

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 141



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 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 Reus.
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JULY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,978,498.91
Superior Government	1,495,007.89
Securities: Commercial Section	8,741,947.03
" Mortgage	16,987.65
Plant and Material for Emission	6,675,599.28
Negotiation of Cédulas	39,841.68
City Mortgages	419,222.00
Rural	8,209,000.00
Branches—Capital	918,500.00
Branches—Emission	2,200,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,572,000.00
Branches—Emission	25,000.00
Branches—Emission	638,870.00
Dividends, coupons paid	6,063,706.97
Various debtors	8,877,947.28
Cash in hand	\$37,005,007.43

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	108,600.14
Emission (including branches)	6,757,239.10
Savings Bank	16,987.65
Judicial deposits	489,028.19
Montepío	5,776.82
Cédulas emitted, Series A	4,164,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	6,033,917.12
" Rural	1,621,366.14
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A	11,106.00
20 million loan	2,618,622.92
Branches	1,522,868.65
Various Creditors	4,704,775.55
	\$37,005,007.43

Montevideo, 31st July 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

F. C. Tappen.
Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.
Chief of Emission.

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. Moore, 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, PAYSAVANDU, 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 6 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 ORINDLE,
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.

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

ALSO ON

PORTUGAL SWITZERLAND

UNITED STATES ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn
Manager

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrita £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, los señores Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS Los señores Mallet Frères y Ca.

HAMBURG Los señores Schröder y Ca.

AMSTERDAM LA Banque d'Anvers.

GENOVA Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.

DE LAS PLAZAS DE ITALIA Varios corresponsales.

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PARA

PERNAMBUCO

BATIA

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SANTOS

SAN PAULO

RIO GRANDE

PELOTAS

PORTO-ALÉGORE

DE LAS PLAZAS DEL BRASIL Varios corresponsales.

BUENOS AIRES Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

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 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.

4mlsp

Representante en compañía Don GUILLERMO MERCEDES, quien se encarga de enseñar a los interesados el modo de trabajar y las ventajas que ofrece

UNICOS AGENTES INTRODUCTORES

MATTHEW, PINSENT & Co.

134-Calle Misiones-136, Montevideo

THE EXPRESS

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MONTEVIDEO 18

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TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Uruguay Republic	\$150 gold
Argentina do. (including postage)	200 m/l
European etc. do.	200 gold
Do. do. do. annum	2000 do.
Single copy	0.08 do.
Back number	0.10 do.

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

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

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Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

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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 publications must be addressed to the Director.

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

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, AUGUST 29, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—We publish to-day a summary of London news for August 3rd and 4th. The intermediate dates from our last summary, July 28 to August 2nd, have not yet been received, but are expected daily. We would like to give our readers these summaries in consecutive order of their dates but it is evident that the present mail and Post Office arrangements will not allow it. Our readers will therefore kindly understand that if the dates of our Foreign News occasionally get transposed the fault does not lie with us.

—The native papers appear to have another fit of dullness upon them. Let them turn their attention to some of the abuses that disgrace River Plate Republics, revolver-carrying, lotteries, police abuses, or the like. They will find plenty to write about then, and will command far more attention and respect than by their usual indulgence in personalities and recriminations.

—One prominent feature was conspicuous by its absence in the parade of the 25th of August—the *batista* car. Since there eminently sweet and ornamental institutions are thought fit to decorate our streets at all hours of the day (three o'clock last Sunday we saw one going its rounds in calle San José, within a square of 18 de Julio), they may surely be considered worthy to join in the parade, as one of the principal features of the town.

—The *Rio Nece* speaks of Republicanism as a *dreaded*. If so, what an unhealthy state the three Americas must be in. Republicans might reform, with equal justice that monarchism and imperialism are diseases. Our contemporary should be more careful of its epithets and remember that theoretically republicanism has all the best of the argument, and will very likely be one day universal. Monarchism may be a fine institution, but it is not a very defensible one.

—The *B. A. Herald* is still occupied with correspondence concerning the pre-

tended illegality of the marriage of the

murderer Castro-Rodríguez. Some very remarkable theories have been evolved, showing the obliquity and immorality to which men will lend themselves when they abandon their reasoning faculties in favour of blind dogma. One correspondent wishes to make the rules of the Roman Church (which he calls the Catholic, as if there were no other Catholic), binding on persons not affiliated to that Church. Another, hardly less original, maintains the doctrine of once a Roman priest, always so, ignorant of the fact that the Roman Church itself provides a mode of expulsion from the priesthood.

—Not one but several strive to perpetuate the old fallacy of the perpetual nature of vows, rashly or ignorantly taken. This fallacy has been exposed over and over again, and it has been shown that it is often far more immoral to keep such a vow than to break it.

—In this Castro-Rodríguez case the word apostasy has been bandied about pretty freely as an epithet of opprobrium. Now the dictionary definition of apostasy is the abandonment of faith or principles once professed. As every man is liable to and frequently does change his opinions as fresh facts come into his field of view, especially in religious matters, apostasy can therefore only be dishonourable when springing from mercenary or dishonest motives.

—It is very far from uncommon for an individual who has been brought up in unreasoning adherence to one set of principles, on arriving at years of discretion and maturity, to examine the foundation of those principles and from pure conviction abandon them for others. If this apostasy is dishonourable it is a dishonour that pertains to some of the greatest of the earth's names, from that of the founder of Christianity downwards.

—Those who consider an apostasy as dishonourable should refrain from attempting to make converts, for every person converted to their set of opinions from others previously held is an apostate.

—We call the attention of all our readers to the subscription list opened for the benefit of the sufferers by the terrible floods in the departments of Tacuarembó, Artigas, and Rio Negro. Nearly every paper in the capital has opened a similar list, and we do not wish that of *The Express* to be the last in so truly deserving a cause. The money received will be handed to a local committee who will guarantee to see it distributed to the best advantage. As the need is pressing our readers should lose no time in making up their minds.

—We have received a copy of the book *Reglas de Derecho Internacional Penal* edited by Santiago Yaca-Guzman. We have not had time to examine the work, but we should think it well fulfils the purposes for which it is written, and have no hesitation in recommending it to those of our readers interested in such matters.

PRESS SUBSCRIPTION

In aid of the sufferers by the floods in the Departments of Tacuarembó, Artigas, and Rio Negro.

«THE EXPRESS» LIST.

The Director of <i>The Express</i>	\$ 10.00
The Employees of <i>The Express</i>	15.00
printing office	

SOLIS THEATRE.

COQUELIN—HADING.

The following particulars about the two eminent dramatic artists now appearing at our principal theatre may prove of interest.

Benoit Constant Coquelin, generally known as Coquelin Aîné, was born at Boulogne in 1841. His father was a baker, and it was intended that he should follow the same trade, but showing a great aptitude for the stage he went to Paris and was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1859, joining M. Regnier's class, where he proved the most brilliant pupil. In 1860 he joined the Théâtre Français where he soon became one of the most prominent members, playing a variety of important parts, and creating many others that have since become well known on the English stage. Although his *forte* is comedy, he is also very powerful in pathetic and even tragic parts, one of the latter being that of Mathias in the Polish Jew, the part which Henry Irving has made so famous. As a reciter of poetry and monologues he has also achieved great success. Before leaving for South America he played for a short season at the Royalty Theatre London with the most brilliant result. As a comedian and character actor he holds a rank equivalent to that of Salvini and Sarah Bernhardt as tragedians. His brother Coquelin Cadet of the Comédie Française also holds high rank as a comedian, but does not form part of the present company.

Madame Jean (Hading) née Jeannette

Hadigue was born at Marseilles. Her father was an actor, and she made her first appearance on the boards at the early age of three, being taken on for the baby in *«Le Noûu»*, her father playing the principal part. After receiving tuition in the Marseilles Conservatoire she had her first engagement at the age of fourteen at the Algiers Theatre. From thence she went to Cairo, and afterwards to Marseilles. For a time she devoted herself to the lyric drama, and getting an engagement at the Palais Royal was the original heroine in several well-known comic operas. In 1883 she joined the Gymnase as leading actress and remained there until lately. One of her greatest successes was the creation of Claire in Georges Ohnet's *«La Maltre de Forges»*, a piece which afterwards gained great success in London as *«The Iron-master»*. Mrs. Kendal playing the leading part. In addition to great artistic talent Mme. Hading possesses fine personal attractions, and her marvellous wardrobe, which rivals that of Sarah Bernhardt, is in itself a great attraction to the fair sex.

The Joan Coquelin of the company is the son of the star, and although very young, is an artist of considerable promise. The other members of the company, mostly Parisian artists, come to us with excellent reports from Buenos Aires, where it was acknowledged that they were far above the average of French companies visiting the River Plate.

As their stay here is very limited, being bound to appear in New York in the middle of October, our readers should not lose the opportunity of seeing the most remarkable comedian of the day, and an *ensemble* approaching that of a first class continental theatre.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GODS:

«The Gods are departing» at the distribution of prizes to the successful students at the French public schools. M. Lockroy meant that the languages of the gods, Greek and Latin, are being removed from their high places in education. He and M. Blanchet said a great deal about a change which is inevitable, and which it is quite vain to regret. The education of Europe, from the Revival of Letters to the end of the last century, from Rabelais to «Sandford and Merton», was the literary education for the sake of the intellectual life. Teachers took it for granted that pupils were to be taught the best examples of noble living in the best literatures—Greek and Latin. They were to make Plutarch's men their examples in taste, while the necessary discipline was to be supplied by the toil of mastering grammar and style. This was a noble education in conduct, and a perfect education in literature. But the system took for granted that all the pupils had wherewithal to lives of leisure, that they had rents or other incomes, that they could support themselves in the learned professions or in arms; or, finally, that they would live by literature. Modern secondary education has to do with a different world—a world of much fiercer competition, a world in which trade is not despised, while science of every kind is a means of making a livelihood. The pupils are no longer to be men of leisure, and from their youth upwards their teachers must give them practical instruction in the «bread studies», as the Germans call them, in the elements of practical life: That is the reason, the fatal reason, why the gods are going. Perhaps not one boy in fifty has the natural gifts for classical study, for such study as will be his friend and companion through life. If you keep him pretending to work at dead languages, he will not learn them, and if he does he will deliberately forget them as soon as he can conveniently can. Therefore he is only wasting his time with «the gods». They do not love him, and, so far, he will not die young. He had better use his time in learning modern languages, science, bookkeeping, composition in his own tongue, and so forth. All this is manifest and undeniable. M. Blanchet quoted what Fleury said two hundred years ago: «We ought to accommodate our studies to the present state of our manners». The need is far more pressing than in Fleury's time. He added that we should study those things which are of use in the world. The classical literatures are of great use to the right students, of whom there are very few.

M. Lockroy paid a high tribute to our own language, and did not pity the student nourished only on his masterpieces—Shakespeare, Tennyson, Shelley, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Locke, and Herbert Spencer, with many others. The Frenchman who knows English can enjoy these—if he chooses—he has also practical advantages in early life, which a knowledge of Greek does not confer. Besides, as M. Lockroy said, he can read the classics in translations, and he might have added that French translations are very good, much better than ours. This is the practical view, and practice will prevail. «People must not cry out if the study of German and English become predominant.» We, on this side of the water, will not cry out—nay, we welcome such French «critics» of English as M. Paul Bourget. The old languages of the gods will not perish; the gods will be adored still, in smaller chapels, by the right worshippers, not by an unwilling mob of schoolboys.

