

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 147.



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 on 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 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 Discount, 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	\$1,978,498.91
Superior Government Securities: Commercial Section	1,436,097.89
" " Mortgage	8,741,947.00
Plant and Material for Emulsion	6,575,000.00
Negotiation of Cédulas	80,841.63
City Mortgages	419,232.00
Rural	9,209,500.00
Branches—Capital	918,500.00
Branches—Emulsion	2,203,000.00
Fixed Assets	1,572,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid	25,000.00
Various debtors	6,037,701.07
Cash in hand	3,677,947.28
	\$37,906,597.43

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	1,036,596.14
Emulsion (including branches)	5,637,253.10
Savings Bank	15,987.08
Judicial deposits	488,028.19
Montevideo	8,776.82
Cédulas emitidas, Series A	4,164,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	5,053,917.12
" " Rural	1,621,960.11
Reserve Fund	42,002.18
Copagos Series A	11,105.00
20 million loan	2,612,622.92
Branches	1,622,908.65
Various Creditors	4,704,775.65
	\$37,906,597.43

Montevideo, 31st July 1888.

Pedro Bustamante,
President.

F. C. Tappan,
Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones,
Chief of Emulsion.

D. Ayarragaray,
Managing Director.

Impr

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable B. Carr Glyn, M. P.
R. Honorable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moser, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Hodger, of the firm Hodger, 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 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.

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 BELGIUM ITALY

ALSO ON PORTUGAL SWITZERLAND UNITED STATES ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn
Manager

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscritor \$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 Los señores Granet Brown y Ca.

DE LAS PLAZAS DE ITALIA Varios correspondientes.

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PERNAMBUCO

BAHIA

RIO JANEIRO

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SAN PAULO

RIO GRANDE

PELOFAS

PORTO ALIXOR

DE LAS PLAZAS DE BRASIL Varios correspondientes.

BUENOS AIRES Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

De cartas de crédito sobre Londres, Paris, 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 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.

POLVOS DE COOPER

CURA INFALIBLE

Para la Sarna en las Ovejas

Costo verdadero - 1 CÉNTESIMO por cabeza.

El remedio mas eficaz, mas barato y mas cómodo que se ha ofrecido hasta ahora

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

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134-Calle Misiones-136, Montevideo

THE EXPRESS

DAILY-MORNING PAPER

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MONTEVIDEO.

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Montevideo

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentina do. (including postage)	2.00 m/l
Europe etc. do.	3.00 gold
Do. do. do. annum	20.00 do.
Single copy	0.04 do.
Back number	0.10 do.

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Single column per centimeter per month \$1.00 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted" "To Let" etc. per 3 publications 0.50 do.
Auctioneer—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.

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Cordoba 180 1/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMABIL

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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, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—Why do not our rowing, cricketing, lawn-tennis and other athletic sports put their heads together and organize some Athletic Sports, such as are given two or three times a year in Buenos Aires and Rosario, and one successful meeting of which we reported yesterday?

It is not want of material, nor of muscle, nor of brains, nor of cash, we can only conclude it is want of unity, and that is a lamentable want that goes far to counterbalance the possession of all the other qualifications. We recommend this suggestion to the consideration of the committees of the various clubs.

—This reminds us that there are dimensions surging in the breast of the Cricket Club just now over the respective claims of cricket and lawn-tennis. We trust and think all differences on this head may be arranged by a little common sense and a few mutual concessions. Granted that the club was established for the purpose of playing cricket, but that was before lawn-tennis was so well-known and popular. Cricket players should remember that their game is not as well adapted to this climate as to the English, and that lawn-tennis has many undeniable advantages in the way of interest, exercise, and facility, and that every one has a perfect right to choose to which game he shall give the preference. Since then so many members of the club prefer lawn-tennis, as there is no doubt they do, they should be given proper facilities for playing it, but at the same time, those who wish to play cricket should not be put on one side, the club is surely big enough for them both.

—For one member of a Club to quarrel with another because he prefers lawn-tennis to cricket is as unreasonable as to find fault with a man for liking beef better than mutton, and vice-versa.

—Why not solve the difficulty by changing the title of the club and widening its sphere? Call it an Athletic Club, and let it give facilities for all out-door games, athletic sports, cricket, foot-ball, lawn-tennis, polo, base-ball, hare and hounds, and other healthy and interesting amusements. Such a club would make a demand on the support of every Englishman and athlete in the city, and would gain far wider sympathy than one

devoted too exclusively to a game not particularly adapted to our climate and conditions and which plenty of people find very stupid and uninteresting.

—The Buenos Aires papers, and several of the Montevideo are still discussing the Civil Marriage and Divorce bill, it need hardly be added, not with any particularly graceful show of moderation, especially on the side of the Romanists. As we have already said, we quite fail to understand the objections raised to this bill, especially as the objectionists seem to found their cause on vituperation and misstatements more than on common sense or logic.

—As to civil marriage, what possible objection can there be to instituting one simple ceremony, which shall be equally legal and binding on persons of all beliefs, for the present confused, contradictory and often difficult means of getting united? It is no more than the substitution of order for disorder, certainty for uncertainty, and should therefore be welcomed as such by all straightforward thinkers. The non-thinkers are not worth taking into account.

—As to divorce, those who believe it immoral are perfectly welcome to leave it alone, no one asks them or obliges them to get divorced. But they have no possible right to enforce their opinions on others who think differently, any more than one man has a right to prevent another eating cheese, should he wish to do so. As to the cry that it means the downfall of society and the ruin of the family, that is easily refuted by a glance at the social history of the countries where it is already an established (and beneficial) institution. It is not the divorce that is immoral or dangerous, but the social institutions and the bad behaviour that give rise to the necessity for it, and it is to these that the blame should be directed.

—A man is not immoral because he is divorced, but because he has broken the seventh commandment; and that immorality remains the same, whether he is divorced or not. Ditto, ditto for a woman.

—The rector of the University has rusticated for one year the two students who advised their comrades not to take part in the recent *parade* against their will. It will be remembered that the commander of the Battalion had already degraded them for the same offence, a degradation against which they very justly appealed, as the commander had no such power. We think, judging from such of the facts as we are acquainted with, that the rector has acted very unwisely in supporting this despotism. Discipline may be a fine thing, but justice is finer, and when the two clash it is for discipline to give way.

—La Epoca of Sunday had a very clear, temperate and sensible article on the above question, and we can recommend it for perusal, especially to the Rector and Commander Implicated.

—We would like to know if there is any country in this world, claiming civilization, besides the River Plate, where persons accused of murder are released on bail?

—We call the attention of the various papers that have tried to be little the defeat of the Spanish Armada, apropos of the Armada Tercentenary Exhibition, to the cutting we print to-day from the *Pester Lloyd* of Vienna. Valuing the question of superiority of fleets, some day Spain herself will see that that defeat was the very best thing that could have happened.

—We have received a B. A. Standard dated September, Saturday 1. We presume this is one of our contemporary's little jokes.

—The same paper says that Coquelin, Hiding and Company are playing French drama here to "emphy benches." This must be another little joke for it is certainly anything but true.

—To-day's telegrams say Boulanger has arrived at Hamburg. What does the lively General want at Hamburg? Has he gone there to learn a little German and transform himself from a French *Jean Potage* into a German *Hanswurst*?

—It is an extraordinary thing that so fine a theatre as the Solís, certainly the handsomest in South America, should be so ill provided with scenery that it cannot mount even one respectable drawing-room scene, but can only present old and patched cloths of impossible perspective, unknown architecture and innocent of proper windows, doors, or fireplaces, in short, like anything on earth except the rooms they are intended to present.

—Now there are so many steamers running at not particularly extravagant fares, one of the River Platanian theatre directors will some day take a trip to London, Paris or Berlin and see there what a modern interior scene is like, and also learn how a theatre should be lighted, a thing quite unknown on the River Plate at present.

TUE-LAI

English tribunals have not yet come to recognize M. Alexandre Dumas's doctrine of *Tue-Lai* but some progress in this direction appears to be indicated by the trial of Neale, the draper, charged with the manslaughter of his wife. At Leeds Assizes. Neale had received very gross provocation in the conduct of his wife with a man named Black; and the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Stanfield, so far from urging, as lawyers are wont to do, that no one is justified in taking the law

into his own hands, declared to the jury that "speaking not as a counsel for the Crown, but as a man, he should have acted as the prisoner at the bar had done," so far, at least, as making straight for the partner in Mrs. Neale's guilt. The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Smith, thereupon expressed his opinion that the prisoner had done what which was proper in kicking the man downstairs, and went on to suggest that in a paroxysm of rage, induced by the action of Black, the prisoner had turned upon his wife and inflicted upon her the injuries of which she died. "There were," Mr. Justice Smith continued, "man-slaughters and manslaughter," and as the prisoner at the bar had been in prison awaiting trial for two months, his lordship expressed his determination to inflict no further punishment, but ordered him to be imprisoned for one day, which was equivalent to discharging him.

THE ARMADA

The *Pester Lloyd*, Vienna Aug. 2, commenting on the tercentenary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, points out that the defeat was not due to the violence of the elements, but to the superior efficiency of the British fleet, and, after stating that religious liberty takes its rise from the defeat of Spain, says:—
"Every one is aware how considerable were the national consequences of the victory for England, and how great were the political and ethical advantages which the world at large derived therefrom. The battle figures prominently among the few of which one may safely affirm that the blood shed did not flow in vain. No Spaniard of the present day, unless he be under some reactionary influence, is likely to wish that his countrymen had been victorious on that momentous occasion. The great battle fought in the Channel belongs assuredly to the battles in which the genius of humanity seems to have fought against the powers of darkness."

THE NEW CRUSADE.

Cardinal Lavigne, whom Lord Granville introduced to the British public in a brief but pregnant address, will deserve the gratitude of mankind if he succeeds in gaining the ear of civilization and rousing its conscience to protest against the hideous deeds which are reducing Central Africa to the condition of a desert. In his address at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, he drew a vivid picture of the horrors which are perpetrated by the Arab caravans, horrors with which most of us are familiar from the stories of our own countrymen, Livingstone, Gordon, Stanley, and all other travellers in the Dark Continent. We have long recognised the duty of stopping the slave trade on the sea, but this slave trade on the land, as Lord Granville said, far exceeds the horrors of the trans-oceanic traffic. We have done much from the days of Clarkson and Wilberforce to wipe out this reproach from the world, but it survives in spite of us. Happily, as Lord Granville pointed out, there is no obstacle to prevent the European nations from friendly and serious consideration of this question. Every one who has witnessed the ruin which is being wrought has felt that the accused traffic must be grappled with at its source. It is not enough to draw a maritime cordon round the coasts; another must be drawn across the continent along the line which separates the negro peoples from the Arabs on the North. This is what Gordon strove to do, and this is what Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley are striving after now. The negro tribes, trained and educated as they may be under European tutelage, are strong enough to hold their own against the marauders. We have to teach them and help them to hold the Arab enemies of human kind in check.

The New Crusade to which Cardinal Lavigne invites us is one which well befits the genius of modern Christendom. No vast and costly military expeditions are required. No nation is called upon to carry out a great campaign. What they are required to do is voluntarily to equip the adventurous few who may be found to lead the way; to back up men like Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley in their heroic efforts. Africa saved from the destruction which is rapidly overwhelming its fairest provinces would soon repay its saviours by the markets which it would open to the world, and the wide fields for European colonisation it would present. Vast regions where the climate is beautiful and the soil well watered and fruitful are deserted save by the prowling thieves whose trade is rapine and murder. Under European guidance and protection the negro races would again fill these waste howling wilderness, with happy villages and prosperous trade, like that province of Manuema, which Livingstone left rich and flourishing, but which is now a desert. The Powers principally concerned in the development of this part of the African continent are England, Belgium, Germany, and Portugal; although on the upper waters of the Niger, France shares our own responsibility. Is it not possible for these Powers to arrive at the most judicious method of putting an end to, or greatly diminishing, the worst evil now existing in the world? If, as Lord Granville believes, the enlightened nations feel with us their responsibility in this matter, there ought to be little difficulty in enforcing it.

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