

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 7

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
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### Official Directory

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Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. E. H. CONGER,  
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WINDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.  
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattle. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays 7:30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese: Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher: returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1359.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osorio No. 62. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office: 20 Rua T. Hospicio 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Abantes.

Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, residence: Rua Benjamin Constant 24, Gloria. Office: Rua do Rosario No. 23, 12 to 3. Telephone 3254.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home, and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Szwed.—Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. on Mondays at 2 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

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JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.  
WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.  
Address correspondence to Caixa 186,  
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

### HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

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Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6:30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:15, 9:20 a. m., 1, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 3:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.  
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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Banks.

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- Germany: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. (and corresponding branches in Hamburg, London, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais and branches. France: Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. Belgium: H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Italy: Banca Generale, branches and corresponding. Portugal: Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponding. United States: C. A. Smith & Co., New York. Uruguay: Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Argentine: Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres. and any other countries. Opens accounts current; Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger-Krah, Directors. June 1891.

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BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London, E. C. Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro: 39, Rua 1º de Março, 1º andar.

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O'KELL, WILSON & Co. 21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 22 Becco de Bragança. AGENTS OF THE Northern Assurance Company, General and Commission Merchants for foreign and home trade with the interior. HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega. Imports and Commissions. Railway Material. Rolling Stock. Machinery.

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THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES (Late "The River Plate Times.") DAILY MORNING PAPER ESTABLISHED 1888. The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay. Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States. This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic. FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Advertisements and subscriptions received by post. For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER, Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo.

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**BUSINESS NOTICES**

**Shade Rollers.**—The Hartshorn spring shade roller is known far and near, and its merits are constantly securing for it a wider field of action. This roller is manufactured by Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N. J., U. S. A. Mr. Hartshorn has issued a souvenir catalogue telling about the growth of the business and its present condition, together with a profusion of illustrations of his main and branch offices, exteriors and interiors of his factories at East Newark, N. J., and Muskegon, Michigan. In one edition of the catalogue, the last five pages are devoted to reproducing medals taken by the Hartshorn rollers at various exhibitions, and in another edition this same space is devoted to illustrations of different styles of brackets. This new catalogue, in both editions, appeared on the first of January and is ready for gratuitous distribution. It can be had by anyone who will address an inquiry to Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

**Photographia Allema.**—This is the excellent establishment of Mr. M. Ribeiro, successor to Messrs. Alberto Henschel & Co., at No. 40 Rua dos Ourives. The quality of work done by this house is superior. The artistic photographer invests his productions with a living reality. His art reproduces not only the mere outlines but transfers to them, too, the spirit of the subject. The result is a photograph which evokes admiration and is perfectly faithful. Such is Mr. Ribeiro's work. His portraits in oil and crayon are above criticism. Photographs are made by all systems, and orders are taken for work outside of the gallery. You find here a complete collection of pictures of eminent characters in politics, literature, art, etc.

**Furniture and Carpets.**—Mr. Henry Kingston, at No. 8 Rua dos Ourives, has just received a large invoice of beautiful furniture for parlors, sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms. He has also added largely by fresh receipts to his stock of special upholstered and fine wicker furniture of rich designs and new styles. All the furniture he offers to the public is particularly adapted to this climate and made of the best wood. In his spacious store-room he displays sofas, reclining-chairs provided with every device of comfort, tapestry, curtains, window ornaments, an extensive variety of carpets, mats, hassocks, oil-cloths, quilts, mattresses, in fine everything to be found in a complete and first-class stock of furniture and carpets. The upholstering department is a special feature of this establishment, and the work that comes from it is done in the most substantial manner. He also makes a speciality of receiving orders to be filled direct from Europe.

**Ao Grão-Turco.**—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co. at No. 64, Rua do Ovidor, is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamented and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

**Cahubyna Ink.**—The Cahubyna ink is one of the most desirable writing fluids ever offered to the public. It is the invention of Dr. Cunha Sales, who prepares it by a chemical process from the Cahuby, a tree of the Pernambuco woods. All who have tried it unanimously endorse it as an ink without a rival for its manifold excellent qualities. Its conspicuous qualities are: It dries rapidly, dispensing with the use of blotting-paper; it resists the action of water, so that writing can be wetted and rubbed without injuring it; it writes as well on moist as on dry paper; it does not oxidize a steel pen. Chief of all it is an indelible ink and ensures the perpetuity of written documents. Time does not obliterate it and no acid can remove it, thus preventing the alteration of writing. It is an absolutely clean ink and serves as well for copying as for ordinary writing. The salesroom is temporarily located at No. 230 Rua da Alfandega, *sobrado*.

**Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis.**—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petropolis, the *Bragança* and the *Orleans*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel Bragança is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel Orleans is at the base of a little mount, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river Quitandinha flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-phatons for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs and carries to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to be in mind that Petropolis is considered by hygienists to possess an *Alpine climate*, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a veritable health-resort. The two hotels described are recommended as the largest and most fashionable in Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro the company has an office at No. 28, Rua de S. Pedro where you will be courteously furnished with any further information you may require.

**THE RIO NEWS**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 16th, 1892.

We do not know that we can unreservedly accept the advice of the chief of police when he says:—"Let the people confide in the government whose words and acts will ever be dictated by respect for truth and by the desire to defend national guarantees"—for as a rule the conduct of those in authority proves the contrary. We can heartily sympathize with the government, however, in the efforts it is making to keep down disorder and to check the spreading of false and mischievous rumors intended to unsettle confidence and stir up disorder. It has been most unfortunate for the government of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto that it adopted a policy of reprisals and persecution. Had it avoided the slightest appearance of a purpose to overthrow all the state governments who accepted Gen. Deodoro's second dictatorship, and had it treated the defeated schemers with less animus, its position to-day would have been much stronger. As the case now stands, an illegal and revolutionary act by one party was defeated, and properly so, by force, and then punished by acts equally illegal and revolutionary. The natural result of this is intrigue and counter-movements. It is probably true that the great part of the rumors about military revolts and revolutionary plots are pure fictions, sometimes springing from excited imaginations, but more frequently set afloat by intriguing politicians and unscrupulous speculators. Were it possible to fix the origin of these disquieting rumors we should not be sorry to see their authors punished. In a few cases, perhaps, they are based on real conspiracies, which are defeated of course by the amusing fact that everybody knows their intentions. The Brazilians, if we are to judge by these occurrences, are very poor conspirators, for they

no sooner fix a day for the blow than they themselves run out to an Ovidor café to proclaim it to the whole world. If the chief of police will shut up a few of these theatrical conspirators in the penitentiary for sixty days, perhaps they will turn their attention to something more honest and less dangerous.

It is said that a moratorium of three years has been given to the Obras Publicas company by the banks, for the payment of its debts. In our opinion this is a serious mistake, unless it is accompanied by a provision giving the creditors a principal part in the administration of the company's affairs. It should not be forgotten that the embarrassments of the company, which is the owner of several very valuable properties, such as the Lloyd Brasileiro, is *prima facie* evidence of gross incompetency, or worse, on the part of its directors. An extension of time therefore should be accompanied by some guarantee of a better administration, and of the realization of economies out of which these debts are to be liquidated. As a rule these moratoriums are little better than deliberate swindles, for they bar the way to an equitable liquidation and enable the debtor to realize more out of his embarrassed affairs than he otherwise could. If his affairs could be administered by his creditors and for their joint benefit, then something like good management might be expected; but in the case of a hopelessly insolvent company, or individual, who cannot hope to clear away so heavy a burden of indebtedness by ordinary means, an extension of time without any such guarantee is simply folly. A bad business ought always to be liquidated the very moment its character is demonstrated, for it then represents the minimum of certain loss. Here, however, it is the practice to never close up such a business, consequently its liabilities are not only steadily increasing, but the business community is always burdened and undermined by a lot of rotten concerns. The speculations of the last two years has filled the country with a large number of pretentious enterprises, whose capital is just about as tangible as their objects. The indebtedness of these concerns to-day is large enough to cause a very serious crisis, and it would be wise to close them up just as rapidly as the opportunities are given. Commerce, industry and sound enterprise will not miss them in the least; on the contrary the country has everything to gain from clearing away so much rubbish.

According to private accounts from Santos the situation in that city has become something indescribable. The authorities are clearly incompetent to grapple with the epidemic there, and the assistance from private sources is totally inadequate. One of our informants advises us that our notice to the effect that special trains had been inaugurated on the São Paulo railway to enable business men to sleep in the city of São Paulo, was a mistake, as no such trains have been started. He also insists that this important corporation, which could do so much to relieve the traffic pressure there, as well as to assist a great number of people to escape the risks of sleeping in Santos, has done almost nothing and refuses to take any steps toward that end. We must confess that we do not like to believe that so rich and powerful an English company, such as that of the S. Paulo railway, could or would permit its selfish interests to stand in the way of relieving a city stricken to death with fever. The English are celebrated for their charity as well as for their business enterprise. If the superintendent is refusing to do what every one feels it necessary to do for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Santos, he is making a serious mistake. We have always maintained that he could have done much a long time ago to relieve the "block" in that port which has resulted in keeping a hundred and more vessels there to endure the perils of a fever season in Santos. How many lives have been lost through this no one will ever be able to estimate, but that it has led to such a loss as well as to incalculable prejudices to trade and industry no one can successfully deny. As we have before said, we do not like to believe that an English railway has been the means of accentuating the distress and prejudice which has been experienced in Santos, and we should therefore like to hear what it has done to meet the emergency and why it has not done more.

We sincerely trust that the friends of the movement for founding a hospital in this city for English-speaking people will not forget that it still lacks much money to insure its complete success. Enough has been received for the purchase of an exceptionally convenient and suitable property, and there may perhaps be enough to carry out the changes and improvements needed to fit the old buildings for hospital purposes, but this is far from what will be eventually required in order to enable the association to meet all demands upon it and to be ready for any emergency. At least twice the present subscription is required to meet all these necessities, and it is therefore desirable that every intending subscriber should advise the treasurer what he proposes to give. It may be that the building will not be ready for use before the season closes, but the directors are hurrying the work forward as rapidly as possible and may be able—if their funds are sufficient—to get a part of the building ready for use sometime next month. It must be remembered that a full purse can do wonders in an emergency; if it is desired to get the place ready for occupancy at once the means must be furnished for that purpose.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February 4th, 1892.

**NAVIGATION OF THE PILCOMAYO.**

The explorer Mr. Olat Storm has laid before government an interesting report on the navigation of the river Pilcomayo. We gather from this report that the Pilcomayo from the mouth to a point called Las Juntas has a width of about 100 feet, the banks on either side being 15 to 20 feet high. The velocity of the current is between 1½ and 2 miles an hour. The depth varies considerably, and there are many shallow parts, which must be crossed in small boats. The river, of course, is navigable all the year round for small boats, and the stumps which here and there render navigation dangerous, may be removed without much difficulty. The banks are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and at a little distance from the mouth there are forests of valuable timber. The camps, moreover, are excellent. When the river rises, the aspect is completely altered. The high banks disappear, and the waters in some parts overflow. This rising is not of a periodical character and never lasts long.

Passing Las Juntas, the most striking feature is the sudden depression of the soil, and the banks of the river are barely 3 feet high. The width of the river diminishes by about 30 feet. The river becomes more meandering. The quebracho and guayacan trees disappear. Their place is usurped by the willow and the palm. A large expanse of camp streetches from the river's banks to a limit marked by a range of trees of variable height to indicate the extent of former inundations. When the river is low the eye can easily detect the beds of numerous branches.

At about 80 yards from Las Juntas, there flows an *arroyo*, or small river, on the Paraguayan side. This arroyo has a picturesque fall. From this point the bed of the Pilcomayo is of a very fine sand. There is no longer any trace of "tocas." At a hundred miles from Las Juntas, at a point called Mora Negra, the ground begins gradually to rise and at the same time the vegetation changes. The palm-groves disappear completely, and an immense forest begins of quebracho timber, gigantic *guanayes*, *guyacas*, *jacaranda* and other native timber, all of incalculable wealth. This forest extends to a point known as Los Rapiños, about 90 miles from Mora Negra. The river too changes. The current becomes swifter and there are a number of rapids, rendering navigation extremely dangerous. In fact this part of the river is only navigable when the waters are swollen. From Los Rapiños onwards the vegetation changes, and the quebracho forests make room for the "espinillo" and "algarrobo." The palm-groves again begin, forming the limit of what is called the Gran Estero or Big Swamp. The soil is very fertile all along the banks of the river, the layer of humus being nearly 3 feet deep. Here and there you find "tocas" or Indian settlements. The pasture is luxuriant and rich. Clover abounds, as well as other soft and prized grasses. Mr. Storm found several cotton-plantations, the seed having been thrown on the soil and the plant coming up strong and vigorous, although no care had been bestowed on it. Will tobacco grows in abundance.

Mr. Storm comes to the following conclusions in regard to the Pilcomayo: (1) That it is not navigable, at least for trade; (2) that the west branch is the more important of the two that unite at Las Juntas; (3) that the Pilcomayo does not rise or swell periodically; (4) that the Pilcomayo very probably discharges by one or two branches to the north in front of Lumburá. The question of the navigability of the Pilcomayo appears to have been studied for the last century and a half. Father Patiño explored the river in the year 1721. He says he was prevented by a bank from pushing forward. He waited for 25 days for the river to rise, and then ascended (according to his calculations) 471 leagues, until compelled by the Indians to return. Father Castañares explored the river in 1761. The shallowness of the water prevented him from going very far. In 1843, General Magarinos made an attempt to come down the Pilcomayo; but was unable to do so owing to the shallowness of the river. In 1846, Lt. von Nival made a similar attempt, but failed for the same reason. The Fontana expedition in 1852, the Theiberg expedition in 1854, the Thouar expedition in 1855, failed for the same reason. All complained of the shallowness of the water. Mr. Storm was delayed at one point during 74 days for the same reason. But, even if the river were not shallow, its navigation would be next to impossible, in consequence of its extremely tortuous course.



Mr. Storm counted 600 turns in a length of about 50 miles, and these turns are so sharp that a small steamer like the *Explorer*, in which he went up the river, cannot turn without knocking against the banks.

The number of branches of the Pilcomayo appears to be an open question. Engineers Hang, Stulesheim and Freund have repeatedly tried, in the course of their explorations in the Paraguayan Chaco, to determine the number of these branches, but so far the question has not been settled. Mr. Storm believes that these branches are the cause of the shallowness of the main river. Mr. Storm concludes his interesting report by stating that the Chaco and the Pilcomayo are not the mysteries some writers wish to make out.

POLICE ASSAULT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th February, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:  
 Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your last week's issue commenting on the "meekness" and "lamb-like patience" with which Mr. Darham, Mr. Templeton and myself bore our recent ill-treatment from the police of this city, I would beg to make a few remarks.

In accompanying the policemen after being apprehended we had no idea that we were acting in a manner that might even suggest want of courage. We imagined then and still labour under the delusion that a man who breaks the law and refuses to appear before its administrators and suffer the penalty, is not behaving in a manly and courageous manner. As regards our quiescent attitude at the moment of the policeman's sudden and unlooked-for assault I may say that the blow, owing to the darkness, did not appear to be so serious as it proved. Mr. Templeton evidently did not suffer any pain at all, and the appearance of the car for the first few minutes was not at all alarming. A moment's reflection convinced us that such an uncalculated action on the part of the policeman would receive fuller and more ample punishment than we should be able to deal to him. The fact that he has not received it in no way proves that our idea was a mistaken one. Should he never suffer the penalty of his cowardly action Brazilian justice will be no longer worthy of the name, and in another such adventure our mode of procedure shall be different, and quite unbiased by mistaken reliance on higher powers.

The insults which we received during the night and the following day were endured by us perhaps too meekly, but one unruly act on our part in the presence of people who were ignorant of the cause of our apprehension might have been turned to account against us in the strict enquiry which we supposed was to follow.

I may say in conclusion that I am quite as determined as "Scott" to preserve my ears intact, although I do not proclaim it abroad in such an emphatic manner. The hints he gives us will prove very useful, no doubt, and the delightfully easy manner in which he imagines a *proprio conbatu* by an unarmed Englishman, must be most encouraging to us all.

My conduct throughout, I may add, would not have been other than it was, even had I known that it was afterwards to be criticised by a "brilliant Scot." I consider that it was of the most prudent and canny description, calculated to win the approbation of any Scot, blessed with the usual national characteristics.

Mr. Templeton is at present suffering under an attack of yellow fever but I believe I have expressed his views in the matter.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,  
D. McNAUGHT.

AN INNOCENT INQUIRY.

Rio, 12th February, 1892.

To the Editor:  
 Sir,—I observe from your last issue that the board of directors of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil will at their first meeting have a big bust in their council chamber.  
 May I ask if it is the custom of these gentlemen to go on the bust?

Yours apprehensively,

INNOCENT ABOARD.

It is evident from all that these gentlemen have been doing for the past year that they have had nothing else in mind? Their purpose has either been a very big bust, or they may be considered to be the simplest specimens of humanity yet discovered.—Eds. NEWS.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 366 in Buenos Aires yesterday.  
 —The Uruguayan congress was formally opened at Montevideo on the 15th.

—The January customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$647,852.35.

—It turns out that the Cleary Opera Co. did not lose their costumes and scenery after all.

—The radical section of the Union Civica has carried the provincial elections in Mendoza.

—The elections throughout the Argentine provinces are being accompanied by much disorder.

—It is reported that the missions along the Paraguay river have been destroyed by Indians.

—Gen. Bartolomeu Mitre persists in his refusal to accept the nomination for the Argentine presidency.

—The foreign shipping arrivals at Montevideo in December numbered 60 steamers and 47 sailing vessels.

—The authorities are so timid of revolutions that they have stationed two vigilantes opposite our office door, to see that we issue no revolutionary circulars, etc.—*Argentine News*.

—The candidacy of Dr. Luiz Saens Pena for the Argentine presidency is said to be steadily gaining ground.

—A telegram says that dysentery has broken out at the lazaretto at Montevideo because of the bad water supplied.

—There were 2,198 deaths from small-pox in Buenos Aires in 1890, 1,037 from diptheria and 628 from typhoid fever.

—The vital statistics of Montevideo for December show 603 births (of which 60 illegitimate), 98 marriages and 482 deaths. Of the deaths 40 were still-borns, 5 murders and 2 suicides.

—The total imports into Uruguay last year were valued at \$18,978,420, while the exports amounted to \$26,993,270. Of the latter the various slaughter-house products alone produced \$24,805,504.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that the municipal government of that capital has resolved to employ vagabonds for sweeping the suburban streets. It is a good idea. If Rio would do the same, our paving stones would soon be polished up like a Philadelphia door-step.

—Advices from Santa Fé state that the colonists there refuse to pay the grain tax (one dollar per ton.) Several merchants have even appealed to the courts to declare the tax illegal and unconstitutional. The local government have opened an inspection office to give out certificates of payment of the tax; any steamer agent shipping grain without a certificate is made liable for the tax and consequent fine. Of course, the opening of this inspection office has caused a storm of indignation amongst shippers.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—Last Sunday night an individual called at the *Comissaria* No. 9 and informed the authorities that a revolutionary gang numbering over 80 persons had assembled in plaza Independencia, and were armed with Remingtons. The commissary immediately telephoned to head-quarters and all the police stations for assistance, the result being that in about half an hour the police and *bambas*, headed by their respective officers, marched to the plaza, but owing to the darkness of the night the trees, shrubs, etc. were mistaken for the supposed revolutionists and the cavalry were ordered to charge. Needless to say, the whole affair was a hoax and the plaza was the only thing that suffered, as several shrubs and plants were trampled on and ruined.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, Jan. 30.

—Our exchanges from Cordoba contain some particulars in reference to what we styled in our last a cowardly and dastardly assault on two editors were walking arm-in-arm down the street, a circumstance that attracted general attention, as the Cordobese editors are as a rule at daggers drawn with each other. They had walked about two squares, when they were accosted in a threatening and aggressive way by a commissary and several of his friends. One of the editors, noting the aggressive attitude of the commissary, whipped out a revolver and fired two shots, wounding the wall on the other side of the street. The commissary then began to use his whip pretty freely much to the injury of the editor's person. The other editor looked on and has not been found yet. Our contemporaries no doubt conducted themselves with characteristic bravery, but it would have been much more prudent to have patiently listened to what the commissary had to say and then used their pen, which is a much more powerful weapon than the sword or the revolver.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Uberaba on the 31st ult. a man seventy years of age fell dead while dancing at a wedding.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 9th states that the Corumbá revolutionists are marching on Cuyabá.

—Ex-Senator Silveira Martins on the 8th inst. reached Rio Grande, where he had a very enthusiastic reception.

—At the Campinas abattoir there were slaughtered last month 546 beeves, 15 calves, 333 hogs, 72 sheep and goats.

—The increased demand for beeves in Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo is said to have given a considerable stimulus to the cattle business in Goyaz.

—Dr. Rodolpho Pereira telegraphs that the governorship of Minas do Sul has been offered him, but that he declines it, as he does not wish to see Minas Geraes divided.

—The *Leste de Minas* says that Conde de Leopoldina has examined several plantations near Barbacena for the purpose of purchasing one adapted to sheep-breeding and wine-growing.

—In Pernambuco Dr. Gaspar Drummond, editor of the *Estado de Pernambuco*, was censored on the 11th by Capt. Mello of the police force on account of a personal article published in that paper.

—A telegram of the 9th from Valença states that this town is in the same condition as Vassouras, that is, the railway fails to deliver merchandise, the stocks of the mercantile establishments are almost exhausted and the people are threatened with starvation.

—The *Correio Paulistano* is exhibiting at its office an official copy of the telegrams between Dr. Americo Braziliense and Gen. Deodoro's government during the period of the dictatorship. Is the state government of São Paulo reduced to the necessity of such an exhibit?

—In Santos on the 11th there was a fight between cartmen and employes of the English railway. One man was killed, and several arrests were made. A body of 200 rioters demanded the release of the persons arrested, and for the purpose of enforcing the demand made an attack on the police, but were repulsed. On the following day the rioters tore up a considerable extension of the railway track and destroyed all telegraph communication with the city. A military force was sent from here to quell the disturbance.

—We are glad to hear, through a Pará telegram of the 13th, that Gov. Thaumaturgo is still "holding the fort" at the Amazonas.

—Ex-President Cesario Alvim says in his manifesto that the movement for the organization of the state of Minas do Sul is favored by one of the ministers.

—In Bahia the daughter of Manoel Pinto Novaes, a young lady of 22 years of age, committed suicide on the 12th by setting fire to a mattress and burning to death in the flames.

—Gen. Ourique Jacques has had to call the attention of his subordinates to a regulation inhibiting them from interfering in political questions. The example which the Gen. sets before his officers, however, is quite another thing.

—In Pará on the 26th ult. there was a collision between a locomotive and a street-car. The driver and two passengers of the latter were wounded, while the conductor and four passengers escaped unhurt. The car was very much damaged.

—The governor of Ceará, unable to obtain a quorum, has adjourned the legislature to June 1st, and ordered an election to be held on March 31st for filling the vacant seats of members who have resigned. The election will be regulated by the law of Jan. 9th, 1881.

—It is thought that the delay in the publication of the long-promised manifesto of ex-President Cesario Alvim, of Minas, is due to the fact that he is waiting to see what turn present events will take. It appears, then, that we did him injustice when we said that he had learned nothing by experience.

—The Associação Commercial of Pará has 138 members, of whom 6 are honorary. Thirty-eight members were admitted last year. The receipts during the year were 9,200,000 and the disbursements 5,666,502. The money collected for building an exchange amounted at the end of the year to 2,388,8219.

—The long-expected manifesto of ex-President Cesario Alvim, of Minas, was finally published on the 12th in the *Movimento* of Ouro Preto. As a state paper it is said to be inferior even to the message which its author wrote for Gen. Deodoro on the occasion of the opening of the constituent congress in November, 1890.

—The lieutenant-governor of Piauhay telegraphs that by order of President Floriano Peixoto, Capt. Coriolano de Carvalho e Silva has been illegally placed in charge of the state administration. The lieutenant-governor protests against this act of the President. But what is the use of protesting? Are we not under a dictatorship?

—Col. Euphrasio Dias, ex-commander of the 16th battalion, was presented with a banquet and sword of gold at Bahia on the 13th. He was also made "honorary commander" of the battalion. He is about to go to Mandos to settle affairs with the recalcitrant Gov. Thaumaturgo. It looks very much as though Thaumaturgo must go.

—At Santos, on the 12th, the telegraph wires were cut and the railway track torn up by the carmen, but had been engaged on the previous day in the fight with the railway employes. This gave rise to a report that a revolution had broken out in Santos. A detachment of 100 soldiers was sent from Rio de Janeiro on the morning of the 13th to put a stop to these disturbances.

—We have lost track of the gubernatorial succession in the state of Matto Grosso, but it may be a good starting point to note that the provisional intendencia of Cuyabá installed Col. Luiz Benedito Pereira Leite, elected vice-governor, in the office of governor, on the 3rd inst. When the Corumbá seceders get up there, however, perhaps Col. Leite will have to vacate in favor of some other military aspirant.

—For some unexplained reason the Pernambuco provisional junta wanted to know something about the production of Indian corn in the municipality of Limeiro and addressed an inquiry to the municipal junta to that end. The reply was highly characteristic, and may be summed up:—1st. The production of Indian corn in this municipality last harvest was much greater than the consumption, one-half of which has been consumed and exported; 2nd. There is a large quantity of this product now on hand; and 3rd, there remains a great quantity to be gathered, equivalent to the half crop above mentioned. If the provisional statistician can reduce this to figures we shall be under many obligations.

—The stories about hospital treatment in Santos are becoming terrible. A friend tells us that a man named Beemé sent a boy to the Misericórdia on Friday afternoon with fever. On Saturday morning he went to see the boy, but was unable to find any trace of him, until he went to the dead house where he found the poor lad still alive and conscious. The boy died that night, but the idea of putting him out among the dead so long before death is enough to make one wonder what kind of beings these hospital attendants are. They certainly have not a spark of human sympathy in their hearts. Another story is to the effect that an English merchant went to the cemetery to attend the burial of an engineer whom he knew personally. On arriving at the cemetery last harvest was much greater than the consumption, one-half of which has been consumed and exported; 2nd. There is a large quantity of this product now on hand; and 3rd, there remains a great quantity to be gathered, equivalent to the half crop above mentioned. If the provisional statistician can reduce this to figures we shall be under many obligations.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A passenger train was derailed on the Central railway yesterday at kilometre 222. Several passengers were severely injured, one of the cars was badly smashed and the other much damaged.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* 120 car-loads of freight were delivered at the Rio station of the Central railway for shipment on the 12th. We fear there will be 120 car-loads of complaints before all this freight reaches its destination.

—Mr. Paulo José da Costa, a S. Paula merchant, deals in fresh cheeses from Minas. At least he did so and endeavors to do so still. But merchants propose and the railways dispose, and Mr. Costa says that for some time past his cheeses, when shipped to him as freight, are no longer fresh when they reach him. If indeed they are so fortunate as to reach him at all. He accordingly determined to have them shipped as *commodatas*, paying on a lot of 20 hampers from Caxambá to S. Paula \$8500, instead of 145000 which he would have had to pay if they had been shipped as freight. And now he is sorry he did not have them sent on pack-mules, for although eight days had elapsed, on the 8th inst., he was still waiting for his cheeses.

COFFEE AND COCOA IN PANAMA.

Attention is being paid (says the *London Greaser*) to the planting of cocoa and coffee, etc., in Panama, one company having a large number of the young plants of the various classes mentioned, and which are in a condition of vigorous growth. Good tobacco has already been produced by this company, and the crop, well cured, was manufactured into cigars of a fair quality. There is scarcely any doubt as to the success of the experiments in the cultivation of cocoa, although several years must elapse before the results can be properly estimated. With coffee, of which about 15,000 plants have been set out during the year and carefully attended to, the outcome is more doubtful, as the conditions of soil and climate are not favorable. The ground on which this essay in coffee-growing was prosecuted is only about 250 feet above sea level (an elevation not sufficient in this latitude), while the soil has but slight depth of loose vegetable mould, resting upon a stratum of red friable clay, which has for its base the talpatepe of the country—a compact indurated clay or rock, impervious to water, and into which the roots of the plants cannot penetrate. A company has also been formed for the cultivation of sugar-cane and the manufacture of its products, but it has not yet passed beyond the stage of mere organization. It is doubtful if there are good lands for the growth of sugar-cane in the immediate neighborhood, although there are in the department; but tobacco, rubber, cocoa, and textile and medicinal plants may be cultivated to considerable extent at great profit.

From the *Cayan Observer*, Dec. 14th.

COFFEE GROWING IN BRAZIL.

Mr. Scott Blacklaw's latest instalment of the elaborate and deeply interesting notes on the progress of railways and agriculture in Brazil, with which for years back he has enriched our columns, will be well received by all intelligent readers, while it will be of benefit to many of our planters who spend the best part of their lives in the culture of coffee, to repress some feeling of envy as they read of the prosperous extensions of that culture in virgin soil, where three-quarters of a ton per acre are yielded, where railway facilities are present with a sufficiency of labour, and where leaf fungus (of the fatal kind) is unknown. There seem to be scarcely any bounds in Brazil to the area of suitable land in a suitable climate, while, hitherto, capital for railways and to enable the planters to procure and pay for labour has been readily available. But, alas! Brazil, which under monarchical government enjoyed peace and order, must needs follow the example of other South American states, and submit to a dictatorship under the specious guise of a republic. The parallel is complete in anarchy and loss of credit, intrigue and civil strife. Mr. Blacklaw, of course, being a stranger in the land, says nothing of all this. But, if his valuable communications are continued, we fear his next instalment of notes will bear a different aspect to the sunshine of the present,—the picture being marked by the shades of the arrest and decadence of enterprise, from the absence of capital and the labour which capital alone can command. There is no doubt a certain amount of capital in the country itself; but its possessors will be just as unwilling to incur risk, in the present unsettled state of government and politics, as the English capitalists on whom enterprise in Brazil has been and is so largely dependent. Of course matters may soon settle down, and a strong government may re-establish peace and order. But we confess our fears preponderate over our hopes; and we suspect that the world must look beyond Brazil for much of its supplies of coffee.

LOCAL NOTES

—Last year there were issued to inventors 341 patents.

—It is reported that Generals Almeida Barreto, Erbank and Miranda Reis are to be placed on the retired list.

—The injunction restraining notaries from drawing up contracts for the sale of property belonging to Conde de Leopoldina has been revoked.

—The *Combate* asserts that Gen. Floriano Peixoto was previously consulted by Barão de Lucena in regard to the *coup d'état* and that he promised his support to Gen. Deodoro.

—The minister of finance, when visiting the national printing office on the 11th, had an unpleasant surprise. The type-setters availed themselves of the opportunity to ask for higher wages.

—The new military commission appointed to investigate the Santa Cruz mutiny is composed of Gens. Niemeyer, Erbank, Carlos Rocha and Rear-Admirals Cunha Couto, Carneiro da Rocha and Maurity.

—Minister Rodrigues Alves, in a circular addressed to his subordinates, informs them that if they persist in sending unnecessary telegrams at public expense, the cost of these telegrams will be charged to their respective accounts.

—Mr. Frederico Mallo, director of the conservatory of music of the state of Minas Geraes, was arrested in this city on the 11th for sending a telegram containing the report that has circulated here of a projected decree establishing martial law.







STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 13th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures like RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like RIO DE JANEIRO, Agricola do Brazil, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Carica, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Allianca, Argos Fluminense, etc.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies like Alagona, Cato Frio, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks and their hypothecary notes.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills and industrial companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and their shares.

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" 29	Thames..	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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