

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORN—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 140.



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 authorised to undertake according to its Statutes.

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On overdrawn account . . . 10 do. do.

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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.

Impr

Emilio Reus.

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JULY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,978,498.01
Superior Government	1,498,007.89
Securities: Commercial Section	8,441,317.46
Mortgages	6,575,000.28
Plant and Material for Emission	80,811.62
Negotiation of Cedulas	419,232.10
City Mortgages	8,235,000.00
Rural	915,500.00
Branches—Capital	2,200,000.00
Emission	1,572,000.00
Fixtures	23,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid	653,870.57
Various debtors	6,083,709.57
Cash in hand	3,577,117.28
	\$37,905,137.43

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	100,539.14
Emission (including branches)	6,441,317.46
Savings Bank	16,575.00
Judicial deposits	488,029.10
Montepio	6,776.52
Cedulas emitted, Series A.	4,164,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	6,033,917.12
" Rural "	1,621,050.11
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A.	11,116.00
20 million loan	2,612,022.92
Branches	1,622,908.65
Various Creditors	4,704,775.65
	\$37,905,137.43

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.

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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.

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J. Mac CRINDLE,

Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

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Reserve Fund . . . 350,000

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

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UNITED STATES

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn

Manager

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No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, AUGUST 25, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

Saturday morning's papers were very naturally preoccupied with saluting the occasion of which that day was the anniversary. For once they left alone the personalities that pass for politics in this part of the world, and joined hands all round in the cause of patriotism and fellowship.

It is a pity the papers could not be brought to look upon every day as a patriotic anniversary, not for the sake of a uniformity of expression that would be equally unnatural and undesirable, but that they might then devote themselves solely to the good of the country and abandon those petty self-interest and personal aims with which they too often fill their columns, and which are as little service to the people as they are creditable to their advocates.

The one solitary exception to this journalistic salute was *El Centor*. But like Iago, *El Centor* is "nothing if not critical." It is fabled that when the bee loses its sting it dies. A similar fate would befall *El Centor* were it deprived of that privilege of attack which is its sole reason d'être.

For a small republic, the whole population of which does not equal that of Manchester or Liverpool, the military display on Saturday was very creditable. The uniforms were in good condition, and for the most part in good taste. The men were fairly drilled, but not more; their marching was not brilliant.

It was decidedly ludicrous to observe that there was hardly an officer present who knew how to carry his sword. One captain we saw holding it horizontally in front of him with his two hands, as if he were desirous of exhibiting his white gloves.

The best turn out of the lot seemed to us that of the Artillery. The field guns and Nordenfelters seemed in really serviceable condition, the mules were neatly harnessed, and the drivers appeared to know their business.

It was very evident that however used the various regiments might be to company drill, they were quite lost

when massed together. It would be worth while to import a few experienced officers from England or Germany who would take the whole lot outside the town once a week and put them through battalion drill.

Another thing we noticed was that very few officers or men seemed to know how to stand at ease. They considered this an equivalent for lounging about in the most undisciplined and unsoldierlike attitudes.

To us, the River Plate affection for the braying of bugles and rattling of drums seems utterly inexplicable. The noise is in every degree barbaric, useless, discordant and senseless, and most cruciating to anyone with a musical ear, yet the River Plate soldier seems not only to be unable to perform the simplest evolution without it but even seem to require it to move, eat, drink, breathe and sleep with. We can only put it down as a degree of River Plate civilization beyond the comprehension of comparatively uncivilized Englishmen and Europeans.

River-Platarians are very fond of unmeaning noise, so are children and savages.

We congratulate the President on his abstention from gold lace and display on the occasion of the anniversary, and we would like to see his example generally imitated. Display and republicanism do not go well in harness, especially if provided at the cost of an already impoverished exchequer.

Ciacchi's opera company which has afforded us so many pleasant evenings, is now broken up, and the artists leave, some today, some on Sunday, for various destinations.

At the conclusion of the opera on Sunday evening, the principal artists received a well merited and genuine ovation from the crowded audience present, but we were sorry to observe that after nine-tenths of the audience had left the auditorium a small band of noisy ragamuffins, some of whom had pushed their most offensive presence into the respectable part of the theatre, kept hammering the seats and yelling, in order to call out the artists a few times more. The transparent proceedings of these noisy bands of claqueurs were neither creditable nor in good taste. The company was a good but not an extraordinary one, and had been received according to its merits. Whoever was responsible for this proceeding should be made aware that it was only calculated to disgust persons of judgment and taste.

When Patti, a really great artist, was here, no such idiotic demonstration was made, nor would she herself have desired it unless absolutely spontaneous and genuine. To the true artist false applause is only an insult.

In an article that we reprinted on Saturday from a London paper and entitled "Taxes on Art," it says, referring to a report of a U. S. Consul, "Three or four South American Republics having a high rate are dismissed as probably not falling within the category of nations 'claiming to be civilized.' We recommend this to those Argentine financiers who propose putting a tax of 45 per cent on imported pictures.

Should this tax be passed, we would warn certain well preserved ladies, perhaps even gentlemen, to keep away from B. Aires lest they should be taxed 45 o/o as paintings or works of art.

Some of the papers give the account of the arrest in B. Aires of a N. American bearing the not uncommon name of Brown, who has married twenty-three wives. Muggins says the best punishment for a man who could be guilty of such an enormity would be to lock him up for a month with his twenty-three moth'rs-in-law. If he survives that he may be looked upon as incurable.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

The recent contract between the government and the Banco do Brazil for the assistance of the planters of the provinces of Rio Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Espírito Santo must be considered one of the greatest mistakes that could possibly have been made. If the legislation supplementary to the act of abolition is to be of this character, then Brazil has very little to expect from this one great act of justice and sound economy. The first and highest duty of the state after the emancipation of slavery was to secure the freedman in the full enjoyment of his freedom and to provide for the organization and development of free labor. To do this most effectually it is necessary to provide for the acquisition and security of small properties, and for the quick and impartial administration of justice. No one wishes to see the planter deprived of one single legal right or privilege, but with the abolition of involuntary servitude his feudal privileges ought and must go. As long as this privileged person exists, superior to the ordinary processes of law, favored by the state with loans, lands and distinctions, and still the recipient of special authority over laboring men, just so long will the freedman and the immigrant be deprived of the full measure of liberty to which they are entitled. It is idle and absurd to talk of free labor in Brazil as long as the government continues to confer favors upon the old slaveholding planters, and withhold the most urgent rights from the laboring classes. Slavery has been abolished, to be sure; but the reactionary, improvident and corrupt oligarchy which lived upon it, still remains. It has long been

a pensioner upon the treasury as well as upon the labor of slaves, and if these mistaken measures of assistance are continued, it will become a constant and insupportable pensioner upon the treasury alone.—Rio News, Aug 15.

AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM.

The telegram from New York dated July 20th confirms the view recently taken of the Democratic policy of Tariff Reform in the United States. The Republicans themselves have now recognized the necessity of some reform of the kind, and, after vainly denouncing Mr. Mills as the author of a "Free Trade" measure ruinous to the country, they are about to imitate his example. The Republican Senators have crated from the cause of Protection pure and simple, and they hope to take the wind out of the enemy's sails with a Tariff Reform Bill of their own. Political history hardly affords an example of a more complete surrender, or, it may be added, of a more confusing issue, for Tariff Reform is now likely to become the platform of both parties in the approaching contest for the Presidency. The Senators have learned from their constituents throughout the country that they cannot afford to pose as the hard and fast supporters of a system which is strangling the industries of an entire people for the benefit of a knot of plutocrats. Their good faith in the present proposal has yet to be demonstrated, for Tariff Reform, like all else, may be either a thing or a name. It is something, however, to find them recognising its magic as a cry. The essence of the Democratic proposal is the removal of the duties on raw material, so as to enable the native manufacturer to enter the markets of the world. The true object of it is not merely the reduction of the present surplus. The surplus has become a scandal, but the real evil lies in the economical heresies that have fostered its growth. The Republicans have made more than one fruitless effort to reduce it by operations from the outside.

The New York organ of the Protectionists seems to have committed itself to a premature declaration against the Senatorial scheme. There will be time, however, for repentance and amendment if, as seems probable, the Senators prove to have known what they were about. It is evident that the Republican party must either change its policy as a whole, or submit to a ruinous division of its force before the enemy. In either case, the prospects of President Cleveland will be largely improved. Where two measures are avowedly directed to the same end, the best is likely to win. It is hard to see how a band of recent converts can exhibit the same grasp of principle and the same unerring rectitude of conduct as those who have been nurtured in the faith. The Republicans can have at present no more than their zeal, the Democrats have zeal and knowledge combined. The old Republican party is evidently on the verge of dissolution. It performed its mission, the greatest ever entrusted to a party or a people, when it abolished slavery and saved the Union in the Civil War. For these services, it has hitherto exacted a payment from a grateful country greater perhaps than all the costs of the struggle. The war tariff, which was almost necessarily Protectionist, has been continued throughout the long era of peace, and American industry has continued to work in fetters from a reverence for a mere association of ideas. It is still a far cry to Free Trade in the United States. The Mills Bill, just passed by one branch of the American Legislature, contemplates no more than a lowering of the possible cost of production by the removal of the duties upon most raw materials, while leaving the duties on manufactures almost intact. It is the irreducible minimum of sound and healthy reform, and it is hard to see how the Republicans are either to underbid or overbid it with any prospect of party success.—London Paper.

FOX HUNTING.

"A Country Parson" has availed himself of the columns of our Conservative contemporary the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* to proclaim his belief that foxhunters are one of the most selfish classes in existence. He speaks from experience, for the ruthless manner in which the crops and fences are destroyed on his globe land is a source of everlasting annoyance and expense to him. Some years ago he was at the trouble and expense to put his fences, which had been greatly neglected, in fair condition; he was told by his tenant that in order to make a good job stakes should be provided and bound with wire, and he said "Very well, then; I will find the material." Unfortunately the outrages which ensued did not come within the purview of the "Charges and Allegations" Bill, since the scene was in Nottinghamshire, and the facts are not associated with the libellous romance called "Parsonism and Crime." But for all this the Conservative Country Parson testifies that he was "morally boycotted"; and, moreover, soon afterwards the wire was cut from end to end, a distance of 400 or 500 yards! It seems almost superfluous to add that this witness does not find that the boycotting foxhunters help him in his parish with donations, or in any way contribute to his lander. All this brings him to the revolutionary sentiment that in these times, when farmers cannot make ends meet, foxhunters might well migrate to another country.

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