

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. III.

(MELVILLE HORN—Proprietor)

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1889.

(CHARLES GURNEY—Editor)

No. 336.

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Any person seeking employment can do so through the medium of this office by calling between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted) when requirements will be registered free of charge.—"The Express", 93 Calle Cerro.

THE EXPRESS.

MONTEVIDEO, APRIL 30, 1889.

EXPRESSIONS

—The loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fine steamship "Cotopaxi" through striking on an unknown rock in Smyth's Channel where the Admiralty Charts show 200 to 300 fathoms and no bottom, is a most eloquent proof of the fine discipline and thorough seamanship which has made that Company so justly celebrated. Captain Hayes and his gallant crew saved every soul on board, upwards of 250, in less than eight minutes, such work can only be appreciated as it deserves by persons acquainted with the minution of ship board, in fact we doubt if even any man of war afloat could have equalled the performance. Hampered with women and children (whose behaviour however in the Captain's own words was simply heroic) such smartness is an honour to Captain Hayes and in our opinion places him amongst that proud gallery of England's sailors whose names are household words wherever the English language is spoken.

—We will publish a narrative of the Cotopaxi's eventful last voyage, her collision with the Olympia and her subsequent loss, from the pen of Captain Hayes which that gallant seaman has kindly promised to furnish us with, and we are sure our readers will find it both interesting and instructive as to the perils and dangers, the high skill and courage required to surmount them, which are daily occurrences in the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships and see the greatness on the surface of the waters.

—When will our river steamers be sailed on the same lines as the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's boats? Any accident occasioning the loss of one of them even in an hour would end in fearful loss of life.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

We have all heard and read of storms in teacups, but we do not think in our experience we have ever known of such an apposite instance as the hurricane which is being brewed on the subject of the President, General Tajes, visit to

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1889.

when I want any of you gentlemen I will send for you.

Even the toughest office-seeker finds it hard to go on after this.

BOULANGER IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, April 29.—Considerable stir has been caused in political and diplomatic circles by the doubts which General Boulanger has expressed upon Belgium by taking refuge there. The general feeling is that the Belgian nation would better than his country, Belgium generally have no sympathy with Boulanger, or his aspirations and methods, and in official circles it is found that his presence may give rise to misunderstandings between the Belgian and French Governments.

His arrival.

General Boulanger arrived here yesterday morning, and took apartments at the Hotel Menzelle, in the Place Royale. For some reason or other he has assumed the name of Bruno, and it is a curious fact that this modern bearer of the name of the "Martyr of Athies" may gaze from his apartments in the hotel upon the statue of a Christian hero, Godfrey de Bouillon, the famous Crusader. The Hotel Menzelle, by the way, is a favourite hotel for distinguished foreigners. General Boulanger stayed there upon the occasion of his visit to the King of the Belgians, when, after virtually accepting His Majesty's commission to the Congo, he was recalled to London and sent to Kharoum.

BOULANGER, DILLON, and ROCHFORD.

General Boulanger, who was accompanied by his friend, Count Dillon, spent yesterday chiefly upon his correspondence, and this morning went to Mons, where he found M. Henri Rochefort, waiting for him. The general imparted to Rochefort, for the information of his friends in Paris, the plans he had formed for the immediate future, and the arrangements which had been made for carrying on a safe correspondence with his adherents. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to say that the post will not be used for the conveyance of letters.

General Boulanger returned during the day to Brussels, arriving at twenty minutes to one. About 60 people had assembled on the platform of the Southern Station. Most of them were evidently anti-Boulanger, for they hissed with considerable vigour, and shouted, "Down with Boulanger!" "Down with Cesar!" Outside the station a considerable crowd had collected, and some cheers, commenced by the cabmen, were given for the General, with the result that several scurrilous occurrences occurred.

When the three with Rochefort's niece returned to Brussels, about a hundred persons were awaiting the General's arrival, and upon his appearance received him with cries of "A bas Boulanger!" "A bas le Dictateur!" The crowds gathered on the Place de la Constitution, and made themselves hoarse with shouts of "Vive Boulanger!"

BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

"At once, if you like," answered the General and then turning to the group, he added: "I thank you for your kind words of welcome. We are taking refuge in a free country. Our stay here will not be of long duration. Tout a l'heure nous verrons."

From the station General Boulanger drove to the Hotel Menzelle, where he received the Brussels journalists. During the reception he stood leaning against the chimney-piece, and chatted freely and at length with his visitors.

I guess what is the question you are going to ask me," he said. "Why have I left Paris? The answer is very simple: I should have been arrested yesterday morning. This I know for a certainty. The very men who were ordered to arrest me have told me so. A fortnight ago my friends wanted me to leave France. I hesitated, for the beginning of the League of Patriots' trial made it my duty to remain in Paris. I know now that my friends will be condemned to a fine of between 10 and 500 francs, and consequently they are out of danger. The Government has been beaten over the Press law. The present state of things cannot last long. The question to be asked now is: Was it necessary that the leader of the National party should be thrown into prison? Les pieds et les poings liés? I think not. From Brussels I can direct my party; I have elbowroom. Besides we shall not have long to wait for the general elections. Then we shall return to France and we shall offer to those who have chased us out of our quarters at Brussels."

BOULANGER'S MANIFESTO.

General Boulanger's manifesto fell like a bolt from the blue upon the nation to whom it was addressed. Even the general most intimate friends and political adherents had been kept in utter darkness concerning his flight over the border, and the mystification was complete. Probably only M. Henri Rochefort who accompanied the fugitive, and M. Laguerre were in the secret. The latter, writing in the Presse declares that MM. Naquet, Turquet, Laisant, and himself had for the last fifteen days been urging their chief to leave French soil.

Deputy Laguerre may be satisfied, but not so others of the Boulangist party. A very natural dislike for being the object of anything resembling a practical joke may perhaps be at the bottom of the declarations which MM. Thiebaut and Michelina addressed to the Press. M. Thiebaut sends in his resignation as member of the Comité Republicain National, as also does M. Michelina, with the remark that a worthy chief does not leave his post.

PLACE-HUNTING IN THE U.S.

President Harrison, who ought to know, says "the annoyances, perplexities, and labours of my position are beyond anything I had ever dreamed of." At present these troubles are chiefly caused by the noble army of office-seekers who besiege the doors of the White House. A few extracts from communications from Washington will give the best idea of the state of things during the past month: "I never remember to have seen such a spectacle as the rush of office-seekers during the past few weeks.... The whole State of Indiana seems to be besieging the White House for post-offices, &c." Editor Osborne, of the Los Angeles Tribune, who was the first to print the Murchison letter, is a candidate for public printer. "The Senators find the secret sessions a shelter from the demands of the more opportune office-seekers" (opportune is probably American for importunate). On the other hand, President Harrison appears to be able to take care of himself.

The experience of the Illinois delegation is that they are not having things quite their own way. It is found that the President is not to be hurried, and that he will not make the mistake made by Garfield in giving away all the good things at once. As a petitioning Senator remarks, "We can't do anything with this man Harrison." One awkward thing is that President Harrison has a knack of hearing only what he wants to hear, and of conveying to his visitors the impression that his time is limited. And he has an even more direct method of snubbing the placehunter. He said, for instance, to an Indiana man the other day:—

I have received a good deal of attention from Indiana in regard to just such matters as you suggest. Now I will take the liberty of making a suggestion to them through you. That is, the Indiana politicians can go home without feeling that they are neglecting their duties. I know all about the state of affairs in the politics of Indiana, and

