

The Express

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Vol. IV

[MELVILLE HORA—Proprietor]

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[CHARLES GURNEY—Editor]

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THIRD STEAM

SAN MARTIN 56

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON

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Banco Trasatlántico

DEL

URUGUAY

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350-524

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Por acuerdo del Directorio, fecha 22 del corriente, y en virtud de haberse suscitado el Sindicato fundador por la mitad de la Sría A de la COMPANIA DE SALVATAJE Y NAVIGACION DEL ESTE, queda abierta al publico la suscripción de 1000 acciones resto de dicha Sría con arreglo a las condiciones establecidas en los Estatutos aprobados por el Superior Gobierno.

Las acciones son de cien pesetas cada una y el pago se hará en la siguiente forma: 10% al momento de suscribirse, y el resto por cuotas de 10% con aviso anticipado de 15 dias.

Los poseedores de cinco o mas acciones de la Sría A gozaran de una rebaja de 10% sobre la tarifa que se establece para carga y pasajes en la navegacion del Este.

En el local social, Rincon 119, en la Bolsa de Comercio y en la del señor Melville Hora, Zuloaga 23 se facilitaran los correspondientes formularios.

El Secretario.

Banco Trasatlántico

DEL

URUGUAY

Considerando que el término de los dias fijado para la integracion de los socios ha resultado corto con relacion al numero de suscriptores que alcanzan a "nuevo mil seiscientos y seis" y acordando al por ende, en virtud de los estatutos, el Directorio, en sesion de esta fecha, ha resuelto prorrogar el plazo para la integracion de los socios hasta el dia dos del proximo mes de Octubre.

Montevideo, Septiembre 27 de 1889.

EL SECRETARIO.

351-528

MELVILLE HORA

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Plans and Estimates furnished for all classes of Civil and Mechanical Engineering works.
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MONTEVIDEO

Montevideo Athletic Association

An Athletic meeting will be held on Friday 1st November next on the Montevideo Cricket Club field, Blanqueada Camino de la Union, and all members of the "M. V. R. C.," "M. V. C. C.," "Club Nacional de Regatas" and the Cricket and Hockey clubs of Buenos Aires and Rosario Santa Fé etc. desirous of competing in any of the following events, are requested to send their names to the Secretary at the "English Clubs" on or before 15th October.

1. 120 yards flat race (handicap)
2. Putting the shot, 16 lbs. do.
3. Throwing the hammer do.
4. Long jump do.
5. Half mile, flat race do.
6. High jump do.
7. 200 yards flat race for boys do.
8. 100 yards flat race level do.
9. 440 yards flat race handicap do.
10. One mile flat race do.
11. High jump with pole do.
12. 120 yards hurdle race do.
13. 120 yards flat race for married men do.
14. Obstacle race level.
15. Ladies egg and ladle race, entries to be received on the ground, entrance free.
16. 220 yards, Consolation flat race for unsuccessful starters in any competition.
17. Tug of War, M.V.C.C. versus M.V.R.C. eight a side to be chosen by the Captains of the respective Clubs.

Prizes will be given according to the number of entries. One prize for not less than three. Two prizes for not less than five, and three prizes for not less than eight.

Intending competitors are requested to send in their names as soon as possible accompanied by the entrance fee. They are also desired to give all information as regards their previous performances in order to assist the handicappers.

Entrance fee \$1.00 gold for each event. These events will also be open to non-members of the above named clubs by payment of \$1.50 gold for each event.
E. M. Stanham, Hon. Sec.
Montevideo, 27 Sept. 1889. 360-527.

To our Camp Subscribers

The Administration of THE EXPRESS respectfully requests their Camp Subscribers to please forward arrears of subscription due to the same.
Montevideo 29 September, 1889.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

Strikes.

Workmen's strikes seem to be epidemic all over the world just now. They are prevalent in England, Holland and France in Europe and the Argentine Republic has not been free from them.

In spite of protestations to the contrary, notably that of Mr. Burns, there is only too much reason for the belief that the strike of the dock labourers in London was but part and parcel of an organized campaign of labour against capital. In that case it is easy to understand why the first onset should have been made against the dock companies. It is simply because they constitute the weakest point of the defences, and because there is thus the better prospect of success by concentrating the attack upon that point rather than elsewhere.

Moreover, the dock labourers, as an admittedly ill-paid body of men, engaged in work which concerns the general community only indirectly, have acquired a sort of traditional claim upon public sympathy. That there is a concentration of the army of labour is obvious enough; as also that it is directed by experts in strategy, who have not confined their studies to this country. In some exceedingly important and significant respects the so-called dock labourers' strike differs from all of which experience has been had in England. Hitherto, strikes have been limited to a single employment, and to a single district, if not to a single concern; so that the conditions have been simple and easy to understand, if not to settle.

But, out of the 50,000 men (to take the lowest estimate) who went on strike, it is estimated that not less than 5,000 were dock labourers proper, the rest being made up from nearly every branch of labour connected with the port of London. The assistance of the many bodies who are backing them up and the contributions coming in were dwelt upon as among the chief reasons why the strikers should fight on to the bitter end, whatever the consequences might be. If the labourers in the Port of London did so far count upon their fellows in all the ports of the Kingdom to make common cause with them in case of need, and upon other employments to combine their resources into a common fund, then the struggle was carried on under no ordinary conditions. It was no longer even only a battle between capital and labour at large, it was a struggle for self-preservation on the part of mere capital against what is virtually labour and capital combined. For the time the trade of the port of London was paralyzed, and the attitude of the strikers professionally at least, one of indifference whether it should perish altogether.

The whole situation was more like the great general combination of labour against the railway companies in America than anything yet seen.

We do not believe that the body of dock labourers was dealt with sincerely by those who stood behind it and employed it as an advanced guard. There is no reason for thinking that the comparatively small force which was sent into the breach would have surrendered to its rank and file had it not been for prompt and exemplary punishment.

Arbitration, even if a court of arbitration could be constituted to anybody's satisfaction, would have to take into account, not merely the regulation of wages according to the state of the market, but all the relations between capital and labour at the hour; it would have to appreciate the powers of the strikers for making good their boasts of support, and very likely discover the boasts to be without foundation. The situation was difficult beyond precedent: it pointed in the direction of a state of things in which it may be necessary for capital to combine as well as labour, unless sheer Socialism is to prevail.

The strike at Rotterdam seems to be an imitation of the one in London and the leaders instructed by experience direct the first attack against a point where capital is weak instead of strong. Shipping and Dock Companies have had bad years lately and the margin between a small dividend and none at all is very narrow. It will be seen from these comparisons that we do not regard the present strike at Buenos Aires as merely a demand for higher wages, but an almost imperative necessity for men who naturally and legitimately want to obtain for themselves the best terms within their power.

The necessities of life there either have, or shortly will increase in price at least 25 per cent therefore we hope that in the Argentine Republic at least the Socialist element is wanting, however much its votaries may wish to put their oar in.

Reforms in Customs tariffs.

We notice in the latest news from Valparaiso that the Chilean Government have resolved to admit duty free from 1st January 1890 the following articles: Machinery and tools for agricultural mining, arts, trades, and manufacturing purposes.

Composition, copper, brass, and galvanized iron, tubes, and the elbows, T's, and other accessories of those articles. Iron and steel wire, galvanized and ungalvanized, up to No. 14, inclusive, and isolated copper and composition wire for electrical purposes.

Telegraphic and telephonic instruments, isolators, iron and steel posts, and other articles used for telegraphic and telephonic purposes. Iron and steel rails and accessories for permanent way of railroads, tramways, and portable railways.

Iron and steel wheels, axles, and tires for railways, and cars for portable railways. Sheet and plate iron.

In doing this we consider that Government has shown great wisdom, and we can only wish that the Government of Uruguay would pass similar enactment. All the articles mentioned above are immediately required to carry out reproductive works, which will add far greater riches to the country than the income derived from the Custom duties upon them. As it is several concessions give the right to introduce such materials free of duty, but it would be far better to make the change total and equal for all.

Chile and Peru.

From the Chilean Times.)

Articles, some of them of an angry nature, have appeared from time to time during the past two months or so in our native contemporary on a matter which has been differently designated, but the titles of which may be summed up as «the unjust intervention of England on behalf of the Peruvian Bondholders.» The question is a very delicate one, and we have no desire to discuss it closely on this occasion. Our principal object in referring to it now is to point out that no such thing as the intervention of England exists, and that the representation which has been made on the subject to the Chilean Government has been made not in the name of England alone but in behalf of several other powers also.

We desire to lay particular stress on this point in order to remove, if possible, from the public mind a certain amount of optimism which has been fastened upon England in consequence of the mistake committed by our native contemporaries in calling a joint representation of several powers the act of England alone. The harm this misrepresentation is calculated to work has been still further increased by the publication of angry, and, in some instances, fiery articles on the supposed intervention of England.

The question, as we have already said, is a delicate one, and as in the case of all questions of a similar nature, it is quite natural that it should awaken national susceptibilities, and especially so when the issue is misrepresented and misunderstood. But, really, in this instance there is not the slightest reason why the national temper should become ruffled. A representation in behalf of the Peruvian Bondholders has been made by England. It is true, but it has been made partly on her account and partly as the mandatory of other powers. If the principal party in the representation has been accorded in England, it is simply because she represents by far the largest amount of the stake at issue.

Nothing could exceed the courteous and conciliatory tone of the representation made to the Chilean Government by England in her own behalf and in that of the other powers, and nothing could exceed the exquisite care taken to avoid wounding, in the slightest degree, national susceptibilities. The representation

made by England does not, in fact, partake, in the least degree, of the character of a demand. It is, to all intents and purposes, the petition of a suppliant. It is because we should, to glad to see the comports and attitude of the Chilean Government reciprocal that we have called attention to the subject on this occasion.

We have not the slightest doubt but that this reciprocity will be conceded by the Chilean Government, and we especially desire to bespeak it from the Chilean press in the discussion of this question of the liability of Chile to the Peruvian Bondholders. Nothing can possibly be gained by any exhibition of temper in the consideration of this question. It is one which demands for its study a judicial frame of mind. Although it has no point of contact with the «Alabama Claims» question, it is, perhaps, the most interesting international question that has arisen since that question was disposed of. Is Chile liable for any part of the Peruvian Debt in consequence of the acquisition of the Province of Tarapaca, or, in other words, is a moriger liable for the debts of annexed territory?

This is the question, broadly stated, at issue, and it is evident from the fact that the representation, several times referred to, has been made that England and the other powers have decided it in the affirmative. It is not to be supposed that England and her mandatories would have gone to the length of making the representation in question without having consulted precedents and taken the highest legal opinion on the subject, and consequently they must have felt fully assured that they had justifiable ground for making an appeal to the sense of justice of the Chilean Government on behalf of the Peruvian Bondholders or the appeal would not have been made.

In saying this much, we have not the remotest intention of giving an opinion adverse to Chile; we merely wish to say that the plain facts think they have a case and wish to go into court with it. We give no opinion beyond this on the present occasion. Our object in referring to the question at all is to bespeak for it from our contemporaries, the same calm and dispassionate consideration that we feel sure it will receive from all the Governments who are directly interested in its solution.

URUGUAYAN NEWS

A BAD BARGAIN.—A story is told from the outside of the water that a curious case came before a magistrate the other day. We may say in the words of a contemporary that two are not responsible for the truth of what is expressed under this head. It appears that an Italian was guardian to his niece, a pretty girl 15 years old with fair hair and blue eyes. An Englishman fell in love with her, and wanted to marry her. The Italian however did not regard the suit, with favour, because he said when she was a little older he meant to marry her himself. The Britisher nothing daunted and knowing the value of a gold currency, offered to buy the lady from her guardian, not in nats, but in 150 good Uruguayan dollars. This brilliant offer was accepted by the Uncle, 50 dollars cash and the remainder on term (a system which has evidently caught on since the Barro Rosas sales). The cash was paid and the lady handed over, but here the difficulty came in. She refused to sign, seal and deliver, and utterly repudiated the bargain. The Englishman (Q) returned the goods undamaged, and sued the purveyor for the 50 paid on account. The Italian however was too many for him as the bargain did not hold water.

The fancy strikes us that the niece was in the swim with the uncle. There will be a meeting to-day of the managing Committee to choose the crews to row in the regatta given by the Buenos Aires Rowing Club at Tigre next November. There are several matches in which this Club will compete and from what we hear the regatta is expected to be a great success.

ANOTHER OPERA COMPANY.—We hear that an Opera Company is being formed to enter the lists against the «Empresarios» Ciacci and Ferrari which will visit Montevideo. This Company will be formed by Sr. Conde who has arranged for Sr. Brindis de Salas.

He will shortly sent to Europe to engage some first class artists. THE CIRCUS.—We are glad to hear that the Municipality has passed the building erected for the circus company and that performances will begin to-day.

MADNESS IN MONTEVIDEO.—Yesterday, pedestrians in the Plaza Matriz were startled by the appearance of a buxom looking woman in deep mourning, who was clattering go the painters pretty glibly, at some individual in the vicinity of the House of Representatives. First thoughts suggested that she had applied for the she-presidency, and had been refused, but the appearance of a very dignified sergeant of police, whose exalted position forbade his doing more than walking quickly after this lady, gave rise to a suspicion that she was possibly «wanted», but refused to come. However it turned out, that she was mad, but not mad enough to allow the Official to overtake her, for lastly turning into a house in Ituzainze to all appearance she shut the door in the «Bobby's» face.

AN EXPLOSION.—Several workmen who were joining a gas pipe in Calle 25 de Agosto, had to remove a large stone and made a cartridge to blow it up, the explosion took place too soon and injured several of the men.

ANNUAL.—Señor don Enrique Gradin, the Director General of the Custom House arrived in Montevideo yesterday from Salto, where he has been to investigate some smuggling transactions which have been discovered amongst the officials. Several of these have been dismissed, Don Enrique had a long interview with the President of the Republic and the Minister of Finance.

THE IMMIGRANT HOME.—The day before yesterday 1200 immigrants arrived by the «Vicenzo Florio» and were lodged at the Immigrants house which had been specially prepared for this large arrival. They had to wait some time before landing as the sea was running too high for the steam launches to take them off safely, but in the middle of the night the landing was effectually carried out.

The Home seems to be in good order and the arrangements are well conceived but we think the situation is not a good one, right in the centre of the City, in case of any infectious disease breaking out. The food supplied appears good and wholesome, and the dormitories are clean and fairly airy, the place however was not built for the purpose and has several serious defects. Most of the immigrants will shortly be conveyed to St. Pauline Colony and also to that of St. Richard. They are in very good health and have had hardly any sickness on the voyage.

THE SOUS THEATRE.—The tenders for the hire of this theatre were opened to-day at a meeting of the proprietors and were as follows. Ferrari \$18300, Oliver \$20,300 and Cicchelli \$10,100. The theatre was let to the latter Gentleman. We wish him good luck with it.

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.—Paysandu.—The railway company has established yards for loading cattle at the 69th kilometre near «Los Tres Arboles» and appliances for putting them in waggons, this will facilitate very much the transport to the capital. Trains are now running from Paso de los Toros to Merinos.

Sr. Justino Gonzalez has arrived here. He will be actuary to the Law Courts. Señor Fernandez has also arrived to act as manager to the branch of the National Bank.

There is considerable business doing at the Port here a decided increase over last year.

SALTO.—Several of the most prominent Estancieros have formed themselves into an Association which will be enrolled under the auspices of the Pastoral and Agricultural Protection Society. Two new «Saladores» will be constructed for the use of the departments of Paysandu and Rio Negro.

THE «MINERVA» broke one of her tubes yesterday which occasioned a delay in her arrival. Telegrams from the upper Uruguay say that the river is rising.

Workmen are much wanted on the railways in construction. The Midland require 20 men and pay them 16 reals a day.

CHILIAN NEWS

(Chilian Times, Sept. 14.)

The French Minister has applied for the extradition of Francis Gourzac and Jane Lacroix, who are charged with having strangled an infant child of the woman. The accused came out this country as free immigrants.

The Director of Public Works has been authorized to draw on the Treasury for 50,000 dollars for the prosecution of work on the breakwater.

A Collipulli paper says the branch of the «Caja de Piedad» Bank has closed all its accounts current, and has sent out a circular requesting payment of all balances in 30 days.

The wheat presents a magnificent appearance, and a bountiful harvest is anticipated. It is reported that the Peteroa volcano, which has been in a quiescent state since 1878-79, is showing signs of activity. This mountain, or rather peak of the Andes, is situated in lat. 35° 12' S., and is 3,819 metres in height. Molina, the historian, records an eruption of this volcano which occurred on December 3, 1752, and of which says «the ashes and lava filled all the adjacent valleys, and caused the water of the Tinguiririca to overflow during two days; a piece of the mountain fell into the river Lontén, and its current was arrested for ten days and a large lake was formed, which existed to this time (1782), but the waters of the river opened out a new course and they rushed with violence on to the country roundabout completely inundating it.»

The Banco Nacional de Bolivia has sustained a loss, by defalcation of 150,000 dollars.

The contractor of the Progreso tunnel at Huanchaca is reported to have absconded with 50,000 dollars.

Col. North's representative in La Paz, is to buy, it is said, in October the Maravillas Company's mine for \$17,500.

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dog of South America, which is of no effect whatever against this disease, but is, on the contrary, prejudicial. It is composed of a solution of nitrate and nitrite of soda, and of a powder of elctro acid all of which are taken together.

—The laborers employed on the Mapecho embankment, Santiago, to the number of nearly a thousand, struck work on Saturday at noon and assumed a threatening attitude towards the superior employes. The cause of the trouble was the issue of an Order to pay the laborers, in future, fortnightly instead of weekly. Troops and police were called out, and after a lengthened parley, the men consented to return to work, on condition that they were paid a certain sum on account on Sunday.

—The Agent General of Colonization in Europe has been instructed to look closely after his «subs», to prevent them playing any tricks on immigrants.

—A steamer with 1,117 immigrants all or mostly all of the Latin race, is due to arrive at Talcahuano to-morrow.

—The government engineer appointed to inspect the Coroneo and Lota, and Laqueto and Carillanguio sections of the Aranco Railways, before they are opened for traffic arrived at Coroneo on the 3rd instant.

—Measles and scarlet fever are making many victims in the Department of Llaneros. The Governor reports that in August there were registered in Lota 75 deaths from measles, and 83 from scarlet fever, whilst the numbers for Coroneo were respectively 55 and 23.

—Here is a chance for a showman. A calf with two heads and two necks, and with the hind legs, from the knees upwards, joined together has been taken to Lebu. The abortion was calved on Capano farm, belonging to don Maximiano Perez de Arce, and lived three days after birth.

—Trade is reported brisk at Talca.

—The annual religious procession of Our Lady of Carmel took place on Sunday afternoon, and was witnessed by a large number of persons.

—A telegraph office has been opened at Chahuin, Valdivia.

—On the 31st ult. the Santiago Penitentiary contained 555 convicts.

—Thanks to the generosity of doña Juana Rosa Ramos de Ramos Vial del Mar has an infirmary. Two wards of the hospice have been ceded for the purpose, and they have been furnished at the expense of the before mentioned lady. There will be accommodation for forty patients.

—The Governor of Magallan Territory, General Samuel Valdivieso, arrived in the German steamer, *Menes*, on the 8th inst. It is reported that he has been offered the Intendencia of Tacna.

—The existence of the *Cotopaxi* rock has been confirmed by the Commander of the Chilean gunboat, *Angamos*, and a buoy has been laid down to mark the spot. The Hydrographic Office has not yet published the bearings.

—The water was much agitated in Iquique Harbor on the 2nd instant, and the shipping of nitrate was completely suspended. Communication between the shore and the shipping was difficult and dangerous.

—A monthly pension of fifty dollars has been granted to Juan M. Althor, father of Sergeant Juan de Dios Aldao, who boarded the *Huascar* and was slain on the monitor's deck in the memorable fight between the Chilean corvette, *Esmeralda*, and the Peruvian ironclad of Iquique, on May 21, 1879.

—A contract for two iron wharves to be erected in the bay of Valparaiso at a cost of \$30,000 dollars, and in 640 days, has been let to Mr. John M. Murphy.

—Messrs. Gibbs and Co. have been authorized to act as agents of the Rosario Nitrate Company.

—Messrs. Blair and Co. have been authorized to act as agents of the San Sebastian Nitrate Company.

—The contract for the supply of provisions to Chilean warships at Coquimbo has been relet to Messrs. Ireland & Co.

—The statutes of the company «Sociedad Minera de Santa Gracia» have been approved.

—In the first half of the current year the State Railways carried 1,121,098 metric quintals of wheat, being a decrease of 82,360 quintals as compared with the same period of last year.

—The statutes of the «Banco Comercial de Chile» have been approved. The paid-up capital with which it is authorized to commence operations is 800,000 dollars, and the reserve fund is fixed at one million.

—The Lima Mint turned out 62,000 silver soles in the week ended the 21th ult.

—A Callao paper says the Mexican branch of the London Bank of Mexico and South America has been reorganized under the title of «Banco Mexicano»; with a capital of 1,500,000 dollars in shares of 1,000 dollars; and the new bank has declined all responsibility in connection with the Lima branch of the London Bank of Mexico, and South America.

—Tenders for 631,000 dollars 17 cents in bar silver or hard dollars were to be opened yesterday in the Mint.

—Bishop Sterling and his brother-in-law, Mr. MacClintock, arrived here in the German steamer, *Menes*, from Falkland Islands, on Sunday.

