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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1893.

It is impossible to determine the actual situation on the Rio Grande frontier, owing to contradictory and misleading telegrams, but it can be safely asserted that the federalists have actually invaded that state in force and have secured at least three towns from which future operations can be directed. The main body of the invading force is under the command of Gen. Silva Tavares, an old and experienced officer, whose family has suffered bitter persecution from the men now governing that state. This officer's supine surrender of Bagé last year, is not calculated to increase confidence in him at present, but it may be that the persecutions which his family and friends have since suffered, may lead to more vigorous action on his part in this emergency. It is evident that a large force is now in the field in opposition to the government of Julio de Castilhos, but it is not certain that they are sufficiently well armed to do much fighting. The next few days, however, will decide who is to rule the state of Rio Grande for the remainder of the year. It will not settle the quarrel permanently, we regret to say, for the partisan conflict in that state has gone so far that nothing less than a bloody civil war will serve to determine who is to rule, and who is not.

In discussing the religious question in the columns of the Jornal do Commercio yesterday, the editor of that influential newspaper calls attention to the failure of the Catholic clergy in this country to promote the better education of the people. He reminds them that in the United States the priests have followed the example of the Protestants in organizing Sunday-schools and in maintaining other instrumentalities for the religious and moral instruction of their flocks. Here almost nothing is done, and the church complains because of the apathy and indifference of the public toward it. In our opinion, this is the least of the evils of which the church should complain. We do not wish to offend religious sensibilities, nor to arouse a religious discussion, but the responsibility for the present state of things in South America should be fixed, and that res-

possibility rests largely with the Catholic church. We do not speak of political disorder and revolution, for that is largely a question of temperament and passion; we refer particularly to that epidemic of crime which has long been raging in every Catholic country on this continent. It is true that crime is peculiar to no nation and bad, but there is a decided peculiarity in the way it is treated and the sentiments of the people regarding it. In Argentina official robberies are not even considered bad enough to affect a man's social position, nor is murder repulsive enough to merit a severe punishment. In Chili, murder and robbery are matters of daily record, and punishment is there also inadequate and ineffective. Here in Brazil the same state of things is becoming the rule, and, what is worse, there seems to be no public conscience to cry out against the evil. For a long time the press of this and other Brazilian cities have been recording criminal assaults upon little girls—crimes which in other countries are treated with the severest punishment. Here nothing is apparently done, the press has little to say, and the atrocity is soon forgotten. Now, who is to blame for all this? Where are the moral sentiments which should be scandalized and aroused by these crimes? Let the church answer!

The arbitrary, unwarranted and malicious action of the Argentine sanitary authorities in the matter of declaring quarantine against this port, and in forcing the Montevideo authorities to follow their example, merits more than a mere word of criticism. If one nation can thus impose restrictions and prejudices upon another, there is almost no limit to the harm which can be done to the commercial interests of private individuals and the general interests of a people.

It has been generally conceded that a nation may employ any measure, no matter how severe, to protect itself against the invasion of an epidemic disease. Strict sanitary cordons have been established and men have been shot while attempting to pass them. Quarantines have been enforced against persons and property, to the prejudice of the one and the complete ruin of the other. Lives have been sacrificed again and again through the exposures and hardships of quarantine, and not one word of protest or appeal has ever found an advocate outside, while incalculable values in merchandise have been destroyed by fire, steam, heat and disinfectants, without one thought of remuneration. Much of all this has been done in ignorance, and to no effect whatever. It is safe to say that three-fourths of the quarantine measures enforced have been absolutely unnecessary and fruitless, when considered from the scientific standpoint we now occupy; hence at least three-fourths of the expenses, prejudices and losses incurred through these quarantines, have been wholly unjustified. In other questions, such as war, riot, or official encroachment on private rights, every government is now held to strict accountability, and the victim of any violence or exaction has a right to claim damages through the intervention of his own government. In the matter of quarantines, however, no rule has yet been established which can protect his life and property against the unwarranted and arbitrary encroachments of officials. This, in our opinion, is blindly unjust, for the wrongs and losses suffered through these causes are frequently of far greater importance than many of the questions submitted to diplomatic interference. The Brazilian government now has an opportunity to force a consideration of this long overlooked question, so full of injustice, wrongs and losses. The Argentine sanitary authorities have imposed quarantine against Rio de Janeiro without the slightest justification, because there is no epidemic whatever here. They have also forced Montevideo to join them by imposing a quarantine against that port. They have done all this maliciously and insolently, without even attempting to justify their action by an inquiry into the actual state of this port and city. Protests were made, even in the press of Buenos Aires, but to no effect. And not the least offensive part of the act was the declaration of immediate quarantine without even the courtesy of an advisory notice. The evident intention of the Argentine authorities is to injure the port of Rio de Janeiro and to force steamship companies to suspend their calls at Brazilian ports. The motive is therefore political as

well as sanitary. In the latter case, their action is based upon ignorance and fear, neither of which can warrant a wholesale attack upon commercial and individual rights. In view of all this the Brazilian government should demand heavy damages against the Argentine government for itself and for third parties. Such a demand, vigorously pushed, cannot fail to arouse discussion and should lead to some action among commercial nations to prevent such shameful abuses in the future. If the Argentine treasury were called upon to pay for the detention of steamers, passengers and goods, and for the destruction of goods by reckless disinfections and fumigations, it is probable that the autocratic power now wielded by a few petty officials would be withdrawn and that the government would think twice before declaring quarantine against a port wholly free from epidemic diseases. At any rate, a step has been taken which warrants international interference, and which might easily be made the occasion of an international convention for the future regulation of quarantines.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

During the past year 327 foreign and 20 national vessels entered this port with immigrants. The total arrivals for the year were 54,509, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes Males (37,413), Females (17,399), Adults (42,467), Minors (12,042), Married (16,447), Unmarried (37,292), Widowed (779), Agriculturalists (40,950), Mechanics (4,641), Laborers (818), Catholics (53,439), Non-catholics (885), Unknown (194).

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Count. Includes Italians (30,248), Portuguese (14,160), Spanish (7,470), Austrians (406), French (592), Germans (749), Diverse (974).

Of the total arrivals, 38,820 were for account of the national government, while 15,689 came spontaneously. Nearly half of them went to São Paulo, 2,426 remained in this city and the rest went to various states.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A merchant named Julio Bassany has left Buenos Aires a defaulter for \$50,000, lost in bolsa speculations.

It is stated that the Argentine governors of Entre-Rios, Santa Fé and Corrientes have purchased a large quantity of arms, in anticipation of a revolution.

A quantity of arms and munitions was captured near Concordia, Uruguay, on the 15th, which were supposed to be for the Rio Grande. The arms were being conveyed by the launch Carabela, and included 3,000 guns, 500 swords and 200,000 cartridges.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th says that it is more than probable that the board of health will declare the port of Rio de Janeiro infected. The Argentine officials are quite capable of any close their eyes against us altogether, and then we shall see to what extent Brazilian supineness and apathy can be carried.

If the English papers in Buenos Aires would take the trouble to consider the question, they could not fail to see that their approval of the imposition of quarantine against ports absolutely free from epidemic disease, is a decided mistake. We are accustomed to expect justice from Englishmen, and we do not generally find them shouting "save us!" because of wild rumors. If they will permit the criticism, they are more Argentine than English in their appeals for protection against a perfectly healthy port.

It is principally due to the mild summer we have as yet had that no epidemic has broken out in our midst, as the sanitary condition of the city could not be much worse. Being in the neighborhood of Barracas the other day, we saw a sight that made us wonder if our authorities are seeking the means of spreading fever amongst us. We refer to the pumping of sewage water from the drains into the streets. Needless to say, the stench for the health of the city, and that those in charge of the drainage works can be made to adhere to regulations. If a private individual empties dirty water into the streets a fine is promptly imposed; but what about the case we refer to?—The Reviewer, Buenos Aires, Feb. 14th.

Either the old Spanish law, which is still current here, especially in police action, is unsuited to the age, or the commissaries exceed their powers to a very great extent. A night or two ago, the house in which a poor family resided caught fire. The police, on learning the fact, acquainted the commissary and he, with one or two men, proceeded to the spot, broke open the door, and violently turned the whole family, including girls and a servant, straight from their beds into the middle of the street. As they had on only their night-dresses, and the hour was past midnight, their plight was anything but enviable. This commissary, together with that of not permitting help to a wounded or distressed person, until after the arrival of a commissary, are easy heirlooms bequeathed by a Spanish ancestry.—Times of Argentina, Buenos Aires, Feb. 3.

—The Argentine national guard is to be mobilized on March 1st.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that Silveira Martins has reclaimed the arms seized by the Argentine government on the launch Carabela, which were destined for the Rio Grande federalists.

Your reasoning is delicious, colleague! If there is no fever, then there is no quarantine!—and the merchant pay the cost, let us add. At this moment Rio is a healthier city than Buenos Aires, and there is not the slightest warrant for the quarantine you are so ardently advocating. Your reasoning, however is a thing apart from facts! It contains the secret of the whole controversy and should be engraved on something imperishable, like the cheek of a Jurez Colman. It reminds us of the reason of the angry "Dutchman" for whipping his boy a second time:—"Nodings, heh! You links d—n, and I licks you again!"

—The river steamer brought yesterday from Montevideo, consigned to the German Bank and Señor L. B. Supervielle the respective sums of \$115,000 and \$32,000 gold. When the boxes containing the treasure were being landed, the custom-house officer on duty at the Pársena claimed permission to examine the contents, a course of conduct hitherto unprecedented under similar circumstances. As the boxes were sealed up, the representative of the Platense refused to comply with the demand, so that the boxes had to remain in the bonded warehouse. The custom-house authorities also acted in a very arbitrary manner in refusing to sign a receipt for the boxes, so that in the event of any of them not forthcoming, no legal proof could be tendered of their ever having been entrusted to the custom-house.—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11.

—As we predicted in our last number, the health board decreed, at the commencement of the week, quarantine on all the vessels arriving from Montevideo, on account of the health board of that port giving free entry to arrivals from Rio. The passengers by the Thames just managed to get ahead of the authorities, but passengers by the French and Italian steamers were less fortunate, and are at present gnashing their teeth in Montevideo. It is strange that these two health boards can never agree; the Uruguayan consul says there is no yellow fever at Rio, the Argentine that there is; and we are more inclined to believe the latter; anyhow if there is none, there should be so in all the same. We don't want yellow fever here, and we agree with the vigorous measures taken by the health board, who are apparently waking up from their lethargy of bygone days.—The Reviewer, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11th.

—The daily paper reports that 400 colonists surrounded the Juzgado de Paz at Humboldt, armed with "weapons of precision," that the officer of the police picket, seeing that it was useless to resist, "retired" from the colony, and that there is great agitation throughout the colonies and a tendency to resist the tyranny of the provincial authorities by armed force. We are not abettors of sedition, but we dare assert that if the colonists do get up and wipe the provincial authorities off the face of the earth, as they are perfectly capable of doing, the authorities have only themselves to thank, for they have treated the colonists in such a manner for many years, that they almost make a mummy get up and fight. And it may be remembered that if the colonists found, as they easily could if necessary, competent leaders amongst themselves, they would give the whole of provincial forces, national guard included, a very considerable week of rest. There are 219 colonies in the province of Santa Fé, and if the colonists rose together they could certainly put a very large number of men, all of whom have passed through their term of military service in Europe, and all of whom possess arms of one sort or another into the field, and although, of course, they could not be expected to stand against trained national troops, they would do more than give all the forces that provincial governments could bring against them, a very bad time indeed.—The Reviewer, Feb. 11.

—In an editorial discussion of the arbitrary and unwarranted action of the Buenos Aires health authorities in imposing quarantine against Montevideo, the Montevideo Times of the 20th inst. confirms our plea for an international control of this matter.—"Last Friday we reprinted a most sensible article from the Rio NEWS, setting forth the necessity of making quarantine regulations a matter of international control. We heartily agree with the idea, and concur that, in South America especially, regulations which have such important and widespread effects should not be left to the arbitrary dispositions of petty boards, sometimes actuated by the meanest of motives. It is neither right nor just, that the commerce and passenger traffic of two great capitals should be suddenly and seriously deranged, as they are at this moment here, just because half-a-dozen doctors on the one side cannot agree with half-a-dozen on the other side. As the Rio NEWS says, governments should be made responsible for the losses and injuries caused by quarantines, and then perhaps they would be more careful in imposing them. The members of the board of health are vested with no responsibility in the matter, and they are not the sufferers, but commercial men and travellers, who, to say nothing of the heavy losses imposed on shipping companies. Perhaps if the board of health could have this brought home to them, they would be less anxious to exercise their 'little, brief authority.' The whole quarantine system is antiquated and its efficacy is doubtful—just it is easy for the doctors, who pass sentence for only six or ten days' quarantine, just as a magistrate might sentence a vagrant to so many days' imprisonment, without thought of the ulterior consequences to commerce. The boards do this, and quarrel with each other over the doing it, and make commerce suffer for their caprices and ill tempers, while they neglect their duties at home, and pay little attention to those proper sanitary precautions inside a city which are much more important and more efficacious than all the cordons. But the latter is not so easy as meeting for half-an-hour and decreeing so many days' quarantine."

—The action of the Montevideo authorities in declaring Rio de Janeiro a "suspected port," implies a 10 days observation on all vessels from or touching at that port. This period is counted from the date of leaving Rio de Janeiro for vessels carrying a sanitary inspector, or from the date of arrival where no inspector is carried. The passengers will be required to land at the Flores Island lazaretto, where their baggage and themselves will be fumigated. Should anyone fall ill with fever on the island, their "observation" will be extended another ten days. If "observation" means all this, what does rigorous quarantine mean?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A meteorological station was established at Santa Catharina on the 7th inst.

—Counterfeit treasury notes of 100\$ are in circulation in Uruguanana, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Rio Grande says that the government of Julio de Castilhos has recently spent 100,000\$ in telegrams.

—The federal judge at Porto Alegre has refused to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Col. Facundo Tavares.

—The steamer *Napoli* arrived at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 15th inst. with 1,000 immigrants for that state.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says the Dr. ship *Atas Rosa* had been wrecked on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of Rio de Janeiro proposes to invite tenders for the transportation of Chinese laborers.

—The opposition paper in Porto Alegre, the *Rio Grande*, has been "gagged" by the police and has suspended publication.

—The Rio Grande of Porto Alegre, says that the government of Julio de Castilhos has spent 400,000\$ on the purchase of old and worthless arms.

—A telegram to Buenos Aires from Santos reports 137 cases and 88 deaths from yellow fever during the first six days of the present month.

—The Bahia papers are complaining of the wretched quarantine service rendered there, and of the ruinous condition of the Bom Despacho yellow fever hospital.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 15th says that a police-soldier drew a knife on an officer the preceding day, and was so severely punished for it by the commander of the force that he will die.

—At a place called Santa Cruz do Monte Alegre in the state of Rio de Janeiro the papers relating to the military enrollment were seized and burnt by a mob composed of about 400 men and women.

—An American named Caldwell was arrested in São Paulo on the 16th for a bank robbery in Pennsylvania. The detective arrived here only a short time ago.

—By orders of the minister of war the old fort of Santa Cruz, at Santa Catharina, has been placed at the disposal of the sanitary authorities for a quarantine *hospedaria*, while the *Ratones* fort has been set apart for a yellow-fever hospital.

—The triumphal tour of Gov. Forquiana through the state of Rio de Janeiro terminated on the 15th by a festive reception in Niterohy. There were music, flags, fireworks and an enthusiastic crowd of a few hundred friends to welcome him back, after so long an absence.

—The S. Paulo *Diario Popular* of the 15th was advised by telegraph that there were 1,100 immigrants in Santos awaiting conveyance up to São Paulo. Besides that 1,500 more were expected to arrive that day. In view of the yellow-fever epidemic in Santos, this retention of poor immigrants there is most perilous.

—The latest outrage committed by our patriotic protectors, the soldiers, is reported from Santos, where some soldiers of the 22nd battalion attacked the employes of the Misericordia hospital and gave them a beating inside the building. The administrator of the hospital was then ordered by the commander of the detachment, probably a sergeant, to report at the quartel. It is a pleasing situation where soldiers are permitted to rail hospitals and order civilian officials to report at their barracks!

—The state of São Paulo seems to have acquired a goodly number of thieves with its immigrants, inasmuch as robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent. On the 14th two of them took an excursion on the Sorocabana railway. On the upward trip they robbed a passenger of 600\$. On the return one of them stole a passenger's pocket-book while passing through a tunnel. The book was discovered and as there were only five persons in the car a passenger demanded that they should all be searched. The thief thereupon put the stolen money under his seat, but was caught in the operation. The two rascals were promptly secured and turned over to the police.

—The new yellow-fever hospital at Santos has been working on the old lines. It is located some distance from the Barra tram line and a long distance from the cemetery. As the dead are carried in a special train, they are taken out to the street and left beside the track, in full view of all passing trams, to wait for the special. At first they were simply dumped beside the road without any shelter whatever, and sometimes no care was taken to see that the boxes were well closed? And then, when the bodies were disposed of, the unsightly boxes were brought back to the same place and left until the hospital authorities saw fit to send for them. Complains were made against this unbecoming exhibition—by over-sensitive people, perhaps—and now a rough shed has been erected for the reception of the bodies. It is said, however, that it is not an uncommon thing to see several bodies inside the shed, and the marketing for the hospital on the roof at the same time—an association not altogether pleasing to a fastidious palate.

—The opposition claims to have won the municipal election at Manãos.

—A bureau of immigration has been established by the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The electoral regulations of the state of Rio de Janeiro were published in the *Journal*-to-day.

—In S. Paulo on the 15th inst a man named Francisco Braga was brutally beaten by soldiers of the 10th battalion.

—The Bahia medical society has adopted a resolution condemning the so-called discovery of Dr. Abel Parente, and characterizing his conduct as unprincipled and a violation of the precepts of his profession.

—A Rivera telegram of yesterday says that a Capt. Cesarão had been captured by some citizens of Livramento (Castilhos) who took him to the frontier line and *cut his throat*. Is it not time this butchery should be stopped?

—Telegrams from Rio Grande state that the Castilhosians have sent Col. Menna Barreto against Gumerindo Saraiva. They fall, however, to say whether a street-car and a band of music have been furnished the gallant colonel.

—There is another row on at Blumenau, Santa Catharina, between the land surveyors and the police. The police are determined to meddle in everything and to compel obedience to their exactions, no matter what may happen.

—The newspapers of Bahia propose to found a model primary school and then endow it with the name of Ray Barbosa. The school will be maintained by the press, which, in view of military ideas, may be considered more or less uncertain.

—The postal service is evidently improving. It took but *three days* for our last issue to make the 7 hours' journey to Cruzeiro. In good time we hope the paper will go up to its destination the next morning after publication, but we would not like to have the postal service seriously strained to accomplish the task.

—After the 10th of April Gen. Floriano Peixoto placed Col. Menna Barreto on the retired list and that before Gumerindo finishes with the colonel, the latter will regret that Julio de Castilhos did not also place him upon the retired list and send him somewhere out of the way.

—On the 11th inst. the government of Espirito Santo renewed its contract with Henrique Thomaz for lighting the state capital with gas. The contractor binds himself to renew the plant within 12 months. He will be paid 40,000\$ per annum while exchange is below 20\$. Per 1\$. When it rises above that rate, he will receive only 36,000\$.

—The English residents of Bahia have organized an English masonic lodge in that city under the title of the "Duke of Clarence Lodge," which will be formally inaugurated on the 23rd inst. The ceremony of installation of officers will be followed by a banquet, which in turn will be followed by a ball. The first W. M. of the new lodge will be Mr. H. J. Moon.

—Advertisement: Telegraph Agency of Julio de Castilhos & Co., Porto Alegre.—This well-known Agency continues to furnish telegrams gratuitously. Special terms to the press. The patronage of journals of limited means respectfully solicited. N.B.—The Agency's valuable stock of chromos and tea-sets is exhausted, but beautifully lithographed state bonds will be given away with every telegram forwarded.

—The so-called defeat of Gumerindo Saraiva near Bagé, which was briefly noticed in our last, seems to have been somewhat imaginary. The federalists deny it, and the Castilhosians fail to prove it. There was evidently no fight, no one was killed, no one captured, and not a dog was hurt. Apparently Gumerindo avoided a fight because of weakness in men and arms, hence the so-called defeat. The failure of the state forces to capture him, might also be called a defeat.

—In Manãos, on the 14th ult., the *Estado do Amazonas* stated that the commander of the 36th battalion of infantry had arrested two officers of that battalion for declaring themselves monarchists. This caused Col. Geographo, the commander of the battalion, to rush to the press with an amusing letter from which we extract the following:—"I feel no interest in knowing whether you are well informed on military law, but what I know is that you have the presumption to involve yourself in matters that do not concern you. Now, if your vanity or ambition blinds you to the extent of making you wish to dispute with me the command of the 36th battalion, say so frankly! Imagine what must be the state of discipline in a battalion whose commander writes such letters as that: from which the foregoing is taken.

—On Sunday, in Niterohy, on Rua de S. Francisco, a drunken fisherman created a disturbance and two drunken firemen attempted to arrest him. To avoid arrest he leaped into the bay. In the meanwhile many persons had assembled, and among them was a sergeant of the firemen who ordered some of the companions of the fisherman to follow him and bring him ashore. They at first refused, but, seeing their companion about to drown, they rescued him and he was carried to the police station. In the meanwhile there had been some disturbances and the sergeant had called for a revolver to fire on the crowd. He then ordered the arrest of 15 fishermen, of whom 7 were in fact taken into custody, all of them being soundly beaten. The sergeant then called for a loaded carbine, but, as this weapon was not forthcoming, one of the firemen went to follow a fisherman who had taken to water. He afterwards went to the house of two citizens and made them row a canoe for him in pursuit of the fugitive. At a short distance from land the canoe was overturned and the sergeant, thinking that this had been purposely caused by the rowers, wounded one of them with a knife and arrested the other, promising him a *good bath*, which was in fact afterwards given to him. Subsequently the persons arrested were all released except one who is said to have been nearly blinded. The police of Niterohy seem to be a fine lot of patriots!

—It is expected that several battalions of government troops in Rio Grande will join the federalists.

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has signed a contract with Antonio José Ferreira Martins Filho for a telephone system connecting Niterohy with all the cities of the state.

—Gumerindo Saraiva is said to be encamped near Santa Anna do Livramento with 2,000 men, awaiting the arrival of another brigade that has been sent to his assistance by Gen. Tavares.

—At a municipal election held the day before yesterday at Ubu, Minas, there was a fight in which several persons were killed including Dr. Camillo de Moura and Dr. Carlos Peixoto de Moura (Mello?)

—The *Diario Official* informs its readers that there has been no invasion of Rio Grande do Sul and that, if there should be one, the government is prepared to crush the invaders immediately. This reminds one of the statements the *Diario* used to make just before the downfall of Deodoro.

—The federalists have apparently invested the town of Livramento, and a Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that Gen. Izidoro is preparing to attack them. The federalists are under the command of Gen. Silva Tavares. It is announced that the federalists have captured Piratinim and Alegrete.

—The quarrel at Blumenau, Santa Catharina, resulted in an armed conflict on the 18th between the police officials and a *juiz de direito* on one side, and the land surveyors and people on the other. A police commissary was shot and badly wounded. The reports are very contradictory, however, and it is difficult to know who is at fault.

—The Rio Grande chief of police (Dr. Ribas) has ordered the newspapers of that state not to publish "false news," nor to give currency to "alarming reports," nor to incite any disturbance of public order. This is practically a suppression of all opposition newspapers, and the chief, being both judge and executioner, will adjudge the slightest criticism as an attempt to overthrow constituted authorities.

—According to telegrams received yesterday from S. Paulo there was an attempt during the previous night to depose the governor of the state. These telegrams assert that for some time emissaries of the governor's enemies have been attempting to win over the police force and that some of the officers of the force pretended to take part in the movement. On the 19th the conspirators, it is stated, sent to the police barracks a cart containing two casks of wine and 10 cases of brandy, and at night one of their emissaries made his appearance at those barracks, but was arrested by the police who went to the palace and cheered the governor. A band of the conspirators, it is related, attacked a carriage containing the commander of the firemen, supposing him to be the commander of the police force. The chief of police, says the telegram, has been aware of the plot ever since the 6th and he has good reason to believe that it was under the direction of the leaders of the opposition. Eighty dynamite bombs, it is asserted, have been seized and the government is taking vigorous steps to effect the arrest of the leaders of the conspiracy. Louzaua, the arrested emissary of the latter, has, it is added, committed suicide at the police barracks.

COFFEE NOTES

—By the steamer *Advance*, which sailed from Victoria in the beginning of this month, the houses of Harl, Rand & Co. and Pecher, Warstorf & Co. shipped to New York from that port 13,673 bags of coffee valued at 382,000\$.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Companhia Leopoldina is offering its plantations for sale.

—Work on the railway from the station of S. Francisco Xavier to Commercio was commenced on the 15th inst.

—The *Diario Official* of yesterday publishes the regulations and the schedule of freight and passenger rates on the railway from Ribeirão to Bonito.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 15th reports a collision on the Caxangá line, which resulted in a few injuries to passengers and some damage to the trains.

—The surveys of the 2nd section of 30 kilometres on the extension of the Central railway beyond the city of Sate Lagoas have been approved by the government.

—The president of Espirito Santo has made a contract with Dr. Eduardo Monteiro de Carvalho e Castenheiro Vargas to build a railway from Carangola to S. Pedro de Itabapoana.

—The minister of industry advises the inspector-general of railways that the fine of 1,000\$ imposed on the Brazil Great Southern Co. (Quararim e Itiqui line) for infraction of contract, must be maintained.

—A London telegram of the 15th to the *Pais* says the shareholders of guaranteed lines in northern Brazil have asked the secretary for foreign affairs to intercede in their interests to induce the Brazilian government to comply with its contracts.

—The minister of industry had advised the general-inspector of railways that the Mogiana company is authorized to raise 2,500,000\$, the part of its capital required for concluding the 2nd section and constructing a part of its 3rd section of the Catalão line.

—The S. Christovão tramway carried 203,215 passengers during the three days of Carnival. Of these 20,865 were carried on free passes, which shows how shamelessly the authorities are abusing the privilege of riding free under a pretense of being on public business.

—The house of Pinheiro, Valle & Oliviera has bills of lading for 29 boxes of coffee which were shipped in October and December from the stations of Anta and Juturnahy on the Central railway, and which have not yet been delivered. These bills of lading might be framed and sent to the Chicago Exhibition with the receipts for telegrams to which we refer in another column.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The matron of the Strangers' Hospital wishes to ask our friends for whatever games they may be able to spare, such as chess, draughts, back-gammon, halma, etc. The purpose is to furnish some light recreation for convalescents.

—The net results of the Benefit Ball at Petropolis on the 4th inst. was 21,500\$, which sum has been paid into the treasury of the Strangers' Hospital. Our readers will remember that this entertainment was promoted and carried out by a Committee of ladies residing in Petropolis. The result is not only gratifying, but it is an eloquent illustration of what the ladies can do when they are in earnest.

—It should not be forgotten that the Bazaar organized in Petropolis by the ladies, occurs on the 23rd and 24th—Thursday and Friday of this week. On the 23rd the bazaar occurs after 7.30 in the evening; on the 24th there will be a children's fancy dress ball from 3 to 6 p.m., a bazaar at 7.30 followed by an auction, and a dance later in the evening. A supper will also be provided, all the provisions, sweetmeats and wines have been given by friends. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—The cash receipts of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment, are as follows:

Donations:

Petropolis, Feb. 4th.....	21,500\$000
E. D. Jones (Paraná).....	50 000

Annual Subscriptions:

W. H. Ashbrook.....	100\$000
Quayle, Davidson & Co.....	50 000
D. D. Keay.....	50 000
Hampshire & Co.....	100 000
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.....	200 000
Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Ltd.....	1,000 000
C. J. Gemmill.....	100 000
Rev. H. Mosley.....	200 000
J. W. Doane & Co.....	500 000
Newlands Bros. & Co.....	200 000

LOCAL NOTES

—In this city 158 vagrants have recently been locked up by the police.

—The director and secretary of the Polytechnic School have tendered their resignation.

—It is stated that the government has been able to find an officer willing to take command of the flotilla in Rio Grande.

—It is said that one of the torpedo cruisers will leave for Rio Grande within a few days on a government commission.

—Barão de Capanema has been publishing in the *Jornal do Commercio* a series of articles on the boundary question between Brazil and Argentina.

—"She said she would be his true Valentine." According to report Mr. Frank Goto, of the City Improvements Co., was married in England on the 14th inst.

—A letter placed in the post box at the corner of Rua Marquez de Albrantes on Sep. 25 was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed on Rua da Alfandega on the 16th inst.

—Students of the Polytechnic School called in a body last Friday on President Floriano Peixoto and informed him that they are not compatible with the director and secretary of that school. What they are compatible with, does not appear!

—On Thursday the police and health authorities made a raid on houses that manufacture imitation beverages. Imitations of Carlsberg beer and Mennier brandy were seized. Good! This is one of the healthiest signs we have seen here in a long, long time.

—Two telegrams sent from this city to Pomha, Minas, on the 3rd inst., had not arrived there up to the 16th. The *Gazeta de Noticias* suggests that the respective receipts be framed and sent to the Chicago Exhibition. Would it not be better to send a few of the telegraph officials?

—If the post-office employés would attend to their duties, instead of playing the spy on correspondence, the service would probably be worth a word of praise. At present it about the worst and least trustworthy of any country in the world. It is a disgrace to a country claiming to be civilized.

—On our way to the ferry the other day we observed on a house the sign "Washington and Bastos." While we do not doubt that on general principles judgment and enterprise were expended in selecting the style of this firm, still it seems to us that at the present time "Christopher Columbus and Bastos" would be more appropriate.

—Ticket No. 46,662 of the Paraná lottery drew 51,260\$. This ticket was sent in a letter to a person in this city and seized at the post-office. The owner of the ticket had to pay a fine of 12,000\$, of which 6,000\$ goes to the government and 6,000\$ each to the two post-office clerks that discovered the letter. This is pure thievery, as the rule is to impose the fine on the price of the ticket.

—A little 2-year old child was found in front of a house in Rua do America on the 17th with a ticket attached giving the name of the father and stating that the person who had adopted it would support it. A police inquiry developed the circumstance that both father and mother were living, that the child was illegitimate, and that the unnatural parents were trying to avoid its support.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been very quiet, and sales reported will hardly exceed 30,000 bags. The uncertain movements of the exchange market here, which appear to have acted upon consuming centres, for the irregular advice received must be attributed to equally irregular offers sent abroad, and the sharply increased receipts, compared to result in business in the coffee market. No material changes have been made in quotations, but the market on Saturday was considered nominal, and others at 18,800 per arroba for No. 7, would possibly have led to business. Rain and the Carnival have restricted shipments, and stock shows an increase of over 40,000 bags for the week, but how much of this is available, we confess our inability to estimate.

The weekly report from Santos gives receipts at 65,000 bags, sales of 35,000 bags and stock 170,000 bags. The market was quiet with Good average quoted at 12,800 per 100 kilos; a decline of 50 rs. for the week.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (bags) and Destination. Includes entries for United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate and West Coast, and Coastwise.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Quantity (bags). Includes United States, New York, and Europe.

Feb. 17 Hamburg Ger str Argentina 1,350. Receipts for the past week were 77,322 bags, against 54,835 bags for the preceding week and 70,779 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 214,347 bags, in all hands. The last quotations furnished by the brokers were the following:

Table with 3 columns: Type, per arroba, and Price. Includes Ordinary, Good, and 2nd Ordinary.

and no change was made in the *fazda*, which remains at 1,516 per kilogramme.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Destination. Includes New York, Enchantress, Biscail, Dig str, Amer str, Baltimore, New Orleans, Haver str, London, Hamburg, Marseilles, Trieste, and Mediterranean.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from various sources like Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

Imports.

Another week of fair movement is reported in the markets. Receipts of flour have been small, and importers do not appear to be doing much; the market is quiet and dealers are said to be freely selling when opportunity is offered. Two cargoes of Pitch pine, two shipments of White and a cargo of Swedish have arrived, and have all been disposed of; the first is reported firm and unchanged, the second flat and slightly lower and the third is quoted rather higher. Kenesme is flat and unchanged. Lard remains as at date of our last report, and there have been no receipts. Three cargoes of rice have arrived from Rangoon, but no changes are made in dealers' quotations. There have been no receipts of Coffee during the week and the market is higher for tubs and cases. A moderate quantity of Indian corn has been received, and quotations are unchanged, with the market firm. Receipts of hay are also fair. A considerable quantity of German cement has come in, but no changes are made in quotations. The exchange market has been irregular; the uncertainty as to the sales of gold by the Treasury on top of a smartly overvalued market rather demoralized the "bulls," but a rather better feeling afterwards appeared although at the close on Saturday rates were still irregular.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been 2,350 bags, equal to 1,425 brls., per Federation from the River Plate. Stocks in first hands are estimated to be 8,300 bags. American and brokers report the market quiet, with dealers unloading as rapidly as possible. Quotations are only slightly changed, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: Flour Type and Price. Includes Richmond 1st, do 2nd, Baltimore 1st, do 2nd, Western & Interior, River Plate, and City Mills.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 423,077 feet per *Hovoy A. Littlefield* and 900,527 feet per *Ahona*, both from Pensacola, and both sold on private terms. Quotations of 70,800-74,800 per doz. are unchanged and the market is reported firm.

White Pine.—The *Levalist* brought 254,386 feet, and the *St. Croix* 296,756 feet, from New York, all of which was sold at 120 rs. per foot. Brokers reduce quotations to 175-180 rs. per foot, and report the market flat.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 917 doz. per *Axel* from Westerwick, which were sold on private terms. Quotations are 65,800-67,800 per doz. for red deals and 61,800-63,800 for white. About 369 d. z. were received per *Santa* from Hamburg, but are for some special purpose.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 10,000 cases per *St. Croix* from New York. Brokers report the market flat at 38,500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at 700-720 rs. per lb. for George's lard in lots, with other marks quoted at 680-700 rs.

Rice.—Receipts have been 19,335 bags per *Comrade*, 33,766 bags per *Ruthwell* and 17,700 bags per *Luzerne*, from Rangoon and 200 bags via Hamburg. No changes are made in quotations of 14,800-15,800 per bag.

Codfish.—There have been no receipts during the week, and quotations at retail are: Canadian tubs 44,800-46,800, barrels 36,000 and Norwegian cases 42,800-43,800. The market is steady.

Bran.—There are still no receipts from the River Plate, and this quality is quoted at 4,800-5,800 per bag. City mill bran is quoted at 4,800-5,800 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 4,703 bags per *Lyn*, 11,118 bags per *Federation*, and 3,729 bags per *Urano*, from Buenos Aires. River Plate corn is firm at 9,500-9,800 per bag, and native is quoted at 9,500-9,800, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts have been 1,234 bales per *Federation*, 4,323 bales per *Beckman* and 5,535 bales per *Belgium*, from the River Plate. Quotations are unchanged at 65-70 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and the quotations furnished us are 820-850 rs. per kilogramme.

Resin.—Receipts have been 200 brls. per *St. Croix* from New York. Brokers still quote at 13,800-20,800 per brl. according to marks.

Coal.—The receipts during the week have been: 1,294 tons per *Glenora*, from Cardiff; 2,576 " " *Tuskar*, do; 1,963 " " *Polyesian*, do; 2,794 " " *Trojan*, do; 2,725 " " *Earl Cadogan*, from Sydney.

The last cargo comes to the gas company, and the others to dealers.

Cement.—Receipts have been 5,100 brls. per *Santa* and 5,341 brls. per *Freda*, from Hamburg, and 2,502 brls. per *Ernst* from Antwerp. Brokers continue to quote British at 14,800-15,800 per brl., German at 12,800-13,800 and French at 14,800-15,800.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for February 13-18, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

OPORTO.—Port ship *America*; 931 tons; Castanheira; 43 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co. VILLA DO PRADO—Ger lug *Hermann-Rückert*; 395 tons; Lümlke; 8 ds; sundries to Souza Alves & Co. CAPE FRUO—Fsch *Anemone*; 106 tons; Thomas; 24 ds; sundries to Correia Leite & Co. FEB. 15. ROSARIO—Arg bk *Belgium*; 163 tons; Tilton; 60 ds; hay to John Moore & Co. FEB. 17. PENSACOLA—Br bk *Ahona*; 1286 tons; Griffiths; 75 ds; pine to Gerál de Commercio e Industria company. ANTWERP—Ger bk *Ernst*; 90 tons; Geerd; 50 ds; sundries to Emil Ott & Co. FEB. 18. MARSILLIES.—Br lug *L. G. Crosby*; 248 tons; Perry; 65 ds; sundries to Avenir, Dale & Co. SYDNEY.—Br bk *Earl Cadogan*; 1335 tons; Dentley; 59 ds; coal to Gas company. FEB. 19. CAROLINA—Br bk *William Gordon*; 731 tons; Daley; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NOR BK S. N. HANSEN; 307 tons; Rasmussen; 57 ds; coal to B. Rodrigues & Co. GLASGOW—Br ship *Cambuskeuch*; 2397 tons; Cromarty; 35 ds; coal to Gas company. WESTWICK.—Swed bk *Hedda*; 414 tons; Olssen; 73 ds; pine to Gerál de Commercio e Industria company. PASAGGA—Fr bk *Galathée*; 1191 tons; Benmar; 80 ds; in distress, bound for Falmouth.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 14. SARELO SOUND—Russ ship *Columbia*; 1735 tons; Darchmann; ballast. SAVANNAH—Ger bk *Ananarth*; 987 tons; Mueller; do. HARBORS—Br lug *Effendi*; 456 tons; Hammond; do. NOR BK Prince Victor; 1015 tons; Hansen; do. MOSSOBU—Dan bk *Amnic*; 569 tons; Gregersen; do. FEB. 15. HARBORS—Nor ship *Prince Albert*; 1530 tons; Johnsen; ballast. BR ship *Serena*; 1149 tons; Thompson; do. FEB. 16. NEW ORLEANS—Port bk *Huntville*; 294 tons; Teixeira; ballast. WEST BAY—Br ship *City Camp*; 944 tons; Thomsson; do. HARBORS—Br ship *Cabotina*; 1764 tons; Trepy; do. TALTA.—Br bk *Celestine*; 578 tons; Cantley; do. FEB. 17. HARBORS—Br bk *Lottie Stewart*; 741 tons; Crossman; ballast. NEWCASTLE—Br ship *Oitebank*; 2657 tons; Pettie; do. FEB. 18. HARBORS—Br lug *Levia*; 880 tons; Nickerson; ballast. FEB. 19. GUADALUPE.—Fr lug *Marguerite Alice*; 215 tons; Barquis; sp. Kingsport; 1118. BR bk *Hiemen*; 828. sp Yarmouth; 1871. sp *Lough Neigh*; 917. sp *Madagascar*; 2071. sp *St. Martin*; 1144. bk *Maxima*; 1144. bk *Rothemann*; 1219. sp *Soulin*; 1069. sp *Andromia*; 3283. bk *Hiram Wood*; 1263. sp *Fleury Cross*; 1509. bk *Mislett*; 1871. bk *Nicossa*; 1047. bk *Flora*; 977. sp *Thos. Hilliard*; 1023. bk *Artisan*; 1023. sp *Philonene*; 1351. bk *Galliene*; 1309. bk *Catherine*; 1871. sp *Ciccichielle*; 1877. sp *Mersey*; 973. bk *Poussin*; 818. bk *Neophyte*; 1050. sp *Muskoka*; 2252. bk *Leslie Murrie*; 818. bk *Glasgow*; 1142. Feb. 20. sp *Highmore*; 1660. sp *McCall Moore*; 1871. bk *Kelvin*; 1056. sp *Leenie Barril*; 1328. sp *Everset*; 1044. sp *Fernia*; 578. sp *Tuskar*; 1529. lug *Gleoura*; 801. bk *Rutwell*; 1250. bk *Comrade*; 772. lug *Loyalist*; 347. sp *Polyesian*; 1146. lug *St. Croix*; 643. bk *Laurine*; 751. sp *Ty Jan*; 1393. bk *Albion*; 751. bk *Earl Cadogan*; 1335. lg *L. G. Crosby*; 298. lg *Wm. Gordon*; 731. sp *Cambusken*; 2697. 13 Dec. Grace Andevos. Fernandina. 23 Jan. Helios. Hamburg. 18 Jan. Homewood. Pensacola. Heiga. Newcastle. 12 Jan. Isabella. Cardiff. 10 Dec. Janet Court. Rangoon. 24 Nov. Y. W. Burnside. Baltimore. 16 Jan. Josephina. Cardiff. 16 Jan. Kambin. Marseilles. 18 Jan. Katie Stuart. Hull. 18 Jan. Lock Sheli. Cardiff. Larnion. Cardiff. Lizzie Burrill. Cardiff. Lynwood. New York. Marie Charlotte. Cuxhaven. Moorhill. London. 23 Jan. Nellie Murphy. Cardiff. Annonan Hall. Cardiff. 19 Jan. Prius. Philadelphia. 18 Jan. Pats of Balmoral. Cardiff. 18 Jan. Riatio. Cardiff. 19 Jan. Seva. Wisby. 3 Dec. Saga. Hamburg. 8 Jan. Sorridoren. Marseilles. 17 Dec. St. Mary. Ship Island. S. G. Hart. Brunswick. 17 Dec. Trongslet. Pensacola. Theodor Karner. Liverpool. 17 Dec. Violet. Brunswick. 17 Jan. Ventura. Oporto. 17 Jan. White Wings. Baltimore. 17 Jan. Zartiss. Liverpool.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where From, Consigned To. Includes Feb. 13 Sorata Br, Feb. 14 Corientes Fr, Feb. 14 Porninguá Fr, Feb. 15 Federation Br, Feb. 16 Argentina Fr, Feb. 17 Tagus Br, Feb. 17 Buckminster Br, Feb. 18 Saguranga Amer, Feb. 18 Solferino Ital, Feb. 19 de Bs. Aires Br, Feb. 19 Queensland Br, Feb. 19 Aglia, Aust.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo. Includes Feb. 13 Sorata Br, Feb. 14 Loranburg Gr, Feb. 14 Bellagio Br, Feb. 14 Atrovit Ital, Feb. 14 Saguranga Amer, Feb. 14 Paralyha Fr, Feb. 16 Campina Fr, Feb. 16 Sts. Nicholas Br, Feb. 16 Argentina Fr, Feb. 18 Olympo Br, Feb. 18 Northumbria Br, Feb. 18 Clavier Br, Feb. 19 Solferino Ital, Feb. 19 Tagus Br.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 20th, 1893.

Large table with 5 columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, Where From, Consigner. Includes American, Argentine, Austrian, British, and Danish vessels.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 18th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, etc.

BANKS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Categorized into RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, MISCELLANEOUS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from Credit Real do Brazil, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mills like America Fabril, Brazil Industrial, etc.

SHIPPING.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

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Bessel	Mar. 4th	
Lassell	" 11th	

New Orleans:

Bellucia	Mar. 10th	
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Antwerp and London
(via Bahia and Southampton)

Maskelyne	Feb. 27th	Receives passengers.
London and Amsterdam	Feb. 28th	
Rosse	Feb. 28th	

Liverpool:

Rubens	Feb. 25th	
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Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports.

Chaucer	Mar. 10th	
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Nasmyth	Feb. 24th	
Dalton	Mar. 7th	

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Rosse	Feb. 25th	
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