

THE RIO NEWS.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25th, 1893.

Now that the Dresden conference has decided that quarantines are ineffective against cholera, and as some of the principal European nations have accepted this conclusion, we trust something further will be done toward the settlement of the quarantine vexations here in South America. Sanitary science is steadily moving in the direction of permanent local prevention, through which artificial restrictions on travel become as unnecessary as they are futile. Cholera has been known to pass the most rigid quarantines, while it has been easily kept at bay by simple local precautions, as was the case in England last year. And if this is true of cholera, why is it not equally true with yellow-fever? The quarantine restrictions on this coast are becoming more general, costly and vexatious every year. They are causing serious inconveniences to travellers, and intolerable burdens to commerce. As a rule, their hardships, risks and losses fall most heavily on parties who are in no wise responsible for the alleged exposure to infection. It is inexcessively unjust that the innocent should be longer compelled to endure these vexations and losses, and we hope therefore that the commercial nations of the world will unite to abolish the evil altogether.

THERE is comparatively little to record in connection with Rio Grande affairs for the past week. The minister of war, General Moura, has apparently assumed active direction of field operations in the state, and has been busily employed in organizing his forces since his arrival there. He is now at Bagé preparing for an attack on Tavares, which the latter has apparently avoided by breaking camp and moving toward Alegrete. There is no doubt that the old general was playing a shrewd game by holding a position on the Upamotory, whence he could move either on Livramento, or Bagé, as this kept the considerable force under General Telles inactive while the federalists were organizing and uniting their forces in other parts of the state. The arrival of General Moura,

however, has changed the situation and Tavares, according to this morning's telegrams, has promptly placed himself between Telles forces and Alegrete. By this movement he not only threatens the advance of General Telles forces, but secures an open road to a junction with Colonel Salgado's force in case of necessity. Thus far General Tavares has completely outwitted Telles and has shown himself a strategist of no mean ability. In the Uruguayan district nothing important has occurred. Salgado took command of the federalists there on the 22nd, and the telegraph reports that he at once left Quirindy in the direction of Uruguayana. As his force has lately received arms and ammunition, it is probable that he means business. It is to be noted that Colonel Salgado was for some time the garrison commander at Uruguayana and was popular with both soldiers and citizens. He may therefore expect no slight assistance from old friends. The government troops under General Hippolyto, Lima and Pinheiro Machado are said to be encamped on the Rio Iticubaly, waiting to attack Salgado from the rear while besieging Uruguayana. In all probability the current week will not pass without a conflict between some of these forces.

We do not know just what the details are of the agreement between the Treasury and the Oeste de Minas company in regard to the absorption of the recent loan in London by the former, but if the statement made in the local papers is true it certainly merits serious consideration. We know that the general scheme is for the government to guarantee these loans, in return for the use of the proceeds not required by the borrowing companies. For instance, a railway company borrows enough for the completion of an extension which may require several years to construct, and the Treasury undertakes to guarantee the loan for the privilege of having the use of the money until required. Should it be inconvenient for the Treasury to advance the funds required at any time, means will of course be found to delay the construction. These companies, therefore, are to be used for obtaining loans for the Treasury, which loans are not to figure in the public indebtedness of the country. The point to which we desire to call special attention, and upon which the Treasury should throw a little light, is this: As soon as the loan was announced, a statement was published in the local press that the minister of finance had taken over the loan at the exchange rate of 20 pence, thus effecting a saving of 20,000,000\$. This operation was characterized by some as brilliant, but no one has informed us why. Given a recognized rate of exchange, which was 12 1/2d, on the day this operation was effected, it is evident that one man's profit means another man's loss. Were this margin a narrow one the loser would have a chance to recover his loss by a favorable turn in the market, but in this case no such recovery is possible. Employing round numbers, the loan yielded £ 3,000,000. This at the current rate of exchange should have yielded the company 57,810,000\$, but we are informed that the Treasury had taken over the loan at 20l., or at a cost of 36,150,000\$, the company thus losing the important sum of 21,690,000\$. This difference of course shows a saving of over 20,000,000\$, for the Treasury, for it needed a large sum of money in London, and it has secured that sum at a cost of 36,000 contos when it would have cost over 57,000 contos in case of remittance. Or had the government transferred the money to this market, it would have made a clean profit of over 20,000 contos. But, at the same time, what are we to say of the Oeste de Minas directors? This transaction, on the face of it, is a loss to that company of over 20,000,000\$. Still further, the nominal amount of the loan is, say, £ 3,700,000, or, at 12 1/2d., about 70,000,000\$. On this sum it has undertaken to pay 5 per cent per annum. And yet the directors have realized only a little over one half that sum as the proceeds of the loan! This certainly is far from being a "brilliant operation." We can not believe that these gentlemen are such blind and hopeless fools as this operation implies, consequently the Treasury must have given something more than the bare 20 pence announced in the press. Were they such fools, then the minister could hardly claim credit for taking advantage of them in this manner; hence the brilliancy of this financial operation must rest on some other feature of the transaction. What is it?

The Buenos Aires Standard having stated that a party had sprung up in Uruguay favoring annexation to Argentina, the Montevideo Times has vigorously contested the report and argues that such a step possesses no advantages whatever for Uruguay. But as the Uruguayan government has for a long time been, the Argentine can offer nothing better. On the contrary, the chaotic state of revolution and anarchy now existing in the Argentine provinces, and the total lack of honesty and honor in the provincial and general governments of that country, would even make matters worse in Uruguay. In the latter country the foreign element is nearly strong enough to make itself felt whenever it chooses to do so, and in this eventuality lies one good prospect for the future regeneration of that country. The Times also holds that annexation to Brazil would yield no better results for Uruguay, and in this we quite agree. Brazil is already much too large for a weak and vacillating government, and the absorption of a country like Uruguay would be a source of increased weakness. Manifestly, therefore, the annexation of Uruguay by either Argentina, or Brazil, would be a benefit to none of the countries concerned, and it would almost unavoidably lead to a war between the two stronger powers. The alternative, in our opinion, is the strengthening of Uruguay by an increase of territory. This would remove the "weak man," or bone of contention, from the politics of this coast, and would really be a benefit to all the powers interested. If we had the privilege of reorganizing the national boundaries on this coast, we would make the Paraná and Uruguay rivers the eastern boundary of Argentina and the division line between Santa Catarina and Rio Grande the southern boundary of Brazil. All the intermediate territory—the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, the Argentine provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes and the Argentine territory of Misiones—we would unite to Uruguay for the formation of one strong nation, large enough to command respect and strong enough to protect herself. If Paraguay could be induced to join such a confederation, all the better. There would be no occasion for jealousy between Brazil and Argentina, and consequently there would be no need of that armed protection which both countries feel compelled to maintain over their poor neighbor. Possibly the elements forming the new nation would not be sufficiently homogeneous to make a strong and progressive nation, but the result can hardly be worse than what we now have. Rio Grande and Uruguay would certainly work together with as little friction as must inevitably continue to exist between that state and the central and northern states of Brazil, and that alone is worth consideration.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The English residents of Belgrano, Buenos Aires, are organizing a club.

The socialists of Buenos Aires are preparing for a grand manifestation on May 1st.

It is reported that the Rio Grande federalists have purchased 2,000 rifles in Argentina.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that serious fears are entertained of an impending revolution at La Plata.

Dr. Zeballos is writing a series of articles in answer to those of Barão de Cajamena on the question of the boundary between Argentina and Brazil. These articles, it is said, will be translated into English and sent to the President of the United States.

The second remittance of silver coin from Chili, amounting to £155,081, was received at Montevideo on the 6th, consigned to the London and Brazilian Bank, but was not taken over by the Uruguayan government for some days because of a lack of available cash.

The Jais do commercio at Montevideo has called upon the Banco do Credito Popular for a deposit of \$18,000 gold as a security in its suit to protect its interests in the liquidation of the Banco Nacional, to which the Rio Bank loaned 50,000,000\$ in its days of prosperity.

A Montevideo telegram of the 18th says that the Brazilian minister there has asked to have Ernesto Gregorio, Dr. Dourado and Paiva Tavares removed from the ground of being agents of the federalists. The last two of these are editors of the Camborio, a journal published at Rivera. The order against the first named has since been rescinded.

We see by the Times of Argentina that the fugitive London swindler James S. Balfour is living in Buenos Aires under an assumed name. He was detected through certain Bank of England notes which he exchanged there on January 15th, the numbers of which were known. The discovery of the notes was made known in London, and the Foreign Office promptly asked for his extradition. This the Argentine government refused unless the British government would agree to grant the same favor should a case arise. This was not accepted, consequently the fugitive can not be secured.

A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that Gumerindo Saavedra has ordered three federalists of his force to be shot for attempting to sack a house in D. Pedro. He has issued orders that every soldier caught molesting non-combatants will be treated in this manner.

A Montevideo telegram of the 24th says that the steamship companies and passengers have raised a question with the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities on account of expenses forced upon them in quarantine. It is quite what we expected; the sanitary authorities are anxious for quarantines to permit the belief that they are acting from disinterested motives.

The French minister de commerce at Buenos Aires has sent a representation to the French minister in favor of suppressing the call at Rio de Janeiro of the Messageries Maritimes steamers because of the quarantines imposed at Buenos Aires. But why not also represent against the quarantines? In the majority of cases they are senseless, vindictive and mercenary.

Typhoid fever seems to be very prevalent just at present, and we hear of several of the British community who are suffering from the dread disease. We are always crying out for more quarantines. We are taken against the introduction of yellow jack from Brazil, but the breeding grounds of typhoid and other equally deadly fevers are still allowed to do their fell work, while the municipality look calmly on. Physicians heal thyself, is a good motto. —Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime, April 12.

Rosario, 1st April. —Juan Ferreira had been sent back to Cruz Alta for the purpose of the "sumario," and while there he was reported to have boasted that he would escape and murder some persons on whom he had his eye. This so exasperated the soldiers that one of them assembled, armed himself, marched to the police station, overpowered the police and seized the murderer. They then dragged the fellow to the church railing and every man discharged his rifle at him. The body was then dragged back to the police station for the authorities to recognize it. —Buenos Aires Standard.

We see from the Siglo that the long desired railway to Fray Bentos from Algorta station on the Midland line is to be constructed. Lehigh's company have promised to contribute \$80,000 towards it and local stationers and capitalists will also assist. A railroad from Fray Bentos to join the line to Paysandú is not only projected but the surveys are being made. Mr. Young, a well-known engineer, is at this time undertaking these surveys. This railway is exceptional in the fact that the concessionists do not ask any external aid. The government is not asked to give its guarantee nor is the outside public asked to subscribe. It will be a line made by the land-owners who so sincerely hope will profit thereby. —Uruguay News, Montevideo, April 9th.

A deputation of colonists presented, on Saturday last, in the office of the "minister de hacienda" in Santa Fé, a petition directed to Congress and signed by one thousand colonists of the province. The colonists who sign the petition ask for the abolition of the grain tax, which they deem unjust, the immediate suspension of the collection of the tax until the legislature decrees a law or otherwise, and the permission to name justices of the peace, and "comisarios de fomento," by election, undertaking to defray the cost of these officials in the same way as they pay the salaries of their schoolmasters. The minister gave the deputation little satisfaction and they left him without much hope of their petition being received. —Sport and Pastime, April 12.

The report for 1892 of the British vice-consul at Buenos Aires contains the following valuable advice to intending emigrants: —"Wages in 1891 were excessively low, and compared most unfavorably with wages in England; and do so still, except, perhaps, for good domestic servants, who are in great request. With possibly this exception, it appears to me to be still most inadvisable for any British person to emigrate to this country merely to earn money. The British workman has not been a success in this country. He is too exacting in his wants, too extravagant in his living, and does not readily adapt himself to the necessities of the Argentine republic. Intending emigrants to this country should not fail to obtain the most recent information about the conditions of labor in this country before emigrating, so as to avoid the many disappointments to which they have often been subjected in recent years."

The British bark Pouchak arrived at Bahia Blanca on 24th March from Rio de Janeiro; she was chartered to load grain there for account of Messrs. Bangs & Barr. Arrivals from Brazilian ports, being subjected to quarantine at Bahia Blanca, but the health board now insist that the quarantine ground of the republic is Buenos Aires, and has consequently ordered the Pouchak to proceed to the outer roads, and there perform her quarantine of ten days. The vessel has already been 17 days in quarantine at Bahia Blanca. It seems incredible that semi-civilized nations such as these should be still perpetrating in the republic. If the ground held by the health board be good, and all vessels undergoing quarantine must perform come up to the outer roads, a regular revolution in common-law intercourse must follow. There is no reason why Chilean ports should not be subjected to quarantine, if according to the secreters of the health board, some infectious disease breaks out at some outlandish village in the Andes. On the same plea, as is now put forward in the Pouchak case, any craft loading there at Punta Arenas, in the Strait of Magellan, for Tierra del Fuego, or with provisions for the miners of the Southern regions or with any other necessary cargo for their subsistence, would have to proceed first to the Buenos Aires outer roads, and proceed thence to Tierra del Fuego. The idea seems preposterous in the extreme, yet it is exactly the stand that the health board now assumes. It never enters the minds of such authoritative geniuses that if the republic pretend to process commercial maritime ports in the Atlantic coast, they should similarly subject to every facility to foster, and not hinder, its shipping trade. —Times of Argentina, April 11.

—With regard to Uruguay voluntarily entering the Argentine confederation, it is improbable in the extreme, nor is there the least temptation for her to do so. Judging from the anarchy and misrule prevailing in the interior of Argentina for many years, the fate of Uruguay as an Argentine province would be no better, perhaps even worse, than it is at present. Bad as the Uruguayan government has been for the last decade, that of Argentina has not proved itself superior, that the people of Uruguay would voluntarily sacrifice their independence, nominal as it is, for the exchange. If they change at all, they want to exchange a bad master for a good one, not one bad master for another. Free trade between the two republics would certainly be a boon—though not a great one, for their productions are too similar—but this could be secured, if the people were that way inclined, without necessity of an abandonment of nationality. —*Montevideo Times*, April 11.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A recent electoral revision in Campos shows that city to possess 5,994 enrolled voters.

—The S. Paulo Tribunal of Justice has decided that civil marriage must precede the religious ceremony.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 23rd says that General Molina is still at Bagé, reorganizing the forces there.

—The Tiradentes celebration in Bahia received but slight attention from the public. It was purely official.

—It is estimated that 20,000 cro-s-ties have been torn up from the railway track between Quarary and Uruguayana.

—In the month of February three emigrated from Ceará 838 persons to the northern states and 177 to the southern.

—The state legislature of Minas Geraes should have been formally opened on the 21st, but failed to secure a quorum.

—In Piracicaba on the night of the 14th inst. 53 street lamps were stolen. São Paulo is achieving a reputation for theft.

—Three months ago side pork (*conchão*) was selling at Araras, S. Paulo, at 11\$ and 12\$ an arroba; now it costs 28\$.

—A Jardim Acclimatization Zoologica e Botanica was formally inaugurated in the Candelary suburb of São Paulo on the 21st inst.

—It is said in Pará that Lieut. Col. Dr. Serzedello will be elected to Congress from that state in case he resigns the portfolio of finance.

—It is reported from Pará that the Ferreira Gomes colony on the Guyana frontier is being abandoned because of the failure of recourses.

—At the two notaries' offices in Casa Brauca S. Paulo, there were signed last year 154 deeds transferring property to the value of 955,993\$000.

—The telegraph reports new conflicts at Pernambuco between soldiers and policemen. On the 24th one soldier and two policemen were wounded in one of these frays.

—It is said that on the receipt of printed copies of Col. Salgado's letters, six soldiers of the 6th battalion in Livramento deserted and started to join their old commander.

—It was reported in Montevideo on the 24th that General Silva Tavares, having collected a large force, had left his camp and marched to meet with Col. Salgado.

—It was reported yesterday that 4,000 men under Gen. Lima were crossing the Rio Itaipu, under orders from General Moura that they should take the field against Col. Salgado.

—Dr. Vicente Machado, acting governor of Paraná, telegraphs that on the 20th inst. three officers of the state police force attempted to promote a mutiny in that force. They were all arrested.

—According to the *Boharker* the people of Palmetta, Paraná, recently witnessed a pugilistic encounter between the police delegate and prosecuting attorney, which excited much merriment among bystanders.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 19th says that General Telles arrived there on the 17th inst. in the morning to confer with the minister of war. At 3 p. m. he left for Bagé, accompanied by General Moura who will return to Porto Alegre after a brief absence.

—The *Caniberos* of Rivera says that, when the forces of Col. Prestes Guimarães approached Quarary, they were joined by nearly all the men under the Castilhistas leaders Palma and Nico Cornel. The former had only 80 men left and the latter only 15.

—Reports are current in Pará that the military commission sent there to investigate the attempted deposition of the governor of Amazonas by the military force at Manaus, has found General Bento Fernandes, commander of that district, guilty of the charges preferred against him.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 20th says that on the previous night a band of Castilhistas invaded Uruguayan territory and murdered two brothers of the name of Ernesto and Horacio Aguiar. A protest elicited the reply from Gen. Isidoro that the victims were landless and federalists.

—The complaints against thefts in the Santos custom-house still continue. The house of J. Flack & Co., which, as we stated in our last number, had recently lost over 4,000\$ by these thefts, has again suffered in this way, losing this time linen goods valued at 1,200\$. From a case of Smith & Wesson revolvers, consigned to João Fischbacher, 13 were abstracted. The *Diario Popular* of the 18th inst. says that up to that date the custom-house had taken no steps to put an end to these thefts.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that Col. Salgado has left Quarary-Chico for the purpose of besieging Uruguayana.

—The construction of an educational institution, to be known as the "Universidade Paranaense," was inaugurated at Curitiba, Paraná, on the 23rd inst.

—Col. Salgado took command of the 2nd division of the federalist army on the 22nd inst. This division is reported to be marching towards Uruguayana.

—The Tiradentes celebration in Ouro Preto appears to have been a great success. There were a large attendance of people, music, fireworks and a public ball.

—It is said that the federalists recently captured a thousand blankets and five hundred sacks of flour which were being carried to the government troops in Rio Grande.

—The Pernambuco chamber of deputies has protested against the interference of the Supreme Tribunal Federal in the controversy between that house and the governor.

—An election took place in Rio Grande do Norte on the 23rd to fill a vacancy in the federal Chamber of Deputies. The official candidate Augusto Maranhão appears to have been elected.

—Thirty-five boxes of ammunition were recently sent from Montevideo to Livramento for the garrison of that place. It is said that Livramento is now able to withstand a siege of three months.

—A telegram of the 23rd says that at Taboão and Laguna municipal guards are organizing to meet the government troops on the boundary between Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—The president of the Pernambuco chamber of deputies telegraphed on the 22nd that the customs authorities had seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition ordered by the governor of that state.

—A Monte Caseros telegram of yesterday says that the ammunition destined for the Uruguayan garrison has not yet arrived at that place. The delay is attributed to occurrences at Concoria, but we are left in the dark as to what those occurrences were.

—At the opening of the Bahia state legislature the military guard at the assembly building was increased to 30 soldiers, who were provided with ball cartridges. Why this display of military force? Is this the way the military authorities propose to conduct a civil government in Brazil?

—A telegram yesterday from Moreira Alves, president of the Pernambuco chamber of deputies, says that a large consignment of arms and ammunition for the governor, which came on a steamer from New York, had been apprehended. He also says that other consignments are expected.

—A Santa Rosa telegram of the 23rd says that 150 armed men of the Uruguayan garrison had gone over to the federalists. Col. Salgado was making forced marches to invest the place. It is said that Gen. Hippolyto and Pinheiro Machado are intending to attack the besieging force in the rear.

—Moreira Alves says that the committee on legislation in the Pernambuco chamber of deputies has denounced the governor for advising the municipal councils to resist the action of the legislature. The telegraph account of this gentleman is becoming rather large. Is there no way to suppress him?

—Cricket practice for the coming season began in Santos on the 21st and the first match will occur on the 30th between the "original members" (1890) and "new-comers." In view of the ravages of fever and other causes, it is feared that some difficulty will be found in arranging an eleven from the original members of the club.

—The *Boharker* of Curitiba says that the vice-governor of Paraná, Sr. Vicente Machado, received some time ago the sum of 4,000\$ for the purpose of inspecting Brazilian consulates in southern Europe. Up to the present time, however, he has neither undertaken this tour of inspection, nor refunded the money advanced.

—Our Santos advice state that the epidemic of yellow fever there has almost disappeared in the shipping, about two new cases a day being reported at present. On shore the new cases sent to the hospital number 8 to 10 a day, and the deaths number about 7 a day, on an average. The business houses are still keeping their employes at S. Paulo.

—Instead of attempting pacific measures for the suppression of the conflict in Rio Grande, General Moura seems to have taken active command of the national and state forces and is preparing a vigorous campaign against the federalists. A telegram of the 19th says that he is organizing three army corps with which he expects to crush the revolution in short order.

—Campus is now in the throes of revolutionary alarm. On Saturday last, it is said that a conspiracy was discovered among the sergeants of the 2nd police battalion, whose object was the overthrow of the national government, as well as of certain police and local authorities. Three sergeants were arrested and sent to Niteroi. It is probable that an exaggerated importance has been given to the event, as one of the reports says that a general massacre was intended.

—On the 20th a trifling dispute between Deputy Samuel Saul and Sr. Antonio Dias Novaes at Bragança, S. Paulo, led the former to use his cane on the other. In the evening, as the deputy was sitting in one of the front seats at the theatre, Novaes suddenly approached and shot him with a revolver, wounding him slightly. Novaes then turned his revolver against himself and fired, but unhappily missed the mark. The bullet, however, struck the railing of a box occupied by the family of the manager. Novaes was arrested, but will probably escape punishment as he belongs to a prominent family.

—The *Debate*, an opposition paper in Alagoas, was suppressed by order of the governor on the day of the publication of the first number. The carrier was arrested before he had completed its delivery, and on the following day the police took possession of the printing-office. The municipal intendente, who gave the license which he had granted for the publication of the paper, this is the liberty "for which our forefathers fought and died."

—Franceroli Tullin, accused of the murder of his representative Luciano Martena in May, 1891, an offence which caused a great sensation at the time, has had his second trial and has been condemned to 22 years' imprisonment. The first sentence, from which he appealed, condemned him to 21 years. He has again appealed. As he was returning to prison after his trial he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his guard and made his escape, but was subsequently captured.

COFFEE NOTES

—A New York telegram of the 19th announces the failure of Thomas Reid, who was connected with the Brazilian coffee trade.

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, in its issue of the 19th inst., publishes the following telegram from Paris:—"News from Havre reports a panic in the coffee market. Quotations, which had risen to 107, dropped to 85, this decline being attributed to heavy stocks at Havre and New York. Some persons, however, say it is due to a combination of the coffee roasters and the house of Arbuckle with European bears. The bulls are completely demoralized and it is reported that the speculator Altemback is seriously involved and has lost heavily."

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Botanical Garden tramway has at last secured a satisfactory contract with the *Empreza Construção Civis* for an extension along the Copacabana beach to the Leme pass.

—The Corcovado railway has been exempted from the payment of its quota for the fiscalization of railways, on the ground that it is making great sacrifices for maintaining regular traffic. The reason is perfectly good and proper, but why is it not admitted in the cases of large railways which are making just the same sacrifices?

—The government has approved the new schedule of freight and passenger rates on the Estrada de Ferro do Norte. According to this schedule first-class passengers pay 70 reis per kilometre and second-class passengers half that sum. Baggage pays 10 reis per kilogramme per kilometre; first class freight, 8 reis per 10 kilogrammes for every kilometre; 2nd-class, 6 reis; 3rd-class, 4 reis; 5th-class, 2.5 reis; 6th-class, 1.5 reis; money, 50 reis per cento per kilometre and 1/4% *ad valorem*; vehicles, 1st-class, the fixed rate of 2\$, and 300 reis per kilometre; 2nd-class, same fixed rate and 250 reis per kilometre; animals, per kilometre 1st-class, 100 reis; 2nd-class, 80 reis; 3rd-class, 30 reis.

LOCAL NOTES

—The British gunboat *Magpie* arrived here on the 24th inst., homeward bound.

—It is announced that Capt. Antonio Maria de Albuquerque O'Connell Jersey, of the corps of engineers, has resigned his commission in the army.

—In the municipal council a proposal has been made to place a tax of 1,000\$ and 10% of the gross receipts on opera troupes and dramatic companies that come to play in this city.

—It is announced that the 35th battalion, soon to arrive from Piauí, will leave for Rio Grande on the 1st prox. The Rio battalions are still secure in their comfortable barracks here in this city.

—Included in the shipments on the *Itaipu* for Rio Grande on the 21st were 600 overcoats, 600 blankets, 280 Mauser rifles, of the consignment just received from Germany, and two machine guns with ammunition.

—Retired Admiral Legay has answered Gen. Bernard Vasques' article on affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. He maintains that, notwithstanding the general's assertions to the contrary, the latter interfered in those affairs in favor of the Castilhistas.

—Complaints are made of the insufficient announcements of changes in the Petropolis service, and of the gross ignorance of employes who are unable to explain them to the public. There is an apparent impression abroad that people have plenty of time to enquire from the Trainha to the Caes Pharonix in search of information as to the arrival of the bars.

—There was a meeting of the Batalhão Tiradentes on the 24th, on which occasion its valiant colonel, Sampaio Ferraz, made a speech, denounced the chief of police and prefect for the occurrences of the 20th, and then offered his resignation. Several members of the battalion thereupon announced their withdrawal. Sampaio then reconsidered, and as in the case of going to Rio Grande, placed himself in the hands of his friends.

—"Some 15 days ago," says the *Gazeta de Notícias* of yesterday, "disappeared from Rio de Janeiro a gentleman of our best society, formerly a prosecuting attorney and judge in one of the states of the republic, and recently a functionary in an important company. It does not appear that he has left on any steamer, nor is there information of any engagements that have led to so sudden and unaccountable a disappearance. The chief of police has unlimited employes, all the means in his power to unravel the mystery."

—Deputy Francisco Glycerio has recently had several interviews with President Floriano Peixoto.

—The *Almirante Barroso* left Toulon for Port Said on the 19th. The cruiser will then proceed to Ailen, Colombo, Singapore, Hong-Kong and Shanghai, at which last-named port she will await the arrival of the Brazilian minister, Barão do Ladario.

—We are glad to note that an insolent conductor on the Carris Urbanas tramway was dismissed on the 18th because of a complaint against him in a morning paper. The companies should insist on the good behavior of its employes under all circumstances.

—The British armored cruiser *Royal Arthur*, Capt. F. P. Terrell, 21 days from Portsmouth, entered this port on the 18th, *en route* for the West Coast, for which destination she sailed on the following day. The *Royal Arthur* also carries the pennant of Rear-Admiral Henry F. Stephenson, who is on his way to assume command of the British squadron in the southern Pacific.

—It is reported that the government shipped on the steamer *Jupiter* 200,000 Comblain rifle cartridges and 100,000 Winchester carbine cartridges for Uruguayana, and 621,000 Comblain rifle cartridges, 150,000 Comblain musketoon cartridges, 7,000 Winchester carbine cartridges, 6 cases of uniforms, 400 line cloth blankets and the same number of pairs of trousers for Livramento.

—The inquiry which is now being made into the crime committed by ex-Inspector Leopoldo José da Silva against an unfortunate little girl, is developing a scandal which should make the authorities of this city blush for shame. It is apparent that the criminal has been shamelessly protected at headquarters, and by those whose duty it is to protect the weak and defenceless.

—Considerable merriment has been caused by the surnames with which the police has dubbed the recruits it is sending to the army. Among them are some of the most preposterous Indian names, such as Tatuçu, Guanumlaya, Gaturay, Macaó, Itatuby, Juruty, Murituby, Malungá, Saneacia, Macacá, Sincora, etc. As the recruits have not become accustomed to their new names, there is much confusion at roll-call.

—The police seized 24 boxes of cartridges in the custom-house a few days since, comprising 46,000 Winchester rifle cartridges and 106 kilos of revolver cartridges. They were impounded by Ednardo Martins & Co., who applied to the police for permission to dispatch them. As the matter is at present at a deadlock it is difficult to understand by what right they are confiscated. We seem to be living under a Latorre regime.

—The commandant of the military school, Col. Bibiano Costalari, has made the mistake of taking notice of the complaint published in the *Pita* about the food served in that establishment. He first sent an official letter to the adjutant-general on the subject, and then wrote an explanatory letter to the *Pita*. Instead of this, he should have ascertained the name of the author who had the presumption to carry his beef-steak to a newspaper office for public denunciation, and then he should have sent him back to his mother's care, where the steaks are perhaps more to his taste.

—A peculiar incident occurred here on the 19th, which we confess we fail to understand. The commission in charge of the preparations for the Tiradentes festivities of the 21st had resolved to cover the D. Pedro I. statue in Largo do Recife with a large music-stand and secured the kind permission for that purpose, at any rate the permission was put up and the covering had been partly nailed on. The prefect had embargoed the work, but an arrangement followed and the work had recommenced, when a mob suddenly gathered on Wednesday evening, led by a captain of the "national guard," and completely tore down the structure. Later in the evening the chief of police, the municipal prefect, and members of the commission had a consultation, when it was resolved not to go on with the offending structure. It was a mistake in the first place to permit the construction of a band stand in that place, but we fail to understand how it was that the indignation of the populace was aroused against it.

—The *Cidade do Rio* of the 20th relates that in a house No. 394 Rua Senador Ezequiel were found two little girls who had been sacrificed to a life of shame. One is 11 years old and the other only 7. The authorities have opened an investigation, and it is said that the mothers are held responsible to some extent for not protecting the poor little things from the lusts of fiends. This is by far the most revolting case we have this far recorded. It is simply incredible that such things could happen in a country calling itself civilized. And it is still more incomprehensible that the citizens of civility, who claim some of the better sentiments and feelings of humanity, are content to see these crimes committed day after day without punishment! Offences like these should never be permitted to escape the severest penalties, and the authorities and the law do not inflict them, then the people should do it themselves. The monsters who seduce and abuse children in this way should be strung up to the lamp-posts and riddled with shot, and, in our opinion, no self-respecting and right-feeling people will hesitate one moment in doing it. In the face of these monstrous and unpunished crimes, however, it is an open question whether the Brazilians can claim to be humane, self-respecting and right-feeling. It is an open question whether they are civilized even to the courtesy of being called half-civilized. With such a criminal in Congress, protected by its privileges, with police protection accorded to seducers of children, and with scores of little sufferers in every part of the country whose ruined lives call out for vengeance, it is clear that there is not enough of morality and humanity in the land to give it even the right of claiming kinship to modern civilization. Look at the question as he may, no Brazilian can escape responsibility for such crimes as these until he has made a good honest effort to crush them out—and that effort he has never made, and should not decline to make. The infinite shame of them the damning crime of them, therefore, must rest upon the society which protects them!

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

April 22nd, 1893.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills like Aliança, Arago, etc.

INSURANCE.

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

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