

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 30TH, 1893.

NUMBER 22

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 30th, 1893.

THE introduction of a measure into Congress for the impeachment of the President has excited very little interest and attention simply because it is a foregone conclusion that it has no chance whatever of passing. The government has an easy majority, and we doubt very much whether the minority even wish to undertake so difficult a task. It will serve as an excuse for a certain number of speeches and denunciations, and there the matter will rest. Few will dispute the assertion, we think, that the President has repeatedly broken the constitution and has done illegal things; in fact, it would be most difficult to show just where the constitution has been faithfully observed. It is not a part of the Brazilian official's nature and training to give reverence and obedience to the law, even though it be the constitution, when it better suits his convenience to break it. And if held to account, he never lacks for excuses and precedents to justify his action. There has probably not been one day since the present constitution was adopted when some one of its provisions was not openly, or covertly, disregarded. President Floriano has done only what was done before him, what his friends advised, and what his opponents will do the moment they come into power. His idea of government is despotic and monarchic, just as it is with the great mass of his countrymen. Authority is not impersonal with him, any more than it is with his chief of police, or with the colonel of one of his battalions. He will rule wisely and obey the constitution when it suits his purposes to do so, and he will do exactly the contrary when his prejudices and interests lead him the other way. And so will the great majority of those who desire to usurp his place!

As for Rio Grande, we have everything to learn and nothing to impart. Everything has been monotonously quiet the past week; even the literary bureau at Porto Alegre has ceased to manufacture victories. The capture of a thousand or more horses near Bagé by Gumersindo Saraiva has been confirmed, but we hear nothing more of the struggle where Telles was supposed to have been routed with the loss of two cannon and large quantities of arms and ammunition. It has been essentially a campaign of lies on both sides, and the public is beginning to doubt everything it hears. In all probability the intense cold of the past few days has paralysed all the armies in the field and we need not expect further news unless Gumersindo sees fit to stir up the cause a little by one of his dashes.

The measure proposed by Deputy Jacques Ourique for the disbanding of all irregular military organizations may have been intended for political effect and as a sop to the false pride of the regular military men, but there is more in it than that. In our opinion, Congress should not only adopt such a measure, but it should supplement it by other measures of like character, reducing the armed force to the smallest number possible, abolishing military immunities and privileges, closing all the military and naval schools except one in each branch of the service, removing the garrisons from the cities, and prohibiting the use of military forces for civil services, such as police and guard duties. Too much prominence has been given to military service in this country, and much too great a power has been given to the men employed in it. This power, as the whole world knows, has been and is being grossly abused in every part of the country. Instead of being honored and respected, the military profession is generally disliked and feared. The officers use their immunities and power for selfish ends and to gratify their love for dominating others, while the rank and file use it for the worst of purposes, even to that of assaults on persons and property. If Brazil is ever to become a republic, it must be through the intelligent exercise of civil laws and processes. No republic was ever yet created by military methods, nor ever will be. Laws are the outcome of study and discussion, and their execution should be left in the hands of men chosen by the people, or by methods provided for in the laws themselves. To entrust either the making of laws or their execution to an officer with a battalion of armed men behind him, is to invite oppression of the worst character, and the result here will be no different than it has ever been elsewhere. The army and navy are good servants, and equally bad masters. They are not trained to methods best suited for civil administration, and they are impatient of the opposition which is ever present and even most beneficial in all representative forms of government. In view of all this, Congress will be acting most wisely in enacting laws which shall exclude all military interference in civil affairs. It should be made impossible for any military officer to hold a civil office, and it should be made even more impossible for a military officer to interfere in civil processes or with the authority of a civilian official. The police service of the country should be placed under the control of civilian and judicial authorities at once, and the employment of soldiers for patrol and police service should be suspended just as quickly as the civilian organization can be effected. To assist in these reforms and to avoid inevitable conflicts between soldiers and civilian officers, the garrisons should all be withdrawn from the cities, except the few men required for guarding forts and arsenals. There can be no better way to strengthen civil government than to make the citizen responsible for the protection of his own life and property, and this will never be accomplished as long as this service is done for him by military force. Let us have the semi-military organizations abolished of course, and then let us have the full military organizations restrained to their proper sphere and duties.

ACCORDING to our latest exchanges from the United States, the indications are that not only will the reciprocity treaties made under the McKinley tariff act be terminated, but that the tariff policy of the government will be radically changed and that coffee and tea will be placed on the list of dutiable imports. The results of these treaties have been most disappointing, for they have not led to the extensions of American trade anticipated by the promoters of the reciprocity act. In respect to Brazil the result was exactly what was predicted in these columns; the arrangement was wholly in favor of Brazil, as may be seen from the extracts taken from our American exchanges. The value of Brazilian exports to the United States has almost doubled since this treaty went into effect, while the importation of American goods into this country has increased only a few hundred thousand dollars. Brazil has therefore good reason for changing the opinion so frequently expressed in this country that this treaty was a betrayal of Brazilian interests and an obstacle to Brazilian industry; she should wish for a continuance of an arrangement so advantageous. We shall therefore await the action of this government with no slight curiosity to see what reply is given to the request of the United States for an abrogation of the treaty. It will be interesting to see whether those who were once so loud in their denunciations of the American reciprocity policy, will then express their gratification at the termination of a treaty so disliked, and yet so advantageous to this country. It will be a peculiar position to be placed in, but we trust it will be accepted with equanimity and satisfaction. For our own part, we shall be glad to see the situation terminated. There has been no reciprocity about it, except in name; and as it has given rise to so much complaint on this side, it should be amicably wiped out of existence without a protest from either side. As for the future tariff policy of the United States, we may be sure that it will be wholly in accordance with the views so frequently expressed in Brazil—a tariff levied for the necessary revenue it will produce. If the United States concludes to levy an import duty on coffee, it will be doing no more than Great Britain and France are doing, consequently there is no cause for complaint. In our opinion it is much better to tax sugar, coffee and tea, than it is to tax food-stuffs and clothing, and to this our Brazilian contemporaries will undoubtedly assent. It may be necessary, however, for the planter to be prepared for a slight fall in price on this side, for the prices are near the maximum in the United States, but this can easily be done in view of the large profits realized. The readjustments necessary to these changes, will easily be made and will, in our opinion occasion no serious loss to either side.

UNSANITARY CONDITION OF BRAZILIAN PORTS.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Leng, M. P., and Sir Edward Grey, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs:— HOUSE OF COMMONS, 21st March, 1893. Sir Edward Grey, M. P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Dear Sir Edward Grey.—I enclose a copy of the Chart and Compass, a sailor's magazine, giving painful details of the excessive mortality of British seamen on board 208 ocean vessels at Rio Janeiro and Santos. This subject has been brought before Sir John Kitchin, the member for East Perthshire, and myself, by friends of young men who have perished at these fever-infected ports. I have also a constituent who lost a very promising son from cholera at Calcutta, and whose death he attributes to the insanitary condition at the time of that port. May I ask whether British consuls at these infected ports are in any case medical men? If not, whether medical men are attached to the consulates, and what arrangements are made to secure that proper attention is paid to British seamen, engineers, and others at such unhealthy ports? May I further inquire whether Her Majesty's government has made any representation to the government of Brazil with the view of securing an improvement in the sanitary condition of the Brazilian ports? I am, dear Sir Edward Grey, Yours faithfully, JOHN LENG.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 27, 1893. Dear Mr. Leng.—The condition of the harbours of Rio Janeiro and Santos, to which you refer in your letter of the 21st inst., is well known to the Foreign Office. The state of affairs prevailing at those ports has been made public in the pages of the Board of Trade Journal, as well as through other channels, and shipowners have been advised not to accept charters for Santos, especially in the spring. The congested state of the port of Santos, which prevents vessels clearing except after great delay, and which may consequently be considered as one of the principal causes of the great mortality among

the crews, has formed the subject of repeated representations to the Brazilian government, while other matters connected with the insanitary condition of the harbour and the danger to which British seamen are exposed there have not been neglected.

A report from Consul Lyall is about to be published, in which you will find a description of the present situation in Santos. You will see from that report that the municipality have built two new hospitals, and have also made efforts in other directions to make the state of the town less unfavorable.

In conclusion I may say that the consular officers at the above-mentioned ports are not medical men, and that medical men are not included in the staff of the consulates.

Yours very truly, (Signed) EDWARD GREY.

From The Nation, New York, April 27th.

RECIPROcity TREATIES.

We are glad to learn that the state department has on foot an investigation into the workings of the various reciprocity agreements, and we can well believe the report that Secretary Gresham has already found that there is a good deal in reciprocity that is not reciprocal. It has long been known to houses doing business with Cuba and Porto Rico that the new tariff for those colonies was expressly designed to nullify certain advantages which American exporters thought they were to enjoy under the treaty. This was done by the very simple plan of putting such enormous duties on some articles that they remained practically prohibitory, and left the monopoly of the trade with Spain even after the agreed reduction of 25 or 50 per cent. had been made on American importations. Similar methods are said to have been followed, though to a less extent, in Brazil. But it is clear that the treaty with the latter country has been a disastrous failure, judged by the reasons given for negotiating it and the results which it was asserted the treaty would bring about. The great evil of our Brazilian trade, according to the republican oracles of 1891, was that it left such a fearful balance against us—from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 yearly. This was intended to be corrected by a trade treaty which would be made to buy more goods of us and redress this adverse balance. Under the treaty this must be changed. As a matter of fact, however, in the first full year of the operation of the treaty, Brazil bought of us exactly \$171,627 more goods than she had in the foregoing year, while she cruelly unloaded upon us \$55,400,000 more of her own products. Instead of the adverse balance of \$90,119,319 in 1891, we had one of \$104,311,731 in 1892. If the republicans were telling the truth in 1890, they must admit that their treaty with Brazil ought to be repealed at once, on the ground that it has made matters worse instead of better.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 22.—Senate.—The Senate, in secret session, by a vote of 29 to 16, declined, on the ground of incompatibility, to approve of the appointment of Dr. Barata Ribeiro to the office of prefect of the city of Rio de Janeiro.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Jacques Ourique intruding on the floor by disbanding all illegal military organizations and by discharging from the army the soldiers, who, since the adoption of the constitution, have been pressed into the service. Deputy Retumba moved to ask the government for information in regard to the illegal entrance of police agents into the house of Pedro Alberto Barros. After a warm debate the Chamber voted by a vote of 68 to 51 that Deputy Victorino Monteiro had not lost his seat by accepting the office of governor of Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Cassiano de Nascimento spoke against Deputy Justino Serpa's bill for the pacification of Rio Grande. He asserted that the object of the revolution in Rio Grande is to overthrow the republic and be contented that the intervention of Congress in the affairs of the state is unconstitutional.

MAY 23.—Senate.—The press reports of what occurred in secret session on the previous day gave rise to some remarks from Senator Quintino Bocayana, who also alluded to a telegram sent to Bahia by Senator Ray Barbosa in regard to the latter's exclusion from the committees of the Senate. He moved to publish in the journal of the house an account of the proceedings in secret session. Senator Elyseu Martins said that he does not consider it possible to maintain secrecy in relation to the proceedings of large deliberating bodies. It is done in other countries, replied Senator Quintino Bocayana.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Saebia presented a proposal for the impeachment of the Vice-President of the republic, whom he charges with having illegally caused citizens to be arrested and banished, with retiring military officers from the service and dismissing legislative civil officers in violation of the law, with usurping the facilities of Congress in legislating on banks, with violating the constitutional provision that prohibits the pressing of citizens into military service, with illegally squandering the public money, and with interfering unconstitutionally in the affairs of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Epitacio spoke in favor of the bill for the pacification of Rio Grande. Every word of delay in this matter, he said, a century of shame for the country.

MAY 24.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to inquire whether the lieutenant-governor of Pernambuco had asked for assistance from the general government to maintain his control over the state government, and, if so, what action had been taken thereon. The motion was opposed by Senator João Barbilho. Senator Catunda defended the governor of Pernambuco.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Francisco de Mattos defended Admilal Custodio de Mello from all responsibility for the wreck of the Admiralty Barracks. The following deputies were elected members of the committee that will report on the proposal for the impeachment of the Vice-President of the republic: Leovigildo Filgueiras, Franca Carvalho, Francisco Velga, Almeida Nogueira, Julio de Mesquita, Cassiano Junior, Martinho Rodrigues, Brazilio dos

Santos and Caetano de Albuquerque. Deputy Costa Machado, in opposing the bill for the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul, made a conciliatory speech, appealing to congressmen to lay aside political passion and to work in harmony for the welfare of the country. Deputy Luiz Marat spoke in favor of the bill and maintained that the present situation had been created by the intervention of the federal government in the affairs of the state.

MAY 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Cruz read a telegram from Paiahy stating that the governor of that state is pressing citizens into the military service for party purposes. Senator João Neves spoke in favor of the bill for contracting with Engineer Melville Hora for improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro. He said that it now costs from 185 to 205 to land a ton of merchandise and that the landing of a passenger costs at least 108.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Jacques Ourique, in moving to ask for information in regard to the organization of a battalion of soldiers by the governor of Rio Grande, alluded to the wreck of the *Amirante Barroso*, to the system of espionage adopted by the government and to the illegal entrance of the police into private houses. He said that if the police entered his house to arrest him, he would not be taken alive. Deputies Homero Baptista, Zana and Pereira da Costa spoke on the bill for the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Retumba moved to close the discussion, but a vote on the motion could not be taken for want of a quorum.

MAY 26.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported favorably on the bill from the Chamber of Deputies making a special appropriation of 12,000,000\$, at 27d. per \$, for the navy. The same committee reported against the bill authorizing the government to sell all public property from which there is not derived sufficient revenue to pay expenses and interest on the capital invested. The bill for contracting with Engineer Melville Hora for improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro was voted in and discussion with an amendment offered by Senator João Neves.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Espirito Santo and Coelho spoke on the bill for the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul.

MAY 27.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa moved to inquire why the government had requested the Argentine government to remove Senator Wandenkolk from the frontier. Senator Aristides Lobo said that in view of the character of the persons with whom Senator Wandenkolk associated in Montevideo the government did well to regard with suspicion his presence on the frontier. He said he added the senator had been connected with the revolutionary movement and it is impossible to say what may yet occur in this unfortunate country. This remark brought up the question of the arrest and banishment of members of Congress and other prominent persons in April, 1892, and Senator Ruy Barbosa said that, if there was any act in his own life of which he had a right to be proud, it was his defence of those victims of oppression. If members of the most elevated political corporations of the country are to be slandered with impunity and treated like vulgar conspirators, then the republic has caused Brazil to recede a century and be less advanced than the most backward monarchies. He then proceeded to speak of the system of espionage adopted by the government, denouncing it as a crime whose effects are degrading and pernicious.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a message from the President of the republic in regard to the enlistment of seamen for the navy. The war vessels, it is stated in this message, require 1,600 men to complete their crews. Deputies Jacques Ourique and Seabra moved that a special committee be appointed to frame a law on the organization of the national militia. Deputy Justino Serra spoke on the bill for the pacification of Rio Grande. The discussion, on motion of Deputy Valladares, was closed and the bill was rejected by a vote of 72 to 56.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The civil statistical returns in Montevideo for April were: Births 534, marriages 119 and deaths 313. Among the deaths were 4 murders and 28 still-births.

—According to the President's message, there were 93,550 immigrant arrivals in Argentina and 55,082 departures during the year 1892. In the first three months of the current year there were 28,947 arrivals and 15,500 departures.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th says the news is confirmed that Guemesindo Saravia routed the government force under Col. Elias Amaro at Quevedo, capturing over a thousand horses belonging to the army under Gen. Silva Telles.

—The municipal analyst reports that during April 1,049 specimens of consumable articles were examined in his department. Out of 418 samples of wine no less than 56 were declared to be injurious to health and 47 were only "regular." *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Yet another English journal is threatened (or promised) in Buenos Aires. It is to be called the *Monday Chronicle*. We presume it will treat of Sunday matters, though whether from a Sabbatharian point of view, or the reverse, we cannot yet say.—*Montevideo Times*.

—We see by the *Argentine News* of May 13th that the federal courts had condemned the municipality of Rosario to pay Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co. \$83,000 gold within three days, under pain of a judicial execution. The municipality of Santa Fé has also been embargued for \$2,500.

—In consequence of the famous *Rosales* investigation having progressed another step, all the survivors of that now infamous shipwreck have been placed under arrest. They will be formally accused this week. A court-martial may be held to consider their case before the end of the year.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, May 12.

—The total internal and external debt of Argentina on December 31st last was \$411,595,233 gold and \$46,661,801 currency, of which the interest bearing debt amounted to \$307,293,523 gold and \$14,813,601 currency. The external debt was \$225,597,568 gold, which will be increased to \$222,531,022 on the 1st July next. The currency in circulation amounted to \$281,000,000.

The births and deaths do not include the "still-births." The illegitimate births numbered 5,934 in 1892. In some of the departments the ratio of illegitimacy is said to reach 30 per cent.

—The vital statistics for the calendar year 1892 in Uruguay show the following totals in comparison with 1891:

	1892	1891
Marriages.....	3,390	3,544
Births.....	28,971	28,619
Deaths.....	12,004	12,419

—Rosario still keeps up its claim to the title of City of Crime, and a local contemporary recommends that the section in which all these crimes are perpetrated should be called Whitechapel. To this we must object, as Whitechapel is a Paradise compared with Rosario at the present time. We shall not be wrong in affirming that if any of the culprits responsible for the last three murders are in prison, it is because they have given themselves up, and not because the police have captured them.—*Review*.

—Dr. Zeballos has been appointed to represent this country in the United States, as far as regards the Missions arbitration case, at present pending the decision of the President of the United States. No able successor could have been found to fill the place left vacant by the late Don Nicolas Calvo; subject as Dr. Zeballos. He will leave Buenos Aires early in July and will be accompanied by Colonel Rodhe, one of the boundary commissioners.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—It is about time that the health authorities thought of raising the quarantine on vessels from Brazil. It is time the interests of commerce and passengers were considered, those of the quarantine-mongers having had their turn for the season. And when this is done, we strongly recommend the woodenheads who compose the board to devise some more sensible arrangements against next summer, especially with regard to the reception and delivery of mails, the delay in which is entirely unnecessary, foolish and inexcusable.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Great discontent reigns among the higher grade army and navy officers due to the favoritism displayed by the minister of war. Misunderstandings between the commanding officers of various regiments have unfortunately been very frequent of late, and the present condition of military affairs more resembles anarchy than anything else. A change of war minister might help to improve matters, and tend to better the service, which is falling into grave disrepute on account of all the quibbles and quarrels that are now of daily occurrence.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 13.

—There have been no less than eight cases of yellow fever on board the Portuguese steamer *Alice* since the 9th inst., when she left Santos. Of the patients one was a sailor, another, an Englishman, was one of the steamer's engineers, and the rest, including a child of 15 months, were passengers. The child, two passengers (women) and the sailor have died. The steamer was intended for cargo only and had no proper accommodation for passengers, though 57 were taken on board at Rio and 29 at Santos, where the steamer was lying for nine days. There was not any doctor on board.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Things are coming to a pretty pass in Buenos Aires. The directors of a bank are actually to be prosecuted for fraud! What an unheard of barbarity. Doubtless this arises from the contamination of example from degenerate Europe. What is falling off from the simple and primitive customs of the free and democratic River Plate, hitherto the happy hunting ground of swindling financiers and fraudulent directors. Why, we shall next see hearing of proceedings being instituted against the honorable senators and deputies who assisted in the sacking of the National Bank of Uruguay, and after it we may expect the millennium.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The La Plata judges have condemned to death one of the Bolivar characters who in November last defied his homestead against the rapaciousness of the authorities. Should the sentence be carried out it will be a slur upon the Argentine nation, as it will be then made public throughout the world that there is one law for the Argentines and another for "gringos."—*Review*, Buenos Aires. The foreign residents of Argentina should never permit so unscrupulous a course. If it is enforced, then they should make it an universal rule to lynch every Argentine assassin they can catch and continue to do so until justice is once more supreme in that country.]

—The physical personality of the city of Buenos Aires is thus described by the *Herald*:—"The municipality comprises 9,867 *mamans*, or blocks, of 6,657 of which there are no buildings, and 1,390 are only partially covered with buildings. The 6,657 blocks mentioned consist of 423 quintas, 2 hippodromes, 4 cemeteries, 26 *Alasas* and public gardens, 7 *Plazuelas* and 2,063 vacant plots of building land. The blocks covered or partially covered include 200 public buildings, 65 churches and chapels, 21 theatres, 30 banks, 21 markets, 57 stations, 502 hotels, etc., 16,737 business houses, factories and warehouses, and 2,790 lodging houses. The population is estimated at 547,160. The second square of the May Avenue will be opened during this month.

—The first year's working of the Banco Popular of Mercedes has been most successful, and the shareholders have benefited by a 12 per cent. dividend. This shows what can be done by private enterprise as far as regards banking, and if government would only leave off playing at banking and remove all the various taxes which weigh upon the private institutions of the country would it not thereby. Our attention was especially drawn to one portion of the directors' report, and that was the payment of 2 per cent. of the profits to the employees of the bank. This we hold is the proper method to adopt in all business. Give the employees a share in the profits and one and all will do their best for their employers. We should like to see more of our large English institutions in this country adopt the same method of rewarding the services of their employees.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The President of the republic has put an end to the military conflict by dissolving the Junta de Guerra. It is more than probable that this will create a great deal of ill-feeling in the army, especially amongst the higher grade officers.

—The government has issued a decree ordering that the government departments shall not order from private individuals any articles which can be conveniently manufactured in the penitentiary workshops. The department requiring any article is to send to the penitentiary the necessary raw material. The prisoners employed are to be paid 40 cents a day, apprentices 20 cents, master workmen 50 cents. The money thus earned is to be applied in part towards the maintenance of the family, if any, of the convict and the remainder towards satisfaction of any damages ordered to be paid by him, and, subject as aforesaid, the money is to be divided into two parts, one to be applied towards the expenses of the convict's maintenance and the other to form a fund to be delivered to him on his discharge.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Amparo, S. Paulo, Barão de Campinas subscribed 10,000\$ for the wounded federalists in Rio Grande.

—The municipal chamber of Santos has passed a motion censuring the state government of S. Paulo for employing the people's money in aiding Julio de Castilhos.

—The S. Paulo masons on the 28th inst. established an organization independent of that in Rio de Janeiro and Dr. Martin Francisco was chosen grand master.

—The bill on the police force in discussion in the Minas legislature fixes the number of policemen at 3,000 and appropriates the sum of 2,900,000\$ for the maintenance of this force.

—At S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 26th ult., a soldier of the 18th battalion of the national guard having been detailed to attend the burial of Eusign Manoel Scherer, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

—The *Diario do Rio Claro* says that on the night of the 25th inst. three infants died of cold at an immigrant camp in the outskirts of Rio Claro. Two of them had been ill for some time, but the other had been in perfect health.

—Montevideo telegrams of yesterday state that there is no news from the belligerents in Rio Grande. The winter seems to have paralysed both forces, and movements are said to be much impeded by the state of the roads and swollen rivers. Guemesindo Saravia is said to be in the neighborhood of Candiota.

—According to our exchanges the following statement of military operations in Rio Grande appeared in the *Montevideo newspapers* on the 20th inst.:—"Dr. Orlando Fontana, a distinguished revolutionist, Rio-Grandense, who was present at the battle of Inhambú, and at the encounter at Upanaroty as an adjutant of Salgado, was in a position to be able to give an exact account of these actions. He declares that at the former battle the revolutionists always had the advantage, their opponents being, on one time, almost defeated, with cavalry broken up, and infantry in badly broken lines, but that a traitorous report was spread that the forces of Telles were only one league distant, and then the retreat was sounded, the men always retiring in good order. At the encounter at Upanaroty also, the revolutionists showed their superiority over the *Castillista* forces. The latter battle lacks much however of the importance of the former, which was a veritable pitched battle. Telles wished to close the passage of this arroyo, but the vanguard of Tavares opened it, with little loss to themselves, but much to the enemy. In the actions which followed Upanaroty, the Doctor knows nothing, as he had left the army, but he believes in the reports of the revolutionary victory, which were received."

RAILROAD NOTES

—The surveys have been approved for the extension of the Central railway beyond Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraes, for a distance of 30 kilometers.

—The government has authorized the disappropriation of the Praça Silveira Martins, Rio Grande, by the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul company.

—The government has extended the time marked for the expiration of the Tocantins and Araraquaya rivers by the railway and navigation company now holding a concession for that purpose.

—An extension of time has been granted to the Minas de S. Jeronymo company for the construction of its railway in Rio Grande do Sul. Those two big blocks of coal did it, sure enough!

—The traveller who is found on a Central railway train without a ticket will be charged 50 per cent. additional, which will be counted from the starting point if he fails to prove at what station he entered the train.

—The Botanical Garden Co. is now actively pushing forward the relaying of its line for the electric trolley system. Two gangs of men are at work, one at the Largo da Gloria, and the other at the Largo do Cattedo. We understand that the company has all needed material on hand for the extension to Botafogo, and that this part of the new service will be opened as speedily as possible. It is certainly required.

—There is to be a meeting to-day at the department of agriculture between the minister and representatives of the S. Paulo and Mogiana railways, to discuss the transportation problem in which those lines are interested. It is to be confidently expected that Dr. Paulo e Souza will take a more practical view of the questions between these companies, and we trust that he will rescind the decisions of his predecessor in regard to the proposed enlargement of the S. Paulo line between Santos and Juazeirinho.

—On the 11th inst. there arrived at Victoria, Espirito-Santo, 141 laborers contracted in Bahia for railway work.

—It is complained that the method adopted for the delivery of merchandise at the Central railway station for points between Cachoeira and São Paulo, causes unnecessary confusion, delays and expense. Business houses are asking if some more convenient method can not be adopted.

—The superintendent of the Central Bahia line informs us that the item appearing in these columns on the 2nd inst., which was taken from the native press, in regard to a scarcity of rolling stock and boats on that line, is incorrect. The railway delivers its freight only at Cachoeira and S. Felix, its terminal stations, where the consignees receive it for shipment to the city of Bahia in *barracs*. These *barracs* belong to another company and are at times insufficient for the service. When this occurs the terminal stations become blocked with the goods the *barracs* are unable to take away, and as a consequence the railway is unable to deliver all the produce entrusted to it. The delays therefore are due to the *barracs*, and not to the railway.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The following donations and subscription have been received by the Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment:

<i>Donations:</i>	
Collected by an English resident....	200\$000
Anonymous, per F. L. Youle.....	320\$000
Mrs. P. Moir Byres, per Messrs. Hill, Gomes & Co., £ 10 @ 21\$500.....	215\$000
The Westinghouse Air Brake Co., per Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., \$1,000 @ 4\$500.....	4,500\$000
	Rs. 5:235\$000

*Annual subscription:*

F. L. Youle.....	100\$000
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—At the last general meeting of shareholders of the London and Brazilian Bank, which was held in London on the 21st ult., the chairman, Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, referred to the Strangers' Hospital in the following very complimentary terms:—"If you will look at the report for this year you will find a statement which I think requires a little notice from myself. You will find that your directors have subscribed what appears to be a large sum of money towards the establishment of the Strangers' Hospital at Rio. I cannot but think that every shareholder, present and absent, will support the directors in having taken this action, because our position as a bank at Rio is a very commanding one, and for that reason, as well as from the fact that we employ a large staff there, we were bound to give our best towards such an admirable institution as this has been turned out to be, and one, I may say, which was very much wanted. I will give you a simple proof of my last observation. Very shortly after this hospital was founded, one of the members of our staff was taken ill, and exhibited the premonitory symptoms of yellow fever. He was at once removed to the hospital, and, as a result of the nursing which he obtained there, he was brought into a state of convalescence, and escaped any worse symptoms of that disease to which he might have been exposed, and, perhaps, have succumbed, had that hospital not been in existence."

LOCAL NOTES

—Fifty soldiers left here for Santa Catharina on the 25th inst.

—Advice has been received that the new cruiser *Republica* left New York for Brazil on the 25th inst.

—The Brazilian minister at Montevideo, Dr. Julio Alvim, took passage for Rio de Janeiro on the 26th inst.

—Besides the editorial staff 130 persons were employed in 1892 on the *Diario Oficial*. The excess of expenditures over receipts amounted to 92,114\$.

—We are requested to announce that religious services will be held at Petropolis on Sunday next, at 4 p.m., by Rev. J. M. Kyle. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Dioleciano Martyr claims to have the gallows on which Tiradentes was executed. We shall not be surprised to hear that Dioleciano has erected the structure in a public edifice on Praia da Saudade.

—Aristides is uncertain as to what may yet happen to this unfortunate country. There is, in our opinion, no uncertainty whatever about it—at least, as long as such men as Aristides are prominent in the misdirection of affairs.

—On last Friday Dr. Velloso Ribeiro, director-general of the department of justice, was attacked on Rua do Ouvidor by an attaché of the department. Bystanders interfered and the affair terminated without bloodshed.

—A negro named Ivo was captured on the night of the 25th who had several objects in his possession which had been robbed from the Guaratiba parish church, three knives, a gun, and a small sum of money. The fellow had only just been discharged from prison.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* is advised that the Uruguayan government has signified its willingness to receive Dr. Victorino Monteiro as Brazilian minister at Montevideo. This might have been expected, of course; but it does not make the appointment a proper one for all that.

—The Serra resolution in favor of a compromise in the Rio Grande conflict, was defeated in the Chamber on the 27th by a vote of 72 to 56. The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the vote was unexpected, because of the lateness of the hour, and many deputies were absent. At least 21 votes in favor of the resolution were absent. The Brazilian legislator has not yet learned the importance of strict attention to his duty. He should never be leading about the Ouvidor when an important question is likely to be submitted to a vote of the chamber.



MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th May, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—To our outsider the movement in the market during the past week appeared to be a contest to decide whether coffee could advance faster than exchange could decline, and to judge from quotations coffee gained the palm. The business done was moderate, possibly 40,000 bags changed hands, but there were resales effected and the actual amount sold and resold no doubt smartly exceeded the above figure. The market opened on the 22nd with No. 7 quoted at 18 1/2, and on the 24th 19 1/2 was quoted. On the 25th 19 1/2 was the quotation and on the following day 19 3/4, or an advance of 1/2 per milreis in the sterling value of the currency. And we may confess that our quotations are lower than the ideas of many holders, and that extreme prices were reported paid by coffee dealers to the factors. Receipts have shown a slight increase, due almost entirely to the coastwise supply, but still this increase leads to a faint hope that the interior is not entirely bare of coffee, and at least a sufficient quantity is remaining to tide us over the coming three or four weeks. There are no signs of weakness in the coffee market, and as exchange still tends downwards, each drop in rates will, we think, inevitably cause a new advance in prices, until a *rodotação* at *abstração* is reached.

The weekly report from Santos gave sales of 43,000 bags, receipts, for seven days, at 45,000 bags, stocks 173,000 bags, and the market firm at 17 1/2 per 100 kilos. For Good average: an advance of 1/2 per cent, on last quotations. The shipments up to the 29th had been 97,353 bags for the United States and 103,797 bags for Europe.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity in bags, Destination. Includes United States (62,401), Europe (6,567), Cape of Good Hope (6,300), River Plate and West Coast (3,621), Coastwise (630).

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity in bags, Destination. Includes United States (5,332), Europe (10,239), Others (8,275).

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity in bags, Destination. Includes Mediterranean (11,179), Hamburg (4,667), Genoa (1,750).

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity in bags, Destination. Includes Rio Plate (5,002), Alagoa Bay (900), Post Elizabeth (5,500), Rio Plate (411), Fr st Adm (2,478).

Receipts during the past week were 33,214 bags, against 33,597 bags for the preceding week and 23,673 bags for the week before.

Stocks with this morning estimated to be 101,720 bags, in all hands.

There was no change made in the *fixada* on Saturday, it remaining at 18 1/2 per kilo, nor were any official quotations published. Broker's quotation this morning were:

Table with 4 columns: Type, Price per arroba, Type, Price per arroba. Includes No. 6 (20 1/2), No. 8 (19 1/2), No. 9 (18 1/2).

The higher prices are probably nearer the market, which is still firm.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity in bags, Destination. Includes New York (10,000), Baltimore (10,000), Havre (10,000), Antwerp (10,000), Hamburg (10,000), London (10,000), Rio Plate (10,000), Trieste (10,000), Marsella (10,000), Mediterranean (10,000).

Imports.

Brokers appear to have been satisfied with last week's business, but receipts of newly all the articles, we quote are small and the lower rates of exchange have strengthened importers. The supply of flour has been small and prices are higher for all qualities, but the movement has been moderate, and dealers show some disposition to reduce their stocks while importers are firm on the basis of our quotations. There have been no receipts of pine, and the markets continue somewhat nominal; a better feeling is reported in the building trade, however, consequent upon the dismissal of the temporary municipal chief, who is charged has seriously interfered with building in the city limits. Kerosene and lard are about unchanged and in the supply of the latter has been freed from heretofore. A cargo of Rangoon rice has arrived and quotations are still firm. Of codfish the only receipts are a few hundred barrels coastwise, and the market is reported unchanged, but stocks are said to be slightly reduced. The other articles we quote are unchanged. Exchange has declined steadily during the week and went below 1:1 per mil reis on Saturday. The nonchalance of importers generally at the serious decline in the gold value of Brazilian currency leads to a belief that they will over- and we regret to say to a suspicion that lower rates may not be unprofitable in making future sales.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity in bags. Includes Herculio (6,000), Cidade do Porto (533), Olympia (4,124).

Sales and withdrawals have been about 9,000 bbls, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be 11,000 bbls. American and 8,000 bbls. River Plate. Prices are higher all around, and the drop in exchange keeps firm. The quotations furnished us are the following:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity in bbls. Includes Trieste (nominal), Richmond (21,500-21,750), Baltimore (11,000-21,750), Western & Interior (11,000-21,750), City Mills (20,000-23,000).

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations are still nominal.

White Pine.—There are no receipts, and the market is flat and nominal at 16 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—There is nothing to report, except the sailing of a vessel from Gothenburg for our port.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and quotations of 7800-8500 per case are about unchanged.

Lard.—Receipts have been some 3,000 packages per Herculio from New York, but the market is reported firm, and about unchanged, at 82-84 rs. per lb for George's lard, in lots, with other marks quoted at 80-82 rs.

Rice.—Receipts are 36,938 bags per Norfolk Island, from Rangoon and 1,000 bags per Focaccia from London. Prices are advanced, by dealers, to 15 1/2-16 1/2 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 400 tubs per Herculio from New York, and 500 bbls. coastwise. The expected Hamburg steamer did not arrive during the week. The market is steady, and stocks are not excessive, but retail quotations are unchanged, viz: Canadian tubs 4500-4600, barrels 3300-3400 and Norwegian cases 3500-3700.

Bran.—Receipts are 2,000 bags per Cidade do Porto from the River Plate. Brokers make no change in quotations of 4500-4750 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 9,195 bags per Cidade do Porto from the River Plate. Native corn is quoted unchanged at 9500-9800, per bag, and River Plate is rather higher at 7800-8200, per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are 382 bales from the River Plate and 50 bales from Southampton. River Plate alfalfa is still quoted at 105-110 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—There are no receipts and we may still quote at 830-850 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and quotations of 12800-13800, per bbl, according to marks, are continued.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are 2,695 tons per Metropolitan, from Cardiff, to a dealer.

Cement.—Receipts have been 2,143 bbls. per Marie Charlotte from Hamburg, and brokers still quote: British 10800-11800 per bbl, German 9800-10800 and French 10500-12500.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Table with multiple columns for dates (May 22-31) and various coffee types (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) showing receipts and shipments.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Origin, Arrival Date. Includes Hamburg (Nor), Cardiff (Br), Rangoon (Br), etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Departure Date. Includes Philadelphia (Br), Barbados (Amer), Pernambuco (Amer), Bahia Blanca (Russ), etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where From, Consigned To. Includes May 22 (Portugal), May 23 (Paraguaria), May 24 (Rio Janeiro), etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo. Includes May 22 (Bessel), May 23 (Dezembre), May 24 (Bilhamia), etc.

VESSLS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Date. Includes Andacia, Alexander Keith, Alliance, etc.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Date. Includes Barbados (Br), Hampton (Br), etc.

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CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Date. Includes Barbados (Br), Hampton (Br), etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31st, 1893.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Date, Where From, Consignee. Lists various foreign sailing vessels including American (St. Mary, White Wings), Argentine (Leopoldina), British (Lynnwood, Dacca), etc.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Cia. de Navegacao Costeira.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

May 27th, 1893.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks including Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Credito Real do Brazil and Mercantil, Santos.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alianca and America Fabril.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Agricola de Pararampana and Cia. de Navegacao Costeira.

Shipping.

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Amsterdam, Antwerp and London: Cuvier... June 2nd. Intended sailings from Santos for New York: Leibnitz... June 10th. Lassell... 17th. \* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

Amsterdam, Antwerp and London: Cuvier... May 31st.

For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents. In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker Wm. R. McNiven, 87, Rua 19 de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 58, Rua 19 de Março.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Southampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo; Montevideo and Buenos Aires; Southampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Montevideo, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo; Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

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CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand. Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Old Brazilian stamps bought. Collections of stamps purchased. Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Parf's Soap No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

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