

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 219.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTWIGHTLY 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.

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

GALICIA,

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

JOHN ELDER,

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

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

The steamers *Acropolis*, *Britannia*, *Colpus*, *Gaucha*, *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 £35 . . . 2nd class £20 . . . 3rd class £10
To Bordeaux 1st class £35 . . . 2nd class £20 . . . 3rd class £10
To Plymouth and Liverpool . . . 1st class £35 . . . 2nd class £20 . . . 3rd class £10
Return Tickets 1st class £52 10s. (available for twelve months).

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326; SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, AND ST. VINCENT, C.V. 6m1xp

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.

The magnificent steamers of this Company are posted to arrive and sail as follows:

STEAMERS	Sailing from New York	Due at Rio Janeiro	Sailing from Santos	Sailing from Rio de Janeiro	Due at New York
FINANCE	Oct. 13	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 17	Dec. 9
ALLIANÇA	Nov. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 15	Jan. 6
ADVANCE	Dec. 1	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 5	Jan. 27
FINANCE	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Jan. 12	Jan. 26	Feb. 17
ALLIANÇA	Jan. 12	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Mar. 7
ADVANCE	Feb. 2	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 8	Mar. 28

Passenger Fares.

From Montevideo or Buenos Aires to New York. 1st class \$185 3rd class \$90 mjc gold
Return Tickets (available for twelve months). " " \$350

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326; SANTOS, AND RIO JANEIRO.

7m2xp

The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The new and magnificent steamers of this line will sail in the following order for Plymouth, on their homeward voyages from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO.

STEAMERS	Tonnage	Captains	NEW ZEALAND	RIO JANEIRO
TONGARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bone	Nov. 1	Nov. 22
AORANGI	4,163	J. Sutcliffe	Nov. 29	Dec. 20
RIMUTAKA	4,163	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
RUAPAHU	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 24	Feb. 14
KAIKOURA	4,474	W. C. Cruteley, R.N.R.	Feb. 21	Mar. 14
TONGARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bone	Mar. 21	Apr. 11

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
Return Tickets (available for twelve months). " " £52 10s.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326; AND RIO JANEIRO 8m1xp

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart as per following table for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO:

STEAMERS	Captain	New Zealand	Rio de Janeiro	Teneriffe	Due at Plymouth
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
TAIUI	B. J. Barlow	Feb. 7	Feb. 28	Mar. 14	Mar. 19
DORIC	J. W. Jennings	Mar. 7	Mar. 28	Apr. 12	Apr. 17
ARAWA	J. Stuart	Apr. 4	Apr. 25	May. 10	May. 25

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.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—

MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55; BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326; AND RIO JANEIRO 9m1xp

ROYAL MAIL



STEAM PACKET COMPANY

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Sailings homeward from Montevideo on every alternate Wednesday

The Company's Splendid Steamer

"TAMAR"

Captain J. D. SPOONER

Will leave on 12th December, taking passengers of all classes, mails, specie and cargo for

Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton

All the steamers of this favorite line are fitted with refrigerators and Electric Light and have every modern improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers.

Table wine supplied gratis to passengers of all classes.

RETURN TICKETS.

Issued at reduced rates. Special abatements made in favour of families and companies.

PREPAID PASSAGES.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange for their passages with the Agent on reasonable terms.

NEW YORK

Through tickets issued for passages from Montevideo or Buenos Ayres to New York via Southampton in combination with the well known steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. L. HUMPHREYS, Agent.

11m1xp

Of the Las Piedras 117.

VAPORES DE LIVERPOOL

Brasil y Rio de la Plata

LÍNEA LAMPORT & HOLT

Servicio regular entre Ambarés y Rio de la Plata bajo contrato postal con el Gobierno belga.

Los vapores de la Mala Real Belga salen regularmente de este puerto los días 9 y 23 de cada mes, llevando pasajeros de primera y tercera clase, encomiendas y dinero a flete para todos los puertos de su escala.

CHAUCER

Saldrá el 30 de Noviembre para DUNQUERQUE y LIVERPOOL

FLAXMAN

Saldrá el 1.º de Diciembre para RIO DE JANEIRO y NEW YORK.

SIDDONS

Saldrá el 2 de Diciembre para AMBERES y LIVERPOOL.

HEVELIUS

Saldrá el 9 de Diciembre con la Mala Real Belga para RIO DE JANEIRO, SOUTHAMPTON y AMBERES.

Los vapores de la Compañía salen regularmente de Rio Janeiro todos los sábados para New York.

C. R. Horne y Ca.

CALLE PIEDRAS N.º 138.

10-sp.

Norddeutscher Lloyd

Line of Steamers

FROM BREMEN.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN

The 10th and 22nd of each month.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTEVIDEO

The 11th and 23rd of each month.

13m1xp

J. R. SCHWARTZ, Agent.

Houston Line of Steamers.

WEEKLY

Between Liverpool and the River Plate.

J. R. SCHWARTZ, Agent.

14m1xp

Argentine Line

BI-MONTHLY

Between ANTWERP and the RIVER PLATE.

J. R. SCHWARTZ, Agent.

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Hamburg South American Line.

Regular Line between

HAMBURG

AND THE

RIVER PLATE.

DEPARTURES FROM HAMBURG

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The 3rd, 17th, 19th, 25th, of each month.

18m1xp

GUSTAV MOELLER, Agent.

German Steamship Co.

"KOSMOS."

REGULAR LINE BETWEEN

HAMBURG and the WEST COAST

Via Montevideo.

DEPARTURES FROM HAMBURG BI-MONTHLY

AND VICE-VERSA.

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GUSTAV MOELLER, Agent.

POLVOS DE COOPER

CURA INFALIBLE

Para la Sarna en las Ovejas

Costo verdadero - 1 CÉNTESIMO por cabeza



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

Representante en campaña Don GUILLERMO MERCER, quien se encarga de enseñar a los interesados el modo de bañar y las ventajas que

que ofrece

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MATTHEW, PINSENT & Co.

134-Calle Misiones-136, Montevideo

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE CERRO 93

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Owner-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:— PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Argentine do. (including postage)	2.00 mjl
European etc. do.	2.00 gold
Do do. do. annum	20.00 do.
Single copy	50¢ do.
Back number	50¢ do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$1.00 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted" "To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . 0.50 do.
Auctions.—Single column per centimeter, per publication 0.10 do.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication 1.00 do.
Special advertisements, conventional. The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine Republic with 50 per cent added for difference in exchange.

All correspondence whether by business or for guidance for publication must be addressed to the Director.
No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

NOTICE.

THE EXPRESS OFFICES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

CALLE CERRO 93

BETWEEN

25 DE MAYO AND RINCON.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—Yesterday morning's telegrams give an alarming account of money market affairs over the water. Every thing seems ripe for a big smash, even bigger than that of June last. When it occurs, many people will pretend to be surprised, but no sensible ones will really be so. The mad financial policy of the Government and the raging epidemic of speculation could not well bring about any other results than a smash.

—If people will try to enter the domain of wealth over the wall, like thieves in the night, instead of by the front door, they must not be surprised if they sometimes get a nasty fall.

—What with monstrous taxes, strikes, financial crises, municipal corruptions, police persecutions, and a hundred other crying evils, Buenos Aires is in anything but an enviable state just now.

—We may be dull and slow here, compared to Buenos Aires, but we certainly have far fewer causes for discontent and danger. In such a case we think of the deep truth of the saying "happy is the nation that has no history."

—Fully a week ago we noticed a remark in a Packet edition of the *B. A. Standard* to the effect that Rosario had gone far ahead of Montevideo lately as a port. As the intelligence struck us with the force of novelty we challenged our contemporary to produce its reasons for printing a statement that is of considerable importance. We are still awaiting a reply to that challenge.

—The Rowing Club may now be congratulated on possessing a set of considerably improved rules, that, if properly enforced, will effectually prevent any recurrence of the "cupsets of six months ago. Certainly one of the rules does seem rather unnecessarily hard on foreigners, but when the present irritation has cooled down, it will doubtless be modified.

—Speaking of rules, we notice that a contributor to the *B. A. Standard* is very severe on the new rules framed by the Cricket Club, about which we recently expressed our incredulity. He asks "I should like to know whether in law or equity it is possible to deprive life members of their purchased rights by the simple formation of a new rule to that effect, or in any other way whatever?" We should answer, most decidedly not.

—We have an indistinct recollection of a case in London some time ago where a party in a club tried to deprive a certain section of members of their votes and voices. The case was taken to the law courts and resulted in a signal triumph for the appellants. There was a somewhat similar case in which a member claimed restitution of rights and gained his case against the committee that had expelled him on insufficient grounds and the general meeting that had confirmed the decision of the committee.

—A club is—or should be—the very ideal of democratic cooperation, and every member contributing to the funds is entitled to a voice in the management. Any rule violating this fundamental principle must be condemned as unfair. Still less is it possible to make or enforce any rule depriving members of privilege already purchased and for the

enjoyment of which they entered the club.

—If any of our subscribers wish to discuss the above questions, either generally or in reference to particular cases, our columns are always open to them.

—We publish to-day the full list of the entries and handicaps for the forthcoming Athletic Sports.

BUENOS AIRES LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 28.

In my last letter I referred to the strikes of workmen which have suddenly disturbed the sweet dreams of "bloated capitalists." These strikes continue and are spreading now to all branches of industry. The building trade is the one which will be affected next. In fact the disease has already made its appearance by the strike of the men employed in a carpenter's shop. No doubt the carpenter will pay the wages demanded and this will encourage others to strike. There is at present no union among the Masterbuilders which would enable them to oppose the strikes by a lock-out, but this must come later. The men are encouraged by the Socialists, whose numbers are increasing here and who have an organ, the "Vorwarts", to advocate their "doctrines." It is not surprising that men who have to work hard for ten twelve hours a day, all the year round, in order to provide food and had looking for themselves and their families, should be captivated by the Socialists' declaration that under a proper social system every one could live in comfort by a daily labour of only two or three hours, and they are willing enough to shorten the hours of work and increase the daily wages, but the vast majority of workmen are as strong advocates of individual rights as any capitalist, they would refuse to work for each other, to be prevented from working if they so desired, or to be deprived of the rewards of their labour. The Socialists adopt the Christian doctrine that every man should love his neighbor as himself and act accordingly, and this is construed to mean that every man must use his utmost energies for the common good. Very pretty in theory but the difficulty arises in the practice. I for one am quite willing to adopt the principle provided I have a satisfactory guarantee that all my neighbours will love me as themselves and act accordingly. At present, I fail to see how such guarantee can be given, and therefore I prefer to paddle my own canoe and take the goods the gods provide me. The Socialists do mischief by inducing the masses to strive after the unattainable to create a Utopia which can exist only by universal consent, while the true friends of the people attack abuses in detail and every victory gives them increased force for new conquests. John Bright has done more practical good for his fellow men than all the Socialists who ever lived. We want a few men of his calibre here; men who would unite the people in an agitation against monopolies, unjust taxation, public corruption, waste of the public resources, shameful electoral frauds and abuse of authority. These are crying evils of every day occurrence but no effort is made to suppress them, indeed they are becoming intensified and consolidated as a part of the national existence. There begins to be no pretence of consulting the people in the choice of their representatives; deputies, senators and governors are selected by the National authorities and their nomination is regarded as equivalent to election, as in fact is the case. As for taxation, the most elementary principles of political economy have been disregarded by Congress this year. The leading blot has been that of protection, by means of increased duties upon imports, by bounties on production and exports, and by monopolies. There is also inequality of taxation, for the municipal imports upon food affect the poor man disproportionately, being levied upon quantity instead of quality. This is unavoidable if such imports are levied at all. So will be with the Customs duties, for the principle of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties is to be adopted. As a matter of administration this is decided by the but system, as there is less scope for fraud, and the assessment is more easy but the effect is that the low priced articles by the working classes contribute a disproportionate part of the revenue. We want an agitation for a "free breakfast tables" such as John Bright and his fellow-agitators virtually secured in England, for there the duties on tea and coffee are so light that they constitute no appreciable burden on any individual. I would go further and abolish customs duties altogether and also taxes of every kind, except a tax upon property and income. This is the only equitable mode of taxation; it is also the most certain in the results produced and it is the least costly in collection. It is strange that the nations do not enter into a convention for carrying out this system universally, that statesmen and people do not see that public revenue, no matter in what form it may be raised, must inevitably come out of the produce of the land, and therefore that by taxing the land the burden adjusts itself naturally and equitably.

Liberty, Fraternity, Equality! This is the glorious motto of every republic, and Franco will, next year (un-

less she should previously be converted into into an Empire or a Kingdom by Boulanger on the Count of Paris), celebrate the centenary of the inscription of that motto on her banners, and the Argentines celebrate twice every year the acquisition of these rights of Man. But such celebration is, alas! but an amusing farce, a throwing of dust in the eyes of the people by their tyrants. Liberty indeed! The Chief of Police of this city may, with or without excuse, arrest any man and keep him in prison for any length of time and the prisoner has no remedy. The right of *Habeas Corpus* has been lost; the right of trial by Jury given by the Constitution is a right on paper only, for Congress has never thought proper to pass a law for carrying it into practice. Liberty! A fiasco for the phrase! There are now Englishmen in prison in Rosario who have been there for eighteen months' untried; there are hundreds of men in the various prisons of the Republic in the like or even worse case. There are many men in prison whose terms of imprisonment have long expired. (A new instance of this came to light yesterday. A man was, on August 12th, 1884, sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but he is still in the Penitentiary. Probably the record of his sentence has been lost and he may remain there till doomsday because there is no orthodox manner of ordering his discharge.) Again, bankrupts are imprisoned; it is the first step in the bankruptcy; they may obtain their release, pending the proceedings, upon giving adequate bail, but to effect this, a syndic must be appointed and give his consent; well, I have known a case in which no one would accept the office of syndic because there was no estate to administer, and therefore the bankrupt could not get his discharge, nor, for the same reason, could he make any arrangement with his creditors. In fact, it seemed to be an unavoidable necessity that he should spend the remainder of his life in prison. He is there now, for aught I know; though perhaps he was let out with a lot of other prisoners, who were an incumbrance, when the central department of police was removed a week or so ago from the Cabildo. No; there is no liberty in this Republic such as the meanest Englishman possesses, and Fraternity and Equality are equally meaningless terms. We are fast creating an aristocracy of wealth if not of rank, and its members appropriate to their own use the public wealth, public places and honours.

What hope is there for reforms? I see none. The people have not the instinct of self-government. Look at the municipal elections which took place on Sunday last in the province of Buenos Aires. Strict orders had been given by the Governor that the police were not in any way to interfere in the elections. Yet at Lomas policeman with loaded carbines were drawn up in front of the voting tables. It may be said that this was for the purpose of maintaining order, but they ought to have been kept out of sight, ready to act if required. The fact that it should be thought necessary to make a display of force proves what I say, that the people do not understand the art of self-government. In England or America; there might be disturbances caused by rowdies, at elections as well as at any other time when crowds of people are collected, but they would be dealt with as ordinary offenders. There would be no thought of intimidating voters, upsetting the voting tables or stealing the ballot boxes or registers.

Such, however, is the mode in this country of preventing the wrong side from carrying an election, and such a thing actually occurred at Lomas, for when it was seen that a certain clique was in a ridiculous minority, forty men armed with rifles appeared on the scene and at once proceeded to get rid of the obnoxious majority by firing a volley at the voting tables and the police who were guarding them. A few minutes' fighting settled the matter, the commissary and two of his men were killed several others were wounded and the rest dispersed. The assailants then took possession of the Municipal house, but, strange to say, they almost

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

London Tuesday October 30.

The Queen has been pleased to confer a knighthood upon the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Pollock de Keyser, in recognition of the valuable public services he has rendered during his mayoralty.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, addressing a meeting at Reading last night, defended the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. He thought that the Bill of 1886 failed because it was based too little on the experience of the American Constitution. It might be said that they would have to reconstruct the British Constitution; but that was always being done, and they would not be afraid to grant Home Rule, for they would thereby be giving the Imperial Parliament time to attend to Imperial questions. He considered not Lord Hartington but Lord Spencer, Lord Granville, and Lord Rosebery the true exponents of the view of the ancient party of liberty and reform.

Speaking at Huddersfield last night, Lord Hartington asked how long the electors of the United Kingdom were going to tolerate the almost complete exclusion of all other subjects of Parliamentary discussion and interest for the sake of the everlasting Irish question. No doubt during the present session the Government had been able to deal with the subject of local government; but this had only been from the amiable motive of giving Unionists, as Mr. Parnell had said, rope enough to hang themselves. If Liberals were not satisfied with the Local Government Act it was their own fault; for instead of sticking to the programme of 1885, in which Ireland had no prominent place, they had stuck to their leader. He contended that it would be an act of the greatest injustice to desert the loyal minority in Ulster. If the Home Rule party in England were going to leave the rival sections in Ireland to fight out the question Ulster men would undoubtedly resist; but they claimed the right to know Mr. Gladstone's intentions.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, as President of the Chester Liberal Association, attended a great Liberal meeting in that town last night, and impressed upon his hearers that there was now only one Liberal party. He maintained that Mr. Balfour, appointed to administer the affairs of Ireland, had grossly neglected his duties.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, distributing prizes at Leamington last night, referred to the prevailing system of examination for public and other posts, and strongly deprecated the system of competition which resulted in the appointment of boys to positions for the duties of which they were not fitted.

The President of the Geographical Society of Lille is said to have received intelligence that Mr. Stanley has been massacred, with all the members of his escort except two men, who escaped.

At a meeting convened by the Charity Organisation Society at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Lord Hobhouse, affirming that the selection of candidates for the London County Council should turn upon their special qualifications for municipal work, apart from other considerations.

The London School Board Election Committee have issued a manifesto to the ratepayers of the metropolis, in which it is pointed out that the representatives at the School Board should sternly set their faces against all attempts to starve the schools, impair their efficiency, or limit the accommodation, and that they should uphold the great principle of universal education. The manifesto is signed by Mr. E. N. Burton, Mr. S. Hope Morley, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. G. Howell, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Muddell, Mr. James Rowlands, Professor Stuart, and Mr. Mark Wilks.

Some terrible atrocities are reported from Chirike, an island in the Bonny River on the West Coast of Africa. A number of natives were treacherously captured by a tribe with which they were at war, and after being barbarously massacred were eaten. The victims are said to have numbered 150.

The Court of Appeal yesterday upheld an order made by Mr. Justice Kay directing that Lord Robert Montagu's name should be placed on the list of contributors in the winding-up of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial Industrial and Commercial Institution (Limited), as the transfers of the shares effected by him were not registered within a year before the order to wind-up was made.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday Mr. A. Louis, a barrister, sued the Guardians of St. Marylebone and their medical officer, Mr. W. Rayner, to recover damages laid at £3,000, for alleged wrongful detention in a lunatic asylum. Mr. Louis gave evidence in support of his case, and the hearing was then adjourned.

Mr. Justice Stephen last week released a juror in attendance, who said he had no religious belief, from serving on a jury, but declined to excuse him from the jury panel. Yesterday the juror again applied that he might be discharged from attendance at the Courts. Mr. Justice Stephen, however, refused to make the order then, remarking that to give a privilege of that kind might lead people who were not very particular to make declarations which ought not to be made.

Henry Glennie was placed upon his trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Wright at Cannonbury-terrace in May last, and was found not guilty.

Wednesday, October 31.

The Special Commission yesterday resumed the inquiry into the charge and allegations against Mr. Parnell and others. A lively argument took place with regard to books of some of the Irish banks, and it was ultimately decided that the books should be produced in Court. Police evidence was afterwards taken respecting speeches delivered in Ireland, the reading of shorthand notes or transcripts occupying most of the time up to the hour of

adjournment. Many of the passages read contained exhortations to abstain from the commission of crime and outrage. Sir William Harcourt has written to a correspondent, in reply to a letter from the Duke of Argyll, on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's land legislation. He says that the Duke is a politician whose creed is comprehended in a single article, the divine right of rent, and that the class whom the Duke champions have only themselves to thank if the Legislature has deemed it necessary to compel the landlords of Ireland and Scotland to act towards the cultivators of the soil in the spirit of moderation and equity which English proprietors have voluntarily exercised.

We regret to learn that Cardinal Newman is lying seriously ill at the Oratory, Birmingham.

The London branch of the Parnell Defence Fund held another meeting at St. James's Hall last night, when a resolution was adopted stating the intention of opening a subscription list in London. At a meeting of Bathual-green traders last night the conduct of the local vestry in prosecuting costermongers for infringing the rules of the Street Regulation Committee was severely censured.

Mr. Gosenen, speaking at Aberdeen last night, strongly opposed the grant of Home Rule to Ireland, contending that a surrender to the Irish would be a notice to the world that we had ceased to believe in our power of government, and that it would have a disastrous effect abroad. He addressed a number of questions to Mr. Gladstone as to his Irish policy.

Lord Carnarvon delivered an address at Newbury yesterday on some of the points of resemblance or of difference between the Australian colonies and the mother country, his remarks being based largely on observations made during his recent tour.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., was released from Tuamora Prison yesterday.

The Council of the National Rifle Association yesterday had a conference with Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, with reference to a site for the future Wimbledon. Mr. Stanhope reserved a former answer to the questions submitted to him. A meeting was held at Windsor to advocate the selection of a site at Staines.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on the 23rd by the Governor, Lord Carrington, who said he was much gratified to announce an improvement in the public revenue.

On the opening day of the Brighton meeting, the Selling Hurdle Race was won by Nell Cook, the Balmbe Plate by Devonshire Lass, the Marine Plate by St. Synnoria, the Nursery Handicap Plate by Janet Danbar, the Autumn Plate by Dornoch, the Kemp Town Plate by Treasure, and the Welter Handicap Plate by Juliet.

At Hull the Harthill Nursery Handicap fell to Rebars, the Club Stain Plate to Prince Rudolph, the Wyke All-ages Selling Plate to Lente, the Rowstons Nursery Handicap to Brink, and the Paul Plate to Rushout.

The action in which Mr. A. H. Lois sought to recover damages laid at £20,000, from the St. Marylebone guardians and their medical officer for alleged wrongful detention in a lunatic asylum, was concluded in the Queen's Bench Division yesterday. Holding that there was no evidence against the defendants, Mr. Baron Huddleston directed a verdict in their favour. Judgment was given accordingly.

Sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday upon John Allison for assaulting his wife with a hatchet at Pimlico. In the City of London Court yesterday, Mr. H. Coyle, of Tufnell-park, was sued by the West of England Vanish Company, who claimed five guineas for goods supplied. A question was raised as to whether an order had been given, and the defendant, amid laughter, made an explanation, which the judge held rendered him liable for the amount.

At the Westminster Police-court yesterday Mr. Partridge dismissed the summons which had been taken out against the Royal Aquarium Company (Limited) and which charged them with infringing the Metropolitan Building Act by recovering the roof of the Aquarium (formerly glass) with a material said to be combustible.

The deaths registered in London last week, 1,737, exceeded by 104 the average in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The death-rate, 21.2 per thousand, was the highest recorded since the middle of March last. In the first four weeks of the current quarter the rate averaged 19.1, and was identical with the mean rate in the same periods of the ten years 1878-87.

Between 1st April and the 17th inst. the Exchequer receipts amounted to £4,316,911, as compared with £4,768,192 in the corresponding period of the last financial year; and the expenditure to £5,074,577, as against £4,169,806. On Saturday last the Treasury balances stood at £584,680, and on the same date last year at £1,164,493.

Thursday, November 1.

Captain O'Shea was called before the Parnell Commission yesterday, and was under examination during the greater part of the day. He told the story of the negotiations for Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham, and read a document written by Mr. Chamberlain containing terms upon which the release might be effected. Continuing, he said that Mr. Parnell had declined to sign the manifesto on the Phoenix Park murders drawn up by Mr. Davitt, not because he objected to a manifesto (as had been represented), but because of its bombastic style. The witness was severely cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, among other points as to his relations with 'advanced Nationalists.'

Mr. Labouchere, addressing a large Liberal meeting at Hull last night, said it would be proved that the letters attributed to Mr. Parnell were forgeries. If on the meeting of Parliament the Government endeavoured to pass a measure for the benefit of Irish land, the Liberals would, he declared, have a good deal to say on the Estimates.

Mr. Gosenen was presented at Aberdeen yesterday with addresses from Unionist Associations and habitations of the Primrose League in various parts of

Scotland. In reply, he impressed upon the delegates the importance of working for the Unionist cause, speaking later in the day at a banquet given in his honour, he said that what they had mainly to do in Scotland was to combat the cry that Unionism was reactionary and Conservative. There was not a landlord or a class cause, if every landlord in Ireland were to join Mr. Parnell it would still be the duty of Unionists to conduct the struggle to the end they now had in view. Again alluding to Gladstone, he contended that in dealing with the foundations of our institutions a statesman ought scarcely to change his mind in 20 years.

The Prince of Wales witnessed the return football match at Kennington Oval yesterday between the Canadians and the Swifts. The Canadians were beaten by a goal to one.

Racing was continued at Brighton yesterday, when the Southdown Hurdle Race was won by Scottish Minstrel, the Shoreham Nursery Handicap by Pungst, the Hassocks Plate by the Jesuit, the Bristol Mile Nursery Handicap by Your Grace, the Rottingdean Plate by Larose, the Town Plate by St. Dominic, and the Allaged Plate by Whitehall. At Hull, Lasso won the East Hiding Autumn Handicap, Livingstone the Burton Handicap Plate, Horse-mint the Corinthian Welter Handicap, Scopo the Manor Scurry Handicap, and Mirabel the Astley Nursery Handicap.

The charge against Mr. Henry Vizetelly of unlawfully publishing obscene libels in the form of translations from Zola's novels came on for hearing at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. While the Solicitor-General was opening the case, Mr. Vizetelly pleaded guilty. He was thereupon fined 100s., and required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for twelve calendar months.

At the Bow-street Police-court yesterday John Bakes, a carman and contractor, and William George Strugnell, a porter, were each sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing a quantity of tinned meats, groceries, and other articles belonging to the Civil Service Supply Association.

Three men were remanded by the magistrate at Dalton yesterday charged with being concerned in a prize fight, two as principals and the other as a second.

A MISTRANSLATION.

Miss Cooper, a daughter of the American novelist, states that, when in Paris, she saw a French translation of her father's tale, 'The Spy,' in which there were several mistakes; but one of them was such that it was almost incredible that anyone could possibly have been guilty of it. The residence of Mr. Wharton, one of the characters who figure in the story, is spoken of by the author as 'The Locusts.'

Now, the translator had been evidently ignorant of the circumstance of there being any species of trees bearing this name. Having, therefore, looked out the word in his dictionary, and finding the definition to be given as 'Les Sauterelles'—grasshoppers—thus he rendered it in the text.

Presently, however, he came across a paragraph in the new novel in which it was stated that a visitor to the house of Mr. Wharton had tied his horse to a locust. Then it might be naturally supposed that the translator would at once have discovered his error. Not a bit of it! His reasoning would appear to have been somewhat on a parity with that of a celebrated confectioner of his, when he declared that all the facts do not agree with the theory, so much the worse for the facts.

Nevertheless, the writer seems to have been conscious that some explanation was due for so extraordinary a statement as that a horseman had secured his steed to a grasshopper. Consequently, he went on to gravely inform his hearers that in America these insects grow to an enormous size, and that, in this case, one of these—dead and stuffed, of course—had been stationed at the door of the mansion for the convenience of visitors on horseback!

HIS FEET.

A story is told of a pair of feet that must have been objects of great regard in their day. One day a party of men, including Jackson, the man of big feet, were preparing to attend a political meeting. It was soon discovered that there was no way of conveying Jackson, as all the vehicles were full.

'Let me ride that horse over there,' asked Jackson.

'There isn't a man in the world that can ride that animal. He'll work to a cart or plough, but no one can stay on his back.'

'I'll try him anyway,' and the determined man instructed several men to catch and hold the horse. The animal plunged and kicked, but finally Jackson secured a seat in the saddle. Everyone expected to see him dashed to the ground, but the horse looked round, saw the man's feet, and walked peacefully away. He thought he was between a pair of shafts.

A SCHOOLBOY'S ESSAY.

'A Teacher' writes—Enclosed is a copy of the composition done by a Standard VI. boy yesterday—subject, 'A Liverpool Statue.' Such productions are not very common, and if you care to print it you are welcome—

(ENCLOSURE.)

Lord Beaconsfield's statue stands high up in the air, so high that it can be seen a great way off. He was the first man who planted the seed of the primrose. After him was named primrose day. On this day his statue is covered with primroses, and many men form a circle round it, and play the band. There are a great many bands such as the drum bands, brass bands, and others. They all play the same tune, but the brass band sounds louder than the

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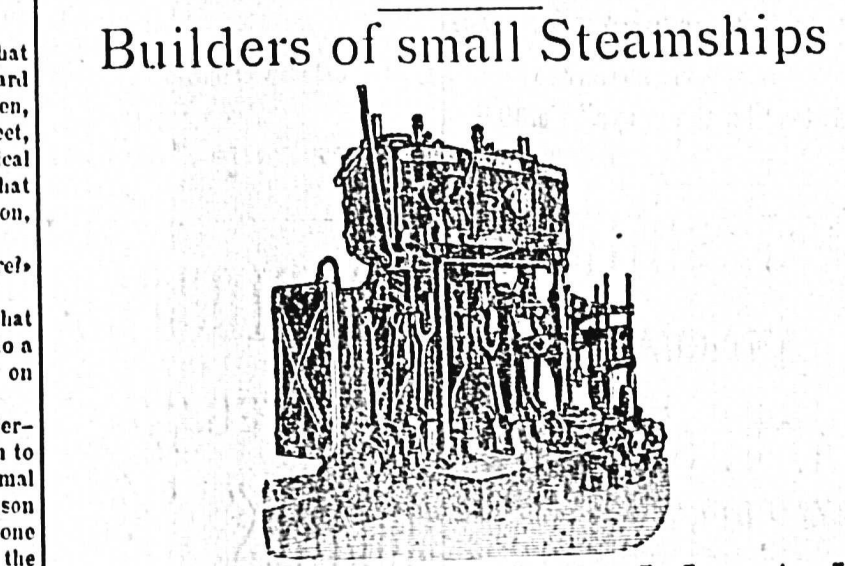
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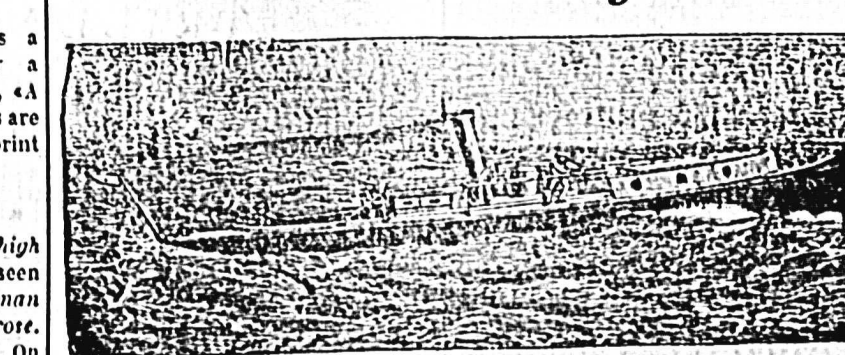
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Itinerario á regir desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1888

HASTA NUEVO AVISO

SALIDAS

ESTACIONES	1 a. m.	3 a. m.	5 a. m.	7 p. m.	9 p. m.	Días de Fiestas 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 . . .	6.26	7.32	10.56	4.49	5.52	12.56
Colon . . .	6.35	7.39	11.5	4.55	5.58	1.02
Independencia . . .	6.40	7.49	11.17	5.4	6.10	1.14
Las Piedras (S.) . . .	6.58	7.57	—	5.4	6.20	1.24
Progreso . . .	—	8.16	11.30	5.12	—	—
Joquin Suarez . . .	—	8.34	12.7	5.36	—	—
Canelones . . .	—	8.49	12.27	5.46	—	—
Santa Lucia (L.) . . .	—	9.24	—	6.10	—	—
25 de Agosto. LI . . .	—	9.34	1.10	6.20	—	—
25 de Agosto S. Capurro . . .	—	—	1.18	6.28	—	—
Rodriguez . . .	—	—	1.33	6.43	—	—
San José . . .	—	—	1.53	7.3	—	—
—	—	—	2.30	7.40	—	—
25 de Agosto S. Isla Mala . . .	—	9.34	—	—	—	—
Florida (LI.) . . .	—	10.29	—	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	11.5	—	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	11.35	—	—	—	—
Godi . . .	—	12.20	—	—	—	—
Durazno (LI.) . . .	—	1.12	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.38	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.46	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	4.10	—	—	—	—
—	—	5.10	—	—	—	—

REGRESOS

ESTACIONES	2 a. m.	4 a. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.	10 p. m.	Días de Fiestas p. m.
Rio Negro . . .	—	—	6	—	—	—
Molles . . .	—	—	8.10	—	—	—
YI . . .	—	—	8.24	—	—	—
Durazno (LI.) . . .	—	—	8.35	—	—	—
Godi . . .	—	—	9.10	—	—	—
Sarandí . . .	—	—	9.58	—	—	—
La Cruz . . .	—	—	10.50	—	—	—
Florida (LI.) . . .	—	—	11.35	—	—	—
Isla Mala . . .	—	—	12.5	—	—	—
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 LI . . .	—	8.7	—	4.52	—	—
25 de Agosto S. Santa Lucia (LI.) . . .	—	8.15	1.33	5	—	—
—	—	—	1.43	—	—	—
—	—	8.25	1.50	5.12	—	—
—	—	8.49	2.20	5.46	—	—
—	—	8.59	2.35	6	—	—
—	—	9.11	2.53	6.25	—	—
—	—	9.20	3.7	—	—	—
—	—	9.23	3.11	6.42	7.35	4.35
—	—	9.30	3.20	6.51	7.45	4.44
—	—	9.35	3.30	7.2	7.57	4.56
—	—	9.44	3.36	7.9	8.04	5.2
—	—	9.49	3.43	7.16	8.11	5.9
—	—	9.55	3.49	7.23	8.18	5.15
—	—	10.5	4	7.35	8.30	5.25

NOTA núm. 1.—Los trenes pararán por señal en las Estaciones indicadas por una (*) en la parada del puente de San José y en Itzaingó, y parada Paso de los Toros siempre que haya pasajeros.
2.—Dos trenes números 3 y 6 pararán 30 minutos en Florida para que almorcen los pasajeros.
3.—Los trenes números 5 y 8 harán el viaje de 25 de Agosto á 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 . . .	4.46	8.16	5.16
Noceti . . .	4.50	8.19	5.19
Paso de la Arena . . .	4.56	8.26	5.26
Llamas . . .	5	8.30	5.30
Lecoq . . .	5.07	8.37	5.37
Santa Lucia . . .	5.17	8.47	5.47
—	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	9.48	6.42
Perez	6.56	9.54	6.46
Noceli	7.03	10.03	6.53
Fynn	7.06	10.06	6.56
Miguelote	7.10	10.10	7.00
Central	7.22	10.22	7.12