

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 131.



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 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 time 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, 10 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

Daniel Muñoz.
Secretary.

Emilio Reus.
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JULY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,578,498.91
Superior Government	1,493,697.89
Securities: Commercial Section	8,741,317.63
" Mortgage	6,675,926.23
Plant and Material for Emission.	60,311.62
Negotiation of Cédulas	419,232.13
City Mortgages	8,235,500.00
Rural	918,500.00
Branches—Capital	2,922,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,672,000.00
Fixtures	23,006.40
Dividends, coupons paid	698,870.00
Various debtors	6,053,799.07
Cash in hand	8,577,917.58
	\$37,035,637.43

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	108,500.14
Emission (including branches)	6,637,253.10
Savings Bank	10,947.65
Judicial deposits	488,028.19
Montepío	5,776.52
Cédulas emitted, Series A.	4,141,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages.	5,053,917.12
" Rural	1,621,969.11
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A	11,166.00
20 million loan	2,612,022.02
Branches	1,622,908.65
Various Creditors	4,704,776.65
	\$37,035,637.43

Montevideo, 31st July 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

F. O. Tappen.
Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.
Chief of Emission.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honorable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honorable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moss, 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 " " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " " for 9 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

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 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

AND OF

GERMANY

SPAIN

AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHILE

AND OF

PORTUGAL

SWITZERLAND

UNITED STATES

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AND OF

ITALY

ALSO ON

R. A. Thurburn

MANAGER

3mlxp

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 Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

HAMBURG Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.

AMSTERDAM Los señores Schröder y Ca.

GENOVA La Banque d'Anvers.

DESAH PUNTO DE ITALIA Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.

NUOVA YORK Varios corresponsales.

OPORTO

LISBOA

PARA

PERNAMBUCCO

BAHIA

RIO JANEIRO

SANTOS

SAN PAULO

RIO GRANDE

PELOTAS

PORTO-ALEGRE

DESAH PUNTO DEL BRASIL

BUENOS AIRES

Dá cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York.

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 previo 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 "Nuevísima 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.

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

5mlxp

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 26

MONTEVIDEO

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Power-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Uruguay Republic	\$150 gold
Argentine do.	200 m/l
European etc. do.	200 gold
Do. do. do.	200 do.
Single copy	0.06 do.
Back number	0.10 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$100 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted"
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . 0.50 do.
Advertisements—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

n/n 30 SAN MARTIN 50 n/n

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fe

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.

Cordoba 180/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

80 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMABILÉ

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEGER,

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, AUGUST 15, 1888.

STATISTICS.

The 2nd number of the *Boletín Estadístico*, is in some respects an improvement on the 1st and shows a laudable desire on the part of the editors, Drs. Felipe and Fernandez, to make the publication as complete and useful as possible.

In the main, the figures for the month of June are similar to those for May, there being only such variations as may naturally be expected from month to month. There is no necessity therefore for us to repeat the analyses we made when dealing with the figures for May, and we can devote our present time to the more important differences in the new number now before us.

A note has been added to the *Boletín* to the effect that according to the calculation of the Direction of General Statistics the population of the Department of Montevideo is 178,758 inhabitants, and its territorial extension is 561.09 square kilometres. The first table gives the mortality of the city as 439, but as the same number is afterwards repeated for mortality of the department we presume there is no distinction made between the two, and the confusion of titles is due to a clerical error. Putting the population in round figures at 180,000, we find a monthly death rate of 2.5 per thousand or .73 per day. It is worth noticing that the deaths from small-pox rose from 41 in May to 89 in June, whilst diphtheria fell from 47 to 43. The figures concerning small-pox, which give 18.8 o/o of the total deaths are really serious, and call for some action on the part of our health authorities. From wounds there are 4 deaths registered against none in May; but we still consider these figures erroneous, and we

would like to see it clearly stated, in future numbers of the *Boletín*, how many persons die each month from the effects of assassination, fighting and violence. The number of deaths of children under 5 years old is again very high, 143 out of 439, and should be a matter for serious consideration.

Another fact worth noting in both months is that whilst in the deaths the males exceed the females, in the births the females exceed the males. The figures are, deaths, May, 215 males, 171 females, June 244 l., 105 m. Births, May, 299 m., 304 f., June, 287 m., 313 f. This would tend to show that the female native population is increasing faster than the male.

With regard to the maritime department there is nothing new to note, the figures for the two months varying but slightly. The English flag still bears the same proportion of nearly 50 o/o of the total. The *Boletín* still leaves us in doubt as to the classes of the passengers arriving and the proportion of vessels and tonnage merely en route for Buenos Aires. We would suggest that a table be arranged showing the actual amount (or value) of cargo embarked and disembarked in this port each month for or from foreign ports. This could be obtained at the custom house with but little difficulty, and would be of great value as giving an idea of the actual import and export trade done here.

Turning to the Police department we find the number of prisoners entering the Central prison has dropped from 538 in May to 457 in June. For the latter month we have then a proportion of 2.5 per thousand. Referring to the offences we find, as before, that crimes of violence are enormously in the ascendant, the figures being, out of a total of 457, 71 for fighting, 17 for bruising, 57 for wounding, 5 for homicide, giving a total of 150 or about 1/3 for these crimes. For use of arms we again find the ridiculous low figure four and for drunkenness none, figures upon which we look with absolute distrust.

With regard to those leaving the Central prison, we find a total of 486, but, as before, not one seems to have left innocent or acquitted of the charges made against him. We can only repeat what we said before, that the police department of the *Boletín* is unsatisfactory, because it is simply incredible, and where-over the fault lies, we cannot regard it as a true picture of the state of crime in Montevideo. We must once more call the attention of the Editors to the necessity of supplementing the present police tables with others giving the figures for the entrances into the various sectional commissaries.

There are several other reflections aroused by the perusal of this *Boletín* with which we have not yet dealt, and which we must now leave for a future occasion.

A TALE OF A TRUNK.

Martin Gall, a Spanish gentleman, as appears by certain peculiarities of orthography and idiom, is now a prisoner—that is if his story can be trusted—in the goal of Barcelona, and he is much perturbed in mind, not on account of crime, for he is simply a patriot suffering for his political convictions, but because his unexpected incarceration prevents his fulfilling a solemn duty. Señor Gall, it appears—but once more woe! it is necessary to observe that this is his own story—was lately on his way from the Philippine Isles to Europe when he made the acquaintance of a fellow traveller, whose name, "Charles Brown," sufficiently attests his British nationality. On the voyage Mr. Brown fell grievously ill, a few minutes before he died, continues Señor Gall, he required me on my word of honour to deliver to his family, and what he said was, "I do so, and he gave me a little parcel and he said: 'You shall find here a letter addressed to a lady in England's different diamonds for a sum of 12,000 sterling and a sum of 1,600l. in English Bank notes.' You shall go in England to find the lady addressed my letter; I have had a daughter with her 18 years ago and I have abandoned them for go in British India. You shall give to this ladies my letter and the diamonds, and for you for your services and expenses I will that you accept the 1,600l. in English Bank notes." All this Señor Gall has, in his artless way confided through the post to a gentleman in Birmingham, whose name he further declares was on Mr. Brown's dying lips as that of an honourable gentleman who shall you to find this too ladies. Now Señor Gall being in a dungeon without hope of release, and having no need of cash, his only desire is to know whether the Birmingham gentleman will send for his precious trunk to a certain hotel in Barcelona, place the diamonds and the gold in the hands of the rightful owners, and accept for himself the trifling 1,600l. Not a hint in all this of any remittance being needed. But who is so ignorant of human nature as not to know that he who would send for such a trunk from Birmingham to Barcelona would never be so shabby as to withhold a handsome sum for expenses? Unluckily for the little scheme, the Birmingham gentleman is neither a credulous nor a greedy person. It is, again, unfortunate for Señor Gall that his correspondent is in the rare position of not knowing anybody of the name of Brown, and even more unfortunate, still, he happens to have a friend who only a short time ago received a similar letter, dated in like fashion from "the prison of Barcelona."

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY.

The celebration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada begins at Plymouth to-day July 19. The preparations have been making a long time; so we ought to be somewhat more ready for the festival than we were for the fight. Poor Lord Howard of Effingham was in despair more than once. Even in his day we had the ships, and we had the men, but we had not the money too, or at any rate we had placed very little of it at the disposal of the Lord High Admiral. The decisive encounter in Calais Roads found him perilously short of food and ammunition. The week's running fight with the Spaniards as he moved along the Channel had left him with hardly a shot or a ration to spare. However, the eight fire ships despatched at midnight towards the Spanish line did their work in scattering the terrified enemy, and the light and handy English ships heavily armed, and manned by the finest sailors in the world, did the rest on the following day. To-day date, July 19, marks the arrival of the Spanish fleet off the Cornish coast, just three hundred years ago, and the 29th that of the decisive fight that dispersed them and drove them round the Orkneys, where the British weather took the matter in hand. But for that intervention it might still have fared badly with us. With our poorly provisioned ships pursuit was quite out of the question, and if the Spaniards had still held together they might have stolen round upon us by St. George's Channel in imposing force for another trial of the fortune of war. At the close of the terrible fight on the 29th Drake himself admitted that the enemy's fleet seemed "wonderful great and strong." The spirit of the nation, the determination to save the country at all hazards, the union of all classes and creeds—Catholic and Protestant, as well as peasant and peer—was what carried us through. When the beacons blazed up the country people ran down to the beach with clubs, pitchforks, and stones. It was well on the whole that the Spaniards did not attempt a landing. Their infantry at that time was the best in the world, and their ships were crowded with soldiers. They were too crowded. In the great fight, the galleons became mere slaughter houses, and four thousand men had fallen when the sun went down. One can imagine the wrathful agony of the stately but lumbering Dons torn by the shot from our swift and admirably manoeuvred vessels, with hardly the power of reply. At this moment another English fleet is scouring the same seas in perfect panoply of war. It would scarcely be respectful to our forefathers to remark that a single one of the ships of which it is composed would scatter their whole squadron. Besides, who knows! Perhaps a Howard, and a Hawkins, a Drake, and a Froisher, would find a way. The tercentenary festival will come and go, but it is a pity that the collection of relics should ever be dispersed. The animated description of the Armada Exhibition in the Plymouth Guildhall is enough to make one wish that the British Museum had despatched powers, or what is a fair working equivalent for them, boundless wealth. Most of the objects now exhibited are private property, but our public establishments might, no doubt, form an Armada collection of their own. The attempt would serve to perpetuate the memory of one of the greatest events in the history of the world: The outcome of the Plymouth celebration is to be a monument on the Hoe—if only the money can be found to pay the builder.

PHYLLOXERA IN FRANCE.

One result of the widespread destruction of French vineyards by the Phylloxera has been the growth of a large trade in artificial claret and similar kinds of wine. Cheap and strong Spanish wine, and even spirit, are diluted and worked up into a fluid near enough to the vin ordinaire to find a ready sale. It seems from Consul Brackenbury's Report on the trade of Lisbon that this

