

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 28

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 11th, 1893.

The difficulty arising over the hostile manifestation of the military cadets against the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th can only be met by a radical change in the system of government which has been forced upon this country and in the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the military classes. It will be idle to punish only the leaders of the cadets for such a gross infraction of discipline, as this will only serve to intensify the hostility and to prepare the way to other manifestations. The remedy can only be found in making the military classes rigidly subject to civil law and the ordinary forms of civil government, without exceptions, privileges, or immunities, and in removing the large garrisons now stationed in this city and the state capitals. The military school should also be removed to some small place, and rigid discipline should be enforced as a part of the training of the cadets. No officer should be permitted to interfere with any civilian official, or to hold a civil office. Until this is done, we shall never be able to shake off the military despotism which now burdens this country and fills it with disorder. It is neither discreditable nor unjust to require military men to confine their attention strictly to their military duties, or to lay aside their military rank and obligation when they wish to enter civil life.

The situation in Rio Grande has become much more serious within the last few days. On Saturday last telegrams were received from Montevideo to the effect that Admiral Eduardo Wandenkolk had joined the federalists and had taken possession of the coasting steamer Jupiter, obliging the captain to run into Rio Grande to land a hundred armed men who had taken passage to Rio de Janeiro as emigrants. From the meagre telegrams since received it is known that Wandenkolk is besieging that city, that Saravia is approaching it from

the interior, after having cut the railway and telegraph lines, and that a thousand men, presumably state troops, have been sent from Porto Alegre to the defence of the city. It is also reported that the flotilla has become disaffected and may join Wandenkolk, but of this we have no further news, as all telegraph communication with the south has been suspended by the government. As the cruiser Republica has been sent to blockade the Rio Grande bar and the coasting steamers have been detained, there are good reasons for believing that the situation there is more serious than we are permitted to know. It has long been evident that the Castilhos government and regular officers in Rio Grande have been deceiving us with false reports as to the termination of the revolution. The sudden appearance of Gumesindo Saraiva between Bagé and Pelotas has put an end to all these reports, and more particularly so as it has become apparent that the government has no force in the field ready to meet him. Tavares and Salgado are both in the field also, and now Wandenkolk suddenly appears before Rio Grande. It is clear that all these movements are in accordance with a concerted plan, and that the government commanders have been taken unawares, with their forces disorganized and scattered. Should Rio Grande fall, it will be a serious blow to the Castilhos government, for it will give the command of the state to the federalists.

Nor the least serious part of the situation is the action of the government here in Rio de Janeiro. It is reported that various naval officers have refused to go south against the federalists, and it is felt that we are on the eve of some important movement in this capital. Yesterday a thousand cartridges per man were issued to the troops garrisoning this city, and the men are held in readiness for action. Steps have also been taken to insure the possession of the naval vessels in port and the forts, the President evidently fearing the loyalty of no small part of the naval forces. Rumors have been current for some time of an intended revolution, but upon what grounds we do not know. That there has been and is much uneasiness and uncertainty, we all know; but as to the outcome no one but a café conspirator can safely predict. In the meantime every material interest of Brazil must wait on the pleasure of these men, who think more of their own selfish interests and feelings than of the credit and prosperity of the country.

SUBSTITUTE CURRENCY BILL.

The following is the substitute, offered by Deputy Glycerio, for the budget committee's currency bill:

ART. 1.—Decree No. 1,167, of December 17th, 1892, authorizing the union of the Banco do Brazil and the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil under the title of Banco da Republica do Brazil, providing for the restoration or substitution of the paper money of the union and adopting other measures, is hereby approved.

§ 1.—All the acts of the executive and those authorized by the same for the execution of the said Decree No. 1,167 of December 17th, 1892, are also approved.

§ 2.—The executive will enter into an agreement with banks of issue which, in virtue of the said Decree No. 1,167, are deprived of interest on the bonds which they have deposited as security for their issue, with the view of paying them the compensation to which they are entitled.

§ 3.—The basis of this compensation will be the rate of interest on those bonds and the time still to run of the period during which said interest was payable.

ART. 2.—All provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

The Financial News of the 12th ult. publishes the following Reuter telegram from Paris: Paris, June 10.—Senior Aléio Guanabara, the special delegate of the Brazilian government in Europe, has received the following official telegram: "Rio de Janeiro, June 9, 2.55 a.m.—The revolution in Rio Grande has terminated. General Saravia and the other revolutionary leaders have laid down their arms, and have taken refuge on Uruguaian territory. There now only remain in the field the small bands who are led by Gumesindo Saraiva; but, pursued by the legal forces, they will be compelled to give up the struggle, as has already been done by the principal leaders of the movement. This news, derived from an official source, has not been denied by the partisans of the revolutionists here. In the Chamber of Deputies a motion brought forward by the opposition denouncing Marshal Peixoto, the President, has been rejected by the previous question, the majority against it being over 40 votes. In the Senate, a motion for the appointment of a mediator charged to negotiate with the revolutionists in Rio Grande failed to receive any votes in its favor beyond that of its author."

On this the Financial News sarcastically remarks: "The special delegate of the Brazilian government in Europe has received a telegram reporting that 'the revolution in Rio Grande has terminated.'"

It seems, however, that "the small bands which are led by Gumesindo Saraiva remain in the field; but, pursued by the legal forces, they will be compelled to give up the struggle." Perhaps they will; but until they have given up the struggle, it is premature, and very Brazilian, to proclaim that the revolution has "terminated."

The present situation about Rio Grande and the assembling forces at two points on the frontier show that the above "official telegram" was decidedly premature. The government has not yet learned, apparently, that it is safe to boast only on certainties.

THE PROMOTION OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO FLOUR MILLS CO.

Before Mr. Justice Kennedy and a special jury, at Guildhall, on Saturday, the case of Snell v. Holman and another was an action brought by Mr. Henry de Morgau Snell, a contractor and engineer, carrying on business in London, against Mr. William Henry Holman and the Comde de Figueiredo, to recover the sum of £27,517, the balance of money alleged to be due under certain contracts relating to the construction of certain works for the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries Company, Limited. In the alternative the plaintiff asked that certain accounts settled between the plaintiff and defendants on November 23rd, 1891, might be taken as a proper account taken of the sums due to plaintiff by virtue of certain agreements, and that the defendants might be ordered to pay the same then found to be due. The plaintiff's case was that in 1886 he and the defendants were jointly interested in the promotion of a company known as the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries Company, Limited. As part of the scheme for promoting the company it was agreed between the parties that the actual cost of the works should be paid to the plaintiff, and the net profits ultimately realized were to be divided between the plaintiff and defendants, the defendants to take half. The company was registered in December, 1886, with a nominal capital of £25,000, but of the contract price the plaintiff was to provide £10,000 for company expenses, and further the construction of the works to provide a further sum of £27,500 for working capital. On the completion of the works disputes arose between the plaintiff and the company as to the amounts payable, and these disputes were referred to arbitration. The arbitrator awarded to the plaintiff the sum of £27,517, but that award was ultimately set aside, and in May, 1892, a fresh award was published, reducing that amount so materially that instead of making any profit, plaintiff sustained a loss. A settlement of accounts had previously taken place on the basis of the original award, and mutual acquittances and discharges were signed in December, 1891. In consequence of the second award the settlement was rendered wholly inoperative, and plaintiff contended that it ceased to be binding on either party. The proper account, it was alleged, showed a balance due to the plaintiff of the amount claimed.—The defence was that the acquittances and discharges of November 23rd, 1891, were intended to be an absolutely unreserved settlement between the parties, and did not depend upon the arbitration award. In the event of the settlement being set aside, defendants counter-claimed for an account of the moneys received by plaintiff from the company, of profits made by him, and payment of the amount, if any, which might be found due to them.—His Lordship intimated that he should ask the jury to say whether the settlement came to an end on November 23rd, 1891, as a final settlement, or whether it was only on the condition of the arbitrator's award standing.—Evidence having been given on both sides, his Lordship summed up, and submitted the question to the jury which he had previously intimated.—The jury, after a short absence, found the agreement was made as a final settlement, not in any way conditional upon the alteration of the award.—In the absence of counsel, judgment was postponed.

WANDENKOLK'S PROCLAMATION.

Comrades!—Scarcely more than half a century has passed since that memorable period when ships of our navy ploughed the seas in defence of liberty, and when, un intimidated by the power and prestige of Portugal, the frigate Niakoooy with a handful of braves entered the Tagus, bidding defiance to the batteries and to the guns of Fort St. Julian.

Later, when Rosas and Lopes oppressed the republics of the Plate and Paraguay with the horrors of tyranny, our navy hastened, full of enthusiasm, to free these nations with no hope beyond the satisfaction of doing its duty in accord with the dictates of its conscience.

In the abnormal period through which we are now passing, when selfishness, ambition and political misguidance have shackled the nation and tyranny enslaves it to the caprices of a disloyal soldier, who undauntingly leaped, without a solution of continuity, from the post of adjutant-general of the monarchial army to the service of the republic, and who afterwards, in the name of the law, fails to find in public opinion, victor of the law, solely with the applause of a small party of unnatural Brazilian Jacobins, the Brazilian navy, proud of its traditions of order and respect for law, upholder of the union of our country and of national sovereignty, cannot refrain from protesting and from placing itself, as ever, by the side of the people, who never cease to demand, from Rio Grande to Amazonas, through all the organs of the press, save those of the government, against the yoke which oppresses them and debases them in their own sight and in that of the civilized world.

The moment has come for acting with the people and for the people. In the performance of this duty you will find me always by your side, ready to aid the efforts of this handful of braves, these heroes who with arms in their hands for months have fought for liberty with self-abnegation and patriotism on the plains of Rio Grande.

It is time to act in favor of our brethren. It is time to overthrow this unscrupulous soldier who has made treason his profession of faith, and who by scheming and slandering, by arms and violence, by every means, endeavors to enslave under republican rule a nation which even under the monarchy has ever been free and republican.

Comrades, everything for our country which is endangered under this domination of terror. Down with tyranny! Long live the Brazilian Republic! Long live heroic Rio Grande and the Brazilian navy!

ADMIRAL WANDENKOLK.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

JULY 3.—Senate.—Senator Aristides Lobo in a speech on the navy bill inquired what means are proposed for training recruits. Senator João Neiva explained the process, saying that the sum of 20\$ is paid to persons who induce recruits to enlist. In answer to remarks of Senator Bacayana and Manoel Victorino, who consider this method immoral, he said that with the legislation now in force there is no other way of filling up the ranks of the navy.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Valladares opposed the government's proposal to increase the strength of the army. The army, he said, is already too large and too expensive. Now that the state governments have increased the strength of the local forces, the general government has no need of an army of 20,000, or 24,000 men. The troops stationed at the state capitals are, he said, one of the principal obstacles to the organization of the States. The currency bill of the budget committee passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 42 to 44. Deputy José Avelino introduced a bill signed by himself and others for granting a pension of 4,800\$ to the widow of José de Alencar.

JULY 4.—Senate.—The committees on finance and agriculture and commerce reported against granting a subsidy to the Companhia Internacional Commercial Indústrias for a line of steamers between Brazil and the United States. Senator Antonio Lobo in a speech on the bill for annulling contracts for immigrants at so much a head, said that he is very much afraid of bills of this kind. In Brazil annulments of contracts have nearly always proved to be very costly. He offered a motion, which was adopted by the Senate, for referring the bill to the committees on finance and legislation. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill for establishing custom-houses at Itajaí and Laguna in Santa Catharina, at Antonina in Paraná and at Itapemirim in Espírito Santo.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Jacques Orléans spoke on the army bill, to which he offered amendments. One of these amendments reduces the number of soldiers to 18,700, and another provides for the organization of the national guard. Deputy Ildefonso Lima offered amendments suppressing the 1st guard military school and reducing the number of troops to 15,000. There was offered an amendment, signed by 17 deputies, transferring to Mato Grosso the Ceará military school. The treaty with France on copyright was rejected by a vote of 67 to 59. Deputy F. Glycerio introduced a substitute bill on banks of issue.

JULY 5.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill on the sanitary service of the army.—Chamber of Deputies.—The labors of the Chamber were interrupted by cajets of the military school, who came in a body for the purpose of making a hostile demonstration towards Deputy Valladares on account of what he had said in regard to military schools in his speech on the army bill. This deputy was not present, and the cajets after an open-air speech, near the Chamber, followed by their number, followed by ironical cheers to the absent deputy and the firing of rockets, finally withdrew. The appearance of the cajets at the Chamber caused intense excitement among the deputies and the president suspended the sitting. When the sitting was resumed, Deputy F. Glycerio made a speech protesting in the name of the decorum of Congress against an insult which is intended for one of the members, extended to the whole house. He expected that the executive would cause to be made thorough reparation for the offence. The president explained the action he deemed necessary to be taken in the matter, and Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça, a leader of the minority, expressed his concurrence in what had been said by the leader of the majority, Deputy F. Glycerio. Deputy Arthur Ros, in view of the excitement among the members, moved to postpone to the following day the business before the house and the Chamber adjourned after voting, with only three dissentient voices, the following motion offered by Deputy Severino Vieira: "The Chamber of Deputies, in defence of the dignity of each of its members, receives with pleasure the communication made by its president informing it of his prompt action and expects that the government will do its duty."

JULY 6.—Senate.—The Senate, with a single dissentient voice, voted a motion of Senator Ruy Barbosa declaring itself all one with the Chamber of Deputies in the question of the affront from the cajets of the military school. The motion was voted in 3rd discussion. In 2nd discussion it was voted with amendments the bill for removing the Bahia navy yard.—Chamber of Deputies.—A communication was received from the minister of the interior, stating, in the name of the President, that the government, profoundly regretting the affront which the Chamber had received, was proceeding to investigate the matter for the purpose of punishing the authors of the offence. Deputy Saraiva offered a motion, signed by himself and other opposition members, for an adjournment until the government should have given an account of the measures adopted. Francisco Glycerio said that the government's communication was cold, dry and unsatisfactory. He moved that the Chamber should express regret that the government should not have acted in the matter with the promptness which it behooved it to display. These motions and those offered by Deputies Rosa e Silva, Zama, Ericeo Coelho and José Avelino, were all rejected.

JULY 7.—Senate.—Senator Joaquim Caúnda spoke against the proposed statue to Tiradentes. Tiradentes, he said, was neither the first republi-

can in Brazil, nor even the leader of the movement in which he took part without comprehending it. What has made him conspicuous was the mere fact of his being by chance the only conspirator that was executed. The bill for erecting the statue was in 2nd discussion. Speaking on the bill for erecting a statue to Benjamin Constant, Senator Braz Carneiro stated that he was informed that the government had already issued the preliminary orders for this purpose. He offered a motion, which was adopted, for postponing the debate until the government should have given the necessary information on the subject.—Chamber of Deputies.—For want of a quorum there was no sitting of the Chamber of Deputies.

JULY 8.—Senate.—Senator Americo Lobo introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, exempting from duty merchandise imported by state and municipal governments.—Chamber of Deputies.—The leaders of both parties declared themselves satisfied with the declaration made by the government in the Diario Oficial in regard to the affair to the Chamber from cadets of the military school. Deputy Valladares quoted from his speech of the 3rd inst. to show that it contained nothing offensive to the cadets. Deputy Olafica spoke in defence of the budget committee's currency bill.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The wheat crop in Uruguay this year is reported to have amounted to 2,069,869 hectolitres, an increase of \$4,996 hectolitres over the crop of last year.

—The statistical "guesser" at Buenos Aires gives the population of that city at \$65,472 on the 1st ult. During the month of May the municipal records show 2,460 births, 1,111 deaths and 417 marriages.

—The Argentine government has asked Congress for \$45,000 more for the Chicago commission, the \$100,000 voted being exhausted. It is interesting to note that while the Argentine government asks permission to spend more, the Brazilian government has gone on spending without the asking.

—Not satisfied with having flooded the market with bad silver, it appears that government now contemplates having a new copper coinage struck, and this will form one of the subjects of the conversation to extraordinary sittings of the chambers. Government is never happy unless meddling with the currency.—Montevideo Times.

—According to the Montevideo correspondent of the Times of Argentina, a jeweller of that city has recently been compelled to sell. It is interesting for the amount of the jewellery sold to that distinguished personage, and it is said that various shopkeepers are about to do the same. It is not a very entertaining spectacle, surely! The president of a country being sued for petty debts.

—The conversion office has informed the finance minister that it is of opinion that the government may accept the proposal made by Dr. Villar, as representative of the province of Santiago del Estero, to cede 1,000 leagues of land in that province in payment of its debt to the nation, incurred in the form of a note issue. The only proviso made by the office is that the value of this land shall be that of the issue which has been made.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Western Buenos Aires railway has just paid \$102,000 mps for the stamp necessary for its entry in the commercial register. A good many stamp-collectors would like to have that stamp. But what a robbery it represents! It is interesting to see the amount of money and employment of capital in the development of the country are encouraged—in the River Plate. Genuine brigands would not exact half as much. The thieves in government surpass all the thieves outside it. Some \$6,000 more or less for an act of registration which would have been overcharged at \$60! When we contemplate this, we begin to think another revolution is necessary.—Montevideo Times, June 25.

—The Mendoza correspondent of the Buenos Aires Herald says:—"South America is, fortunately, as yet almost free from the poverty which is at once the laceration and blemish of civilization, and therefore life for the thoughtful is pleasanter here than in Europe; yet this absence of poverty tends to make selfish and careless the life lived in it."—Mendoza must be an exceptional place surely. Our experience teaches us that there is quite as much poverty in South America as anywhere else, though the physical sufferings of the poor are less than in the colder countries of northern Europe. But, we have seen just as hopeless and extreme cases of poverty in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires as we have seen elsewhere, and we have no doubt but what others have had the same experience.—Ed. News.

—The Monte Carlo of Mendoza was closed a few nights ago by order of the chief of police. The roulette table was situated in one of the rooms of an empty house which adjoins the hotel belonging to Don Benito Alvarez, and the entrance to it was by way of the hotel kitchen. Some two or three weeks ago a Spaniard started this roulette, and very few nights passed before the bank was broken, the owner losing over \$20,000 to the Mendocinos. A new bank was raised in Buenos Aires, and last Wednesday operations were again commenced, but on the following evening the police made a raid on the "sala de juegos," and surprised about forty players, amongst whom were many legislators, and some editors and proprietors of newspapers. Unfortunately we were not present that evening, and consequently we missed the consideration, the stampe, and the discussion which ensued. The conversation and movement to the Mendocinos, and certainly some of the circumstances of the stampe were very amusing. Still, nobody was taken to prison; the names of those present were recorded; and the police have since contented themselves with ordering Don Benito & Co. not to do it again.—Mendoza correspondent of Buenos Aires Herald, June 24.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that free communication with the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos has been re-established. It has taken a hard struggle to induce the Argentine quarantine jockeys to relinquish their grip.

—An idea of the enormous growth of the ports of Santa Fé and Colastine may be gathered from the fact that over one hundred vessels left those two ports last month with cereals. The figures for the first fortnight of June show 50 sailing vessels and 12 steamers, nearly all bound for La Plata and Buenos Aires.—Southern Cross.

—The English residents of Buenos Aires held a meeting this week to consider the best method of commemorating the coming marriage of the Duke of York. It was resolved to build an English hall and call it St. George's Hall. The sum of \$60,000 was subscribed at the meeting. The idea is good. Could not we Irish try and commemorate the opening of an Irish parliament by subscribing \$60,000 or \$100,000 for our Irish orphanage? It might be done!—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, June 30th.

—Of the many ugly rumours none is uglier than one that reached us yesterday to the effect that government is contemplating further taxes on property, production and agriculture. Is there no limit to the destructiveness of the government policy, or will it only cease when every respectable person has been forced to emigrate and the country is converted to a neglected and ruined wilderness, only inhabited by government officials, and the military? We do not know if this is the intention of government, but it will most assuredly be the result, if a radical change in its policy does not take place before long.—Montevideo Times.

—The political sky is filling up with storm clouds again, and the air is heavy and of a dull ominous silliness that bodes coming trouble. Two ministers resigned this week and were replaced by others. The new ministry meets more antagonism from all political parties than even the last. Neither Koca nor Mitre support the government. Rumours are current of the resignation of the President. Revolutionary movements of a rather extensive character are spoken of. Gold is steadily on the rise. Business is slack. The custom house returns are growing daily less. General discontent prevails. It is possible that the coming week may bring forth some sensational changes in the political world.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, June 30th.

—The coast guards in the far South spend far from a happy life. Their existence is almost forgotten by the authorities, and they are left months at a time without proper supplies of clothing and food being sent to them. Their duty is to see that no illegal fishing or loading of guano is carried on by unlicensed parties; but as they are not even supplied with boats they cannot well fulfil their duty. It would appear as though our frontiers and coasts were to be left to look after themselves. Our troops are kept in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, idling away their time, and our naval vessels lie rotting in the docks, outer roads and the Tigre. But it was ever thus, and we presume will be so until the end of the chapter.—Revista, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Deputy José Mariano has at last decided to come down from Pernambuco after his salary of 75\$ a day.

—The engineer charged with the selection of a site for the future capital of Minas Geraes, has reported in favor of Varzia do Marçal.

—A telegram from Goyaz on the 2nd inst. states that José Ignacio Xavier de Brito assumed the governorship of that state on that date.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 5th says that the subscriptions in aid of wounded federalists have reached an aggregate of 150,000\$ in that state.

—In Ceará, on the 4th inst., a fanatic, who had been supposed to be harmless, killed his sister and three of her children, wounding two other persons.

—The municipal council of Varzia do Marçal are delighted with the proposal to have the state capital of Minas Geraes moved to that rural solitude. But—where is Varzia?

—The editors of the Potosí, of Curitiba, Paraná, telegraphed on the 6th that the chief of police, Capt. Lago, had ordered them to suspend publication, or he would capture the printing-office and destroy it. He claims to be doing this by the governor's orders.

—The military governor of Paraná says that the journal Federação, which he had ordered to suspend, had violated public decorum by its language and its attacks on constitutional authorities. In that case, why was not the editor prosecuted, and punished by subjecting him to an illegal and arbitrary act of authority?

—A revolt among the gissio Indians in northern Minas occurred recently, and some of the *patricios* in charge were treated roughly. It appears that some Indian children were ill with measles, and while taking the remedies prescribed were treated to a cold bath by their parents. The fatal result led the Indians to believe that the children had been poisoned, and they at once sought revenge.

—The governor of Amazonas has sent two persons to the convict island of Fernando de Noronha for the crime of sedition. They were connected with the seditious movement of 30th December last. There are two reasons why this sentence is unjust: one that political prisoners are sent to a penal station established for criminals of the worst class, and the other that civilians alone are punished while their military associates are not even reprimanded.

—The Pernambuco senate has undertaken to promulgate laws without the governor's sanction. It will be interesting to know what Deputy Glycerio's new party will have to say on this description of republicanism.

—A row occurred in S. Paulo on the night of the 9th between students and policemen, caused by an attempt to disperse a party of noisy admirers of the steamer *Juniper*, and other officers, were injured on both sides. On the following day the students and some disorderly civilians provoked several conflicts, which the police seemed to have made no effort to avoid. On the 11th a meeting of students was held to protest against the indignity offered them, and there the trouble will probably end.

—A Montevideo telegram of Saturday evening (8th) states that the steamer *Juniper*, bound from Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro, had been compelled to run into Rio Grande by a hundred armed men who had taken passage. Among these passengers was Admiral Wandenkolk and other officers, and it is said that arms and munitions were secreted on board. The steamer crossed the Rio Grande bar at 2 p.m. and it was believed that the city was at once invested. As Gumerindo had already cut the railway communication, it was made difficult to send assistance from Bagé. The same telegram stated that Admiral Wandenkolk had issued a proclamation there, which was in fact published here yesterday. As the telegraph lines have been cut, no definite news has been received, but it is reported that 1,000 men have been sent to defend the city from Porto Alegre, and that fighting is now going on. Gumerindo is also pushing on toward the city across country. Great alarm reigns at Jaguarão, and many families have taken refuge in Uruguay.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A tramway line in Hartford, Conn., is successfully employing an underground electric trolley system.

—The receipts of the "Recife a S. Francisco" line for the five months ending May 31st last amounted to 799,803\$866, and the expenditures to 518,928\$729. The receipts show an increase of 21,941\$366 over the same period of last year.

—The receipts and expenditures of the Central Pernambuco line during the past four years have been as follows:

Table with 3 columns: receipts, expenditures, and amounts. Data includes years 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 with corresponding financial figures.

During this period not a foot of new line has been opened to traffic. The aggregate deficit for the four years amounts to 1,716,886\$766.

LOCAL NOTES

—From June 1 to 15 there were registered in this city 101 marriages, 598 births and 662 deaths.

—At the Junta Commercial there were registered last year 172 trade marks, of which 93 were foreign and 79 Brazilian.

—A regatta in Botafogo bay is announced for the 30th for the benefit of the beneficent society called "homens do mar."

—The Jardim Botânico tram is being provided with transparencies on the lamp boxes to indicate their destinations. This is a very welcome improvement.

—How did it happen that a students' riot in Paris was immediately followed by a students' manifestation here and a row in São Paulo? Are manifestations included in our importations of *modos de Paris*?

—The government has fined the U. S. & Brazil Mail S.S. Co. 8,000\$ for failing to make a trip in the month of May. It is to be feared that the government will have to be satisfied with the formality.

—Can anyone inform us when the municipality intends to issue the ordinary licenses applied for? Many of these applications, accompanied by the receipt for internal revenue taxes, have been lying at the city hall for three and four months, and nothing has been heard from them yet.

—We trust the editor of the *Chilian Times* is losing no sleep over the "ill-bred impertinences and vulgarities" of the American press. A man gifted with so much self-complacency and grotesque conceit ought to live to a green old age, for he is not likely to know what an insufferable ass he is unless someone is unkind enough to tell him.

—The gas company is now catching the fines at the rate of 2,000\$ to 2,500\$ a day. The government surely can not permit this to continue. If the company deserves this treatment, then its contract should be annulled at once; if not, then the fines are due to the caprice of an official who should be kicked out of the position which he is using to inflict his personal revenges upon others.

—The Rio Grande parliamentarian, Senator Pinheiro Machado, considering himself wounded in what he is pleased to call his "honour," has sent his power of attorney to Dr. Ubaldo do Amaral *et al* for the purpose of prosecuting the *Gazeta de Notícias* for libel. It is a singular perversion of justice this—the privilege of prosecuting for libel while being exempt from prosecution for the same offence.

—We are glad to see that Dr. Rocha Faria has severely condemned the practice of keeping small children in the school-room five or six hours a day without food and physical recreation. The hours of school-room work should be short and frequent opportunities for lunch should be given. People sometimes forget that health and physical growth as well as education must be provided for in primary schools.

—We are indebted to Capt. Braithwaite, of the *Galileo*, for late New York papers.

—The officers and crew of the wrecked *América* arrived here on the 8th on the French packet *Béarn*.

—President Floriano Peixoto has signed the bill making an appropriation of 18,000,000\$ in gold for re-arming the troops and purchasing military supplies.

—Perhaps the streets of Rio were never dirtier than they are at present—and that is saying much. If filth breeds disease, everyone of us is in mortal peril.

—Among the homeward-bound passengers on the R. M. S. *Majaduna*, which sails this afternoon, is Mr. D. M. Fox, of the São Paulo Railway Co.

—The police inquiry into the attempt to rob various banks here by means of forged cheques has found an indictment against Pedro de Barros, Antonio Gallipoli and Adolpho Silva de Almeida for the crime.

—The *Montevideo Times* took a day's holiday in honor of the royal wedding. In Buenos Aires many British houses were closed on that day. In Rio—well, the British merchant came in to see how exchange was going.

—As usual the *Diario Oficial* is denying the gravity of the situation at Rio Grande. Nevertheless, the *República* and *Tribuna* are ordered to proceed down there for blockade duty. The coasting steamers are ordered not to proceed to Rio Grande ports.

—We are informed that Dr. Fuentes, professor of civil engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is expected to arrive here on the 12th inst. on the *ss. Britannia*. He comes to inspect the sanitary condition of Santos and São Paulo preliminary to submitting plans for their improvement.

—The *Journal do Brasil* records that a potato weighing 45 kilos has been sent from Valença to Ouro Preto. It is said to measure 1.60 metres on its longitudinal circumference and 1.45 metres on its transverse circumference. A potato weighing 99 pounds is good enough even for a much poorer country!

—We do not know how it happened, but on the day following the hostile manifestation of the military students Deputy Valladares turned up in Parahyba do Sul and telegraphed that he is ready to surrender his mandate for the good of the country. The military school can leave town so quickly and who can surrender his position at the bidding of a mob of headless boys, should do so at once. A dozen old ladies would govern the country with broom-sticks to much better purpose.

—The *Pais* of Saturday publishes a statement to the effect that the steamer *La France* landed 200 steerage passengers here on the 4th, and then neglected to land their baggage, which was carried on to Santos, leaving the poor people in great distress. In complaining of this abuse, the *Pais* says that the "calumnies" circulating in Europe against emigration to Brazil are already sufficient, and that more care should be taken. But, neither how can you call these facts "calumnies," when you are giving them currency yourself?

—On the 5th the students of the military school came into the city without permission, marched down through the Ovidor to the Chamber of Deputies, where they called for Deputy Valladares, who had criticised the costliness and bad discipline of the military schools. In his speech on the 3rd. Not finding the gentlemen, the students hoisted his name, fired off some rockets, scared the Chamber into a fever of excitement, and then retired. They have since been forbidden to leave their quarters and some of their leaders have been sent to Santa Cruz under arrest. The manifestation illustrates the truth of the statements made by Deputy Valladares.

—A Brazilian flag hoisted over a small steamboat, the *Hazel Killee*, at New York during the naval review, was almost the cause of a diplomatic question between Great Britain and the United States. The flag, which is principally green in color, was mistaken by some ardent Irishmen as the Irish flag, and was enthusiastically cheered. As the boat had the Brazilian consul on board, the flag was duly saluted by the men-of-war, and this gave rise to the report that a steamer carrying the Irish flag had taken part in the review and had been saluted. A member of the House of Commons was led to interpret the government because of this absurd report.

—The Bancroft Company, Auditorium Building, Chicago, has undertaken to publish a magnificently illustrated description of the Columbian Exposition which promises to be one of the most valuable and interesting books of recent years. It will be known as *The Book of the Fair*, its text will be prepared by Hubert Howe Bancroft, and its illustrations will be by the best artists reproduced by the best processes of the day. Mr. Bancroft's well known work in connection with the preparation and publication of the great historical works on the Pacific coast and Latin-American countries, is a guarantee of the successful completion of this undertaking. It will be issued in 25 parts of 40 important folio pages each, and its text and illustrations will describe all the principal and striking features of the Exposition.

—The first effort to organize a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, so widely established in England and the United States, was successfully accomplished in this city on the evening of the 4th inst. It is an organization for the young men of the evangelical churches for the promotion of their physical, intellectual, social and spiritual well-being. The association just organized is small in numbers, but its prospects are bright and its promoters are confident of its future popularity and prosperity. As soon as suitable quarters can be found, a reading-room and parlor will be opened for the use of members. The directors for the current year are: Mrs. Nicola Soares do Couto, president; Antonio Meirelles, vice-president; Luiz de Paula e Silva, recording secretary; Myron A. Clark, general secretary; Dr. C. Trindade, treasurer; James L. Lawson, Thomas P. Farias, Julio Bühler and Domingos Gomes de Menezes.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Destination, and Value. Rows include Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate and West Coast, and Coastwise.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, and Quantity. Rows include United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Receipts during the past week were 42,636 bags, against 41,534 bags for the preceding week and 40,979 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 139,624 bags, in all hands.

There was no change made in the prices on Saturday and it remains at \$13.35 per kilogramme, but the officials quotations were higher, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Type and Price per arroba. Rows include Ordinary 1st, Good and, and Ordinary 2nd.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with 2 columns: Type and Price per arroba. Rows include No. 6, No. 8, and No. 10.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, and Quantity. Rows include New York, Baltimore, and others.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades. Includes sub-sections for White Pine, Kerosene, and Codfish.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for the crop-years:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1892-93, and 1893-94. Rows include United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1893, 1892, and 1891. Rows include United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Clearances of coffee, foreign, from Rio de Janeiro for the last crop years, in lots of 60 kilos:

Table with 3 columns: United States, Europe, and Elsewhere. Rows include 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95.

Imports.

Arrivals during the week, with the exception of Indian corn, have been small, or moderate, but the movement is reported to have been satisfactory in general.

NEW RECEIPTS HAVE BEEN 5,700 LBS. PER GALLO, FROM NEW YORK...

TRIESTE - Receipts nominal...

BALTIMORE - Receipts nominal...

PITCH PINE - Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at \$6.80-6.90 per doz.

WHITE PINE - The white pine brought about 100,000 feet of New York lumber...

KEROSENE - There have been no receipts, but the market is lower and flat...

CODFISH - The only receipts are 19 cases per Gallo from New York...

BRAN - There are still no receipts of foreign, and city mills from it again quoted at \$3.50-4.80 per bag.

INDIAN CORN - Receipts have been 18,244 bags per Boston City from Buenos Aires...

HAY - We have received 300 bales per Kormo from Hamburg and 5,073 bales per Ina Barclay from Rosario...

TURPETINE - Receipts are 80 cases per Gallo from New York. No changes are made in quotations of \$3.50-3.60 per kg. kilogramme.

ROBIN - Receipts nil, and quotations for the higher marks are reduced. Those furnished us today are \$12.80-13.20 per lb.

COAL - Receipts since our last report are: 1,623 tons per County of Anglaterra, from Cardiff...

CEMENT - Receipts are 1,000 bbls. per Kormo from Hamburg, and 2,733 bbls. per Colverge and Tinas, from London...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Origin, and Arrival Date. Rows include Hamburg, Cardiff, and Rosario.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Name, and Where From. Rows include July 3, July 4, and July 5.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Name, and Where To. Rows include July 3, July 4, and July 5.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, and Date. Rows include Plymouth, Miramichi, and others.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Large table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, and Date. Rows include American, British, and Danish vessels.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Name, and Where To. Rows include July 3, July 4, and July 5.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Name, and Where To. Rows include July 3, July 4, and July 5.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 10th, 1893.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tonnage, and Consignee. Rows include American, British, and Danish vessels.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 8th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices do gold, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various debentures under categories: RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Banco de Portugal, Banco do Brasil, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

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 like Alagoas, Cabo Frio, etc.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

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 Galileo..... July 15th
 Herschel..... " 23rd
 Coleridge..... " 29th
 * Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.
 Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.
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 Dalton..... 25/30
Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.
 Bellaura..... Aug. 6th

Liverpool

Bellarden..... July 14th
Intended sailings from Santos for
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 Coleridge..... " 23rd
 Rosse..... " 31st
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 Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

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July 11	Magdalen	Southern and Antwerp calling Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
Aug. 8	Thames	Southern and Antwerp calling Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo.

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 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
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DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.
 Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.
 Aconegua..... July 17th
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 Ruapehu..... August 25th
 These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
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 Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
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Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	140/000
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"NECTANDRA AMARA" is used safely and with efficacy in
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