

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. III.

(MELVILLE HOUSE, Proprietor)

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

No. 257.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

Fortnightly Line of Steamers
LIVERPOOL TO THE RIVER PLATE
AND VALPARAISO.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will sail in the following order—

FOR EUROPE.
COTOPAXI.
Captain H. W. Hays.
15th January, 1889.
For Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

ACONCAGUA.
Capt. A. H. Hays.
1st February, 1889.
For Rio Janeiro, Bahia, YIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

ARAUCANIA.
Captain A. J. Cooper.
15th February, 1889.
For Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

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AGENTS:— MONTEVIDEO, SOLIS 55. BUENOS AIRES, CANGALLO 326. AND RIO JANEIRO.

THE NEW ZEALAND SHAW SAVILL & Shipping Co., Limited.

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All business communications to the Proprietor

Correspondence intended for publication must

be addressed to the Editor.

No anonymous communications will be attended

to, nor manuscript returned.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, JANUARY 17, 1889.

INDUSTRY.

Every person coming at the present

time from Europe to the River Plate

does so with the idea, that, either with

a certain amount of money, he will in-

crease that quantity in a quicker way

than he can in the country he leaves, or

that with no money he will be able to

find a remunerative situation better than

he can at home.

These are the two classes who come

from Europe. We will take typical in-

stances of both. We will suppose that the

again, every day he is learning experience,

one thing leads to another, and, in a

very short period he may find himself

overwhelmed with business and earning

money.

Now we will discuss the chances of

the man with no money to whom how-

ever we must allow a strength of body

and a fair amount of brains. He has

enough to keep himself going for a

month or two, (I am describing the case

of a Britisher in this instance) perhaps

he has been to Australia or New Zea-

land or the Cape, not an uncommon type

at all, if he is wise he takes the first

offer made, whatever it is whether in

town or camp, he has a certain expe-

rience in some trade whatever it may

be. He either results in getting up the

ladder rung by rung by dint of hard

work, not minding a hard life if by that

means he can eventually improve his

position, and by being self dependent,

he will soon be found by his employers

to be trust worthy; they will quickly

know (without his telling them) that

his work is not shirked the moment the

overseer's back is turned, and conse-

quently he will before very long arrive

at a point in his career when he must

use his own judgement as to whether

he can get on best independently, or by

still keeping on and growing in a place

of trust.

We do not imagine that this instance

is typical of all Englishmen who come

here, but probably it is near the truth

for a majority, there are a lot of loafers

who will never do themselves any good,

who will work for a day or two and with

the wages of that, drag on a miserable

existence, half or wholly drunk, until

actual necessity forces them again to do

something whereby body and soul can

be kept together, such men can never

do any good any where, this is not the

country for them. They live a miserable

life and will do a miserable death, we

have seen this class often about, but

doubt any remedy for bettering them,

we must suppose there always have been

such swells and strays and always will

be; but to such are not the plums of the

length in a valuable and, in its way,

historic paper the causes of the decline

of prices without linking the subject

with the question of Bimetallism? In-

deed, he purposely kept that question out

of his paper, for the reason that if he

touch on Bimetallism he would get

judged by all the rest of his argu-

ment. Mr. Giffen agrees with Jovons

that prices vary from period to period in

relation to the amount and efficiency of

money. But money, although a measure

of prices, is not a fixed or stable measure.

Prices in all the great commercial na-

tions are now expressed in gold; in En-

gland, France, Germany, and North

America a given quantity of wheat is

described as worth so much gold; the

wages of a labourer are also paid in gold

or in currency equal to gold; a seat in a

theatre, a dozen of wine, the rent of a

house—all are worth, and are quoted in

their respective markets, so much gold.

Inasmuch as the supply of gold has

been diminishing for many years past,

and the supply of valuables has, on the

other hand, increased, the relations

between gold and commodities have

been disturbed. In other words, prices

have fallen. Consequently, and very

unfortunately for them, debtors have

not been able to pay fixed rents, and

fixed interest on their borrowed capital

without difficulty; they have been com-

pelled to give an increased quantity of

commodities in exchange for the gold

required for rent and interest on money

borrowed. On the other hand, the

more abundant crops from the soil, this

gold difficulty has pressed with special

severity. The weaker producers have

been crushed out, and Mr. Giffen be-

lieves that there is still an increase of

debtors, although it happens to be

borne by stronger producers. This

however may be regarded as an in-

cidental misfortune; for Mr. Giffen is

in his assertion that industry goes on

with any sort of currency provided it

does not change in short periods. While

weak producers have been hurt or ruin-

ed, it appears from the tables submitted

to the Statistical Society that earners of

