

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 116.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

The Bank receives applications either direct or by broker, or all business operations which it is authorized to undertake according to its Statutes.

RATES OF INTEREST

On current account at sight 3 per cent per annum.
On overdrawn account . . . 10 do. do.

SAVINGS BANK

Open every day (Sundays inclusive) from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 per cent. per annum paid on all sums deposited in the Bank for over 30 days.

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

5 per cent. per annum on the Balance. The depositor will be entitled to withdraw all or part at any date with 10 days notice.

Fixed Deposits

Rates of interest conventional according to the length of time, the depositor receiving a bill for the full amount of capital and interest.
On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

Daniel Muñoz,
Secretary.

Emilio Rous,
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JUNE, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,988,708.01
Superior Government	630,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	11,010,303.51
Mortgage	5,693,919.70
Plant and Material for Emission	80,911.62
Negotiation of Cédulas	55,299.00
City Mortgages	2,749,000.00
Rural	763,500.00
Branches—Emission	1,451,000.00
Cerro-Largo	6,000.85
Florida	600.00
Malonado	2,667.70
Fixtures	25,000.00
Various debtors	5,778,531.06
Dividends, coupons paid	354,230.00
Cash in hand	8,005,565.18
	\$34,028,562.09

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and premium	125,469.70
in account current	8,239,219.51
Emission (including branches)	5,759,185.70
Savings Bank	18,914.00
Judicial deposits	458,739.81
Montepío	6,530.74
Cédulas emitted, Series A	8,518,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	4,357,215.51
Rural	1,236,733.22
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A	105,102.00
Salto Branch	76,229.97
Paysandú "	105,011.05
Colonia "	73,477.67
Durazno "	124,750.00
Soriano "	92,751.44
Rocha Branch	120,546.25
Tacuarembó ditto	115,770.10
San José ditto	149,597.76
Minas ditto	120,543.07
Rio Negro ditto	83,622.18
Canelones "	120,061.50
Various Creditors	1,001,021.28
	\$31,028,562.09

Montevideo, 20th June 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

F. C. Tappan,
Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones,
Chief of Emission.

E. Rous,
Managing Director.

5mlsp

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

O. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Hodgson, of the firm Hodgson, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Manager Director.

Established in:

LONDON, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, PAYSANDU, AND MONTEVIDEO

Authorized Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
4 " " at ten days' notice.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " " for 3 months fixed.
6 " " for 6 " "
Other periods according to agreement.

Deposits of 25 dols. and upwards received. Interest paid on all deposits of 30 days, upwards.

For Discounts, Exchange, and other business apply to the Bank.

MONTEVIDEO-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE,
Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY
BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorized Capital . . . £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital . . . 1,500,000
Reserve Fund . . . 350,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money. The Bank notifying any change in rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad. Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E. C.
OR OF THE
Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON

And all the principal towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.
PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

GERMANY	AND OF	BELGIUM
SPAIN	ALSO ON	ITALY
AFRICA		PORTUGAL
AUSTRALIA		SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL		UNITED STATES
CANADA		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CHILE		
		R. A. Thurburn MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservado . . . 625,000
Fondo de reserva . . . 325,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRA LETRAS DE CAMBIO SOBRE LAS SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES	A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited.
PARIS	Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.
HAMBURG	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
AMSTERDAM	La Banque d'Anvers.
GENOVA	Los señores Giannet Brown y Ca.
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Varios correspondientes.
NUOVA-YORK	
OPORTO	
LISBOA	
PARIS	
PERNAMBUCCO	London and Brazilian Bank Limited.
BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALEGRE	Varios correspondientes.
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
BUENOS AIRES	
Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas.	
Recibe dinero en cuéntas corrientes.	
en depósito a plazo fijo y a retiro.	
con 30 días de aviso.	

Abona por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses a razón de 4 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.
Con 30 días de aviso a 4 % anual.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR SUD-AMERICANO.

282---Calle Veinticinco de Mayo---282

Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 25, 1887.
Authorized Capital. 10,000,000 dollars.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that the Bank undertakes Building Operations in particular, and repairs and reconstruction in general, within the radius embracing all the blocks from the Old City of Montevideo out to the "Nueva Ciudad" (inclusive). The Bank receives applications to the above effect on all business days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The general conditions for building operations are as follows:
The applicant must be the proprietor of the site on which he desires to build, and the written application must be accompanied by the title-deeds.
Payment to be effected in five, ten, or fifteen years, at the option of the applicant, in proportional monthly instalments.

The Bank charges interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the value of the edifice erected, besides a commission of 2 per cent. on the total cost of same.

The details as to architecture and the materials to be employed will be specified in accordance with the mutual agreement and the plan drawn up to that effect.

Blank forms for the drawing-up of applications are supplied by the Bank's Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 26
MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Gower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Per month.
Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage)	2.00 gold
European etc. do. annum	20.00 gold
Single copy	0.05 do.
Back number	0.10 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.
Across—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.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARNS

11/11 30 SAN MARTIN 50 11/11

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.,
Cordoba 180/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. DE MESTRE Y AMABLE
TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEGER,

224-Calle 25 de Mayo-224

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

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, JULY 28, 1888

EXPRESSIONS

—Referring to the article "First Impressions of Buenos Aires," reprinted by us on Thursday, the *B. A. Herald* doubts whether the writer has not met with visitors to London, Paris, New York or Washington, whose first impressions were equally unfavourable. This seems to us more possible than probable, for each of these cities, although quite possibly not answering all one's preconceived expectations, at least possesses some general points of interest, grandeur, or picturesque quality that cannot fail to strike the most superficial observer. In Buenos Aires, judging from our own first impressions, confirmed by several years residence and by the repeated opinions of other new arrivals, no such sensation is experienced. The prevailing feelings are of discomfort, monotony and dullness. Further knowledge reveals the fact that despite the reigning *mañana-ism*, the city is a busy commercial centre, beyond this there is little or nothing, except *lombo*, and that is one of the very worst of all things.

—The *Herald* goes on to say that, "it is to be observed, however, that foreigners who had lived here longest like the country best and remain here after having accumulated a competence which would enable them to live in leisure and luxury anywhere." We acknowledge there is far more truth in this than in the previous assertion. This is a fact, and, to us, a very inexpressible one. Once business is laid aside, we fail to see one single attractive point in Buenos Aires as a place of residence. As we have often said, Montevideo far surpasses it in climate, picturesque and liveliness, but we cannot conceive any cultured European, with the means of choosing a residence in Europe, selecting either of them for a permanent stay. Our taste may be severe, and we know it is contradicted by many who do prefer remaining on the River Plate, but such is our taste, all the same.

—The *Herald* explains that the speeches concerning Brazil and the Brazilian journalists, quoted by us yesterday, should have been attributed to Dr. Del Valle, and not to Dr. Davila. We hasten to make the rectification.

—Patti's next appearance will be on Sunday evening, when she will sing *La Traviata*. We would say that this is held one of her greatest successes, but that she is so successful in all she undertakes that it is difficult to apply superlatives to any one of her impersonations without doing an injustice to others.

—Our remark of yesterday about the condition of the race-course at Maroñas was particularly unfortunate. Hardly was it in type before we were visited by a heavy storm, which has spoilt the course, and will probably cause the postponement of the races.

—*La Idea* of Thursday evening gave a translation of the greater part of the article "First Impressions of Buenos Aires." The translation is hardly so accurate as is usual with *La Idea*, and we would like to call attention to two slips in particular. In the 5th paragraph, "the great facilities enjoyed by the people for exaggeration, etc." *La Idea* has substituted *fortitud* for *facilitad*, and in the final sentence, "if Buenos Aires is a rival in aught except mere commercial statistics to either Sydney or Melbourne, etc." *La Idea* has left out the word *commercial*, thereby quite changing the meaning of the sentence. Our contemporary will excuse the correction.

—As Russia persecuted Poland, as England is now persecuting Ireland, so Germany is trying to persecute Alsace-Lorraine. The consequence is that 200,000 of the inhabitants, not willing to be converted willy-nilly into Germans, are going to emigrate. It is said arrangements are being made for them to come to the River Plate. Here now is a chance for our Government to step in, remind them there are two shores to that river, make proper preparations for their reception and secure some highly desirable inhabitants.

—Outside and in, the Solis is the handsomest theatre on the River Plate, but it is sadly in want of refurbishing behind the curtain. The scenery is mostly old and worn, and the scenic and lighting effects are primitive in the extreme, and fifty years behind the time.

—Those who are fond of good reading, as we trust all our subscribers are, cannot do better than pay a visit to the *Liberia Americana*, which has just received a consignment of 6,000 volumes of English novels, old and new.

—Our column of local news of to-day records another terrible death resulting from the use of arms. *La Tribuna Popular* makes some pertinent remarks concerning the evil custom.

—The next number of the *Boletín Estadístico* is due by this time. We are anxious to see if our remarks on the first number have produced any effect.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

After a prolonged and exciting session the Chicago Republican Convention at length succeeded yesterday June 25 in pitching upon a candidate for the Presidency. The final ballot gave the victory to Mr. Benjamin Harrison, the nominee of the State of Indiana, a man still of vigorous age, and satisfying the sentiment of his supporters by his name and descent. He is the grandson of the Harrison who was the ninth President of the United States. There must be many politicians still living in America who can remember the extraordinary enthusiasm which the canvass for William Henry Harrison against Van Buren excited in 1840, and who, remembering that fight, have recalled their regret that fight, he had survived his success so short a time. A month after his inauguration President Harrison died, happy as men are said to be happy who do not outlive their popularity. Yesterday the nomination of his grandson as a Presidential candidate shows how hereditary claim may count for something even in a country of Republican institutions, and probably do count for as much as they are worth without the aid of any constitutional arrangements for their protection. Mr. Harrison was formerly a senator, and has obviously justified the prepossessions of the State of Indiana in favour of the grandson of its former governor. He has had the advantage of a legal training; he has like his ancestor, borne arms for his country, and was deemed in 1876 a suitable candidate for that ancestor's former post as Governor of Indiana, though he did not obtain election. Our Chicago Correspondent in telegraphing the brief but creditable record of his career, sums it up in the representation that, if he is a man of mediocre ability he comes to the candidature for the highest position in his country with an unblemished personal and political character. This, as our Correspondent says, is a great gain. It means the decent and orderly conduct of a great political contest, the respectable presentation of the Protection side of the tariff issue, and a campaign which will gain in educational value what it may lose in turmoil and unseemly excitement.

This Convention has owed its interest and excitement to the peculiar tactics of the Illinois party. English Liberals can hardly be expected to sympathize with a Convention programme which clings to Protection, and condemns the friendly submission of the Fisheries dispute to arbitration as pusillanimous. By consequence the English Liberals are unable to wish well to Mr. Harrison's candidature. What they are able heartily to do is to sympathize with the Convention in its complete victory over the apparently unscrupulous tactics to secure another nomination for Mr. Blaine, especially after the repeated declarations which he himself telegraphed to the effect that he was no longer a candidate. That these declarations, even when solemnly repeated by telegram at the last moment yesterday, should have failed to convince many of his supporters does not tend to exalt these promoters of his candidature in the public estimation. Whether we come to the conclusion that these declarations were sincere and his supporters were to blame, or that they were not sincere and that his friends estimated their morning rightly, the condemnation is the same. We should have been surprised if the result of these telegrams had been other than the bestowal, in the exciting scene described by our Chicago Correspondent, of the wavering votes upon another name, leaving that of Blaine in the miserable minority of five.

BEETHOVEN'S TOMB.

In the cemetery of Währing, a suburb of Vienna, three tombs have long lain close together, inscribed with the names of Beethoven, Schubert, and Mozart. The cemetery is now to be destroyed, and the remains of Beethoven have been removed and reinterred with all suitable honour in the central cemetery of the city. The same will be done with Schubert's remains, and his native country will strive by manifestations of its reverence to wipe out the memory of his neglected life and unhonoured death. With Mozart it is too late even for this tardy reparation, for his monument covers no tomb, and his body can never be rescued from the pauper's grave in which, to the disgrace of civilisation, it was laid. The lives of musicians are, for the most part, sad readings; and the last days of Beethoven, Schubert and Mozart may divide the palm for pathos. All three composers were harassed on their deathbeds with money difficulties. Schubert's whole stock of musical manuscripts was valued at 85. Gd., and Beethoven was constrained to beg a complimentary concert from the English Philharmonic Society. The hundred pounds which was the prompt response to his appeal helped to quicken his end by the grateful emotion it caused. Beethoven's stormy life had a fitting close, as, roused by a sudden clap of thunder, with his last strength he opened his eyes and shook his clenched hand at the elements. Schubert, who had the greatest reverence for Beethoven, visited his death-bed, and left, say the historians, deeply moved. In another year he too had given up the struggle and was lying peacefully in the ground. Beethoven's image haunted his dying visions, and he begged to be buried by the master's side. The story of Mozart's death, rendered almost tragic by the incident of the half-finished requiem, is familiar to all. Three men of supreme poetical endowments were thus suffered to die in poverty, and in the case of two at least to pass the greater part of their lives in a vain struggle to keep the wolf from the door. We should like to feel sure that such things could never happen in the future. In music, indeed, there are now many avenues by which a man may come to the front, but the domain of art is wide, and there can never, we fear, be sufficient guarantee that the fate of Schubert and Mozart will not be shared by the man of genius who ventures into new fields where mankind has not yet made a beaten track.

QUITE A NEW LANGUAGE.

Another rival to Volapük has made its appearance in Warsaw, where its merits have been proclaimed by its inventor for the special benefit of Englishmen, in a pamphlet entitled "Dr. Esperanto's International Tongue." Unfortunately Dr. Esperanto, though he has had the assistance of a gentleman described as "St. Price," does not appear to possess sufficient skill in the use of our language to make explanations quite clear. When he says "The reader will undoubtedly take with mistrust that opusculum in hand, supposing that I am speaking about an irretrievable utopia," he might doubtless reclaim with old Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, "This is a muddle, but you know what I mean; and though the style undoubtedly savours of Teutonic idioms, the same might be said regarding such a sentence as 'I will not speak here much about the considerable importance for humanity of one international by every one, without any condition, accepted tongue.' Unhappily it is not always so easy to guess the precise purport of his observations; but we learn that though the propounder of the scheme is wise enough to be rather prepared for the haddest than to have too splendid hopes he is still sufficiently sanguine to propose that ten millions of people should each 'fall out' as printed slips promising to learn this tongue 'when the number of such promises will reach that number.' The refusal it is declared 'would not be neglect but crime,' and it 'could only be explained by the fear of birth, science, or money.' Aristocracy of finding their names on the list beside the names of people of inferior social position." Altogether Dr. Esperanto's preface, if it does not satisfy us that he has invented a satisfactory universal international tongue, serves at least to show that something of the sort is sorely needed.

