

THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27TH, 1892.

NUMBER 52

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1559.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cars from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquês de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office 29 Rua de Rosário; 12 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marquês de Abrantes. Telephone 244.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27th, 1892.

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. The steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be both merited and received during the ensuing year.

It must be confessed that the municipal and sanitary authorities of this city have again signally failed to comprehend the terrible responsibility which rests upon their shoulders in the matter of protecting us against the ravages of fever. In the early part of the winter the sanitary officials did good work in visiting some of the streets which had suffered most from fever, and ordering much needed sanitary improvements in every house needing them. This sensible measure led us to hope that something effective would be done to protect us against a return of the epidemic. Later on, however, all this praiseworthy activity vanished, and in its place there is to be found nothing but the old apathy and indifference. The streets have not been repaired, nor have they been cleaned. Dangerous nuisances exist in every part of the city, old buildings are being torn down, and householders are permitted to keep their premises in just as filthy a state as they please. A beneficent providence has been doing us generous service in washing the streets with copious rains and in keeping back the summer heat, but the danger exists nevertheless. Why it is the authorities can not keep our streets in decent repair, we can not imagine. Every one of these broken places becomes a receptacle for stagnant water and street refuse, and therefore a breeding place for disease. Every quintal which is not kept scrupulously clean is also a source of infection during the intense heat of summer. We do not need any elaborate precautions to keep this city free from fever; we only need a good water supply, good food and cleanly surroundings. Proper attention to these simple matters will do more to free Rio de Janeiro from the scourge of fever than all the schemes ever devised. And yet, it is just these few simple factors in our daily life that are least considered. Happily we are thus far free from fever, and there are many reasons for the belief that the summer will pass without an epidemic. But this, we submit, is no reason why the streets should be left in their present condition.

THERE can be no doubt of the soundness of the position of the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to the fusion of the Banco do Brazil and Banco da Republica, as promoted by the government, but we should like to see the question discussed on a broader basis. The government has and can have no authority whatever over such a question, unless expressly authorized by Congress, and its action therefore is not only illegal, but is highly perilous to the best interests of the country. There is nothing in the present situation which calls for such action, and it is therefore unwarranted as

as well as illegal and perilous. Before the hasty passage of the Matta Machado bill by the Chamber last October, a steady improvement had set in, exchange was rising and a better feeling was apparent everywhere. The general impression was to the effect that the Treasury would assume responsibility for the currency now outstanding and we should see an end to the inflation which had been caused by unsound banks and unscrupulous speculators. The unexpected vote given by the deputies, however, dispelled the illusion, and exchange promptly fell. We are therefore back again in that state of distrust and uncertainty into which we were plunged by the mad financial schemes of the Ruy Barbosa regime, and there we shall remain until the government learns to keep its hands off. Bad as the situation is, it could easily be improved simply through ordinary channels, but it will never be improved so long as the government continues to devise and encourage such schemes as that now resolved upon. The only safe course for Brazil is for the Treasury to assume the sole right of issuing the circulating medium, and then to let all banking corporations take care of themselves. If they choose to waste their capital on speculative schemes, then let them stand the loss. All the government need do is to see that the directors and officers of such banks are held strictly accountable for their acts, and that they are rigidly punished for every crime. To protect such men from the consequences of their illegal acts is bad enough, but when the government goes still further and endeavors to save them from bankruptcy through the loan of its own credit, then it is doing what no self-respecting people should permit.

We have on several occasions discussed the serious mistake made here and elsewhere in South America of maintaining large standing armies. They are not only unnecessary and costly, but they are invariably prime sources of disorder and misgovernment. The proposed increase of the Argentine army during the coming year should lead to a fresh consideration of the subject, not only in Argentina but in every neighboring country, for it carries with it consequences of grave import to every one of them. We do not imply in this that the Argentines have hostile designs, although it is well understood that all these military preparations are for the purpose of meeting possible aggressions on the part of Chili; we wish merely to call attention to the pernicious example, to the grave economic consequences which must follow, to the disorders which will ensue, and to the consequent action of every neighboring republic which will feel compelled to increase its military establishment as a means of self-protection. There is not a country in South America which would not be more orderly and more prosperous without its standing army. It may be that corruption and the turbulent character of the people would prevent the effective operation of civil law, and that justice would be practically of impossible attainment; but that, we submit, is exactly the case to-day. Making a soldier of a corrupt and turbulent man does not transform him into an orderly and upright citizen; on the contrary, it organizes disorder, gives it authority and license, and only too frequently cloaks corruption in the garb of legality and respectability. In Argentina, in Brazil, in Uruguay, in Chili, in every country of South America, the military force is invariably the promoter of revolution and disorder. In every one of them an ambitious or discontented officer is always a source of suspicion, fear and constant disturbance. The privileges which these men enjoy and the destructive power which they wield, render it impossible to keep them within bounds, except through the exercise of an arbitrary power similar to that which they themselves enjoy. The results are not only disorder and arbitrary repression, but they are to be found in the destruction of all civil government, the overthrow of personal guarantees and civil procedure, the degradation of republican institutions, the accumulation of public indebtedness, the dissipation of public wealth through taxation and the diversion of private enterprise into other and safer channels than those of agriculture, commerce and industry, and, above all, in the general degradation and demoralization of the people. The Argentines can not possibly afford to maintain such an army, nor

can Brazil and Uruguay. Were these countries to reduce their armed forces to a number barely sufficient to guard their forts and arsenals, they would not only save a large annual expenditure and regain their sadly demoralized credit, but they would be just as safe from foreign aggression and domestic insurrection as they are to-day.

QUARANTINE IN BRAZIL.

The schooner *Anna R. Bishop*, Captain Rulon, which left New York on September 15, lumber laden, and bound to Pará, Brazil, returned yesterday morning.

Captain Rulon said he arrived at Pará on October 12, and was signalled not to enter the harbor. He anchored near Atelia light-house and waited five days. No attention was paid to his signals. He then concluded to sail up the river, but was met by a Brazilian man-of-war, and ordered to return to New York.

No opportunity was given to speak to any person, nor was he allowed to approach any nearer than to be able to distinguish signals. No boat or vessel was permitted to go to the leeward of the schooner, because she came from New York, where cholera was supposed to exist.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, Nov. 12.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 22.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SANTOS OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of the "Journal of Commerce."

Sir—In order to give you an idea of the way and manner sick seamen are treated in this city of Santos, I will relate what occurred relative to one of my sailors who was attacked by yellow fever on board my ship, the *Ocellina* of Liverpool. Yesterday, one of my men showing strong symptoms of yellow fever, I thought best to send him to the hospital, where he could, or should, have better treatment than he could have aboard my vessel, although I had cleared from the port, the vessel lying outside the fort but three miles. I started from my vessel about six a.m., arrived at Santos at eight, and made every effort to procure a permit for an entry to the hospital. After running about I found that it could not be effected until about twelve o'clock midnight. In the meantime I made inquiries how to have the man conveyed from my ship to the hospital, and at once, for fear a steam launch to tow my boat with the man aboard as near his destination as possible, but found the tug would not be permitted to tow a boat from outside the fort. I found at last that my only remedy was to make an arrangement with a bond or horse-car (special), which on arrival at the Barra I did, and the price agreed upon was sixteen milreis. I took the man from my vessel, and carry him through the surf with my boat's crew to the station, waiting there fully half an hour. I saw the manager of the company, who, when he saw that the patient was a poor sailor, said "No; febre, febre." I told him I must have some conveyance to the hospital, and at once, for after five o'clock p.m. no patients were admitted. The manager at last offered me a common sand-car with the sand not swept out, which I had to accept, and he charged me 20 milreis for the service. We were driven rapidly and roughly over the road to the hospital. On our arrival my own crew had to place the sick man at the door of the ward he was to occupy. He was received by two servants, who handled him like a dog, and the physician said he would probably die before night, but I believe that, with kind treatment, he had a fair chance of recovery. He died at 7 p.m.

Yours, &c.,

FULTON GIBB,
Master barque *Orellana*.

Santos, Oct. 25, 1892.

A BRAZILIAN GULLIVER AND HIS TRIP TO BROODINGNAG.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

"And the English guest he beat his breast,
For he heard the loud spitoon!"

Ancient Mariner (Old Allan version.)

Most Illustrious Lord.—Pray do not be surprised at my bursting in upon you in this complimentary manner, neither ascribe the ebullition to interested motives; I always endeavor so far as practicable and decent, to conform to the customs of any country of which I may find myself for the time being an inhabitant, and in so addressing you, simply concede to you, sir, who occupy so high a position in my regard and in that of your other fellow-citizens, a title enjoyed by even the humblest laborer in Brazil.

Well, sir, you will I am certain be concerned to hear that I have been suffering of late from a slight disturbance of the bilious organs; whether from the effects of an experimental dinner of "feijão" and "carne secca," or from drinking Chateau Lafitte at a Rio restaurant, or from absorbing cholera germs in a glass of Apollinaris, I know not, neither does it matter. What is more to the point is that when afflicted in that way I always feel a certain extra tenderness in the region of my "bricks patricians."

Then it is that any intelligent foreigner—and I admit that many foreigners are intelligent—if his bosom yearned to comfort me, would draw near and soothe me with a judicious dissertation setting forth the manifold defects of his own countrymen, while admitting the superiority of the British race to all others on the face of the globe. He would, so to speak, bring forth his lute, and tinkle in my languid ear the patriotic songs of my native land, such as "Rule Britannia," "The British lion is a noble scion,—but beware how you tread on his tail!" etc., etc.

But my complaint is, that just at this critical juncture an unobviously intelligent foreigner has taken a precisely opposite course. In a "Journal" whose reputation for being "serious" is so absolute as to place it far above the suspicion of the capacity to make a joke under any conceivable

pressure or provocation, he has analysed and unfavorably criticized British life and character with a mastery of his subject not to be attained without at least several weeks residence among the people of whom he treats.

His observations have not been confined to the manners and customs of any particular class. On the contrary we are given to understand that he has moved in an affable manner with all sorts and conditions of English men, women, and children, and has passed from the bank holiday festivities and the lower middle classes to the gilded saloons of the aristocracy; in which latter, by the way, he would probably notice a laborious and inconvenient omission in the matter of spittoons. He has travelled from Dan to Beersheba and found all barren.

The sum of his experience he states in the following program, viz.: "Scratch an Englishman and you will find a barbarian!" "Sir, in my present state of health you can imagine the effect of this biting, if not entirely original witticism on my 'barbaric patriotes'!" It was simply shattering. No other word can adequately express it.

What right, I indignantly ask, has he to go about scratching Englishmen? It is as if I myself were to travel up and down the country scratching Brazilians! I should be very sorry to do so. I leave them to scratch themselves in peace.

But let us suppose that some Englishman could be found who would have an objection to scratch a Brazilian; what would he expect to find?

My "barros" are so much excited at the moment that I dare not trust myself to give an impartial answer to this question. I refer therefore to my friend Creeperawl of our *chacara* who, with some others, is sitting near me, reading a realistic novel by a Brazilian author of world-wide fame.

I have the "Journal" in my hand. "Look here Creeperawl," I say, "you are an Englishman, are you not?" "Rather!" says Creeperawl.

"There is a gentleman writing to this paper who says that if I scratch you I shall find a barbarian."

"So you will," growls Creeperawl. "Don't you try it!"

"Now I want to know," I persist, "what you would expect to find if you scratched a Brazilian."

"Nigger," says Creeperawl between the puffs of his pipe.

Pildersquib of the L. & B. B., and I, both protest against the brutal use of feeling displayed in this reply. Nevertheless we are compelled to admit that the Brazilian, however intelligent, is frequently warmer as to complexion, earlier as to hair, and smaller as to calves, than one who objected to see the "Caucasian played out" might desire to find him. The fact is, his kindness of heart has led him to extend his African brother—and his sisters—an immoderately generous and intimate warmth of hospitality, which has undoubtedly left its mark upon his race.

Neither has the "poor Indian" of Pope's famous lines—I quote from memory—

"...the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Clothes him in front...."

but leaves him otherwise unprotected from the weather, been kept at a sufficient distance.

The result is that a large proportion of the "briso no Brasileiro" is a little mixed as to color, and exhibits, in its appearance and manners, many of the general traits which distinguished its ancestors when roaming the woods in a state of nature "by Africa's sunny fountains and India's coral strand."

This I am convinced is more like what Creeperawl intended to say, but being an "inglezão abrutado" he expressed himself in a manner, appropriately brutal. Creeperawl means well, but expresses himself awkwardly.

The writer remarks in one of his letters that Englishmen yield to the police an obedience which he stigmatizes as "imbecile."

"Shic!" I say—pausa, pausa—"Shic" that's my humor!" says Corporal Xeu. It would, no doubt, be kinder to meet the interference of the minion of the law with a revolver shot, or a sly gash on the stomach with a razor. But here English imbecility is too strong for English brutality; and unfortunately were any gentleman, Brazilian, or other, by ever means to prevent an English "hobby" from such again returning to eat his dish of kippered herrings, and drink his basin of tea in that cottage in Lambeth or Kenilworth town where he is expected by his "young barbarians all at play"—those young barbarians of whom he is thinking as he tramps the deserted pavement of "squaring" the matter by the expenditure of a few centos of reis, or their equivalent.

The law would "smash" the offender with the mechanical deliberation and precision of a steam hammer.

The law would take him to a quiet corner and strangle him as a wild beast for which society had no use and no regard. Sir, the average Englishman is on the side of law and order.

But here, in this beautiful Brazil—I am sincerely desirous to admire where I can—

"Where every prospect pleases" etc. such a barbarous system is unknown; neither would its existence be in harmony with the genius of the high spirited nation who on that glorious day, ever to be remembered with pride and fireworks, overthrew without shedding one drop of blood the terrible tyrant under whose despotic sway their country had groined during upwards of fifty years!

It is true that, as shown by the decrees issued at the time, the army and navy rendered valuable assistance, as did also several journalists; but this only shows that the public force and the people were of one mind. One trembles to think what would have happened if they had *not* been!

"Aux armes citoyens!" "Qu'il un sang impur abreuve nos sillons!"

As to the journalists, it is stated that two or three of them became mad with patriotic enthusiasm; and, twisting up some back numbers of

their papers into cocked hats, put them on with great dignity, and passed ever after for generals of division.

But, oh! sir, when I think of all those other glorious days with which our streets and almanacs are spotted over; the 13th of May, the 7th of September, the 11th of June, the 1st of January, the 31st of December, the 4th of July, the 1st of April, and nearly all the rest of the calendar; when I look around me and behold the signs of an enlightened civilization in every direction, all the barbarian rises in me and wants to be gone.

What did England ever do to advance the cause of culture and refinement? Did Englishmen ever paint up "Order and Progress" on their flag, and carry it all over the known world, or was a Brazilian the first to do it?

I begin to hate myself for being a Briton born. Yet what can I do? Ha! one resource is left me. I can naturalize! Shall I do so, or not? The question is, shall I be a barbarian or a Brazilian? I am conscious of a certain vacillation. I must consult destiny and toss up for it. Here goes!

Head—a barbarian.
Tail—a Brazilian.

Tail it is!

The die is cast. I am to abandon the country of Lord Smith and Sir Gladstone and become a Brazilian. One Englishman is thus to be scratched out altogether. Excuse an abrupt conclusion; but I must be off without delay to the police. I think it is—or to the army—to take out my naturalization papers.

I therefore bid you fare well and remain,
Your lordship's
Obedient obedient humble servant,
DR. ARISTIDES MARIA DA SILVA DE
NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

P.S.—You see I have added a handful of fashionable Brazilian names to the one you know me by—to be handy for telegrams, the city directory, etc., but I mean to be known as Aristides Maria.

N. D.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

At the annual general meeting held on Thursday 22nd inst., the following officers were elected to serve on the Committee for the coming season:

President: Basil Freeland; Secretary: H. A. Wheatley; Treasurer: Alfred Hime; Ernest Youle, F. Webb, Frank Youle, D. D. Keay.

It was decided to prepare the old ground in the Rua Paysandu kindly lent by Conselheiro Mayrink through the intervention of Sr. Pedro Aquinaga.

And also to raise the annual subscription to 5000 for those joining the Club before March 31st next, after which date all new members are liable to pay an entrance fee of 10000.

The Club are lucky in getting the services of Mr. Wheatley for secretary, as he is well known to be a most active and energetic cricketer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is stated that Dr. Manoel Quintana declines to be a candidate for the Senate.

—Within a very short time more than 100 men have deserted from the camp at Santa Catalina.

—The frost, it is said, has caused considerable damage in the province of Mendoza, Argentina.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have resolved to ask the government to declare suspended the port of Santos.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that the Rio Grande federalists have recently purchased 600 stand of arms in that city.

—The chamber of deputies of the Argentine Congress has passed a bill adopting for the army and navy the Mauser rifle and carbine of the Argentine model.

—The provincial government of Entre Rios, Argentina, has followed the pernicious example of Santa Fé by levying a tax of 5 cents per 100 kilos on threshed wheat.

—An insurrection broke out in the province of Corrientes, Argentina, on the 23rd inst. The revolutionists, who are said to dispose of considerable resources, have several pieces of field artillery.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 26th announce a hostile manifestation against Chili in Cordoba, while others of a similar character are preparing in Mendoza and Tucuman. It is anticipated, however, that no serious importance will be attached to these ebullitions.

—The provincial government of Santa Fé has raised its tax on wheat to 10 cents per 100 kilos. Besides this the tax-gatherer frequently finds opportunities to duplicate, and even triplicate, the tax by levying the same wherever and whenever he can find the grain.

—There is nothing more needed in this republic," says the Buenos Aires *Herold*, "than an energetic vigilance committee after the model of that San Francisco, California, once had. There would be less crime and a better administration of the law afterwards."

—The preliminary exhibition of the articles to be sent to the Chicago Exhibition was opened in Buenos Aires on December 13th. The President of the republic was unable to be present, and was represented by the minister of finance; the diplomatic corps was also present and numerous invited

—Affairs in Rio Grande seem to be simmering down, at all events the revolution, which was represented as certain to take place this week, has not yet come off. It also seems that the sereness towards Uruguay is being smoothed down, thanks to some timely and diplomatic explanations. It quite possible the whole affair, revolution and all, will blow over after all.—*Montevideo Times*, December 18.

—The Riachuelo port authorities at Buenos Aires have commenced the construction on the sea wall, east of the entrance to the Riachuelo, of a semaphore, which will be of the greatest service in the navigation of the canal as it will show vessels entering the port the depth of the water in the entrance canal. As soon as the table of signs has been drawn up, it will be published for the benefit of the shipping community.

—This morning's telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the situation in Corrientes, where the revolution is rapidly extending, is causing much anxiety. The President is using every effort to conciliate the factions and will probably send a special commission to settle the controversy. This revolution, as was the case in Santiago del Estero, is against the provincial government and does not directly affect the national authority.

—The gold premium at Paraguay is now about 450%. The revenue of the republic is so reduced that it hardly suffices for bare administrative expenses, without paying any service on the heavy foreign debt. It would be a good chance for some enterprising capitalist to buy up the republic outright and start it on a fresh basis. It is evidently not capable of maintaining its "independence" much longer, and perhaps it would be better for the people that it should not.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In Argentina the minister of war now unwisely proposes that the effective strength of the standing army shall be increased next year to 15,600 men, distributed as follows: Engineers, one regiment of 500 men; artillery, three regiments of light and one of mountain batteries with 2,400 men, each regiment with six batteries of four guns, making 96 altogether, to be increased in time of war to 144; infantry, two regiments of 600 men each, divided into two battalions of 300 men each, making a total of 7,200 men; cavalry, ten regiments of 350 men and sixteen squadrons of 125 men each, making a total of 5,500 men.

—Considerable excitement has been caused by a statement, made in a pamphlet published, in regard to the bribing of Argentine telegraph operators by the Chilean revolutionary commissioner, now minister at Buenos Aires, during the war with Balmaceda. Demonstrations hostile to that minister have been made, and a police force was stationed at the Legation to prevent acts of violence from being committed by the mob. The police has dispersed assemblages in the streets. Congress met in secret session to take cognizance of the matter and the minister of foreign affairs declared before this body that the Chilean minister says that he is not responsible for the said statement. Congress has voted a motion approving the demand made by the Argentine government on that of Chili for the recall of the minister.

—The budget committee of the Argentine chamber has presented the following report of the revenue and expenses for 1893: *Expenses*—Congress, \$1,432,288 m/n; interior, \$16,016,298; foreign affairs, \$308,920 m/n and \$263,080 gold; finance, 5,383,737 m/n, 11,071,943 gold and 14,289,990 in bonds; Madero port 2,400,000 gold; justice, etc., 3,327,408 m/n; war, 12,897,385 m/n; marine, 6,508,111 m/n; total, \$50,874,147 m/n.

—Imports, \$21,000,000 gold; additional 700,000; exports, 2,300,000; storage, 450,000; L ports and moles, 500,000; lighthouse and anchorage, 120,000; which service, 90,000; consulates, 60,000; 35 per cent. land tax, \$1,350,000 m/n; 55 per cent. patents, 1,300,000; stamped paper, 3,900,000; statistics and stamps, 600,000 postal-offices, 1,800,000 telegraphs, 700,000; water and drainage works, 2,500,000; port traction, 35,000; sundries 300,000; alcohols, 5,000,000; beer, 250,000; matches, 900,000; banks and companies, 300,000; total, \$18,935,000 m/n and \$25,220,000 gold.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—S. Paulo papers notice the arrival of 60 soldiers of federal cavalry.

—The state judiciary has recently been organized in Maranhão and Sergipe.

—There was a conflict in São Paulo on the 25th, in Rua Duque de Caxias, between the police and persons attending a session of a recreation society.

—A S. Paulo telegram says that two officers and some sergeants of the military garrison there showed themselves insubordinate this morning, but were promptly arrested.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. from Bahia says that at the municipal election at Cachoeira there was a fight in which 12 men were killed and many wounded. Among the killed is the vicar of the parish.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning gives a very distressing account of the situation in Rio Grande. According to information derived from refugees, who have been obliged to come here through fear of personal violence, the partisans of Julio de Castillos are imposing a veritable reign of terror upon the inhabitants of that state. Armed bands exist in every part of the state, some of them being composed of notorious criminals who are taking advantage of the situation to pillage and murder with impunity.

—The port of Paranaguá is imposing quarantine restrictions against Santos.

—Generally a sick man is an object of sympathy. In Santos, however, the reverse seems to be true. Those who doubt the assertion should read a communication in another column.

—The contractor for the navigation of the lower Tocantins has been given three months to procure another steamer. He will continue to receive his subsidy (30,000\$ a year) in the meantime.

—Two Oaro Preto priests telegraphed to the *Journal do Commercio* on the 21st complaining that two officers accompanied by a squad of soldiers had broken into their house, destroyed their furniture and attempted to kill them.

—The Paraná legislature has adopted a resolution, solicited by the governor, giving the state executive powers to use violent measures against the opposition. The governor evidently believes that he himself is the republic, and that all opposition is treason.

—A turfa mill, for drying, preparing and compressing a kind of peat called turfa, was formally inaugurated at São Paulo on the 20th inst. It is said that the turfa deposit contains about 4,500,000 cubic metres, and that great results are confidently expected from the industry.

—The action of the Pará municipality in voting 29,000\$ for municipal representation, when the state constitution declares that it shall be free, has excited considerable criticism. In all probability the fundamental law will be ignored, as has so frequently been the case elsewhere.

—A telegram from Blumenau, Santa Catharina, addressed to President Floriano Peixoto, protests against the annulling, by the municipal council, of the recent municipal election at that place. The signers of the telegram claim that their candidates were elected by a vote of 1,174 to 69.

—It is stated that the insubordinate soldiers of the disbanded police regiment of the state of Rio de Janeiro will be enrolled in the federal army. Those that are married will be assigned to commands belonging to the garrison of the city of Rio de Janeiro and the single men to those stationed on the frontier.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The manifesto issued by Gen. Tavares in answer to Gen. Pego's address to the troops in Rio Grande has at last been published by the press of this city.

Gen. Tavares in his manifesto points out the contradictions in that address and asks how it is that Gen. Pego, after asserting that the intervention of the military in the affairs of the state has been disastrous, wishes them to continue to interfere for the purpose of sustaining the artificial and calamitous situation which they have created. He severely criticises the appeal made by Gen. Pego to ignoble and selfish instincts and says that he does not believe that the Brazilian soldier, who has so often displayed his devotion to noble causes and his self-abnegation in their defence, will, for the sake of a livelihood for himself and family, aid in enslaving his country.

Alluding to the fear, expressed by Gen. Pego, of the political disintegration of the country in event of the success of the Rio Grande revolutionists, Gen. Tavares says that, if the success of the latter should be the signal for revolt in all the states, this is a proof that the state are oppressed and disoriented and only await the lead of Rio Grande to take up arms and force the present representative of the country to change his policy or to retire from his office. Thus, says the General, the country would be saved from the disintegration that now threatens it. If the country's present representative should refuse to yield to the people's wishes, then the army and navy, displaying a correct comprehension of their lofty mission, would interfere and compel him to respect the will of the sovereign people.

The alleged expectation of an invasion of the state by refugees, says the General, is a pretext for the extermination of political opponents.

"Loving my country," he terminates, "I, who am now in the heat of my existence, should have resorted to this means, had I disposed of the necessary resources to ensure its success, for I consider it a political necessity, since the representatives of my country display indifference to the vandalism that devastates the land of my birth, and since they laugh and boast of a result that shows the abasement of a people that has a record to cherish and maintain; but it is not always possible for the friends of liberty to shake off immediately the chains of despotism. The day will come, however, when they will consider themselves strong enough to realize their legitimate and patriotic aspirations, and then, if I am still alive and it is necessary to appeal to force, I shall place myself at the head of my countrymen, trusting to compensate for the weakness of age by the patriotism and sense of civic duty with which I believe myself to be inspired."

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd says that Gen. Telles, who had just returned from the frontier, thinks there is no danger of an invasion. The refugees lack means, he says, and the government had made elaborate preparations for repelling an intrusion into the state. The Uruguayan authorities had seized arms belonging to refugees, which they promised to deliver to the Brazilian intendant at Sant' Anna do Livramento.

A Montevideo paper says that the Brazilian police on the border has seized 19 cases of arms consigned to a merchant at Belem.

It was reported at Montevideo on the 23rd that 80 soldiers had deserted from the Brazilian army and fled into Uruguay.

Gen. Vasquez, who had been sent by the Uruguayan government to inspect the frontier, had returned on the 22nd, reporting that the refugees, for want of a sufficient quantity of arms and of competent leaders, were unable to attempt an invasion.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 26th, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—The uncertain exchange market made exporters somewhat cautious, but there has been a moderate business doing, and sales will amount to nearly 65,000 bags for the week. A baseless attempt at "boom" in the exchange market was not at all successful, and when this became apparent the coffee market steadied, and closed very firm at the quotations we give below. Receipts are rather better here, and keep up at Santos, and our stock shows some 15,000 bags or more, with nearly as much in Santos; the entries are also increased, however, that no sensible modification in the gold price seems to us very probable. On the 26th brokers advanced quotations by 200 rs. per arroba, with which another 200 rs. was added on the 21st, since when there have been no changes. The week now opening is, as a rule, a quiet one, but so far as we can see dealers and factors are not alarmed at the prospect of a sharp increase in stock.

The weekly report from Santos gives entries of 9,200 bags, sales of 9,200 bags and stock 35,000 bags. Good average was quoted at 11,800 per ton; a decline of 600 rs. on last week's quotation.

The shippers since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (bags) and Destination (United States, Europe, etc.).

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Vessel Name (e.g., New York Br str Hogarth).

Dec. 16 New York Br str Hogarth 16,141

20 do do Cape of Good Hope 7,927

21 New Orleans Br str Chanery 23,632

21 Baltimore Amer bk Amy 9,751

12 do do lug White Wings 4,000

56,817 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States: 16 New York Br str Hogarth 16,141

20 do do Cape of Good Hope 7,927

21 New Orleans Br str Chanery 23,632

21 Baltimore Amer bk Amy 9,751

12 do do lug White Wings 4,000

Europe: 14 Havre Fr str Campana 3,280

20 Mediterranean Ital str Safferno 280

23 Hamburg Ger str Anzelm 800

Elsewhere: 23 River Plate Br str Tamar 1,727

23 do do Fr str La Plata 1,081

Receipts for the past week were 70,719 bags, against 63,961 bags for the preceding week and 67,839 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 164,663 bags, in all hands.

Brokers' quotations this morning were as follows, viz:

Type per arroba. Type per arroba.

No. 6. 106.00-107.00 No. 8. 105.00-106.00

7. 100.00-101.00 9. 100.00-101.00

There was no change made in the prices which remain at 1822 per kilogramme, and the brokers furnished no official quotations on Saturday.

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Type per arroba. Type per arroba.

No. 6. 106.00-107.00 No. 8. 105.00-106.00

7. 100.00-101.00 9. 100.00-101.00

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Imports.

The end of the year is now so close that business has been restricted in all branches of the import trade. Flour under a moderate supply in sight, and small stocks here, is reported still firm, although importers do not appear to be doing much, and sales are small. There have been no receipts of flour, and the markets for Pitch and White are steady and nominally unchanged; in the latter is very considerable. Kerosene and Land are unchanged and steady. A moderate amount of Rice has arrived, via Europe, and quotations are rather lower. A cargo of Canadian codfish has arrived; dealers report a fair demand and last quotations are continued. Foreign bran is unchanged, but the local mills are asking rather more money for their produce. Indian corn is also higher for River Plate qualities. Hay is firm and Cement shows no changes. Exchange has fluctuated sharply during the week, owing to a mistaken view of the Bank reform decree published on the 18th, but the movement in imports is moderate and exchange fluctuations have had little influence on the articles we quote.

Flour.—Receipts are 330 lbs. per Szecheny, from Trieste. Delivered from first hands have been only about 4,000 lbs. but brokers report the market very firm, with a stock estimated at the following:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (nominal) and Price (e.g., 22,250-22,800).

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is still reported firm at 70,500-71,000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. The market has steadied a bit, and brokers continue to quote at 205 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—There are no receipts, and no changes in quotations of 78,300-78,500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts nil, and the market is firm at unchanged quotations viz; Ge rge's lard, in lots, 680-700 rs. per lb. and other marks 650-680 rs.

Rice.—Receipts are 6,000 bags per Horns from London, and 9,000 bags per Clinda from Hamburg. Quotations are slightly lower at 18,500-18,500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,210 tubs per Hibernia from Gospe. Stocks are estimated to be about 9,000 packages, and dealers report the market steady at last quotations, viz Canadian tubs 37,000-41,000, barrels 30,000-33,000 and Norwegian cases 48,000-48,000.

Bran.—No receipts of foreign. River Plate bran is quoted at 44,000-45,000, per bag and city mills at 43,000-43,000.

Indian Corn.—The Bieu brought 751 bags, from Rosario. The market is firm at 73,500-73,500 for River Plate and 67,500-68,500 for native corn, viz.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,765 bales per Bira from Rosario and 10,105 tubs from Glasgow. River Plate alfalfa is quoted at 83-90 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at 780-800 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 50 lbs. from Liverpool. The market is again lower for the higher marks and, brokers quote today at 124,000-125,000 per ton according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,000 tons per Safford, from Cardiff

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DEC. 24. NEW YORK.—Port bk Quiteria; 374 tons; Jesus; ballast. GALVESTON.—Br lug Genista; 419 tons; Davies; do. BARBADOS.—Ger lug Theres; 318 tons; Schoenacher; do. MOSCOW.—Br lug Jessie Dodd; 159 tons; Gibbs; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS.—Br lug Kildonan; ballast. — Br bk James L. Pendergast; do. — Amer lug G. M. Stanwood; do. — Nor bk Freidig; do. — Nor bk Krowe; do. NEWCASTLE.—Br ship Scottish Isles; do. MACAO.—Ger bk Leda; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Where, Date, and Agent (e.g., Abona, Pensacola, 20 Sept, 20 Sept).

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Where, Date, and Agent (e.g., NEWCASTLE.—Br ship Asiana; 1185 tons; Gray; 29 Dec).

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Where, Date, and Agent (e.g., NEW ORLEANS.—Port bk Agnes; 589 tons; Soares; ballast).

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where, and Agent (e.g., Dec. 19, Ealing Br, Antwerp 20d, Wilson Sons & C).

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where, and Cargo (e.g., Dec. 19, Ruppel Br, London, Sundries).

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 26th, 1892.

Large table with 4 columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, and Consignee (e.g., American, Dec 20, New York, To order).

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 24th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and various commercial banks.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil and Credito Real de S. Paulo.

MILLS.

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

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 Alagoas, Cataguazes, and various lines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Agricola de Parapanama, Agricola de Ribeira Preto, and various industrial firms.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
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Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
1892		
Jan. 3	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 11	Tamar	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 20	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 23	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMFORD & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Dalton	Dec. 24th
Horrox	Jan. 7th
Sirius	14th

(calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers)

Antwerp and London
(via Bahia and Southampton)

Wordsworth	Dec. 30th
Coleridge	Jan. 24th

Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast
Ports.

Garrick	Jan. 12th.
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Intended sailing from Santos to New York:

Halley	Dec. 28th
Hoibien	Jan. 4th
J. W. Taylor	15th

For further information apply in Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1^o de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82, Rua 1^o de Março

Strabo..... Dec. 14th

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Galicia	Jan. 2nd-93
Liguria	16th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

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and for passages and other information to

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No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

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Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " " 253
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, " " " 54
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 150, " " " 253
Cable Address—SAMSON.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Joaquim Marques Leitão. Post Office Box 273.
Hugh Cowan Deans.

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Central Show-rooms and Offices: N.º 22 & 22^a Rua 1.º de Março

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Caes do Pharoux N.º 11.
Travessa do Paço N.º 26.
Rua de D. Manoel N.º 21 & 23.

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Rua de S. Joaquim No. 58 & 62 and at Rua da Conceição N.º 63 & 69.

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RUA da MISERICORDIA No. 44.

N. B.—Address all correspondence to

22 & 22^a, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 22 & 22^a

6 m. RIO DE JANEIRO.

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MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

11st January

Passage Rates

To	cabin	steerage
Liverpool	\$220	gold
New York	\$145	7/8 "
" & back.	\$275	" "

For cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

and for passages and information apply to

E. C. Baker, Manager

42 Rua do Ouvidor.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura	Jan. 15th-93.
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These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at FERNAMBUCO and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**

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LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui	Dec. 29th
Doric	Jan. 27th-93

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BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

Brazil

River Plate

China, Japan

Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen	500 Marks.	145-500
"—Lisbon	500 "	125-500
"—Lisbon	500 "	125-500

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 38. Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.

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For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

42-52. Agent, João M. G. DOS SANTOS.

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SITUATION WANTED.

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× × **PEARL & PRESS** × ×

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- Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers.
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- Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers
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- Gas Engines.
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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Wholesale in U.S.A. by THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The decease for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Anæmia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak nervous system produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be clopely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

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TYR. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.