

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 19

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 9th, 1893.
VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has made arrangements for the reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago on their arrival in New York, and the special committee for this purpose has issued the following circular to commercial and other associations:

New York, March 10th, 1893.
 To.....
 The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York for the reception and entertainment of such distinguished persons as may pass through New York on their way to or from the Columbian Exposition, would be pleased to be informed whether your honorable body will be represented at Chicago, of the number of your representatives and when they may reach New York.
 Here they will find a bureau of advice and information and receive such counsel, as they may desire, to further the objects of their mission.

The Committee of the Chamber will take pleasure in receiving such representatives as your honorable body may be pleased to accredit.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,
 Secretary.
HENRY VILLARD,
 Chairman.

The headquarters of the committee and the bureau of advice and information are at the "Waldorf," corner of Fifth Avenue and 33rd St., New York.

The apparently aimless movements of the contending forces in Rio Grande resulted in a battle between Hyppolito and Salgado at Inhanduhy, in the vicinity of Alegrete, on the 3rd instant. According to the hysterical telegrams received from Castilhos and the national commanders, the federalists were completely routed and dispersed after a fight lasting six hours. The federalists, however, deny that they were defeated, although it is evident that they withdrew from the field after the fight. It is clear that there could not have been much of a fight, for no prisoners are reported and the Castilhistas report a loss of 80 men, while the federalists report only forty, although Hyppolito telegraphed that the field was strewn with their dead and wounded. According to Salgado's report the Castilhista cavalry fled at the outset, which is confirmed by the reported arrival of fugitive detachments at Santo Eugenio, fifteen leagues distant. This probably gave rise to the first reports of a federalist victory which reached Montevideo on the 5th. The reports are still so meagre and conflicting that it is impossible to know the actual situation, but from the reports apparently most trustworthy it appears that an encounter took place on the Rio Inhanduhy, about fifteen leagues from Santo Eugenio, in which 5,500 Castilhistas under General Hyppolito and 6,600 federalists under Col. Salgado were engaged. The former had eight pieces of artillery, while the federalists had none. The Castilhista cavalry fled at the beginning of the fight, but the regular infantry aided by the artillery held their ground against the federalist cavalry, which withdrew from the field at night. The losses on both sides appear to have been insignificant, hence there could not have been a stubbornly contested action, nor a display of the valor which the Hyppolito telegrams announce, nor a dispersal of the federalist army. It is now said that the chief command in Rio Grande will be given to General Hyppolito, who promises to crush the revolution in a month.

It must be confessed that the President's message is a disappointment. We had not anticipated a state paper of great value nor perhaps a full and frank outline of the government's opinion and policy respecting the most prominent questions before the country, but in common with others we did expect an explanation of the President's policy in Rio Grande, where a civil war of no insignificant proportions is raging, of his policy in Pernambuco where a partizan strife is leading unerringly to an armed conflict, and of his opinions on the questions of finance and taxation upon which so much depends in the near future of this country. Instead of this we have the bare mention of the war in Rio Grande, with the brief assertion that the government is exercising its constitutional prerogative in granting assistance to the governor of that state in repressing it. The inference then is that the President considers it his right and duty to use the public funds at an estimated rate of over 200,000\$ a day, the greater part of the regular army, with arms, ammunition and equipments, together with the services of the general officers, without even an appeal to Congress for means and approval. It is certainly a very free interpretation of the constitution, and it draws no line between the assistance required for a mere riot, or revolt, and a general revolution requiring a very heavy draft upon the revenues and resources of the country. Certainly no student of constitutional government would ever concede such an interpretation and such absolute powers to an elective executive. The President has plainly exceeded his powers in this respect, and he does not even now ask Congress to approve what he has done. As for the difficulties in Pernambuco, the relations between the President and the Martins Junior faction, which is now trying to depose the governor of that state, even at the cost of an armed conflict, certainly requires some explanation, but it is ignored altogether. As to the financial problems which are engaging attention, the message is most unsatisfactory. The fusion of the Banco do Brazil and Banco da Republica is briefly alluded to and the approval of Congress is solicited, but nothing is said of the illegal manner in which it was done, nor of the unauthorized issue of cedulas (called *bonuses*) to the amount of 100,000,000\$ which have been declared legal tender at all the revenue departments of the national

government. Measures of this character should be strictly confined to what Congress has expressly authorized, but the President and his minister of finance assumed the right to act without consulting Congress and entirely upon their own responsibility. Still further, they also assumed the right of issuing titles of public credit as aid to industries after an adverse vote had been given in Congress on a similar project. All this requires full explanation from the President, but he ignores all this and contents himself with the bare announcement of an accomplished fact. It is useless, perhaps, to call attention to the simple fact that this is not constitutional representative government in the least particular. It is dictatorship pure and simple, and Congress should understand that fact.

The President having raised a question as to the organization of the *tribunal de contas*—a board of audit for conferring and approving all accounts against the government—it is a good time, in our opinion, for Congress to enter into a careful and thorough consideration of accounts, expenditures and Treasury book-keeping. Much of the venality and extravagance throughout South America is due to the negligence with which the public accounts are kept, and to the exclusion of the general public from a knowledge of the transactions of officials and the condition of the public funds. Were these accounts as carefully conferred as is the case in a private bank or commercial house, and were periodical balance sheets published for the information of the public, it can not be doubted that the revenue extracted from the hard-earned savings of the people would go much further. Publicity is a good watchdog, even in countries like some of our neighbors where popular morality has not reached that plane where a robbery of the public treasury is considered venal. In view of the fact that the revenue of a country is the popular contribution for the legitimate expenses of its government, that revenue should be considered as a trust fund, for the expenditure of which a strict account must be given. A conscientious and honest executive should therefore desire to have every detail of expenditure carefully audited, and every safeguard employed to prevent an improper use of the public money. When an executive asks to have the restrictions withdrawn, so that he can spend the people's money at pleasure and without limit, it is full time to doubly lock the treasury doors and to add further restrictions upon the unauthorized expenditure of money. It is our opinion that the *tribunal de contas* should not only be retained, but that its powers should be increased and its force enlarged, much on the same lines as the auditors' department in the United States Treasury. By dividing the work into sections, each section having charge of one or more specific branches of the public service, the work could be expedited more rapidly and with less confusion. Every account and every expenditure should be required to pass through this department, and the Treasurer of the republic—the official in actual charge of the cash—should pay no account, no draft and no order which does not bear its approval. A better plan, perhaps, would be to pay cash only upon warrants from the auditors' office, the original accounts or orders remaining on file in that office for future reference. Having established the rule that no money can be paid out without the auditor's consent, Congress should further establish that such consent shall not be given without the warrant of an express appropriation, or credit, that such appropriation, or credit, can never be exceeded, and that the executive by himself can not make an appropriation, or credit, of any kind or description without the special authorization of Congress. The general blank authorizations attached to budgets should be prohibited by law, and it should be established that henceforth no open credits can be voted nor can any appropriation be considered legal and valid which does not specify the amount covered by the same. Having established these regulations for the protection of the funds entrusted to the care of the government, Congress should require the Treasurer of the nation—who should be an official wholly distinct from the minister of finance—to issue a detailed balance sheet at least once a month, and within one week after the close of that month, which balance sheet should state the amount paid out since the last report, the public debt, the currency in circulation, and all other particulars necessary to a correct opinion on the financial state of the country. And on all these points no

exceptions should be allowed, no matter what the emergency may be. If such an emergency should arise, the President should be required to call an extraordinary session of Congress. Under existing practices and with the general powers granted to the executive, an unscrupulous President, with the army at his bidding, can easily proclaim himself dictator, raise and spend what money he pleases, and keep himself in power indefinitely.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
 DIRECTED TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE OPENING OF THE 3RD ORDINARY SESSION OF THE 1ST LEGISLATURE, ON MAY 3RD, 1893.
Gentlemen—Members of the National Congress.

Greeting you as the representatives of the legislative branch of the federal government, I perform the duty required of me by Art. 48, § 9, of the constitution, describing to you the present situation of the country and the measures and reforms which seem to me timely and necessary to the proper direction of public affairs.

The political reconstitution of our country is, as you are aware, still in its organic phase, and it is only little that the elements constituting the Brazilian federative republic can be discriminated and individualized. And it is only gradually that the administrative machinery of the union, the states and the municipalities, can be harmoniously adjusted and combined in promoting the progress and development of the United States of Brazil.

It would not, indeed, be reasonable to expect that immediately after the establishment of a new form of government the social machinery would work without friction or impediments, arising moreover from causes superior to human will or human foresight.

Fortunately the Brazilian people are convinced, as they have frequently shown, that the republic is the suitable condition or form for the constitution of their nationality and is consequently necessary to the equilibrium and growth of society on account of its adaptation to the nature and character of the nations of the American continent.

In view of the present situation, whose gravity requires the utmost prudence and judgment on the part of those in authority, the meeting of the national Congress is for me a source of extreme gratification and I expect from its wisdom and patriotism valuable aid and co-operation in the performance of the honorable duties appertaining to my office.

After the political events, of which you have been informed, subsequent to November 23rd, 1891, the federal states have proceeded in the work of organization, reconstituting their deliberative bodies and promulgating new constitutions, with the exception of Pará, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, S. Paulo, Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso, which have retained those originally adopted.

Governmental functions have been regulated in nearly all the states, which are in possession of the powers appertaining to them in virtue of the constitution, which is also the case in relation to the federal district, with the exception of the service of lighting and that of sewerage, whose companies have protested against the transfer, it depending on the national Congress to settle these questions and that of the water supply.

Notwithstanding our being in circumstances most critical for social life, to which I have just referred, it is proper to recognize that the general aspect of the union is animating and full of promises for a most prosperous future.

As dissonant notes, it is unhappily necessary to record the more or less serious perturbations of order in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Amazonas, Maranhão, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

In the first of these there occurred seditious attempts, soon repressed, order and public security being newly strengthened thereby.

In the last of these states the revolutionary agitation continues, which so greatly tries our patriotism, and which the federal government has incessantly sought to terminate as desired by all good citizens. Brazilian territory having there been invaded, the federal government, in conformity with Art. 6 of the constitution, has rendered to its respective president (governor) the assistance which he solicited, the pacification of that state being his constant desire, thus

re-establishing concord among its inhabitants,

It is worthy of note that, during the former regime, by some now commended as one of peace and prosperity, much more serious were the commotions which, through institutional alterations less profound and less important, our country suffered in the period which immediately followed its independence, in the epoch of the rise of constitutionalism, in the volcanic period of the regency, and, subsequently, in the reactions provoked by the conservative reaction of 1841. It is sufficient to allude to the political movements, almost wholly of a sanguinary character, of 1824 in Pernambuco, of 1831 in this capital and which occasioned reactions throughout all Brazil, of 1835 in Bahia and Pará, of 1842 in Minas Geraes and São Paulo, of 1848 in Pernambuco, and particularly that of 1835 to 1844 in the state of Rio Grande do Sul itself, and whose purposes, otherwise so noble and generous, could be dominated by imperialism only at the end of ten years.

By consecutive acts has been put in execution the law No. 23 of 30th October, 1891, which reorganized the service of the federal administration, the necessary regulations being expedited for the several departments of state and treasury bureaus. In the meanwhile, I must call your enlightened attention to the necessity of preparing an organic law for the *tribunal de contas*, an institution which, only just organized, has caused reclamations for the embarrassments opposed to the progress of public administration by reason of the manner in which it was constituted.

Besides other reforms, of which I shall treat particularly later on, permit me to emphasize the desirability of a revision of the electoral law; the systemization of the laws on naturalization; the preparation of regulations for Art. 71, § 2, letter *b*, and § 3, and Art. 72, § 29, of the constitution, relative to the loss and reacquisition of political rights; disappropriation for federal public utility; civil registry of births and deaths; a clear and formal interpretation of the constitutional text which treats of remunerated accumulations of public offices; and an indication of the manner in which the concession of subsidies to the states ought to become effective. All these are questions which in practice have been causes of difficulties which it is necessary to remove.

The following reforms in legislation also appear necessary to me: the revocation of Decree No. 1,371, of 14th February, 1891, which subjects to federal courts the prosecution and sentence of crimes of counterfeiting; to create in this capital a second district (*logar*) of district attorney, or to provide assistants for the present one; to revise the system of judicial costs; to interpret Art. 47 of Decree No. 848, of 14th October, 1890; to improve the federal judicial organization in this district; and, finally, to provide for the pardon and commutation of penalties imposed by the courts of states whose constitutions have not considered that humanitarian recourse.

Although the sanitary state of the capital of the republic is sufficiently flattering, this subject requires your special care. The law organizing the federal district having been promulgated, the services concerning public health and terrestrial hygiene were transferred to the municipality, except some expressly reserved for federal administration in the terms of Law No. 85 of 20th September 1892.

The promulgation of the reform in the maritime sanitary departments, which awaits your approval, has become of great interest and urgency, and also the interpretation of Art. 72, § 24, in what is said in regard to the exercise of medicine and pharmacy, in view of the understanding in some states that no legal approval should be exacted for the practice of their respective professional functions.

Some legislative measures would be of utility in regard to the sanitation of this capital, the union giving its support to the municipal government, upon which rests the initiative in the matter.

Still further, with reference to this branch of the public service, I should inform you that the international sanitary convention with the republics of Argentina and Uruguay has been denounced, and will terminate on 3rd August of the current year; likewise that the government has hastened to make use of the legislative authorization in regard to the establishment of *licarettos* at various points of the republic.

Co-operating in the development of public

instruction, as is its duty, the government promulgated by Decree No. 1,159, of 3rd December of the past year, a code of dispositions common to institutions of higher education dependent upon the ministry of justice and internal affairs; and to supplement this, the special statutes for each faculty are now being elaborated.

In order to verify the results expected from the reform of the *Gymnasio Nacional*, established by Decree No. 1,194, of 28th December last, removing the difficulties which the preceding regulations presented as to the requirements of admission to and attendance upon the course of study, the government concluded not to make use of the authorization conferred by Law No. 126 A, of 21st November, 1892, and the more particularly because, in view of the numerous reclamations received, it was thought necessary that the old organization of the *Gymnasio* as a day and boarding school should remain unchanged. The government needs, for this measure of beneficent results, to be provided with the means indispensable for maintaining the two establishments.

The *Instituto Profissional*, created by a decree of 1892, so necessary to industrial development, has not yet been installed for lack of the needed budget resources. For the same reason the government can not yet attend to the creation of the *Instituto Commercial*, which the economic expansion of the country requires without delay.

The new service of obtaining statistics of the primary, secondary and normal schools of the republic, undertaken by the union, can not likewise be carried into effect for lack of credit; as also it has not been possible to initiate the construction of the proposed edifice of the National School of Fine Arts, nor to draw up the bases for the organization of the National Theatre.

I have sincerely and continually endeavored to preserve and strengthen the relations of friendship which unite us to other nations.

You are informed by the message which I had the honor of transmitting to you on 12th May of the past year, that, in accord with the government of Argentina, and in conformity with the treaty of 7th September, 1889, the federal government had asked the President of the United States of North America that he should accept the office of arbitrator in the boundary question pending between Brazil and that republic. The prompt and favorable reception which this request encountered, enabled the government to go on in the execution of the said treaty, sending to Washington soon after a special mission charged with the defence of our rights. One of the respective envoys having died, his successor was immediately nominated. This sad occurrence has occasioned no embarrassment to the defence of Brazilian interests because the Argentine envoy had not as yet arrived at his destination.

In execution of Law No. 97, of 5th October last, two envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary have left for China, accredited with a special mission. This terminated, one of them will remain there on ordinary mission. It is hoped that this act, destined to unite more closely our relations with China, may produce a beneficent result in the development of our country.

In regard to Japan, the government has postponed action, because that empire exacts equality of treatment.

The army, which is now the creditor of the national gratitude for the important services which it has rendered to the cause of order and social tranquillity, merits every solicitude from the public powers in what concerns its instruction and improvement which may prepare it for the perfect discharge of its mission.

The promulgation of the code of military law is urgent, which project awaits your consideration.

The powder factory of Caxipó, in the state of Matto Grosso, should be placed under conditions analogous to those of the Estrella factory, the necessary credit being granted for the acquisition of the indispensable apparatus and machinery.

It would be of great utility to authorize the expenditure for the construction of the telegraph line from Uberaba to Corumbá; this measure is not only strategical, but is even more needed by the particular interests of public administration.

The government has already provided, with the means within its reach, for the equipment and armament of our army. It is urgent that this supply of war material shall

be reasonably increased as far as actual necessities require.

Notwithstanding it having been increased by two war vessels, to which two more will soon be added, the glorious Brazilian navy is still far from what it should be in order to thoroughly fulfill the elevated mission which the extensive coast line of the country imposes upon it and the position of Brazil in South America. I therefore urge you to give it a greater number of war engines, constructed in accordance with the latest technical improvements.

Another necessity of urgent character, for upon it depends principally the power of our navy, is the professional instruction of its personnel, which needs practical schools suitably mounted. The creation of new schools of marine apprentices, which you have decreed, cannot be carried into effect for lack of means.

The government, duly authorized, has established the division of the coast of the republic.

For the purpose of instructing its personnel, our squadron has been in constant movement, with evolutions and voyages of instruction.

To initiate the execution of the useful resolution of the constituent legislator, who ordered the seat of government removed from a populous and commercial centre like the city of Rio de Janeiro, a commission for surveying the area for the federal capital was sent up to the central tableland of the country.

Having completed the field work, the commission is now occupied in that of the office, which is well advanced. These preliminary studies for the definite removal of the capital being naturally delayed, perhaps it would be convenient to at once provisionally transfer it to some locality of the interior.

The telegraphic system of the union and its traffic continue to be developed extraordinarily, to the point of requiring the completion and addition of new lines. In order to conclude the construction of the line from Belem (Pará) to Manaus, the last capital which lacks telegraphic connection with the several states and all with the capital of the union, it has become necessary that you should concede a credit for the amount remaining of the respective appropriation, that being exhausted which was decreed in 1890.

There is now in operation one more submarine cable between Brazil and Europe, landing at Recife and at Senegal.

The reform of the telegraph department awaits your approval. It merits the attention of Congress on account of the urgency of harmonizing it with the new organization for the improvement of the civil service.

In obedience to the clamors which the population raises in times of drouth, the government has considered it expedient not to delay the construction, which is near conclusion, of the third line of mains for the water supply of this city, which supply will thus be considerably increased, however the service may be considered which, from its nature, will soon have to be transferred to the municipality.

The ports on our coast need improvements that will enable them to meet the requirements of trade; but financial difficulties have prevented the contractors from executing the works proposed, for which they obtained government favors. In this respect the executive has adopted such measures as were in its power.

There was successfully held in this capital a preparatory exhibition as a basis for the selection of products to be sent to the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, others, however, for want of time, being sent there direct from the states. The members of the Brazilian commission are already in that city, to which have also gone the products most worthy of figuring in that industrial contest.

Repeating the request contained in the message of August, 1892, in regard to the passing of a law regulating the importation of grape-vines and other plants, or vegetables, from foreign countries, in order to avoid the simultaneous introduction of the *phyllaxera vastatrix*, I trust that you will take steps to protect in this way the agricultural industry of the country.

I likewise trust that you will take action on the signing and the exchange of ratifications of the protocols, submitted to your consideration, of the congress held at Madrid on industrial property.

The postal service, which continues to be performed with the desirable regularity, requires to be reorganized and enlarged.

The government has sought to develop the service of immigration and colonization in the north of the republic, creating for this purpose three commissions, under the presidency of the governors of Pará and Alagoas and the president of Ceará, entrusted with the work of propagandism and the establishment of three centres of attraction. Unfortunately, on account of the smallness of the sum voted the results to be expected have not yet been accomplished.

In order to regulate better the introduction of immigrants into the country, and in view of the fact the *Companhia Metropolitana* was the grantee of several immigration contracts, the government resolved to combine them and on the 2nd of last August made a new agreement taking the place of those which had previously been made.

By this agreement, which went into operation on January 1st, 1893, the company bound itself to bring to Brazilian ports 1,000,000 immigrants within the period of 10 years. The interests of the country were secured and advantages were obtained in relation to the quality of the immigrants by excluding unmarried persons, and by limiting the number of immigrants of each nationality.

Owing to the smallness of the appropriation the number of immigrants for the present year was limited to the minimum, that is, to 50,000. During the year 1892 there arrived at this port and at that of Santos 86,213 immigrants.

The states of S. Paulo and Espirito Santo have already taken charge of their own immigration service and are responsible for the expenses therewith.

The length of the railways in operation and construction and under survey, subject to the supervision of the government of the union, has greatly increased.

The regulating of the federal railway system is subject to the action of the commission that you appointed at your last session as a consequence of legislative decree No. 109, of October 14th, 1892.

The supervisory department, having been altered by a decree, No. 1,164, of the 9th of last December, has taken the name of *Inspectoria Geral de Estradas de Ferro*, and instructions have been framed and approved for examining the accounts of companies that are entitled to guaranteed interest, or subsidies. Several railway grants that had lapsed have been annulled.

With the exception of the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana, whose regular working has been disturbed by the invasion of the state, matters in the operation of the roads have taken their normal course.

With the adoption of several measures within the government's jurisdiction and with the assistance of the new railway supplies that are arriving, the Central railway, if still failing to meet the demands of traffic, has perceptibly improved and it is reasonable to hope that within a short time it will be in a position to correspond to all the requirements of trade.

In conformity with the provisions of Law No. 126B, of the 21st of last November, Art. 6, No. 19, I await information, to be furnished in conformity with instructions issued on the 16th of the following month of December, in order to proceed to the revision of the pay roll of the employés of the road.

It is not yet possible to state the exact amount of the revenue and expenditure during the two half-years of 1892, for balance sheets have not yet been received from some of the revenue and disbursement offices in the states, nor from the Treasury agency in London.

By law No. 25, of December 30th, 1891, the revenue was estimated at 207,992,120\$; the calculations of the Treasury, founded on probabilities, show that it will amount to about 225,000,000\$, although at the beginning of the year the increased import duties were not collected, nor the tax on the consumption of tobacco and other new taxes created by that law.

The expenditures of the union were fixed by law No. 26 of the same date at 205,948,264\$128, and those audited up to this date amount to 201,159,000\$, but, as I have said, I have not sufficient data for a correct estimate of the amount actually spent.

It is well, then, to adopt as the surest basis the calculations in the report of the department of finance modified with the data that have since become known. Thus, adding to the sum fixed by law, that is, 205,948,264\$128, the special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 37,286,-

734,086 for meeting unforeseen expenses and those required for services that are to be transferred to the states or federal district, but which are still temporarily performed by the government of the union, that of 1,453,610 expended with personnel and material in the general revenue office and the collectorships not abolished, that of 9,601,830,972, the amount of debts belonging to previous years, payable in virtue of authorization granted by law No. 36 of January 26th, 1892, Art. 1, No. 3, that of 11,710,024,563 for losses in exchange in addition to the appropriation voted of 10,000,000, we have a total expenditure of 266,000,463,869, which if we deduct therefrom the amount of revenue estimated at 225,000,000, will leave a deficit of 41,000,463,869.

This deficit will be reduced to 22,028,658,872, if we deduct therefrom the net deposits amounting to 18,971,805,145, and to meet it sufficient means will be furnished by the sums deposited in banks on account current by order of the former government, sums which those banks bound themselves to return to the Treasury within a given time.

As to the present year, judging by what is known at this time of the receipts of the first quarter, it is presumable that the revenue will exceed that of 1892.

In the execution of law No. 126A of November 21st, 1892, there have arisen many difficulties leading to a decrease in the product of the taxes created or increased by that law.

Similar difficulties have been encountered in the execution of law No. 126B, of the same date, on account of the appropriations for certain purposes and the absolute failure to provide means for others, real oversights which have forced the government to make special appropriations to the amount of 10,997,744,548, thus divided among the different departments:

Justice and Interior.....	2,522,743,8750
Foreign Affairs.....	350,000,0000
Navy.....	32,150,0000
War.....	4,200,149,8458
Industry, Communication and Public Works.....	2,993,701,2250
Finance.....	899,000,0000

as is more fully explained in the reports of the departments.

It is necessary to remark, however, that in this sum is included that which belongs to the following services, for which the government of the union is only temporarily responsible, and that of the amount thus expended this government will eventually be reimbursed:

Convict station of Fernando de Noronha (in case it is not retained by the government of the union).....	122,493,8750
Public lighting.....	285,000,0000
Sewerage.....	1,274,156,2500
General inspection of public works.....	1,418,345,0000
	3,999,995,0000

Which reduces that sum to 6,997,749,8158, including that of 4,500,000,000, which from its nature is entirely extraordinary.

The decree of December 17th, 1892, authorized the union of the Banco do Brazil with the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. In the report of the department you will find an exhaustive explanation of the motives which led the government to decree this banking reform, which weighty reasons prevented Congress from accomplishing at its last session. It was impossible to delay longer the promulgation of this measure urgently demanded by all the organs of national opinion, and, in studying that decree in all its details you will see that public expedience of the highest order was as far as possible consulted and all legitimate interests were conciliated. Of this act I ask for your approval.

It is my duty to inform you that through our financial agents there was obtained, at the rate of 80, with 5% interest, a loan of £3,700,000 for the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas, guaranteed by the Treasury. There was issued the usual decree which, in government loans, authorizes the negotiator to sign the contract and other documents. In the report to which I have just referred you will find details that will enable you to form your opinion of this transaction, which I regard as unquestionably advantageous.

In compliance with constitutional pro-

visions and with Art. 4 of Law No. 126B, of November 21st above mentioned, the government of the union has continued to collect, in the states that have asked it to do so, the taxes transferred to them, and in this capital the government revenue offices have also likewise in relation to the federal district.

On the other hand, in virtue of an agreement with the respective state governments, the revenue of the union has been collected by state officials in Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Minas Geraes, Santa Catharina and Goyaz, and a similar agreement, it is expected, will be made with all others except Alagoas, which has already declined to accede to the terms proposed.

Giving to the state governments certain services that had belonged to the federal government, the constitution also transferred to them certain revenues, which, in conformity with the nature of the federal system, would exclusively appertain to them.

It forbade them, however, to lay taxes on articles taxed by the government of the union, only permitting them in Art. 9, § 3, to levy taxes on foreign merchandise intended for consumption in the respective state. In any other case the product of such taxes will revert to the general government. Having figured for many years in previous budgets, these taxes have been retained and their product used as state revenue, and in some instances they have even been adopted in the revenue laws. So deep-rooted is the interest in retaining this revenue that some governors have gone so far as to doubt its unconstitutionality. On several occasions has the respective minister issued instructions to his delegates in the states for causing the constitutional provisions in this point to be observed, and for this object you, I am sure, will cooperate.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the National Congress, let me be permitted to make an appeal to your patriotism. The republic undeniably is sufficiently strong to react against any resistance that may be made to its stability and development; in the midst of the agitations which surround us, in spite of all momentary difficulties, it is felt that the heart of the nation throbs and expands in all spheres of human activity and the Brazilian nation is making itself conspicuous among those that constitute South America.

Our new institutions did not come in the abstract form of well-being, but as a means of achieving it. And for this object it is necessary to sacrifice all resentments and inspire our activity with the most generous impulses, looking up to that which is loftiest—the sacred image of our country.

Federal Capital, May 3rd, 1893.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The protocols for the definite boundary treaty between Argentina and Chili were signed on the 2nd inst.

—It is currently reported in Buenos Aires that the friends of Juarez Celman are intriguing for a return to power.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd inst. says that the revolutionary movement is extending in the province of Corrientes.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that the news of the proposed change in the Brazilian legation there has caused a disagreeable impression in that city.

—The state charities association at Montevideo was caught with over \$17,000 of Brazilian silver on hand when those coins were demonetized, and is now asking for offers to purchase. The association will lose over \$7,000 of the trick.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd says that the Argentine council of hygiene has resolved to advocate another sanitary convention between Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Perhaps the council will explain what Brazil is to gain by it.

—The people of Rosario have at last taken steps toward correcting the evils existing there through a superabundance of criminals and the apathy of the police. As a first step they have demanded greater activity on the part of the police in the repression of crime.

—Some idea of the civilization existing in Uruguay may be gathered from the following incident. A soldier of the 4th chasseurs, who had been impressed into service, tried to escape, but was caught. The commandant, Col. Echeverri, then had the regiment formed in a hollow square in the barracks where he first promised a severer punishment to anyone who revealed what had been done, and then had 1,000 lashes administered to the unhappy wretch. The story came out, however, and two officers were arrested, but the shameful affair has since been hushed up.

—Next month Colonel Goldsmith will leave for England, in order to submit to Baron Hirsch a plan for the development of the Jewish colonies Rios and Santa Fé. The Matucos colony in Buenos Aires has an area of ten leagues and a population of 344 families of Jews consisting of 1,000 persons; Clara colony, Entre Rios, has 281 families and 1,052 persons; San Antonio colony, Entre Rios, 105 families and 372 persons; Moises colony, Santa Fé, 100 inhabitants. The only production of the colonies hitherto has been wheat, of which good crops have been obtained. The colony owns a large area of land near Allagway. Entre Rios, which will be divided into various colonies. — *Buenos Aires Herald*, April 22.

—The freights charged on cattle shipped to Rio are so very high, £3 10s. per head, that this great and important trade is checked. Is it not surprising that English steamer owners do not send out from Europe cattle steamers built purposely for carrying cattle, as we understand there is no scarcity of them in English ports. We call the attention of the agents here to the fact that the charter of a contract for the shipment of 3,000 head of cattle every month to Rio was signed yesterday, but as the necessary steamers had not been able to charter more than double what it was in former years, and the shippers of the cattle have to put forage and men to mill the cattle during the voyage. — *Buenos Aires Standard*, April 18.

—The phylloxera commission has issued a report which is mainly interesting as showing the importance already attained by the vine industry. In the department of Salto, which is the chief seat of the industry, there are some 450 squares and 180 hectares (470 acres), without counting minor vineyards, under vine cultivation and giving excellent results. The phylloxera does not seem to have committed any very important ravages, nor does it show an inclination to spread, being at present confined to two plantations. Under such conditions its extermination should not be difficult. It is strange, however, to learn that it has been present in one vineyard, that of the Vidueira Salteña, for nearly four years, without the fact becoming generally known, and now apparently ascertained for the first time. It would seem as if its existence had been purposely concealed. — *Montevideo Times*, April 22.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A poor beggar died recently in Porto Alegre leaving 100,000\$.

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd notes the arrival of the Brazilian coasting steamer *Camillo* with a mutiny on board.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 2nd says that Senator José Gonçalves has declined to accept the portfolio of foreign affairs offered him by President Floriano.

—The legislature of Pará has passed a law for taking the census of the state and the governor is authorized to expend for this purpose whatever sum may be necessary. This is certainly a very open-handed kind of legislation.

—A normal school was formally inaugurated at Barbaena, Minas Geraes, on the 7th inst. It may be safely assumed, however, that it will be "normal" only in name, as is the case with these so-called normal schools in other states. Some day a governor will be found who will be wise enough to follow Sarmento's example in sending abroad for educators who know what a normal school should be.

—The Porto Alegre literary bureau turned out a fine lot of successes for the Castillistas on the 2nd. They had the federalists running in every direction. And this reminds us, by the way, that we have never yet received any detailed information about that wonderful victory at Rio Negro where 50 men put 1,500 federalists to flight, leaving 100 dead on the field. There ought to be an official report on that event.

—The legislative faction in Pernambuco having replied to the offer of the governor to submit the controversy between them to the tribunals by offering to submit to a new election by the people, Deputy José Mariano announced on the 3rd that this would be agreed to if the electoral boards are equally divided between the factions and that all parties shall take a solemn promise not to interfere, officially or otherwise.

—There were 476 deaths in the city of São Paulo in March, of which 81 were from intestinal diseases, 42 from intermittent and remittent fevers, 13 from typhoid fever, and 13 from yellow fever. The sanitary condition of São Paulo must be very bad, not only because of the character of the diseases, but because of their number. The population can not exceed eighty or ninety thousand, which indicates an annual death rate of over 64 per 1,000 per annum.

—The situation in Pernambuco is clearly as absurd, as it is critical. Having resolved upon the impeachment of the governor and having declared him incapacitated to exercise his legal functions is now withholding the process because it is not certain of the sympathy of the *tribunal de julgado*, before which the case should be tried. It now proposes to wait until this tribunal can be turned out and substituted by the *tribunal organizado* by a provisional government. This open confession of itself, is an exhibition of weakness and venality for all time to come. It does not propose to be fair, and says so openly.

—The steamer *Comitas de Dory* arrived at Bahia on the 2nd with 4-6 volumes of machinery for the contractors for establishing navigation on the Rio S. Francisco.

—On the night of the 1st a dynamite fire exploded a bomb at the entrance of the residence of Dr. Carlos Paes de Barros, Rua de Santa Epifânica, São Paulo. The explosion tore up the floor in the drawing-room and destroyed the furniture, besides breaking all the windows, but happily caused no injury to the family. The cause or author of the deed is unknown, as Dr. Paes de Barros claims to have no personal enemies who would commit such a crime. At the same hour another explosion occurred in the residence of Sr. Josias Canagó, Rua Bento Freitas, which tore up the floors and caused much damage to the building. The family of Sr. Canagó was absent because of repairs in the house, for which reason no personal injuries were suffered. The police are investigating the case and several arrests have been made, but no clue has been found to the criminals.

—According to telegrams received here on the 5th, a collision occurred between the Castillistas and federalists on the 3rd inst. at Inhambundi, about 15 leagues from Quaryah. The former, numbering 5,500, were commanded by Gens. Hyppolito, Lima and Pinheiro Machado; the latter by Col. Salgado, numbering about 6,000 men. It is said that the forces of Gen. Tavares were also engaged, but that general does not seem to have been present. G. n. Hyppolito claims to have routed the federalists after a six hours engagement, compelling them to scatter in all directions. He then reports announcements that the revolution is crushed. The 6th and 30th battalions of infantry and a battery of eight pieces were engaged. Salgado reports, on the contrary, that Hyppolito's cavalry (1st) at the beginning and that after four hours fighting the Castillistas withdrew, Salgado holding his original position. Subsequently he appears to have retired from the field. The Castillistas report having lost 80 men and claim that their opponents lost over 500; on the contrary, Salgado reports the loss of 40 men. The reports are still so contradictory that it is impossible to know the truth, but the battle appears to have gone against the federalists. No reliance can be placed in the official telegrams on this point, however, as they are vague and even contradictory. All the generals appear to have made a rush to telegraph victory and glory before learning definitely where the enemy had moved to.

PORT OF CEARA.

The secretary of Lloyd's has received the following communication from a correspondent:—“Since the Ceará Harbor Corporation built up part of the breakwater the port has entirely filled up with sand, and the work of discharging and loading goods at that place is now carried on with much greater risk and expense than formerly, before they touched the harbor. From the beginning of December the port has become so bad, and the surf has been so high, that it has been with the greatest difficulty and risk that cargo could be landed from the lighters, and these often get on the beach and receive damage before they can be got off. Shippers to Ceará should be told to avoid sending packages of fine goods that weigh over 4 cwt., as in many cases they get wet before they can be carried on shore. The Ceará Harbor Corporation have had an extension of time for the completion of their works as well as a guarantee on an increased capital. Already six months have gone since they obtained what they asked for, but they have not as yet reopened their works. Until some improvements are made claims are likely to be heavy, and of this fact I think it necessary to advise you, so that underwriters can take what steps they may think necessary to guard against these.”

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from the city of Mexico says that energetic preparations are being made in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca to extend the cultivation of coffee. Large sales of land suitable for the purpose have taken place, and the culture is expected to assume great proportions in a few years. It is also stated that this year's coffee crop in Oaxaca will be very large. There is no doubt that the ruling prices of coffee are stimulating coffee production in all the countries that have suitable land to spare, but for some years the effects of the increased planting will probably be slight, as the coffee tree does not bear until the fourth year. — *Merchants' Review*, New York, March 17.

—An editorial in the *American Grocer* ridicules the notion that the duty on Venezuelan, Colombian and Haytian coffee has materially enhanced the value of all kinds of coffee in this market, but an advertisement in the same paper, over the signature of a jobbing firm, states that owing to the duty shortening the supply from those countries, the advertisers are importing Java coffee to fill up the gap. The supply of Java in this market is very much heavier than a year ago, which fact bears out the statement in the advertisement. Java coffee is more costly than the grades that have been partly excluded by the duty, and it is easy to see how the duty has indirectly affected the pockets of the American consumer when a higher-priced substitute has been used in some cases. We say, in some cases, because Brazil grades have also taken the place of Maracáño and Laguayras coffees, at a higher price than they would have realized if Maracáño and Laguayras had never been discriminated against. It is strange that some papers will not admit that import duties enhance prices, when they are so unwilling to have the duties removed. If the duties do not increase prices, they must be useless; and if they are useless, why not remove them. — *Merchants' Review*, New York, March 31.

RAILROAD NOTES

—There was a popular meeting in Ribeirão Preto on the 2nd inst. to protest against the bad administration of the Mogiana company.

—We see by a telegram from Paraty on the 4th inst. that surveys are in progress for a railway from Pindamonhangaba, S. Paulo, to that point.

—It is announced that there are five freight and five passenger locomotives nearly mounted in the Central shops, and that 15 more for freight service, besides 10 for the narrow gauge, are now on their way from the United States.

—At a meeting of the São Paulo Railway Co. in London on April 14th it was resolved to issue £250,000 debenture 5 per cent. stock, which will form part of the capital of the company. This step is occasioned by increased expenses and losses in exchange.

—The minister of industry has granted an extension of 18 months to the Cabo Frio railway company for the conclusion of that line. The minister imposes a fine of two per cent. on the amounts already paid by the government in interest guarantees and orders the company to re-establish itself within legal bounds within six months.

—A fire occurred in the freight warehouse of the Mogiana railway on the night of the 3rd inst. The building and its contents were entirely consumed, the loss being estimated at 200,000\$. As the flames broke out in three separate places at once, it is conjectured that it was the work of incendiaries. This belief is also strengthened by the recent complaints and threats because of the bad management of the road.

—We see by our London exchanges that the Rio Claro railway company has received a 15 per cent. dividend on the securities given by the Paulista company for the purchase of that line. This is certainly a splendid business. The company owns no road, runs no risks on exchange, incurs no administration expenses and no risks on traffic and property. All it has to do is to declare dividends on the 5 per cent. interest on £2,750,000, after satisfying debenture obligations, and the Paulista company takes all the risk.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—We take pleasure in announcing that the Strangers' Hospital has just received a donation of \$1,000 from The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co., of Wilmington, Del., U. S. A., which aids £4,400\$000 more to the building fund of that institution.

—The Secretary wishes to call the attention of the subscribers and friends of the Strangers' Hospital to the necessity of sending patients there promptly on the first appearance of illness. In cases of fever the first treatment is the most efficacious, and to send a patient there only when the fever is in its second stage is unjust to the hospital as well as most perilous to the patient. Cases have lately been sent there only after it had become apparent that they could not be saved, and it is to avoid this that these lines are written.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that Dr. José Gonçalves da Silva, of Bahia, has declined the portfolio of foreign affairs.

—The credentials of the Barão do Rio Branco as special envoy to the United States, were signed by President Floriano on the 6th inst.

—It is announced by cable that the *Almirante Barroso* left Messina for Port Said on the 5th. The "Chim" is still in the far distant future.

—It is stated that, notwithstanding the amnesty law, the officers who took part in the Mato Grosso revolution are held in confinement without trial.

—The completion is announced of the third line of water pipes for the supply of this city. It runs from the Estação da Cava to the Pedregulho reservoir, and will add 35,000,000 litres per day to the present supply.

—An old officer of the corps of engineers, Col. Paulo José Pereira, committed suicide in this city on the 6th inst. He was born in 1822, had served in the Paraguayan war and has recently been a technical adviser to the quartermaster-general.

—Many thanks! The Argentine quarantine speculators intend to draw up the bases for a new sanitary convention and present them to the Brazilian authorities for consideration. Whatever comes from such a source will of course be deeply interesting.

—A telegram from Paris the past week announces the death of Dr. Nicolas Calvo, the Argentine envoy to Washington for the settlement of the Missions boundary question. Thus by a singular coincidence both of the principal envoys in this case have died on the eve of entering upon the discharge of their duties.

—A particular friend of the President, Senator M. F. da Cunha Junior, left for Rio Grande on the 2nd inst.

—Last month there were 1,278 interments in the cemeteries of this city against 1,741 in April, 1892, and 2,292 in April, 1891.

—The military commission sent to Manaus to investigate the acts of the district commander, Gen. Bento Fernandes, has returned to this capital.

—It is said that Admiral Custodio de Mello is writing a book on the events of the revolution of November 23, 1891, which caused the resignation of Gen. Deodoro.

—Next Saturday gives us another much-needed holiday. It commemorates the abolition of slavery to the ordinary mind, and something much more sonorous to the positivist.

—The President seems to be finding difficulties in the way of filling the vacant secretaryship of foreign affairs. It is now said that the coming secretary will hail from Pará.

—We overheard it mentioned on a train-car a few evenings since that the minister of war would be back here on the 12th and that Rio Apa would be sent down to Rio Grande to direct military affairs.

—It is to be noted that in his recommendations for the navy, the President has nothing to say for the *Almirante Tamandaré*. Is it possible that the new national industry of building ships of war was overlooked?

—By a decree of the 2nd inst. the government accepts the resignation of Gen. Roberto Ferreira as commander of the 2nd military district, and appoints Gen. Leite de Castro to fill the vacancy.

—The prefect of the city has signed the bill, voted by the municipal council, authorizing him to expend 150,000\$ with municipal butcher shops. The prefect could not be expected to veto a bill like that, especially as it favors one of his pet schemes.

—The residence of Deputy Cezar Zama was broken into on the night of the 1st and robbed of valuables to a value of over 3,000\$. We shall now expect a project of law for the suppression of burglars who do not respect the immunities of congressmen.

—Congress was formally opened on the 3rd under the presidency of Senator Prudente de Moraes, vice-president of the Senate. The ceremony took place in the Senate chamber and lasted about half an hour, just long enough for the reading of the President's message.

—At a meeting of congressmen favorable to the government, held at the department of interior on Thursday, Deputy Glycerio was appointed their leader in the Chamber for the present session. With such a leader, the government is not likely to severely hesitate at anything, as the future will show.

—We are advised by Consul-General Dockery that new laws have been given at the consulate of the new sanitary regulations adopted by the United States government. An entirely new form of bill of health has been adopted, the requirements of which should be at once examined by all shipmasters and shipping agencies.

—Subscription lists are said to be circulating for the purpose of obtaining money to pay for the unfinished preparations for celebrating the 5th of April. It appears that the managers made these preparations on credit, expecting to obtain 15,000\$ from the municipal council. Failing to get this sum, they could not complete the preparations, nor pay for what had already been done.

—The President is very much exercised over the circumstance that no provision has been made for the pardon of criminals in some of the states, as he wishes to have Congress make the necessary provisions. Aside from the anxiety of the President to pardon crime, rather than repress it, will some one tell us by what right Congress can interfere? If the states are to legislate on the prosecution and punishment of crime, then no one outside has the right to interfere in the execution of those laws, or the imposition of sentences.

—The *Figaro* is in sore distress because the foreign journalists here are showing the bad taste of criticising Brazilian military officers for their ignorance and bad manners, and would therefore have them deported at once. The *Figaro* will accept our compliments on its liberality and progressiveness. It would correct abuses and faults by ignoring them, and thus make Brazil respected among the nations of the world. The incident which occasions this outburst is related by the *Bookkeeper* of Curitiba, Paraná, which asserts that when Gen. Roberto Ferreira was there he knew so little about the telegraph that when he went to the office to inquire for a reply to a telegram sent, he accused the clerk of not sending it because the paper on which it was written was still there in the office. And it was impossible to make him understand differently.

—It is time, in our opinion, that some step should be taken to provide this city with a police system which will protect law-abiding citizens rather than a law-breakers. It is not only indifference and inactivity that we have to criticize, but open protection of the criminals themselves. It frequently occurs that the party complaining is in more danger from the police than the criminal himself. A case of this character has just been brought to our notice. A poor fellow bought a suit of clothes from a shop on our fair from this office and paid 45\$ for it. Wishing some clothes and he returned the suit. Having both clothes and money the rascally tailor refused to give up either one or the other, and the police *sub-delegado* threatened to arrest the boy if he bothered him again about it. This is the kind of justice that is being meted out in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

—It is reported that Dr. Victorino Monteiro will be appointed Brazilian minister in Montevideo and that the present minister Mello Alvim will be transferred to Vienna. In view of the feeling against the Castillos government in Uruguay, this will not be a very brilliant stroke of policy.

—The President says that more war vessels are required to enable the glorious Brazilian navy to "fulfill its elevated mission." That mission has thus far been to promenade the Ouvidor and leave the vessels to rust out at their anchor chains in this harbor. Why are more vessels required for this purpose?

—According to a New York telegram of the 6th the Brazilian squadron in the North Atlantic has been ordered home with all speed and is now on the way. It is felt necessary perhaps to have these vessels at their customary evolutions—swinging about at the ends of their anchor chains.

—The *Journal* of Saturday hears that the *Aquidaban* will have new tubes put into her boilers in New York, which will delay her return by 30 days. The subsequent advice that the squadron had left for Brazil under peremptory orders, warrants the conclusion that such trifles as boiler tubes are no longer under consideration.

—There was a time when the Botanical Garden tramway was noted for the cleanliness and good condition of its trams and the good treatment and appearance of its animals. Now the reverse is the case. The mules are apparently underfed and badly treated and the travelling public is compelled almost daily to witness brutal attempts to compel the wretched animals to do more than their strength allows. It is a contrast worthy of note.

—It is pleasing to note that the President wants the national capital at once removed to the interior, no matter whether the permanent site is selected or not. We are delighted to find one subject on which we can heartily agree with him. Let the capital be removed, and with it all officialdom and soldierdom. With so great an incubus removed, the people of this city will have little trouble in caring for themselves and in making Rio de Janeiro a much more desirable place of residence.

—The prefect has imposed a fine of 30\$ per car on the tram companies of the city for not having complied with the by-law requiring the attachment of a "burina automatica" (whatever that may be) to their cars. The companies were taken by surprise, as they had sent in a representation to the intendencia against the by-law, and this notice of a fine is the reply they get. Perhaps the companies forgot to send something handsome along with the representation.

—We sincerely hope that some congressman will ask for a list of the paid members of the Chicago commission. Aside from the original commission, who have had the responsibility of organizing the whole, there seems to be a small army of assistants, attendants, auxiliaries, etc., who have been secretly added and whose names transpire only when the *tribunal de contas* orders the registry of their claims for passage money. This unhappy commission has become a scandal of the first order.

—We see by the published list of accounts before the *tribunal de contas*, that Alcindo Guanabara has asked for a sum of 200,000\$ on account of the immigration propaganda in Europe and Ch. Morel, editor of *L'Étoile du Sud*, has asked for his February subsidy, amounting to 500\$, for the same propaganda in his publication. It would be interesting to know how much this wretched old propaganda is costing. Millions have already been wasted upon it—and to no good purpose whatever. Is this drain upon the Treasury never to cease?

DEATHS.

GRIFFITHS.—On the 8th inst. at the Strangers' Hospital, of yellow fever, FRANK GRIFFITHS, of London, England, aged 28 years.

MEIKLE.—On the 4th inst. at the Strangers' Hospital, of yellow fever, ARCHIBALD P. MEIKLE, of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 40 years.

TWINING.—On the 8th inst. at the Strangers' Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, of yellow fever, W. CLIVE TWINING, of Halifax, N. S., aged 23 years.

WALLACE.—At Petropolis, on the morning of the 6th inst., LUISA KATE, infant daughter of Charles and Kate Wallace, of this city.

ADMIRAL WANDENKOLK.

Admiral Wandenkolk, who left the Ilha das Flores quarantine station at Montevideo on the 4th inst., is said to have had an interview on the same day with Silveira Martins and other members of the revolutionary committee. Before leaving Montevideo he was, of course, interviewed for his opinions on the situation.

Montevideo, 4th May.—Before proceeding on his journey Senator Wandenkolk had a conversation with an Uruguayan journalist and told him that he thinks of soon returning to Rio de Janeiro. It comes here to study the real state of things in order to explain it to the Senate. The journalist asking him if he did not fear restraints upon his liberty he replied that he was a senator, had immunities, and in order to be arrested it would be necessary to arrest the majority of Congress. He has so much confidence that the opposition is in the majority, that he considers their permanence in Rio unnecessary. He says that the present situation can not last a long time. The federalists have elements for overthrowing Castillos, whose fall will mark the end of military government in Brazil. Many other things are exerting an influence for the fall of the present government. Pernambuco is rising, and Santa Catharina will do the same; the hatred is general throughout the whole republic and the unanimous sentiment is revolting against the aggressions of militarism. This interview has been published here.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The first match of the season will take place on Thursday, the 11th inst.

UNDER 30 vs. OVER 30.
Playing will begin at 11.30 a.m. sharp.
H. L. WHEATLEY,
Hon. Sec.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The first match of the season—"1890" vs. "1891, '92 and '93"—was played on April 30th, resulting in a win for the former by 18 runs. The fielding of "1891, '92 and '93" was very good indeed. Mr. Richards's bowling was effective and Mr. Fussell held well for "1890."

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like C. Young, E. Simon, H. Fussell, A. Richards, F. H. Gepp, A. Sell, F. J. Colbourne, J. Lockley, A. Edlowes, H. Barton, J. Doherty, Extras.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like Crowther-Smith, C. H. Smith, A. L. Tweedie, J. A. Cross, A. C. F. Skey, S. H. Morris, R. G. Morris, J. Crossland, P. Crewe, T. Everts, H. Simon, Extras.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Manual do Senador. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1893. We have received from the director of the Senate's secretaria a copy of this manual for use in that legislative branch of the government. It comprises the rules of procedure for the Senate, the constitution and the laws regulating impeachment, elections, incompatibilities, federal offices and the reorganization of the municipality of this capital. It is a convenient and most useful handbook for the legislator, journalist and political student.

BUSINESS NOTES

—On Thursday the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland removed to its new building on Rua da Quitanda.

—The exports from Aracajó to other parts of Brazil amounted in February to 650,799\$155. The principal articles shipped were sugar valued at 480,304\$350, cotton valued at 124,117\$995, Indian corn valued at 20,632\$800 and rum valued at 16,565\$200.

—We see by an exchange just received that at the sale of the U. S. & Brazil steamers in New York on April 3rd the following prices were paid by Messrs. H. Ludlow & Co., agents: *Admiral*, \$83,000; *Vigilância*, \$81,000; *Advance*, \$94,000. It is said that the purchase was made for account of C. P. Huntington, one of the stockholders and creditors. As Mr. Huntington is interested in another line of steamers, he may have other plans for his new acquisitions than the Brazilian trade. He will at all events consult his own selfish schemes before any interest of shippers out here, or American trade in general.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A telegram from Bahia says that the customs receipts there last month amounted to 1,599,865\$-140, against 745,658\$625 in the same month of last year.

—The *Journal* hears that the municipal intendencia has asked for an advance of 500,000\$ on revenue account from the minister of finance, which the latter is disinclined to allow. Would it not be well to limit the powers of municipalities to spend money, by an organic law?

—By orders from the Treasury the custom-house began to receive cedulas (bonuses) in payment of duties on the 5th. If anything further is required to constitute this issue as legal tender money, and therefore an increase to the circulation of the country, will some one tell us what it is?

—The minister of finance has issued a circular to the effect that until the fractional revenue stamps under 100 reis have been issued the circular of 26th January, 1892, which sets aside the use of such stamps, remains in effect. Would it not be better to repeal the law altogether?

—Cedulas to the amount of 5,500,000\$ were delivered to the Empresa de Melhoramentos do Brazil on the 2nd in accordance with the award of the Banco da Republica auditors. This is the first loan under the executive act establishing the advance of aid to industry in titles called "bonuses."

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 6th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BANKS.

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

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, Auxilar, Balsa, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various debentures under categories: 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 various banks and their notes.

SHIPPING.

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

MILLS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Alagoinha, Calio Frio, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agricola de Parapanama, Aguias de Foz de Iguaçu, etc.

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Biela May 13th
 Bessel " 20th
 Maskelyne " 27th
 Leibnitz June

Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.
 * Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

New Orleans:

Delambre May 15th
Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.
 Chantrey May 15th

Amsterdam and London:

Cuvier May 16th
 Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Biela May 10th
 Maskelyne " 20th
 Halley " 27th

* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

New Orleans:

Delambre May 16th
Amsterdam and London:
 Cuvier May 15th

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

In Rio
 For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

Es, Rua 10 de Março.
 For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
 Es, Rua 15 de Março

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 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 12	Tagus...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 16	Thames...	Bahia, Macric, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 22	Clyde...	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
June 3	Tagus...	Southernport and Antwerp calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
 twice per month.
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
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G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

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