



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 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 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 Rous.

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR FEBRUARY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,700,000.00
Superior Government	500,000.00
Securities: Commercial Section	5,567,511.21
Mortgage	1,800,108.04
Plant and Material for Emission	4,105.00
Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	11,700,000.00
Negotiation of Cedulas	135,522.00
City Mortgages	670,000.00
Rural	105,000.00
Branches—Emission	702,000.00
Various debtors	2,415,456.70
Cash in hand	2,408,074.10
	\$30,885,000.54

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	117,711.32
In account current	2,127,228.10
Emission (including branches)	4,098,975.80
Savings Bank	10,414.01
Judicial deposits	54,512.64
Montevideo	4,556.40
Cedulas emitted, Series A	756,820.00
Spanish Legation	20,072.20
Credits for the Conversion of the Consolidated Debt	8,233,735.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	1,112,430.11
Rural	223,000.00
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Helo Branch	65,908.40
Salto	183,501.18
Paysandu	84,613.05
Mercedes	51,227.20
Colonia	102,500.00
Durazno	102,500.00
First Dividend, Cupons due	242,181.00
Various Creditors	877,123.00
	\$30,885,000.54

Montevideo, 20th February 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

F. C. Tappan.

Accountant-General.

E. Rous.

Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

73m15p

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Olyn, 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, Maxson 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.
5 " " at ten days' notice.
5 " " for thirty days fixed.
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 HALVY
BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FESubscribed Capital . . . £2,000,000
Authorised Capital . . . £5,000,000
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. 4.
OR BY THE
Paris Branch 16 rue Halvy.

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	PORTUGAL
AFRICA		SWITZERLAND
AUSTRALIA		UNITED STATES
BRAZIL		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CANADA		
CHILE		
		R. A. Thurburn
		MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrita . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservada . . . 625,000
Fondo de reserva . . . 300,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRA LETRAS de CAMBIO SOBRE las SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES	A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited, los señores Curran, Miller, Currie & Co. Los señores Mallet Freres y Ca. Los señores Schröder y Ca. La Banque d'Anvers. Los señores Granet, Brown y Ca. Varios correspondientes.
PARIS	
HAMBURG	
AMSTERDAM	
GENOVA	
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	
NEW-YORK	
OSAKA	
LIMA	
PERU	
PERUAMICO	
BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTO	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO ALFREI	
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	
BUENOS AIRES	Varios correspondientes. Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

DA cartas de credito 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 rotar con 30 dias previo aviso.

Ahorra por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses a razon de 3 % anual. Por 6 meses a razon de 5 % anual. Con 30 dias de aviso a 3 % anual.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR SUD-AMERICANO.

282-Calle Veinticinco de Mayo-282

Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 25, 1887.

Authorized Capital, 10,000,000 dollars.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that the Bank undertakes Building Operations in particular, and repairs and reconstruction in general, within the radius embracing all the blocks from the Old City of Montevideo out to the "Nortuna Ciudad" (inclusive).

The Bank receives applications to the above effect on all business days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The general conditions for building operations are as follows: The applicant must be the proprietor of the site on which he desires to build, and the written application must be accompanied by the title-deeds. Payment to be effected in five, ten, or fifteen years, at the option of the applicant, in proportional monthly instalments.

The Bank charges interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the value of the edifice erected, besides a commission of 2 per cent. on the total cost of same.

The details as to architecture and the materials to be employed will be specified in accordance with the mutual agreement and the plan drawn up to that effect. Bills for the drawing-up of applications are supplied by the Bank's Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 20

MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Cover-Bell Telephone No. 297

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Uruguay Republic	\$1.50 gold
Argentine do. (including postage)	250 m.l.
European etc. do.	500 gold
do. do. annum	2000 do.
Single copy	0.00 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.
Advertiser.—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 STEARNS

11a 30 SAN MARTIN 54 11a

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE Y AMABLE

THURNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. L. SEGER.

224 Calle 25 de Mayo-224

All correspondence whether in business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director.

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

THE EXPRESS

MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 29, 1888

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

However advanced the two great towns on the banks of the River Plate may be in other matters, there is little doubt that in the respect of Hotel accommodation they fall far short of what might be justly expected from their wealth, size, and general importance. The visitor arriving here or in Buenos Aires from England or the States, not fortunate enough to have friends upon whose hospitality he can depend, is bound to have recourse to a hotel, and the treatment he receives there will add materially in colouring the impressions he forms of either place. Fresh, perhaps, from the comforts and attentions of a well-found steamer, bearing in mind vivid reminiscences of home delights and of the ease and suavity to be found even in second or third rate English and N. American hotels, the contrast afforded by even the best accommodation to be found here, is bound to strike him unfavourably.

It has been well said that comfort, as a word, is absent from the Latin languages, and, as a fact, is foreign to the Latin people. It certainly is conspicuous by its absence from our hotels, hotels which far more deserve the name of barracks. Many of their faults are, truly, due to bad construction, and to those barbarous traditions of Moorish styles of building which still obtain in South America, others to want of thought and also of knowledge on the part of the proprietors.

Let us visit one of these hotels, what do we find? No sitting room, no reading room, no commercial room, no smoking room, no private bar with cosy corners, only a bare and cheerless dining room used solely at meal times.

For a bedroom, unless fortunate enough to obtain a room facing the street, we are shown something between an oven and a cupboard, in which every law of health and comfort is set at naught. Neither light nor air are permitted to enter, except by the door, which is not a door but a doorway between a door and a window. If you want air or light, you must say goodbye to privacy; if you require privacy, you must be content to be half suffocated. In winter or rainy weather these rooms are as accessible to the cold and the wet as they are to the heat of our semi-tropical summer. In short, beyond having walls and ceiling, these rooms do not properly answer one single purpose for which rooms are intended, and are no more than a delusion and a snare. Of the furniture no great complaint can be made, except that provision is rarely made for writing even a short note. The hotel proprietors apparently imagining that their lodgers neither require to read nor to write during their stay. Sometimes you are allowed gas of an evening, more generally a miserable chamber candle. Attendance there is none or next to none, except for those with an unusual deep purse. Quiet is absolutely unknown.

With regard to the table kept at these hotels, the report is not quite so unfavourable. The custom of giving only two meals a day, and the French or Spanish cuisine with their novel elements of oil and garlic, are at first naturally trying to English or American bred

stomachs, but can scarcely be condemned as absolute faults. But there is no excuse whatever for the dirty table habits and wretched service to be found in even the best of our hotels.

That the charges are high goes without saying. That fault is by no means peculiar to this country, and in the old world as well as the new, hotel-keepers are generally as short of conscience as they are long in their charges. But it is to be doubted if, in any part of the world, such barefaced attempts are made to obtain something for nothing, and such little attention and consideration paid to the most ordinary wants and comforts of the visitor.

Considering the large and continual influx of English and American visitors to these shores, it is most astonishing that no Hotel has been started expressly for them, and offering at least an approximation to the accommodation they are accustomed to in their own countries. Such a Hotel, by giving a value not at present to be found in any native Hotel, would be fairly entitled to charge even more than the present high tariff. Even if they were content with these charges, they might safely count on being well and continually filled, and if decently managed should prove a sure fortune to the promoters.

The Education of an English Citizen is a great and inexhaustible theme. We live in an age when intellectual culture is more widespread than at any previous period of the world's history, and the most capable minds are applying themselves to its further development and direct to it even to move slowly. The civilised world is straining in a feverish race for eminence in arts, laws, science, and the material fruits which spring from the ripper knowledge of them. Everything has changed during the last half-century, and those who would maintain the rivalry must bow to the conditions. Not many years ago an immense step in advance was taken when primary instruction was made compulsory; and, despite the jarring of sects, an enormous sum of national benefit has accrued from that historic measure, which will always be associated with the memory of Mr. W. E. Forster. But we have already discovered, and it is being proclaimed trumpet-tongued that the scope of the Elementary Education Act is insufficient for the necessities of the present and the future. These acts form an admirable foundation on which to build; they do not in themselves provide a complete edifice. To use another figure, they give the spring-board from which the aspirant can take the higher leap, and are in their working absolutely essential to the nation which is disposed to enter successfully into the struggle. We are forcibly reminded of these facts by the exceedingly able address delivered by Professor MacCunn to the Liverpool Teachers' Guild, and which has just been republished in pamphlet form. Mr. MacCunn takes a very exacting view of the responsibilities, in the matter of education, that rest upon the State and the citizen. He insists that education which is to be adequate must be liberal. We hear a great deal at present with regard to technical instruction. It is undoubtedly vital to prosperity. The first duty of each individual who has the time to face by his own exertions is to make a livelihood. In order to make a livelihood, he must go through a process of training, so that his services may command remuneration. The primary and narrow obligation is discharged. But the individual is not an isolated or a self-dependent entity. He is a unit of millions, one of the vast mass which goes to make up the whole community. As such his personal interests are inextricably involved with those of the whole. Consequently, if we would raise the standard of usefulness and efficiency, we must educate our citizens directly and specially for their vocations in life. We must, in fact, give them technical instruction—the artisan and the professional man must each have the preparation his pursuit requires. This may be taken as the duty next in importance after the elementary course. The first is indispensable to the winning of a livelihood, and the second to the industrial competition. Professor MacCunn therefore concedes the value of technical and special training, since the problem of how the people are to be fed is one which dare not be ignored. But his argument is that we should go further still—at all events that each individual should look beyond the bare material question. Even from the material point of view, the liberal education has an advantage over the technical or special education. "It goes far," he says, "by supplying intelligence, to economise the huge item involved in wages of superintendence." We can quite conceive that if two competitors started together, and received the same amount of technical instruction, the one whose faculties had been more highly developed and sharpened by a liberal education would win in nine cases out of ten distance his rival. "Technical education may make workmen, but it will not make the leaders of workmen," is a proposition which is probably true of the majority of cases, and might stand as a rule. Therefore, the broader the intellectual culture the better the chances of the individual, so equipped, and the more healthy the influence exerted upon the country at large. Professor MacCunn, while admitting the utilitarian argument, holds that it does not go far

enough. He desires to see an educated people, for social and especially for political reasons. Democracies stand in need of knowledge. They choose their own governments, and ought to be capable of weighing the significance of certain policies. The newspaper is no doubt a great teacher. The professor does not depreciate its work, but the contrary, but he believes the bulk of the people are not sufficiently educated to appreciate it sufficiently. It is constantly circulating instruction for their benefit, but they are wanting in the discrimination which should fit them for reaping the fruits. It is not a substitute for all other political education; it is precisely such other education that our newspaper demands, if a man is really to get out of it the good which it has to give. This is a view which, if not exactly novel, is rarely put forward, and it is worthy of attention. Professor MacCunn is assuredly right in holding that a democracy should be competent to understand policies just as well as the ordinary politician; but we fear the culture he advocates is still buried a long way in the future. —Liverpool Weekly Mercury.

CORRESPONDENCE

PROBABILITIES AND PERPLEXITIES

To the Director of THE EXPRESS

Sir:—

The fit of temporary insanity that induced *Old Probabilities* to cross the line and frighten S. America, has had further consequences.

There are published in this city (not a hundred miles away) from your own offices a daily officious native newspaper edited by a foreigner, and in the same printing office is printed a weekly foreign paper specially designed for circulation in the Antipodes, Halifax, or the Island of Cule.

As soon as the news of the anticipated Cyclone was received from Rio the staff of both the papers held a solemn conference, to take into consideration the threatened atmospheric disturbances would affect the beautiful fall of *havana* by which the lives of their papers are sustained.

After considerable discussion, and a large expenditure of gas, aerated and alcoholic refreshments a plan was arranged to bleed Jupiter Olympus by an attack on a neighbouring Elysium. But a slight difficulty almost upset the harmony of the meeting, occasioned by the desire of both the high contracting parties to get the better of the other in a trifling concession affair, relating to the construction of a net work of narrow gauge railways, and a floating landing stage which was to pass muster as a port. The difficulty is I believe in a fair way towards arrangement, on the basis of "heads I win tails you lose"; but I will communicate the result in a future epistle.

Yours faithfully,

I. C. WIND.

SHROVE TUESDAY FROLICS

A curious custom prevails in North Devon villages with reference to Shrove Tuesday. It may not be confined to North Devon; but it is far from being so widely distributed as is the practice of making pancakes on that day. Local Dryadists do not appear to have troubled themselves much about it, for the proceedings of their learned societies are destitute of any reference to the custom. As Shrove Tuesday, or "Pancake Day," as it is popularly known, approaches, the youth of the village collect large quantities of "shards." (The word is probably etymologically connected with shards; it means the fragments of broken jugs, pans, pitchers, and other pieces of earthenware.) These shards are carefully preserved for use on the evening of Shrove Tuesday. When the time arrives, the lads and lasses proceed in small companies, armed with their shards, and station themselves outside some person's door. After rapidly repeating a doggerel rhyme, they make a mighty effort and throw a crushing mass of broken earthenware at the door. Then they decamp as fast as they possibly can. Meanwhile the person attacked has, if wise, prepared himself for defence. He carefully smears his hands with lard or cast-iron grease; after which he rubs them against the chimney of his large open fireplace. A thoroughly adhesive black compound is the result—in the language of the pharmacopoeia, a sort of "unguentum carbonis." As soon as the shards are delivered at his door he rushes in wild pursuit after the attacking party. Down black, narrow lanes, through horsepans, into ditches, over lofty hedges thickset with brambles, they madly run. One is probably caught. Him the capor besmears with soot, covering his face and shirt as effectually as the struggling victim will allow, and then bears him back in triumph. For a reward the sooty victim is allowed to eat as much pancake as he possibly can; and the story is carefully preserved in the memories of all until another Shrove Tuesday brings with it a new and more exciting list of adventures. The day is quite a feast day in North Devon.

EXPRESSIONS

—We take leave of our readers until Sunday morning, and hope that each and every one will pass their Easter holidays pleasantly and according to their desire.

—We hear that the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling will shortly lead to the altar Mrs. McClymont of Buenos Ayres.

