainly should not have objected to it; in fact, if the same and the antidote had been supplied together I should have been pleased. I should have been able to show how completely unfounded is every charge that the German doctors have made. I cannot, however, allow the poison to be administered without the certainty of its corrective being immediately supplied."

PROGRESS OF THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Now that the season of comparative inactivity on works of the character of the Manchester Ship Canal is at hand, a brief review of the progress made on that undertaking since the first sod was cut at Eastham a little less than twelve months ago will be of general interest. So vast is the magnitude of the enterprise, and so formidable are some of the engineering difficulties to be overcome, that works which in the ordinary run of things would be regarded as considerable pass merely as ordinary incidents.

For the sake of continuous working, the thirty-five miles odd of the Canal line have been divided into some eight or nine sections, upon the whole of which more or less work is being done. The most active sections at present are at the extreme end—at Eastham, where the débouchement into the Mersey is to take place, and at Salford, where the basins and docks are in full progress. The least effort has yet been shown on a considerable stretch between the furthest point yet reached on the Eastham section, which includes the passing of Elbowmere Fort, and a long line of embankments where the canal encroaches on the existing bed of the river; and the whole of the westerly part of the Run-corn-bridge, over the whole of which distance the canal will be formed in the bed of the Mersey, skirting close by the existing sea-wall of the Western Canal and the Western and Run-corn Docks. On this long and important stretch nothing has yet been done. Beyond the collecting of enormous stacks of piles and other materials.

After getting past Run-corn there is a scene of almost continuous activity for a stretch of many miles, including the Norton, Acton Grange, Latchford, and Warburton sections or sub-sections, the whole having a line of rail intercommunication. At Run-corn the enterprise takes possession of the whole of the Latchford and Latchford Canal, as between that point and Latchford it crosses it three or four times, and at other places takes big slices out of it. The traffic on this canal is now stopped, and in places it is being filled up with spoil from adjoining cuttings.

In the neighbourhood of Warrington, and again at Irlam, the serious task of passing under the railways has to be faced, and this of course can only be done by making deviation lines, and carrying them over by means of embankments and bridges at vastly higher elevations than at present. The embankments are being made at various points, and form a convenient mode of disposing of portions of the excavated matter. The canal of course preserves as straight a line as possible, the only formidable curve being round Weston Point. The rivers Mersey and Irwell, however, above Warrington twist and wind very much, and the canal has to cross them so repeatedly that at or about the point where the river becomes tidal, and thence on to terminus, the canal practically takes the place of the rivers, an elaborate sluice arrangement controlling all storm waters.

From a deep stone cutting at Warburton up to Barton, the engineering troubles, excepting the river crossings, are of the slightest; but when Barton village is reached they accumulate with startling rapidity, a large weir in the river itself, a roadway, and, most formidable of all, the Bridgewater Canal, all crossing the line of the Ship Canal within a distance of about fifty yards. The canal is to be carried over by the unique device of a swing aqueduct, and as the traffic on the Bridgewater Canal is very considerable, the experiment will be one of great interest. On this half mile or so nothing has yet been done beyond the laying of a line of rails under the Barton bridge, and support on piles in the bed of the river. From this point, however, up to Trafford-road, Manchester, the activity is very great, and rightly so in proportion to the immense volume of work here to be done, for not only is the width of the canal to be extended by 30 ft. from Barton

to Manchester, a distance of fully three miles, but at the Manchester and Salford end more than one hundred acres of dock space have to be excavated.

Good progress has been made up to Gostle Nest Weir, and the surface has just been broken beyond; but the Manchester docks proper, as distinguished from those of Salford, where considerable progress is made, have not yet been commenced. Broadly gauging the result, so far, from a careful inspection, the conclusion must be that in the mere work of excavation, enormous though that is, the contractor is well up to time; but the constructive works to be done and not yet touched are so numerous and ticklish in character that if the works are to be completed in something less than 39 months from this date, the feat will certainly be the smartest in engineering records.

AUCTIONS

J. M.
JAIME MAESO

15
SOLARES
EN LA CIUDAD

El Domingo 18
de Noviembre

A las 2 de la tarde
PAGADEROS A
40 PESOS

Mensuales
32^o Remate

POR ORDEN Y CUENTA DEL
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15 solares

En la ciudad con
frente a las calles
Arenal Grande, Rep-
ública y Nueva
Palmira, todas em-
pedradas.

Los mejores y mas centrales solares
que el Banco posee en aquella preciosa
parte de la ciudad.
No hay mejor caja de ahorros que com-
prar un lindo solar en la ciudad cuando
se presenta la oportunidad de poderlo
adquirir con solo pagar

40 pesos por mes

Aunque el solar comprado valga 5,000
y haya que esperar diez años para con-
cluir de pagarlo.

Reflexiónese un instante en esta des-
comunal manera de hacerse propietario,
de la noche a la mañana con

1140 PESOS
Por mes!!

Cualquiera puede llamarse dueño de
terrenos en el corazón de la ciudad.

A TODOS SE LES FIA

Y a nadie se apura, ni se apremia por-
que la misión del

PROGRESISTA

Banco Constructor
ORIENTAL

es mas santa que todo eso y así se expli-
ca que de estos sublimes remates, que
tienen la virtud de hacer propietario a
todo el que así lo desea, de manera que
hasta el mas desheredado de la fortuna
puede echarse para atrás, llamándose
propietario.

¡¡QUE SE CONCLUYEN!!
SON LOS ÚLTIMOS

Y no hay que desconfiarse, que ya la
gente los arrebató de las manos y enan-
do más tarde quieramos comprar solares
no quedará ni uno para remedio.

No confundir, que son solares en el
rion de la ciudad, cruzados por tren-
cias, rodeados de una preciosa edifi-
cación y de un numeroso vecindario.

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POR MES!!

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J. M.

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SALIDAS

ESTACIONES	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	Días de Fiestas P. m.
Central . . .	6	7.10	10.30	4.30	5.30	12.30
Bella Vista . .	6.0	7.18	10.39	4.37	5.38	12.39
Yatay . . .	6.16	7.35	10.46	4.43	5.45	12.46
Sayago . . .	6.30	7.39	10.56	4.49	5.52	12.54
Colon . . .	6.35	7.38	11.5	4.55	5.58	1.02
Independencia .	6.43	7.49	11.17	5.4	6.10	1.14
Las Piedras (Ll)	6.50	7.57	—	—	6.20	1.24
Progreso . . .	—	8.2	11.30	5.12	—	—
Joaquín Suárez .	—	8.16	11.47	5.22	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.34	12.7	5.35	—	—
Santa Lucía (S)	—	9.10	12.27	5.40	—	—
25 de Agosto, Ll	—	9.24	1	6.10	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	9.34	1.10	6.20	—	—
Capurro . . .	—	—	1.18	6.28	—	—
Rodriguez . . .	—	—	1.33	6.43	—	—
San José . . .	—	—	1.53	7.3	—	—
—	—	—	2.30	7.40	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	9.34	—	—	—	—
Isla Mala . . .	—	10.29	—	—	—	—
Florida (Ll) . .	—	11.5	—	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	12.20	—	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	1.12	—	—	—	—
Góñi . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—
Durazno (Ll) . .	—	2.38	—	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	2.46	—	—	—	—
Yi . . .	—	4.10	—	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	4.10	—	—	—	—
Rio Negro . . .	—	5.10	—	—	—	—

REGRESOS

ESTACIONES	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	Días de Fiestas P. m.
Rio Negro . . .	—	—	6	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	—	7.10	—	—	—
Yi . . .	—	—	8.24	—	—	—
Durazno (Ll) . .	—	—	8.32	—	—	—
Góñi . . .	—	—	9.10	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	—	9.58	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	—	10.50	—	—	—
Florida (Ll) . .	—	—	11.35	—	—	—
Isla Mala . . .	—	—	12.40	—	—	—
25 de Agosto . .	—	—	1.33	—	—	—
San José . . .	—	6.55	—	3.40	—	—
Rodriguez . . .	—	7.32	—	4.17	—	—
Capurro . . .	—	7.52	—	4.37	—	—
25 de Agosto Ll	—	8.7	—	4.52	—	—
25 de Agosto S.	—	8.15	1.33	5	—	—
Santa Lucía (Ll)	—	—	1.43	—	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.25	1.50	5.12	—	—
Joaquín Suárez .	—	8.40	2.20	5.40	—	—
Progreso . . .	—	8.50	2.35	6	—	—
Las Piedras (Ll)	—	9.11	2.53	6.25	—	—
Independencia .	—	9.20	3.7	—	—	—
Colon . . .	—	9.23	3.11	6.42	7.35	4.35
Yatay . . .	—	9.30	3.20	6.51	7.45	4.44
Sayago . . .	—	9.39	3.30	7.2	7.57	4.50
Colon . . .	—	9.44	3.38	7.9	8.04	5.2
Yatay . . .	—	9.49	3.43	7.10	8.11	5.9
Bella Vista . . .	—	9.55	3.49	7.23	8.18	5.15
Central . . .	—	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.	2 A. M.	3 P. M.
Central . . .	4.30	8	5
Miguelito . . .	4.42	8.12	5.12
Fynn . . .	4.46	8.16	5.16
Noceti . . .	4.49	8.19	5.19
Perez . . .	4.53	8.23	5.23
Paso de la Arena	5	8.30	5.30
Llana . . .	5.07	8.37	5.37
Lecoq . . .	5.17	8.47	5.47
Santa Lucía . . .	5.22	8.52	5.52

REGRESOS

ESTACIONES Y PUNTOS DE PARADA	1 A. M.	2 A. M.	3 P. M.
Santa Lucía . . .	6.30	9.30	6.30
Lecoq . . .	6.35	9.35	6.35
Llana . . .	6.45	9.45	6.45
Paso de la Arena	6.52	9.52	6.52
Perez . . .	6.56	9.56	6.56
Noceti . . .	7.03	10.03	6.53
Fynn . . .	7.06	10.06	6.56
Miguelito . . .	7.10	10.10	6.59
Central . . .	7.22	10.22	7.12

NOTA.—Los trenes se detendrán en los PUNTOS DE PARADA cuando haya pasajeros.—El *Tramita del Norte* marchará en combinación con el *Ferro-Carril*, para conducir los pasajeros a la Estación Central, desde la salida del segundo tren.
Los pasajeros que no tomen el *Tramita*, deberán hallarse en la Estación Central 5 minutos antes de las horas fijadas en el itinerario; pues los trenes saldrán a la llegada del *Tramita* que corresponda a esas horas.

FERRO-CARRIL NORD-ESTE

Itinerario en vigencia desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1888

SALIDAS