

The Express.

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL
SUNDAY EDITION (Containing the Principal News of the Week) PRICE 10 CENTS.

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 117.



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., 6 per cent. per annum paid on all sums deposited in the Bank for over 90 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	\$1,988,706.01
Superior Government	630,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	11,010,535.51
Mortgage	5,630,948.70
Plant and Material for Emission.	60,941.02
Negotiation of Cedulas	605,269.00
City Mortgages	2,749,000.00
Rural	763,500.00
Branches—Emission.	1,481,000.00
Cerro Largo.	6,000.85
Florida	600.00
Maldonado	2,967.70
Fixtures	25,000.00
Various debtors	5,778,631.00
Dividends, coupons paid	3,065,565.13
Cash in hand	\$31,028,562.00

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and premium	123,490.70
in account current	8,220,210.51
Emission (including branches)	6,794,345.79
Savings Bank	18,943.00
Judicial deposits.	468,730.51
Montevideo	5,591.56
Cedulas emitted, Series A.	8,518,410.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages.	4,872,215.51
Rural	1,296,733.22
Reserve Fund	43,092.18
Coupons Series A	105,402.00
Salto Branch.	76,229.97
Paysandú	105,011.05
Colonia	73,477.67
Durazno	124,730.95
Soriano	92,451.43
Rocha Branch	126,616.25
Tacuarembó ditto	115,770.40
San José ditto	149,597.78
Minas ditto	120,643.07
Rio Negro ditto	58,522.13
Canelones	123,061.50
Various Creditors	1,900,001.28
	\$31,028,562.00

Montevideo, 30th June 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

F. C. Tappan,
Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones,
Chief of Emission.

E. Rous,
Managing Director.

Trilixp

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. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Managing 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 notifies 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 10 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	BEILIGUM
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 . . . 225,000
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 Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
HAMBURG	Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.
AMSTERDAM	Los señores Schröder y Ca.
GENOVA	La Banque d'Anvers.
DEMÁS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.
NUOVA-YORK	Varios correspondientes.
OSAKA	
LIENBA	
PARIS	London and Brazilian Bank Limited.
PERSEBAMBUCCO	
BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALEGRE	
DEMÁS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Varios correspondientes.
BUENOS AIRES	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas.

Recibe dinero en cuentas 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.

4mlxp

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 "Verónica 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

Power-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Argentine do. (including postage)	2.00 gold
European etc. do.	2.00 gold
Do. do. do. annum 24/0 do.	24.00 do.
Single copy	0.06 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.
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.	

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARN

11A 30 SAN MARTIN 50 11A

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 AMABILIS

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SECKER,

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 29, 1888

EXPRESSIONS

—In making some extracts from our recent article on "Abuses of Authority," *La Idea* erroneously attributes to us a protest against the intrusion of the police into the theatres. That was not at all our intention. Civilians are always supposed to be amenable to police authority, when exercised within reasonable bounds; and the manager of a theatre would be perfectly justified in calling in the police aid to maintain order, or to assist his staff, though not to the extent of occupying places which the paying public have a greater right to.

—Our objection was made solely against the ostentatious presence of the military, and the manner in which soldiers and officers order the public about, and even crowd them out of their places, as may be seen nightly in the *entradas* of the Solís theatre. Neither men nor officers have any possible authority over civilians, nor is a civilian in any way called on to obey their orders, and resistance would be perfectly justifiable were it worth the trouble and inconvenience entailed. It is against this abuse of putting military authority to civil purposes that we have protested, and shall continue to do so as long as the abuse is maintained.

—A military uniform may give an imposing appearance and great self-importance to the wearer, but it most decidedly does not give him any right to issue orders to civilians or to interfere with them in any manner.

—Sending a squad of soldiers to the theatre may be a cheap and convenient way of rewarding them for good conduct, but it is not calculated to raise the uniform in public estimation or to make the service popular.

—The managers of the theatres should take the part of the public and resist this

abuse, not admitting soldiers unless they pay for their places as part of the general public.

—We give today a summary of London news for July 2nd and 3rd, the latest dates received.

—The tiresome farce of no Saturday morning boat from Buenos Aires still continues, much to the disgust of the public and hindrance to business. As it is to be supposed the managers of the Platense Company are not entirely devoid of reason, it would be as well for them to explain what grounds they have for thinking that there is no necessity for bringing passengers and mails from Buenos Aires on Fridays, whilst two or three steamers run every other day.

—Recent telegrams from Europe show a pleasantly pacific tone, if they could only be sufficiently trusted. The idea of general disarmament is a grand one if thoroughly carried out, but it will be a pity if France is to be made a victim. At present the attitude of Germany to France is pretty much that of one man who says to another "Put down your fists or I'll punch your head."

—The fact that Germany thrashed France eighteen years ago hardly justifies the dictatorial tone assumed now.

—Germany secured the land of Alsace-Lorraine, but the hearts of the people are as much alienated as ever, nor is Germany going the right way to secure them.

—Ever since the beginning of history persecution has proved a failure, yet to this day it is generally the first mode to which authority has recourse. The familiar proverb requires modification and should hence be quoted *Experientia non docet*.

—How gratifying it is to pay a high price for a seat at the theatre and then find in front of one a lady whose head is surrounded by some twelve or eighteen inches of unbecoming superstructure, denominated by the courtesy of fashion, a list, and who throughout the evening consistently sets to partners to prevent one catching more than a glimpse of the stage. Ladies may form the gentler sex, but when they wear such hats as these at the theatre they can not be termed considerate.

—Talk of River Plate exaggeration! The following are the superlatives lavished by a contemporary upon as mediocre an operatic performance as ever was witnessed—"S. sublime, P. excellent, chorus good, music magnificent, the public enthusiastic, success surprising, etc."—If such extravagant terms are used for an indifferent affair, what language is left to describe anything really good, such as the singing of Patti! No wonder that local papers have no influence and that serious journalism is said hardly to exist in the River Plate!

—Such nonsense as the above only raises a feeling of contempt in the breast of every man of judgment who reads it, and brings discredit on the paper in which it appears in particular and on journalism in general.

—Admirers of Patti—and who that has ever heard or seen her does not admire her—must not neglect the unique chance of seeing her in Traviata tonight. The strange affair by which the detective Repetto got shot through the heart, reported by us yesterday, requires further explanation. Those who have seen the opera "Forza del Destino" will remember a similar incident in the first act. At all events the case offers another example of the danger of carrying fire arms about which we have so often preached.

—Although the tax is collected with inflexible regularity, there are daily increasing complaints about the way in which the sweeping of the streets is neglected. Both this and the *basura* service need great reform. Fortunately many of the papers do not hesitate to speak out on these subjects and their constant complaints may eventually have some effect on the authorities with whom the fault lies.

—On account of the advent of the Brazilian journalists, the meeting of the newly formed Society for the Protection of Animals has been postponed until tomorrow when it will take place at 7.30 p.m. at calle Rincón 107 altos. All interested are invited to attend.

A NEW CHAIR FOR THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Bronson Howard, the American dramatist, knows of but one University in the United States where lectures are delivered on the laws of dramatic construction. That happens to be just one more than the country of Shakespeare and Sheridan can boast of; but this is not the sort of argument for Mr. Howard, who is quite at a loss to know why Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton do not join in the good work. Chairs of Journalism are already established on the American continent; why not chairs of stage-craft? Few men have it more in their power to afflict their fellow creatures than incompetent playwrights. Why then should they be left to empirical methods? While we cannot furnish them with dramatic invention, we can at least teach them what is known regarding the principles that conduce to successful first nights. It is all very well to sneer at these things as "the tricks of the trade," but every art has its technical groundwork, and so

much at least should be mastered by every aspirant to dramatic fame. Instances have been cited of plays sent in for managerial approval with such futile stage directions as "Enter Augustus, who searches in drawers for letter from his wife; but not finding it, exit I.U.E.—that is 'Left, upper entrance.' Here a blue coat is heard to be brushed behind the scenes is another recorded example of an outsider's notions of conveying ideas to an audience. All Mr. Bronson Howard wants to teach what is capable of being taught, leaving the play-wright's genius, if he has any, to carry him as much further as it can. It seems hard to imagine any valid objection to so moderate a proposal.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN GLASGOW.

The Lancel Commission of Inquiry into the Sweating System has passed on from the great Lancashire centres to Glasgow, but it is still the same hideous story, with here and there a super-added touch of horror. The Jews and the foreigners are popularly made responsible for the evils at least in the tailoring trade; but the personal observations of the Lancel Commission lead him to the conclusion that one of the distinctive features of the system in this great community is the exceptionally large proportion of Scotch and Irish sweaters. In the case of sewing-machine work the ingenuity of the sweater has established a system under which all but the comparatively small portions of the work that require skill are regularly done for him gratis. This consists in advertising for "learners," who, after some months of daily toil at "straight seams" and like tasks, are dismissed, to find that the busy season is over and that they have practically learnt nothing. Even when the busy season returns the sweater has no need to employ them at wages, for the simple reason that by advertising again for "learners" he can always command an abundant supply of such novices. The Commissioner's pathetic comment on these facts is that this is the "psychological moment" when many an honest, right-minded, modest girl has fallen. A whole year's endeavour proves useless. The savings of the parents are perhaps squandered. At home there are reproachful looks. Abroad there is every form of temptation and the disappointed learner is more quickly taught the road to vice and crime than the means of earning and honest living. It is worthy of note that some of the worst disclosures of all had reference to the shops in which work was being executed under contract with the municipal authorities. In the establishment of a contractor where as many as a hundred men were employed, policemen's coats were being made for 3s. 3d. each, and a commissionaire's tunic for 2s. Journeymen tailors who get into disgrace and lose employment find a sorrowful refuge here, and so forlorn is the condition of some of the hands that it is stated that a shilling is doled out to each at night just to keep them alive till the morrow. The workshops are described as dirty and overcrowded. Although there are some hundred persons employed here, it appears that a great deal of work is given out to be taken home. Some of this work the Commission have traced, and found it in the hands not only of a common street prostitute, but of a woman who did not scruple to rob her visitors. Thus, adds this dispassionate witness, "are uniforms made for the Scotch police, and this is the way public contracts are executed—by prostitutes, thieves, drunken and reprobate tailors, anybody and anyway, so long as they consent to work at a price that will yield profit to the contractor or sweater, and enable him to undersell all his competitors."

A HOSPITAL QUESTION

The recent debate at St. Thomas's Hospital has given a new impetus to the discussion of the familiar question of the pay system. The medical organs, which may be assumed to reflect the opinions of the profession, protest against a charge under which, as it is said, anybody and everybody who chooses to pay a few pence periodically to a hospital would be considered entitled to its benefits; but this is a rather exaggerated statement of the case of their opponents. It is admitted that the system is not applicable to a large voluntary hospital, situated in a poor and crowded neighbourhood, or to a large endowed hospital established for the sick and deserving poor, so long as the available income is large enough to defray the cost of maintaining all the beds. But the unfortunate fact that has to be met is that there are in our London hospitals at this moment two thousand five hundred beds which are unoccupied, owing to that deficiency of income which actually threatens the very existence of one of the most important of these great establishments. What the advocates of the pay system say is that if the American rule were established that every patient should pay something unless he could prove inability to do so, the financial difficulties of these hospitals would speedily disappear. If this be so, and if no other practical alternative is forthcoming, the public will hardly be disposed to weigh class interests against the interests of these noble institutions. It is satisfactory to learn that the Council of the Hospitals Association have been requested to arrange for a conference of the leading hospital managers on this important subject.

