

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. IV

[MELVILLE HORA—Proprietor]

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[CHARLES CUNNEY—Editor]

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El Secretario.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

FOR YOUNG LADIES

ENGLISH, FRENCH

AND

ITALIAN

By Mrs. Mary Canepa Boo

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SARANDI AND BUENOS AIRES.

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MELVILLE HORA

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MONTEVIDEO.

The Express

MONTEVIDEO, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

The Northern Railway ombroglio.

In October THE EXPRESS denounced the attempted sale of the Northern Railway to the Nation, by Mr. Edward Casey & Co. met President of the National Credit and Public Works Company. The President of the Republic by means of his Secretary denied to the press the truth of the statement early in this month.

Now THE EXPRESS asserts that the money with which Mr. Edward Casey & Co. met their obligations at the prorogued settlement on the Stock Exchange on the 14th inst. was the produce of Government bonds for the purchase of that railway, discounted by Messrs. Baring Bros.

In an interview with President Tajes yesterday he emphatically denied any knowledge whatever of the transaction. As neither the Chambers nor the Executive know anything about it, the question is 'Who is who, and what is what?' As we understand the laws of this Republic, such a sale could only be celebrated in referendum by the Executive Power, and to become legal it would require the sanction of both Chambers of Congress.

Supposing however a point was stretched and the Executive (no matter for what what motives) completed the sale on its own responsibility, the question arises who signed the documents?

The President of the Republic says most emphatically not only that he did not sign or authorize it, but that he knows absolutely nothing about it, adding that such a negocio would be ruinous, as not only is the railway not worth one quarter of the supposed purchase money, a 230,000, but in a short time according to the terms of its concession it would become national property, free of charge.

There still remains the hypothesis, that Mr. F. Dixon in representation of the Western Railway Construction Company was the purchaser, but if so, the following queries are difficult to answer.

1st.—What will he do with it?
He can only use about a mile of it for his line to Colonia, besides the terminal station. Surely, he holding as he does the rights of expropriation would not pay \$230,000 for a property not worth \$100,000 and of which he could only utilize a tenth part.

2nd.—If he was the purchaser, who gave him the right to draw on the Government account against Baring Brothers?

With a revolution underway in Brazil, with the financial convulsion in the Argentine Republic, Uruguay can ill afford to join the melody and fitter away its high foreign credit by such a madhouse as the above, which like Topsy grew by specks it never was born, and like Minerva sprung fully armed and equipped from the head of the Old Man of the Sea. (Ed. Ka Si.)

Lame Ducks.

The battle is over, the prolonged and exhausting conflict is temporarily at an end and a truce has been declared for a fortnight.

Now the Generals have treacherous time to count their dead and wounded and to organize their resources for the next engagement.

It was once asked—What were the best forces with which to engage in a war and the answer was: Money. And what the next best Money, was the reply. This saying is applicable to all wars, and even more especially to 'bolsa' wars, when all the ammunition used must be money or its equivalent.

The loss of 'materiel' in the struggle just terminated must be very considerable, the shrieks and curses of the wounded were fearful to hear and some of the rank and file were even known to shout 'we are betrayed' during the heat of the engagement.

It is a subject of congratulation to the inhabitants of the part of war that devastation has not been as yet carried into the country, although it is feared that some local injury must have occurred. The fight although a prolonged one, has not ended in a decisive victory, as fresh succor was continually being sent for, which however hardly arrived in time; but at last a strategic railway was cleverly used by one side and by means of it sufficient force was brought up at the last moment, which enabled one General to hold his own until an armistice was declared; the next day the 'lame ducks' were very sore, and it brings to remembrance that when Napoleon III fell after Sedan—'Punch' which had for years nominated him as the modern 'Cæsar'—aptly stated—as follows: 'The arbiters of others' fate, is now a suppliant for his own.'

This remark is respectfully reproduced for the consideration of the worshippers of the shrine of the late Golden Calif.

A negro outbreak.

The latest American mail despatches bring particulars of the recent insurrection in the West Indian Island of Nassau. Previous information concerning the affair assigned the cause of the riot to cruelty practised on the black labourers. The story of Dr. D. C. Smith,

acting superintendent of the Nassau Phosphate Company, is indefinite on this point, and he considers the uprising inexplicable. He says:—Should the stories of cruelty prove true, the vengeance of the blacks will stand as a grim warning. The story of the dynamite siege is miraculous. Four white men were killed, Thomas N. Foster, Joseph Fates, James Malon, and William Shea. Much property was damaged, and at present all work at the place has ceased. On the morning of the 14th ult. the negroes rose in insurrection and killed four officers.

We are at a loss to know why the negroes took the steps they did, and had no warning or intimation of such a thing. Mr. Roby was first assaulted in the diggings, and hit on the head with clubs until left for dead. He was found in a rock-hole under a lot of boards, removed to the house, and took part in the battle with the blacks, after having thirty stitches taken in his scalp. He is at present doing well. At noon the men congregated in front of the Superintendent's house and refused to work.

When Mr. Jones, by my direction, attempted to arrest one of the ringleaders and get a pistol from him which had been taken from Mr. Roby while unconscious, he was knocked down, and in a few seconds a howling mob surrounded him. He, however, managed to get to the house, where the other officers had sought shelter, though volleys of stones and other missiles were hurled at him.

We took refuge in the upper story of the superintendent's house and opened a fire on the mob, which was now throwing stones into the house from every direction, as well as shouting at any one of us who happened to be seen by them.

The battle had lasted about three hours, with an occasional negro wounded, when we were startled by the explosion of a dynamite bomb which they had thrown on the lower porch. This was soon followed by another, and soon there was a continual roar of dynamite. These bombs were exploding around and through the house, on the porches, and in the rooms adjoining the one in which we had sought shelter. The negroes were behind cars drawn up in front of the house, and the trees, tanks, and buildings near by afforded them protection from our occasional shots. We had but a couple of rounds of ammunition left, which we were reserving for closer quarters, which we knew must inevitably come. Soon after four p.m. they broke into the dynamite magazine and got a fresh supply of dynamite. By this time the explosions had become so frequent and un-interrupted that, knowing it was their intention to blow us into eternity, we decided to leave the house and endeavour to reach the officers' quarters and make another stand. But we had not gone 20ft. before they saw us and attacked us from every direction with axes, knives, stones, razors, and clubs, at the same time uttering fiendish cries. Each man was soon overtaken and disarmed. Mr. Foster was the first to drop his weapon, a small rifle. He was at once battered with knives and other weapons. Fates was the next victim, and he was chopped to pieces with an axe after he had surrendered his weapon. Shea, when last seen, was within a few feet of the cliffs, with a number of negroes in hot pursuit, one of whom was firing at him with a revolver. His body has never been found. We suppose that after killing him they threw him over. Those of us whose lives were spared owe them to the intervention of friendly negroes, who hid us into a little building until the excitement had somewhat subsided, and while they were engaged in robbing and pillaging the buildings and all the property owned by the officials we were being killed.

They did not spare the trunk and other possessions of our dead superintendent, who was one of their best friends and always studied their welfare. About six p.m. some negroes came to the building in which we were hiding and told us to come up to the mess house and get some supper, and that we should not be harmed while going to and fro. We had not proceeded over thirty feet before one of the devils, known as George S. Key, placed a revolver within a few inches of James Mahon's face and then shot him through the heart after he fell. The brig Amorette was here at the time, but it blew so hard that we could not communicate with the captain until Sunday evening. I wrote him a note requesting him to run over to Kingston, Jamaica and request the American consul to send us aid, but he had discharged nearly all his ballast and could not sail until the wind abated which was not until Monday evening.

On the 20th ult. her Majesty's steamer Forward, a British man-of-war, came to our assistance, under orders to remain until relieved by the United States steamer Galena, but we heard nothing of the Galena whatever. When last heard from she was at Hayti. Each of us, though American, can sincerely exclaim, 'God save the Queen.' They have taken us aboard and treated us royally—treated us as honoured guests. Great credit is due to William Hourston, the negro preacher of Nassau, but for whose intercession in our behalf not one of us would be alive to tell the tale. The object of attacking Mr. Roby in the diggings was to remove him in order to secure possession of dynamite and his revolver. Several others were injured.

The people's amusements.

No more wholesome change has ever come over public opinion in this hard-

working land than the general recognition of the necessity of brightening our lives. It is good for them to have their minds diverted every now and then from the stern necessities of existence; it is good for the whole community that the grey monotony of daily labour should be broken by spells of innocent enjoyment. There used to be a sort of languid feeling in society that provided a man was able to earn a tolerably comfortable living, all his requirements were satisfied. It was a radically false notion; human nature is not built that way. Neither a life of uninterrupted pleasure nor a life of uninterrupted toil can ever satisfy the aspirations and longings of humanity. The former begets satiety, the latter brooding resentment; on the one hand, the pleasure cup turns bitter as gall, on the other, the unvarying round of work takes all the sweetness out of existence.

It is a happy new departure, therefore, that society at last begins to appreciate the crying need of providing the sons and daughters of toil with greater facilities of enjoyment. This wholesome movement shows itself in many directions, notably in opening public recreation parks, in providing hands and free libraries, and in increasing the leisure time of the working classes by periodic holidays and half-holidays. All this is excellent in its way, but a great deal still remains to be done. At the Church Congress, that wise and most kindly-hearted prelate, the Bishop of Bedford, dilated upon the passionate love of the East-end population for dancing.

It is by no means peculiar to the East-end; there is not a working class quarter in the metropolis of which the same might not be said. The streets themselves bear witness to the fact; no-sooner does a wandering organ-grinder, strike up a lively tune than an impromptu dancing party is immediately formed on the pavement. Here, then, we have patent proof that tens of thousands would participate in that healthy and invigorating amusement, as the good bishop styles it, if proper facilities were provided. He further bears witness that the occasional dancing parties at the People's Palace and the club in Victoria-square are models of decorum, so that no objection can be raised on that score.

Dancing, however, is only one among many forms of recreation which might be turned to better account to brighten working-class existence. Every park and other place of public resort should have its own band and open-air gymnasium. All board schools and their playgrounds should be utilised after school hours for the benefit of the people in one way and another. Since a love of street pagoda has come into existence, let it be gratified by occasional processions and our noble river would readily lend itself to the purpose, there being standing room on the banks for any conceivable number of spectators.

Perhaps the new Polytechnics, which are being established here and there may be able to render some help in bringing light, and colour, and joyousness into the dark, neutral-tinted atmosphere which pervades the industrial districts. It is a work of magnitude, no doubt, and likely to prove somewhat costly. But the trouble and expense would be repaid a hundred times over if the result was to free the working classes from that abiding sense of mill-horse monotony which drives some into the public-house and others into political discontent. In the olden times the English people were enlivened with 'taking their pleasures'; they would take them joyously enough now, if they only had the chance.

URUGUAYAN NEWS

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

XXII SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

Sunday School 10 a.m.

Matins 11 a.m.

Holy Communion 12.30 p.m.

Evensong 7.30 p.m.

MOVEMENT.—The Municipality of Minas have undertaken the Patriotic task of erecting a monument to the memory of Lavalleja the chief of the 'Thirty Three' in the principal 'plaza' of that town, which was his birth place.

The Committee entrusted to carry out this work desire to associate the whole country with the undertaking and therefore request the concurrence of the Press to encourage the realisation of the project.

THE MILITARY RISING AT RIO DE JANEIRO.—The telegram which we received here yesterday morning from Rio de Janeiro at 1 1/2 past ten o'clock is of a very serious character. It seems that part of a battalion of soldiers mutinied and fired at the Minister of Marine who afterwards died of his wounds.

But subsequently the barracks to which the mutineers had retreated was surrounded by the garrison. That there was great excitement in the city would be natural and it is said that all business is suspended and the shops shut up.

Any comments upon meagre telegrams must be conjectural but we cannot help thinking that this rising, or mutiny, or pronouncement or whatever it may be called, will be found to be of an anti-revolutionary character as regards the Brazilian Empire.

The elections gave a large majority in the Chambers to the liberal or republican party and a bill has been before them to improve the condition of the army, which has been thrown out. This has probably

caused discontent in the army and is the occasion of the 'couets'. We believe that this will be found to be a reaction against the republican party, as the Ministry, which is the most liberal which has ever been in power in Brazil, as resigned in a body.

Why the Minister of Marine should have been the victim of the rising does not appear clear, probably the Baron de Ladario was known to be a member of the Cabinet, any one of whom would have been killed under similar circumstances.

The serious part of the business is, that one rising, even if put down at once, leads to another and the next time it may be republicans attempting to upset the Empire, as this attempt, if it is as we read between the lines, will give a handle to discontented persons of whom there are always plenty in any country.

FRANK BROWN.—This celebrated 'Clown' was in Montevideo yesterday making arrangements for the arrival of his troupe which comes from Rio de Janeiro to-day. He informed us that his stay here will be for a fortnight from next Tuesday. We wish him success and good houses.

BULL FIGHTS.—Thirty Spanish bulls arrived yesterday on the steamer 'Santiago' coming from Spain. They will be disembarked at the Corra, where they will be kept until the bull fights begin. The pleader Cortada and the banderillero Cangrona arrived in the same vessel. Mr. Zanfani and his 'cuadrilla' will arrive some time this month.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL.—La Razón says that the promoter of this military rising is undoubtedly Marshall Doo-dora da Fonseca who is well known for his acts of insubordination and who was nominally dismissed at Matto Grosso when he pretended that he was sent to arrange the question of the frontiers of Bolivia and Paraguay.

It is the same man who had a dispute with the authorities here on a question of quarantine at the time when he commanded the Brazilian troops on a transport going to Matto Grosso.

He is a man of energy and rashness with a violent temper, and has great influence in the army. He was born in the province of Rio Grande and inherits the fighting prestige of the great chiefs of that country. Rio de Janeiro must be frightened out of its wits, as this is the first time that an insubordinate disturbance has taken place there.

HUNGARIAN HAND.—Sr. Pontecorbelli has arrived by the steamer Rio Negro, and brings with him a band composed of Hungarian women who will perform in Buenos Aires at the Algoria Theatre. They are said to be very good looking.

VAL.—Graisethorn celebrated Aero-naut has arrived from Buenos Aires. The exact day of his ascension and parachute feat is not yet settled but will be before long.

More News.—The Ferro Carril publishes a fly sheet with the following telegram from Rio Janeiro which however has not been fully confirmed. The Ministers are all prisoners. A Republic has been proclaimed. All business is paralyzed.

The death of the Minister of Marine is confirmed.

The Revolution has been installed.

THE INCIDENT IN THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.—The numerous visitors to this hotel were disagreeably surprised by a violent quarrel which took place yesterday between two gentlemen connected with the new Bank de 'Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros'. One of these Mr. Valenzuela was living in the hotel and the other Mr. Mascero came with some friends to demand the keys of some boxes of securities which were in the possession of the former, who refused to give them up. This led to high words and eventually Mascero tried to strike Valenzuela, who drew a pistol which was however seized from him by Mascero's friends. Several people staying at the hotel and attracted by the altercation now interfered. The case will go before the police.

THE DISFROCKED PRIEST.—This curate Layno whom one mentioned yesterday as having been disfrocked by the Bishop for immorality has arrived here from Buenos Aires. He was escorted on board the steamer by the police, but they have not given notice to the police here, as is usual.

ARGENTINE NEWS

THE TURN.—Operations have already been commenced for Sunday's meeting at the Argentine Hippodrome, the Capital prize being the event most professed by the book-makers, for which Stud Uruguay with Bismarck is favourite.

The Stud Nuevo is favourite both in the Oratorio and Star prizes.

BALL ALLEY.—The well-known ball-player Chiquito de Eibar has arrived, accompanied by 22 players, who go to the Fronton Nacional.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.—During a fight at the corner of Calles 2nd Defensa and Pedro Mendosa, Gerónimo Anglade fired at José Pansa but missed his mark. He was arrested.

SANITARY TAX.—The parishioners of Balvatera will meet this evening, in Piedad 2012, to appoint delegates to the Central Defence Committee.

FRONTON BUENOS AIRES.—The following games will be played at this ball-alley to-day:—1, Salsamendi and Uribea; 2, Sampedro and Eustaquio Brau y Juan and Uranga.

MODEL SERVANT.—Manuel, a servant in the employ of Mr. Leopoldo Rocha, has left his master's house without leave, taking with him money and jewellery to the amount of \$3000.

IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT.—548 immigrants were despatched on Tuesday for the provinces, 1714 remaining at the Hotel.

IMMIGRATION.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has rescinded the contract with Acebal Diaz and Co. for bringing here 30,000 Spanish immigrants. The reason is that they are unable to avoid bringing people here who are unfit for work.

They are not to receive any compensation for the rescission.

WATER.—On Tuesday, the President of the Republic visited the great water tanks which the Sanitary Works Company is having constructed between Calles Córdoba, Viramonte, Ayacucho and Rio Bamba. The iron work was entrusted to two Belgian houses. The tanks are constructed in three storages, each storage being divided into four tanks. The whole are supported by 180 iron pillars the total weight of iron employed being estimated at 20,000 tons. The tanks will hold 100,000 cubic metres of water.

The total height of the structure will be 32 metres, and another tank will be constructed at a height of 30 metres, to supply water to fire-engines. The total cost is estimated at \$8,000,000 gold.

CONNECTION.—We understand that Mr. Santiago Jaldá, the owner of the carpenter's shop burnt by fire on Monday, was not, unluckily, at the time of the disaster insured, as we mentioned, in the 'Hito Argentina,' he Mr. Jaldá having forgotten to renew his policy.

CANAL.—Messrs. C. Piles and Co. propose to make a Canal from the River Uruguay, between Federación and Montevideo, to the confluence of the Gualeguay and the Guarrero and thence to Port Ruiz.

ANANIMATE.—This horse is dangerously ill, which accounts for his disgraceful performance at Belgrano on Monday.

FEAST OF FLOWERS.—The following is the programme for Sunday and Monday next. The Park will be open at 2 p.m. There will be an orchestral concert, directed by Sr. Furlotti, at 3.30 p.m., in the Rural Exhibition building.

The 'corso' will begin at 5.30, through the Avenidas Buenos Aires, Magnolia, Sarmiento, Circunvalación.

On Monday at 9 p.m., the prizes will be awarded to the two best decorated carriages. Carts will not be admitted to the 'corso', nor any carriage of which the coachman is not respectably dressed. The prices of admission will be \$30 a day for a carriage and 50 cents for a person on foot. The price of a 'palaco' will be \$60 per day, or \$100 for the two days. Chairs will be charged 40 cents each.

Port works.—The E. P. has approved of the contract between the Engineers' department and Edward Madero and sons for the earthwork in Calles Estados Unidos and San Juan between Paseo Colón and No. 1 dock. The demolition of the wall between the basin and the dock has been commenced and the dock gates will be fixed there by the middle of next month.

LUJAN.—The religious festival, held annually at Lujan, will be celebrated on December 8th, 9th and 10th.

MURDER.—A man was murdered in Montevideo on Sunday last during the Spanish fêtes at the Prado.

The instrument used to despatch him was evidently the stiletto, a deep wound being noticeable in the neck.

The victim was a young man about 22 years of age, respectfully dressed.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The passenger train which left Tigre on Tuesday at 7.35 p.m. and was due at the Central Station at 8.50, left the rails at kilometre 10 in front of the Poligono Hippodrome.

The locomotive and three of the carriages left the rails, but fortunately without occasioning personal injuries to any of the 330 passengers who were in the train.

It is supposed that the accident was caused owing to the shifting of the points. The line was blocked for several hours, the passengers having to pass from one train to another.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

London, October 16.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Sir Robert Peel heartily wishing him success at the Brighton election. He recalls the great services of Sir Robert's father in regard to Catholic Emancipation and Free Trade, expresses pleasure that Sir Robert is in favour of completing the work of justice to Ireland, and anticipates that he will assist the Liberals in defeating the proposals of the Government in regard to the sugar bounties. Sir Robert Peel addressed three meetings yesterday. He was assisted by Mr. Stanfield, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and other gentlemen.

Earl Spencer, speaking at Bury last night, asked from the Government some information respecting the state of Armenia and Crete, and the probability of a further withdrawal of our troops from Egypt. With regard to Ireland, Liberals, he said, saw that coercion was only temporary in its effects, and that their long series of reforms for Ireland had not effaced the desire for Home Rule. The whole system of the government of Ireland from London must therefore be removed root and branch. He believed that in this there was no risk of separation, for it would never be to the interests of the Irish to form a separate Government. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone saying that the more moderate and Liberal of the Dissenters must see from the recent bye-elections that Home Rule was the only possible end to the present controversy.

Mr. Labouchere addressing a meeting of the Govanhill (Glasgow) Liberal Association last night criticised the recent utterances of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington, and Lord Randolph Churchill. Coercion in Ireland, he said, would have to be abolished and Home Rule granted. It was the duty of members to render government difficult, if not impossible, by the present Ministry.

Speaking at Sunderland last night, Lord George Hamilton said the aggregate vote in the four recent bye-elections showed a majority for the Unionists but the local distribution of majorities was such that the Government lost three seats. He feared the two branches of the Unionist force had not combined so effectively as they ought to have done.

A farewell dinner was given last night at St. George's Club, Hanover-square, to the Earl of Hopetoun, in honour of his appointment to the Governorship of the Colony of Victoria. Sir Graham Berry presided.

The observances in connection with the opening of Mansfield College, Oxford, were continued yesterday, when, after a devotional meeting and communion service in the chapel, Dr. Fairbairn delivered the inaugural address, in which he sketched the origin, design, and aim of the college. At a luncheon in the afternoon, attended by several heads of colleges, the Master of Balliol and the President of Corpus, expressed the goodwill of the entire university towards the new college. In the evening Dr. and Mrs. Fairbairn held a reception, which was largely attended.

The Bishop of Rochester yesterday delivered a visitation charge to the clergy of his diocese, in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, and in the course of it announced that that church was about to be restored, at a cost of \$5,000, the work extending over five years.

Three important meetings, convened with the object of stimulating missionary enterprise, took place in the Metropolitan Tabernacle yesterday. Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. McLaren (of Manchester), and the Rev. J. McNeill were among the speakers.

Sir Daniel Gooch, chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, died at Clower Park yesterday afternoon at the age of seventy-four.

Yesterday, at the Royal Asiatic Society's Offices in Albemarle-street, Sir Charles Newton was presented with a bust of himself in recognition of his eminent services to archaeological research. The balance of the money which remained amounting to about 300l., was, at Sir Charles's own request, dedicated to the benefit of the British School at Athens.

At the meeting of the London County Council yesterday a long discussion took place on the rules for regulating the procedure of the Council when it sits next Friday and Saturday as the licensing authority. One of the rules proposed that the Council should, after hearing the applications, deliberate upon them in private, but after a long and animated discussion

