

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 156.



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 for all business operations which it is authorised 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 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.

Imlp

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR AUGUST, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,978,493.01
Superior Government	1,402,026.57
Securities: Commercial Section	9,144,001.04
Mortgage	6,533,597.06
Plant and Material for Emission.	55,383.17
Negotiation of Cédulas	920,008.50
City Mortgages	8,820,000.00
Rural	691,500.00
Branches—Capital	2,200,000.00
Branches—Emission	763,000.00
Futures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid.	714,830.00
Various debtors	5,772,455.64
Cash in hand	5,700,565.85
(Head Office)	\$3,109,292.04
(Branches)	601,573.81
	\$39,961,597.24

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: Fixed and at premium	98,735.12
Emission (including branches)	4,716,907.50
Savings Bank	14,568.61
Judicial deposits	603,017.53
Montepío	6,012.56
Cédulas emitted, Series A.	4,015,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages.	5,217,008.45
Rural	1,501,709.11
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Compos Series A.	450.00
20 million loan	2,612,222.02
Branches	1,802,007.07
Various Creditors	7,819,925.56
	\$39,961,597.24

Montevideo, 31st August 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

F. C. Tappen.

Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.

Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

THE English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

C. 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

Authorised 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

Authorised 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.

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

GERMANY	AND OF	BELGIUM
SPAIN		ITALY
	ALSO ON	
AFRICA		PORTUGAL
AUSTRALIA		SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL		UNITED STATES
CANADA		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CHILE		
		R. A. Thurburn
		MANAGER

Imlp

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservado . . . 325,000
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 Banca Lombardi.
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Los señores Grandi Brown y Ca.
NEW-YORK	Varios corresponsales.
OPORTO	
LISBOA	
PRINCEBICO	
BAHIA	London and Brazilian Bank Limited.
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
DO GRANDE	
PILOTAS	
PORTO-ALEGRE	Varios corresponsales.
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
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 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.

Imlp

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 MERCER, quien se encarga de enseñar a los interesados el modo de bañar y las ventajas que ofrece

UNICOS AGENTES INTRODUCTORES

MATTHEW, PINSENT & Ca.

134-Calle Misiones-136, Montevideo

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 20
MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Lower-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Per month.
Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage)	2.00 m/l
European do.	2.00 gold
Do. do.	2.00 do.
Single copy	0.08 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.
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/a 38 SAN MARTIN 56 n/a

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.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMÁBILE

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, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

EXPRESSIONS

—General Sarmento, who may justly be called the Grand Old Man of the Argentine Republic, and whose fame and honour extend throughout the River Plate, died on the 11th instant, but the telegraphic information of the event, which occurred in Asunción, the capital of Paraguay, did not reach Buenos Aires till Thursday afternoon nor here until Thursday night after our paper was closed. This does not say much for the telegraphic services.

—The topic of the day in Buenos Aires, and a topic so important that the noise of the discussion is heard very plainly on this side of the river, is the Civil Marriage Bill. The *B. A. Herald* is publishing excellent translations of the speeches made in the Chamber on the subject, and very good reading some of them are. So far the supporters of the Bill certainly have all the reason on their side, the opponents relying on unproved assertions and blind dogma.

—One of the speakers aptly points out that the Argentine Republic now shares with Spain the doubtful honour of being the only important State where a similar bill is not in force.

—This reminds us that though a civil marriage is legal both in England and the United States, the marriage laws of both countries certainly need some revising, as they often leave a couple in doubt whether their marriage is legal or not. A case in point is that of the Duke of Marlborough, who has just gone through the ceremony four times, twice in the States and twice in England, and there still seems to be some uncertainty whether the knot is properly tied.

—Correspondents in the *B. A. Herald* are still discussing the vexed question of the legality of the marriage of an ex-Roman priest, raised by the Castro-Rodríguez affair. Whilst producing powerful arguments on both sides of the question all parties seem to overlook that the real evil lies in the monstrous immoral and unnatural code which condemns a priest to a life of celibacy, and, still worse, endeavours to make such a condition binding on him after he has renounced the Roman Church. Such a code is unfit for the present century and should be swept into the darkness and oblivion of the tortoise instruments of the Inquisition of which it is a worthy companion.

—In a recent article the *Rio Neira* says,—"The priests of Brazil are moulded somewhat on the style of those in Spain and Italy, who wish to keep exclusive authority in their own hands by controlling the state and keeping the people in ignorance and subjection." Exactly the same thing may be said here. If we could get at the bottom of the matter, it would be found that the Civil Marriage Bill is opposed, not from any real grounds of religion and morality, because it is proved it affects neither, but because it lessens the social power of the Roman Church and weakens the aggressions of the priests on the liberties and consciences—and pockets of the people.

—We are requested to give an emphatic contradiction to the notice issued by a contemporary that Mr. C. J. Johnson has given up his News Agency business and that it will be carried on by another party. As may be seen by the advertisement in another column, Mr. Johnson is not only carrying on his business, but is improving and enlarging it.

—A respected subscriber comes to us with the following tale,—Living a little outside the town, he has had no *luz* collected from his house for over three months, the *luz* carts always stopping at the end of the square only a few houses away from his own. He cannot keep the *luz* in his house, he dare not throw it in the street, so he is obliged to pay some one to take it away and bury it in a vacant piece of ground a little distance off. For two months he paid the Municipal impost for *luz* service, hoping by constant complaints that he would at length be attended to. Getting tired of this he at last refused to pay it, and consequently was cited before a Civil Judge and forced to pay the arrears and a fine as well.

—We sympathize with our subscriber whose case is a hard one, but by no means singular, and the only advice we can give him under the circumstances is—to grin and bear it.

—Let us take a parallel case. Say one man were to stop another in the street, and enforce from him a payment for having cleaned his boots and brushed his clothes for a month, knowing very well no such services had been performed. In civilized countries that would be termed highway robbery, theft, or obtaining money under false pretences, and would be punished accordingly. Here the code of morality is apparently different, or else our subscriber could never have been fined under the above circumstances.

—We have received a copy of the first number of a weekly paper called *L'Anti-cléricale*, just published. It is written in Italian and Spanish, and its object is designated by its title. The illiberal party will find in it a powerful enemy.

—The year 1888, although yet wanting one third of its completion, will be memorable in nearly every quarter of the globe for the unkind aspect which Nature has shown to Man. From all parts pour in records of foul weather, seasons reversed, storms, hurricanes, cyclones, disastrous floods, ruined harvests and the like. If the year concludes as it has begun it will be one of the most malign yet known to the present generation.

—We publish a goodly batch of telegrams to-day, some of which will be found more enigmatical than *Intelligible*. We understate to translate them into English; though the task is sometimes by no means an easy one, but we cannot undertake always to make them intelligible. Still, we would find it dull without them.

—The *B. A. Standard* says that the Barcelona Exhibition about which all Spanish papers made such a terrific fuss, as if it were the grandest achievement ever known, has left a deficit of six million pesetas.

—The attention of the Members of the Cricket Club is called to the announcement that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held next Thursday evening, at 126 calle Sarandí, to discuss the very important question of obtaining a new ground for the Club.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The triumphs of the enemy's fleets in the game of war which is being played around our coasts have been too complete. He might have stopped at Aberdeen or at Hartlepool, but he has laid so many towns in ashes, or held them to ransom, that Scarborough, Grimsby, Holyhead, and even Liverpool, Aberdeen, Greenock, Edinburgh, Leith, and Sunderland hardly seem to count. For the better part of a week he has had the east and west coasts of England at his mercy, and there is so little left to save that the tardy appearance of the defending squadron at the mouth of the Thames excites but a languid interest. The manoeuvres seem intended to prove that a hostile fleet which has once given our own the slip may inflict incalculable damage on the coasts before it can be forced to an action. But some appearances are illusory, and this may be of the number. The enemy's success was assured from the moment of his quitting the ports in which he was blockaded by our own superior forces. We have still to learn why he was suffered to escape total annihilation. Two questions were left for settlement in the general idea of operations—the first, whether an enemy

so blockaded could get out; the second, whether he could enjoy a few days' claw for plunder and destruction before he was caught again. If both have been decided in the affirmative, they have been so decided by order. Admiral Sir George Tyrone, it will be remembered, was shut up in Bantry Bay under the surveillance of Admiral Fitzroy; and Admiral Fitzroy was shut up in Lough Swilly with Admiral Rowley in command of the blockading fleet. The blockaded Admirals were separated by almost the whole length of Ireland, yet the telegraph enabled them to make their escape in concert with a considerable portion of their force.

Our Correspondent with Sir George Tyrone has described the brilliant yet simple manoeuvre by which that dashing commander gained the open sea. He contrived to direct the vigilance of the enemy to one outlet of the port, while he escaped by the other. If he had been less ably seconded in the north he would have secured his freedom to but little purpose. He could have done nothing against the west coast while Admiral Rowley's squadron barred the way at Lough Swilly. As it is, his easy junction with Admiral Fitzroy and the all but perfect inaction of the "national" fleet, remain quite inexplicable. The superior squadrons have been no less sluggish in the pursuit than in the blockade. As our Special Correspondent shows to-day, one of the blockaded squadrons has actually returned in perfect security to the port from which it lately escaped. The only way to reconcile the effect of these operations with the sense of national security is to suppose that the escape of the blockaded fleets was a foregone conclusion. The promenade round the coasts was probably intended to frighten the taxpayer into the necessary sacrifices for the defence of the great ports. The true technical lesson of the manoeuvres was learned on either side during the continuance of the blockade. Our officers probably know a good deal more than they knew before as to the best method of organising and distributing a blockading squadron by day and by night, as to coaling in the open sea, and as to the relative values of the swift cruiser, the torpedo-boat, and the ironclad. For the rest, it is impossible not to suspect the good faith of the operations on the coasts. A town is not captured, it is stolen even by bombardment, because a ship has stolen up within cannon-shot in the darkness, fired a few rounds, and made off. To attack a port successfully under the rules the hostile squadron must have remained before it for ten hours by daylight without disturbance from a defending force. To capture even a merchant vessel the warship must be within a mile of her for half an hour, and then stop for an hour after that. Admiral Tyrone's messages to the authorities during his cruise of destruction show a sense of the humour of the situation not altogether compatible with the idea of a serious purpose. He urged the defenders of Oban to consider themselves as dead. He offered peace to Liverpool on condition that the Mayor and Council should engage, if asked, to dine with himself or his successors in the command at least once a year. It is difficult to doubt after this that the naval promenade was "pour rire," and that serious operations ceased as soon as the squadrons at Bantry Bay and Lough Swilly were allowed to find their way out to sea. The rest is probably designed to lighten the work of the Departments in the preparation of next year's Estimates for the building of fast cruisers and for the defence of the home ports.—*Daily News*.

THE STAMP ACT

Soon after the new Stamp Act had come into operation, numbers of banking accounts were withdrawn from London to Paris, among other places, in order to escape the impediments to free business which the new measure has placed in the way of those who deal with securities negotiable by the bearer. There are duties on transfers of bonds in Paris as well as in Berlin, and it must not be concluded that financial transactions in Paris are entirely free. But the new stamp duties here have been applied with so little dexterity, and there has been so much uncertainty as to the rights of parties in the matter of stamps, that the measure has sufficed to drive away a certain amount of profitable business which might be done, either here or on the Continent, according to the pleasure of the principals concerned. It is noticeable that coupons on foreign bonds are largely sent abroad for collection, in order to escape the English income tax. Add to the income tax the necessity of providing for the complicated stamps on transfers and deliveries, together with the bother of watching for unstamped bonds, and many persons have finally made up their minds to transact financial business on the Continent rather than in London. According to one statement, a certain French bank has obtained hundreds of new accounts from London within the last few months, and banks on this side have had to deliver securities which the owners have removed in view of future transactions in Paris. Instead of London. The extent of this transfer of business to the Continent—business which formerly came to London for the sake of the free trade and safely supposed to be guaranteed in this country—cannot be over-guessed at; but to some considerable extent the profited exodus of securities to bearer and of the business in such securities has taken place.—*London Proper*.

