

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15TH, 1893.

NUMBER 33

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15th, 1893.

BEFORE Congress adjourns at least one preliminary measure should be adopted for the improvement of educational methods in Brazil. We do not wish to have it understood that we are in favor of changing the national government with this work, but as little can be expected as yet from the state governments and from private individuals, the national government might with propriety take the initiative with respect to the federal district. It is not necessary to dwell upon the prevailing illiteracy throughout the country, the lack of schools, the crudity of those which exist, and the defective methods of teaching employed, for these facts and conditions are well known. What we do wish to urge, however, is the circumstance that much of all this is due to the lack of well trained teachers. That teachers are scarce is in great measure due to the low social position which they have, and to the miserable pay given them, and these conditions depend very largely upon the fact that they are untrained and incapable of winning the respect due to their occupation. The first reform needed, therefore, is in the training of

teachers. To assist in this the government might well provide for the creation of a really good normal school in this city on the same lines followed by President Sarmiento in Argentina. To do this American normal teachers should be engaged and given full control of the organization and direction of the school, and they should be given the means required for making the school first class in every respect. As a secondary measure, the government might establish a certain number of scholarships for each state, the student agreeing to teach a certain number of years after graduation in consideration for the assistance thus rendered. In the course of four or five years such a normal school could begin to send out properly trained teachers and good results in popular education should follow at once.

The action of the executive in disregarding the orders of the Supreme Court on the 9th inst., in relation to the *haberes corpus* proceedings in favor of the civilians captured on the *Jupiter*, was a very serious mistake. No constitutional government can afford to openly violate the fundamental principles of law and justice in so flagrant a manner. When the country reaches the point where the executive can not trust the highest courts, and where so dangerous a revolutionary sentiment exists that the executive can not safely obey an order of the courts, then the situation is grave enough for a declaration of martial law and for the suspension of the right of *haberes corpus*. But, it is not claimed that such a situation exists, consequently there was no excuse whatever for the refusal of the executive to present its prisoners before the court. Its failure to uphold the authority and dignity of the highest court in the country, is in itself revolutionary and demoralizing. More than this, it is a demonstration that there is no security whatever in Brazil against the arbitrary acts of those in power. Under such a regime there is no security whatever for life, liberty and property, nor is there a recourse against the losses and injuries which the individual may sustain at the hands of the government. Such a position is wholly at variance with the free institutions which are supposed to exist in Brazil. We can not accept the reasons advanced by the executive for disobeying the orders of the court, nor can we accept the release of the prisoners on the following day as an apology for the offence. It is not for the executive to set aside judicial rulings, nor to determine what laws are in force. An order or a decision issuing from the Supreme Court ought to be the highest authority in the country, except in times of war, and until this becomes the accepted and established law there will be neither security nor justice for the people. It may not suit the purposes of military men to recognize so much authority in the civil courts, but they must either accept the law and the fact, or see the country drift into hopeless anarchy.

The recent revolutions in Argentina are so closely in line with the only possible movement toward the rescue of that country from bankruptcy and disgrace, that we can not repress an expression of profound regret for the reaction, temporary though it may be, which appears to have gained the ascendancy in Buenos Aires. It is possible that many good people there, as well as in other parts of the world, are frightened at the name assumed by the party of reform, for to many the word "radical" means heresy of every sort and description. In Argentina this party includes many of the purest and ablest men in the country, and to this it may be added that they are the most patriotic, for they have the courage of their convictions and are resolved to expel the thieves from office and to punish them for their crimes. When Aristobulo del Valle undertook to form a cabinet only a few weeks ago, it was generally thought that he would fail, but in this short period he and his colleagues have done more to re-establish Argentina in the good opinion of the world than has been accomplished since the days of Sarmiento. In this brief period many a parasite has been expelled from office, and many a knave who has been swindling the treasury, has been called to an account. It was a mistake, perhaps, for the party to inaugurate revolutions in the provinces for the expulsion of their corrupt governments, but as they were using every effort to obstruct the reforms projected by the Del Valle cabinet it may not have been possible to postpone this revolutionary

movement. Being in full sympathy with these revolutions, the position of the cabinet was delicate and difficult, and the more so as a majority of Congress is hostile to their plans and purposes. With that fatal indecision and weakness which has characterized his government from the beginning, President Saenz Pena seems to have suddenly resolved to oppose the measures advocated by his ministers for the redemption of Buenos Aires. This has led to the collective resignation of the Del Valle cabinet, and to the selection of Dr. Quintana to organize a new one, which has been effected within the limits of the "mitrista" party. In view of the reforms which Del Valle had initiated and of the popularity and confidence which he and his associates had won from all classes, this reactionary movement is nothing less than a national disaster. The indications are, however, that Quintana will now be obliged to follow closely the policy initiated by Del Valle, or give way in a very short time for the return of his popular and courageous predecessor.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 15th.

CODE MESSAGES TO BRAZIL.

The members of the New York Coffee Exchange have instructed their board of managers to send a letter to Secretary Gresham, asking him to procure the modification of the orders issued by the Brazilian government with regard to the transmission of code messages. The letter is addressed to the Honorable W. Q. Gresham, secretary of state. It follows:

New York, July 13, 1893.

Honorable W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—The Brazilian government, owning the telegraph lines along the Brazilian coast, has prohibited all cipher dispatches from the United States to Brazil, but allowing messages in cipher to be sent from Brazil to the United States. This places our merchants, and especially the coffee trade of the United States, at a great disadvantage, and under a heavy expense. I respectfully submit to your consideration, in behalf and under instructions of the board of managers of this Exchange, the feasibility of inducing the Brazilian government to modify the prohibition as allowing the merchants of Brazil, correspondents of American merchants, to lodge with the proper government officials in Brazil their cable and cipher codes for use in their telegraphic correspondence, and to translate them in presence and under the direction of the proper officials.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has had the following letter written and forwarded to Secretary of State Gresham:

New York, July 14, 1893.

Honorable W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—The government of Brazil has issued instructions, on account of political disturbances, forbidding the use of cipher or code words in telegrams sent to Brazil.

As ciphers or codes have always been in universal use by the commercial public for cable messages, these instructions cannot but result in great inconvenience and in the restriction of business.

The Coffee Exchange of New York informs me that it has therefore written to you a request that your department may endeavor to induce the Brazilian government to so modify its instructions as to permit correspondents of American merchants to lodge with the proper government officials their cable and cipher codes, and to permit the addressees of the messages to translate them in the presence and under the direction of the proper government officials.

The Exchange also asks that the Western Union Telegraph Company shall endorse its request, as the action of the Brazilian government will naturally have an influence upon the volume of cable messages. I shall be very glad if you will exercise such powers as you may have in favor of the request of the Coffee Exchange.

I have the honor to be yours very truly,

THOMAS T. ECKERT, President.

The announcement made on Tuesday by the Eastern Telegraph Company is ominous of fresh political trouble in Brazil. It seems that instructions have been received from the international bureau at Berne to the effect that telegrams for Brazil can only be accepted in plain language without figures or code words of any kind, and further that messages containing any allusion to, or reference to, the name of any Brazilian political party are not to be accepted. This, of course, means a great increase in the charges of cable messages, and is not calculated to exercise a reassuring effect upon holders of Brazilian securities in Europe. A cablegram transmitted from Valparaiso this New York lifts the curtain a little from what is passing in Brazil, and gives us a clue to the action of the government in establishing a censorship over the telegraph. The revolutionists, according to this account, have made a combined assault by sea and land upon Rio Grande do Sul, the forces being commanded by General Sarinva and an admiral rejoicing in the charming name of Wandenkolk. The result is not known, because the government, having still possession of the wires, has refused to allow messages to be sent. From this it would appear that the fortune of war is being set and the authorities, for it is a time-honored custom in South America to suppress defeats and wire victories only.—*The Riddle*, London, July 15th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 346 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The Argentine province of Corrientes is again in the throes of revolution.

—The customs receipts at Montevideo in July amounted to \$509,410.11 on imports and \$39,831.83 on exports.

—There were 793 passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo, from across seas, in the month of June, while the departures numbered 802. Among these there were 238 arrivals from and 78 departures to Brazil.

—In the Buenos Aires revolution the converging point of the revolutionists for the attack on La Plata was Temperley, one of the new suburban towns on the Southern railway, where many English families have their residences.

—The San Luis revolution seems to have been carried out by only 40 men under the orders of Teodoro Sa. The majority of his force was composed of schoolmasters, about 25 in all, who distinguished themselves by their bravery.

—Minister Victorino Monteiro was formally received by the President of Uruguay on the 2nd inst. There was an unusual amount of "solemnity" and ceremony shown on the occasion, owing perhaps to the presence of two Brazilian men-of-war in the port.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of yesterday announce a fight at La Plata between the revolutionists and national troops engaged in disarming the combatants. Several persons were killed and wounded. A general revolution against the Saenz Pena government is now feared.

—It is stated that Dr. Manuel Garcia de Zamiga will shortly leave for the United States on a "resigned mission" believed to be the negotiation with North American capitalists for the carrying out of the Zabala canal and other kindred enterprises.—*Montevideo Times*, August 2.

—Ex-President Roca has at last sent in his formal resignation as a member of the Argentine senate. It is to be hoped that it will be promptly accepted and that the "general" will at once carry out his resolve to go to Europe. General Roca can better serve his country in Europe, Asia, or Africa, than at home.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 10th says that Francisco Lavarez, Jose Lavarez and Luciano Oliveira have been arrested and interned by the Uruguayan authorities in the department of Melo, and that orders are out for interning Francisco Maciel, Elyso Maciel and Barão de S. Luiz—all prominent leaders in the Rio Grande revolution.

—During the brief struggle in Rosario on the 30th and 31st ult., and the 1st inst., the losses on both sides are said to have been about 100 killed and 300 wounded. The provincial force was composed of policemen, firemen and the men found in the prisons, amounting about 300 men in all. The revolutionary force numbered only 500 men on the first day, but were reinforced by 500 men from the Esperanza colony on Monday.

—The Argentine government has ordered Messrs. Franconi & Co. to return in three days the \$210,000 received on account of the famous "phantom ship." This is one of the celebrated swindles, where money was paid out on forged certificates of work done. It would not be far wrong, perhaps, if the officials who connected with this swindle should also be held accountable. Remaining stolen goods is no penalty for the crime of theft!

—The *comisarios* at Barracas al Sud was very cleverly trapped by Commander Rawson and a few city firemen. When hearing the *comisario*, Rawson ordered the trumpeter to give the signal of "ready," "present," "fire," when the *comisario* appeared and immediately gave himself up, as he was under the impression that the national troops were upon him, and his wrath was great when he found that he had surrendered to a small detachment of firemen.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine government has ordered the disarmament of the province of Corrientes. The revolutionists in Buenos Aires and Santa Fé developed the fact that a large quantity of arms and ammunition had been secretly retained in those provinces. At La Plata a million cartridges and a large number of dynamite bombs were found after the surrender of the city. A number of English bank and mercantile clerks voluntarily joined the ranks of the revolutionists.

—At least 15,000 persons joined in the procession to the Recoleta cemetery, Buenos Aires, on Sunday, July 30th, to lay wreaths on the tombs of those who died fighting for the revolution in July, 1891. The streets and balconies were filled and flowers were thrown down on the procession by the ladies. The cemetery near the residence was filled with a compact mass of people. Orations were delivered by Sr. Joaquin Castellanos and Comodoro Saavedra Zavalata and then the crowd dispersed in perfect order.

—It is amusing to read the comments in the London papers just received on the new Argentine cabinet. They speak of this cabinet, which has already done such wonders and has proved itself the best and strongest Argentina has had for many years, as a scratch ministry doomed to an ephemeral existence, and they speak in equally deprecating terms of Minister Del Valle, who has, despite their predictions, proved himself the hero of the hour and the savior man in Argentina, and who has even shown himself capable of matching that greatly overrated individual General Roca. If Del Valle does nothing else than succeed in breaking the tradition which has caused Roca to be looked on as the only strong man and possible ruler in Argentina, he will have done the nation a signal service. A few decided moves have taken place and Roca is already comparatively out of the game in which he has for too long occupied a leading place and one not employed to the good of the nation. Argentina will gain more than she loses by his retirement for he has been in league with many of her worst enemies, and his party was not one which contributed to regeneration or advancement.—*Montevideo Times*, August 4.

—On Monday last the new Argentine ironclad *Independencia* arrived in the outer roads from England, where she has just left the yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers. She is a sister ship to the *Libertad*, but has several important improvements. One of the most interesting is the being apparatuses, one in the sailors' mess-room, another in that of the officers, and the third in the captain's room. She has two electric search-lights, one forward and the other aft; with the exception of these alterations the two vessels are identical.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 5th.

—Hundreds of colonists joined the ranks of the revolutionists when marching upon Santa Fé. A special legion of Swiss sharpshooters, 100 strong, was formed under the command of Sr. Stein, editor of a paper published in Esperanza colony. The first encounter between the Santa Fé troops and the Swiss battalion took place just outside the city of Santa Fé, when the former were driven back in a few minutes, leaving sixty of their number dead. The splendid marksmanship of the Swiss must have instilled great fear into the government troops, as they are not accustomed to meet with such merrymaking in revolutionary encounters.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 7.—*Senate*.—Senator Christiano Ottoni spoke against the bill for a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios. The building of this road would, he said, detract from the value of the Central railway and consequently from the public credit which that road contributes towards sustaining. The present block on the Central railway he considers temporary, due to freight which under normal circumstances would go to Santos. He thinks that the proposed road would deprive the Central railway of from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of freight per annum.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça denounced the abuses committed by the government. Among the acts which he considers abusive is the appointment of President Floriano Peixoto as member of the supreme military court. The currency bill was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. Deputy Epitacio Pessoa introduced a bill granting a pension of 2,000 to the widow of Dr. Cordeiro, killed in Santa Catharina by the revolutionists, who attacked the official residence of the governor of the state.

AUGUST 8.—*Senate*.—The bill granting amnesty to the persons involved in the disturbances in Santa Catharina was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget committee reported on the estimates of the department of finance, proposing to reduce to \$3,613,492,663 the sum of \$4,707,349,812, to which the government had asked.

AUGUST 9.—*Senate*.—Senator João Neiva spoke in favor of the bill for a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—While the Chamber was engaged in discussing the bill on public lands Deputy Jacques Ourique, taking the floor, said that he had just arrived from the supreme court, whose members had positively dissented by the government. That court had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the civilians who were on the *Jupiter* when that steamer was captured. Setting at defiance that writ, the government had failed to present the prisoners. Such acts of the government, if they are not checked, will destroy the republic, whose prestige and honor he called upon Congress to save, if it is not too late. This speech, which produced much excitement in the Chamber, was repeatedly interrupted and, when it was finished, Deputy Vinhas rose and made a short and vehement speech, which he concluded by resigning his seat in Congress. Deputy Justino Serpa moved to ask for a copy of the letter addressed by the government to the supreme court and to inquire why the government had failed to present the prisoners for whom the court had issued a writ of *habeas corpus*.

AUGUST 10.—*Senate*.—The Senate adopted the report of the committee on the constitution and finance on the question of the collection of import duties by state governments. Senator Christiano Ottoni spoke against the bill for a railway between Rio de Janeiro and Entre Rios. This road, he said, cannot be built in less than six years and consequently will be of no avail for the present congestion of the Central railway.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber voted to suspend the rules to enable Deputy Seabra to offer a resolution on the following day. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill on the *original de contas* and in 1st discussion several bills on general railway systems. The Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of foreign affairs were rejected. The Chamber concurred in the amendment to the army bill. The budget of the war department was voted in 2nd discussion, and in 1st discussion the bill granting a subsidy of 500,000 per annum to a line of steamers between Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Macaé, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles and Genoa.

AUGUST 11.—*Senate*.—The Senate rejected by a vote of 27 to 11 the bill for granting to F. Dunker a charter for building a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios via Petropolis.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill for the appointment of assistants to the solicitor of the republic and solicitor of the Treasury, and also the bill on judicial costs.

AUGUST 12.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported on the bill from the Chamber of Deputies making a deficiency appropriation of 955,125,810 for the department of justice and interior. It appears that the greater part, if not all, of this money has been already expended and the committee states that many of the items of expenditure are improperly classified. It says, however, that, being unable to meet the evil, it assumes the responsibility of recommending the passing of the bill, expressing at the same time the hope that such irregularities will not again occur. The committee on the constitution and legislation moved to ask for documents in relation to the arrest and confinement of Senator Wandenkolk. Senator João Neiva censured the delay with which this business has been conducted. In conformity with

Art. 20 of the constitution the finding of the court of inquiry should have been immediately transmitted to the Senate. As the congressional session is about to close, Senator Wandenkolck, if the documents now demanded are not speedily forthcoming, will be deprived until next year of his right to be tried. After a speech from Senator Quintino Bocayana, Senator Manoel Vitorino took the floor and urged the necessity of prompt action in this matter. Whether innocent or guilty, Senator Wandenkolk has a right to be tried. If there is delay in furnishing the documents now demanded, the Senate should order his release. After panegyrics to the late Senator Theodorico Souto from Senators Manoel Vitorino and Laper, the Senate adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—For want of a quorum there was no sitting of this Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is said that there is still much fever in Pernambuco, although the newspapers have very little to say about it.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. José Thomaz da Fôrnelima, resumes the administration of that state to-day.

—The contractors for furnishing supplies to immigrants in Paraná are complaining of not receiving payments from the government.

—There has been an absolute dearth of news from Rio Grande the past week. Perhaps it is due to the pacifying influence of our long-lost minister of war.

—A telegram of the 8th inst., from Ceará states the sectional judge at that place had issued a warrant for preventing the departure of the *Magalhães*, against which the agents of the Booth Line had presented a claim of £5,000 for towage by the *Mainhouse*.

—It is announced that the chief of police of S. Paulo will not permit the organization of a corps of private watchmen for the protection of property against burglars. In that case the chief assumes a grave responsibility; he must either protect the property himself, or rest under the suspicion of protecting the thieves.

—The situation in Santa Catharina has been unchanged during the past week. Herold and his triumphant army of Germans and Poles have retreated to their homes betrayed, disappointed and defeated, and will probably never again accept an assurance of co-operation from the national forces. Eliseu and his officials are back in their places and are ruling the state as before. The telegraph is now silent as the grave and Col. Valladão is on his return.

—São Paulo was treated to a bad "cholera scare" on the 13th, which was caused by a rumor that cases of cholera had appeared at the immigrants' hospital. It turned out to be only a case or two of cholera, but it was sufficient to bring out a mob of excited officials, the whole force of the sanitary department, and all the absurd recourses which a lot of ignorant officials can devise. The sick people were huddled off to the hospital for contagious diseases, where they will probably die from neglect, their rooms and baggage were disinfectant with disinfectants and a sanitary cordon was established about the *Aspidaria*. The whole city was in a panic over such precautions, which is ingeniously charged to the credit of "speculators." It is apparently overlooked that a parcel of frightened officials, establishing rigid cordons, is far worse than a host of speculators.

—The Rio Grande correspondent of the *Times of Argentina* makes the following comments on the Wandenkolk affair, under date of the 27th ult:—"The Wandenkolk incident continues to be the topic and marvel of the day. It now appears that he really had no concerted arrangements with the land forces, which he asserted would attack Rio Grande and co-operate with him. On serious consideration, it seems improbable that Gumerindo Saraiva, whose only art consists in rapid strokes on isolated garrisons, and then more rapid retreats to the frontier, was likely to attempt an attack on Rio Grande, without previously taking Pelotas, thus leaving his rear completely undefended and all hope of escape cut off, in case of failure. Rio Grande is situated on a peninsula enclosed by the river on two sides and the sea on the other, which in its narrowest part only measures a few miles in width. Once in Rio Grande, the revolutionists would have been attacked in the rear by the concentrated troops, well supplied with artillery, commanded by General Telles, and by sea would certainly have been bombarded by the *Republica* and other ironclads, to which Wandenkolk and his petty fleet could have offered little or no resistance."

A reporter of the *Pis* newspaper in Rio pretends to have interviewed Wandenkolk, who, he says, stated that the "bombardment of Rio Grande was simply horrible, but that even in the Paraguayan war did he ever witness anything comparable with it." If so, one begins to faintly understand what hitherto has been an unexplainable enigma how a handful of Paraguayans withstood the united power of Brazil, Argentina and Banda Oriental for seven long years, and even wonder that the war is not still going on. As I told you in my last, the bombardment of Rio Grande amounted to 70 shots fired by the rebels and about a dozen or two fired from the shore, only one of which hit a mark! Nothing very horrible about that!"

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB,

Cricket.

"WHITES" vs. "NIGGERS" (Return)

P. Crewe, b. Gopp	3
A. Richards, b. Tross	10
O. Wilnot, run out	17
A. Skey, b. Tross	17
H. Fassell, b. Wucherer	41
H. Born, b. Wucherer	41
F. Cross, b. Young	5
F. Crossland, b. Wucherer	2
R. Carrington, not out	2
—Laurier, b. Wucherer	2
J. Kennedy, b. Wucherer	2
Extras	22
Total	160

"NIGGERS"	
H. Tross, c. Born, b. Fassell	8
C. Young, b. Fassell	20
—Robson, b. Fassell	—
F. Gopp, b. Born	35
A. Wucherer, b. Crewe	1
C. Gillilan, not out	—
G. Wyaor, b. Fassell	1
A. Haynes, c. Born, b. Wilnot	4
G. Barza, not out	—
G. Barza, to bat	—
Paula Collyer, to bat	—
Extras	9
Total for 7 wickets	78

RAILROAD NOTES

—Decree No. 1,510, of the 10th inst., grants an extension of two years to the time fixed for finishing work on the railway from Taubaté to Ubatuba.

—The reason advanced by Senator Christiano Ottoni for not granting a privilege for the Rio and Entre Rios line (because it will take six years to build it and the congestion of traffic will be at an end) is an assumption somewhat like that used to excuse the expenditure of money on the line between São Paulo and Santos. There are many who still think the increase in traffic only temporary, and that when the roads have time to remove the accumulated freight no more trouble will be experienced. These prophets evidently look for retrogression in the immediate future.

—The Senate rejected the Dunker bill on the 11th by a large majority. We must therefore submit yet awhile to the incapacity, irresponsibility, stupidity and dishonesty which characterizes the administration of the Central line, or hire miles to carry on the necessary traffic with the interior. How it is that the *Jornal* can defend the present administration of the Central line, and wish for its continuance, we can not understand. And our neighbor knows as well as we do, that there is absolutely no hope for an improvement as long as the road remains under government control.

—Mr. Charles F. Veatman, an American engineer who has had twenty years experience in the surveying and construction of railways in South America, has written a long article to show that the Pan-American road will not pay if built. His reasons are that the road would have to compete for over 1,600 miles with the sea route, the ocean rate being half a cent a mile, or half of the average railway rate. At least 300 miles of the line at the isthmus the country is entirely unsettled, except where the Panama road crosses it, and taking the cost of the Panama road, 47½ miles costing \$8,000,000, this part of the road would cost \$3,700,000. The repairs alone would cost from \$5,500 to \$6,200 per mile, or more than the total traffic.

—The exhibit of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in the transportation building of the Chicago Exposition, is the most extensive display of locomotive engines ever made. There are fifteen engines of as many different designs. Twelve are located near together in the annex of the transportation building, but three are at other points. One of these is a large pedestal exhibit outside the building. Another heads the train which comprises the exhibit of Pullman palace cars, and the third is at the head of the royal blue train which forms a portion of the Baltimore & Ohio railway. Arrangements have been made to have all the engines in the space assigned to the Baldwin Locomotive Works jacked up so that their drivers will not come in contact with the rails, and operated by the introduction of air pressure to the cylinders.

COFFEE NOTES

—The arrivals of coffee in the United States east of the Rocky mountains during the year ended June 30th last aggregated 4,283,239 bags, against 4,617,019 bags in 1891-92.

—The *Estado* of Victoria gives the total export of coffee from that port, we presume for the crop year though no period is mentioned, as 241,672 bags, on which the export duties amounted to 124,426\$960.

—The new export duty on coffee in Mexico went into effect on July 1st. It amounts to \$3.00 per kilogramme, and will unquestionably prove prejudicial to the development of coffee production in that country.

—There was much complaint in New York among coffee dealers over the suppression of code messages to Brazil and the comments were anything but flattering to the government which had adopted so onerous and unnecessary a measure. The losses caused were heavy, but there was no recourse for it.

—In an article on Jamaica, in *Scribner's* for July, the good qualities of the coffee produced in that island are referred to. "We are told, however," says the writer, "that the quintessence of all is the *net coffee*, or the seeds from berries which have been gnawed by rats, for these animals are very fond of the aromatic pulp of the cherry-like fruit which encloses the seeds, and as their fastidious taste leads them to select the best, children are employed to gather among the bushes the berries which they have gnawed, and this coffee is set apart as the finest and most delicious of all."

—The prospects of this year's crop of Java coffee become more and more discouraging. In most districts the yield is less than formerly, and on many plantations the result at the gathering of the fruit has been worse than earlier promise led planters to hope. Only the Liberia plantations promise rather a better yield. The last estimate issued by the government was 134,565 piculs of Java, and 7,800 piculs of Menado. The auctions will this year be held as follows: At Batavia, on July 26, on August 23, on October 18, and November 22, each about 25,000 piculs; at Padang, on July 31, on October 17, and on December 19, each about 20,000 piculs.

—The facilities offered by this country for the growing of coffee, at present one of the most profitable of tropical crops, are attracting much attention in the United States. A short time ago we noticed the taking up by Americans for coffee culture of large tracts of land on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and since then the enterprise has taken definite shape under the name of the Mexico Land and Improvement company. Following the lead of this company several private individuals have made purchases of coffee lands in other parts of the state of Vera Cruz. Some of these investors have settled on their plantations in order personally to acquire a knowledge of the business of coffee-growing, while others have appointed agents to watch over their interests. As long as the price of coffee rises high, the investment of American capital in Mexican coffee lands is likely to continue. The unfavorable conditions of the bare market in Brazil and the unsettled state of affairs there generally, have furnished Mexico with her golden opportunity in the matter of coffee production.—*Mexican Financier*, June 24th.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—In May last the board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital re-elected upon the appointment of a committee in London for the purpose of selecting a Matron for that institution, and invitations were sent to Messrs. Charles Edward Johnson, John Gordon, E. M. Landon, P. S. Nicholson and L. O. Gwyn to serve in that capacity. According to letters just received from Mrs. Johnson, the committee has selected the services of Miss Rawlinson, of Guy's Hospital, who is most highly recommended and has had much experience in hospital work. She leaves England on the 7th prox, and is to be long a nurse with her for one of the vacancies on the nursing staff. We are also advised that the Royal Mail Co. has most generously offered to give free passages for Miss Rawlinson and her companion on their steamer of Sept. 7th.

—The Secretary desires to again call attention to the necessities of the Hospital in the line of annual subscriptions. There are many who have not been asked to subscribe, owing to a lack of time, and he asks that they will be kind enough to send in their names should he not be able to see them. For the present the Hospital needs all the help its friends can give, for its earnings are yet but a small part of its expenditure.

LOCAL NOTES

—The gas company has begun the erection of new lamp-posts throughout the city.

—The gas company's fiscal committees to levy daily fines upon the company for having a dog and for not having a dog.

—The British cruiser *Sirius* is leaving for Bahia to-day or to-morrow. The gunboat *Reccer* is also leaving for Pernambuco.

—As congressmen are anxious to reach home in order to prepare for the coming elections, it is thought that the budget will not be voted this year. The progress now making indicates that, aside from any other cause.

—The steamer *Jupiter* is evidently an ill-fated ship. On the 10th two men of the naval battalion, stationed on board, fell into a petty quarrel, when one of them procured a gun and shot the other through the head, killing him instantly.

—The Portuguese corvette *Mindello*, which arrived here last Friday, was sent, according to the *Comercio da Porto*, in view of a telegram on the state of the country, received on the 15th ult. by the Portuguese government from its minister in this city.

—We are requested to announce that prayer meetings will be held every Thursday, at 1 p. m., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 96 Rua S. Assembla, 1st floor. Christians of all denominations, of nationalities and of both sexes are invited to attend.

—When a newspaper editor turns soldier he should be careful not to amount anything more fiery than a clothes-horse. Our colleague, Col. Manuel Cotta, of the *Pis*, forgot this the other day, and with the result that he was slammed into the street, new uniform, sword and all. Since then the *Pis* has been much less hellacious in tone.

—Another example of "order and progress" was seen in Rua do Cotovello on Sunday evening, where a soldier of the 7th battalion of infantry was stabbed and killed by a soldier of the 1st battalion of engineers. The assassin was caught red-handed, the knife covered with blood, and with blood stains on his tuff and trousers, and yet he coolly denied the crime.

—Barão de Santa Tecla, brother of Gen. Tavares, arrived here from Montevideo on the 10th inst. He is in bad health and will go to Caxambu. The *Jornal da Commercio* of the 12th published an "interview" with him in regard to Rio Grande affairs. He asserts that the only pacification possible lies in the retirement of Julio de Castilhos and his party from power.

—We hear that the treatment accorded to the crew of the *Jupiter* at Santa Cruz fortress was far from generous and creditable. Although these men, many of whom are Englishmen, could have known nothing of the conspiracy and had absolutely nothing to do with the affair except to obey orders, they were kept in close confinement at the fort and were treated like pirates. They had nothing but the bare floor to sleep on, were fed on rice and *cane-seca*, were allowed to speak to no one, and had no change of clothing for three weeks. Such barbarities will not serve to improve the reputation which this country has already gained. As several of the victims were Englishmen, and as many others of that nationality are employed in the steamers trading on this coast, we hope vigorous steps will be taken to secure indemnity for this treatment.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 12th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

BANKS.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various 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 Lancio, 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 Alliana, America Fabril, 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 Alliana, Arcoz Fluminense, 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 Agricola e Caca do Brazil, 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, Calo Frio, etc.

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Bellona..... 19th Aug. Strabo..... 26th Wordsworth..... 2nd Sept.

London and Antwerp: Bellona..... 15th Aug. Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Bellona..... 14th Aug. Hogarth..... 2nd Sept. Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

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Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports. Bellona..... 8th Aug.

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Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Aug. 14, 24, 31.

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The whole is difficultly, however, to find out the agent which will fill in a complete and perfect way the conditions presented; the more we, therefore, simplify the therapeutics, the more probabilities we shall have of a good success.

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Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to treatment - whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are: DR. ROCHA FARIA,..... No. 1 Rua 14 de Março DR. BANDEIRA,..... No. 55 Rua dos Ourives DR. STEWART, at the Hospital and No. 19, 1º de Março. The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9 in the evening. TYP ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.