

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1895.

NUMBER 7

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1355.

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31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 391.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Twenty thousand horses have been purchased
in Concordia, Argentina, for Brazil at an average
price of \$48 currency each.

—It is stated that President Uriburu intends to
distribute the Argentine army on the frontiers,
retaining in Buenos Aires only sufficient forces to
supply guards to the national establishments.
This is a good step.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 8th inst. says
that news through a private telegram is to the effect
that 84 cases of cholera had been reported in
Buenos Aires, principally in the Boca district.
The Montevideo papers are clamoring for more
quarantine.

—At the beginning of next month the floating
dock for the torpedo division, which cost 210,000
francs in France, will be ready to be fixed near the
strait of the division in the Rio Santiago. After-
wards it will be tested by suspending in it two
launches of the first class.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—A new party has been founded in Argentina
which has taken the name of "democratic." In
its first manifesto it advocates the separation of
church and state, the abolition of all the indirect
taxes which can now be dispensed with, facilities
for naturalizing foreigners, substitution of the
army by the national guard, protection of intellec-
tual property, and the plebiscite for declarations of
war. There is much that is good in such a pro-
gramme, but the party will probably try to do too
much.

—The party of horsemen and women which are
on their way to Mexico have arrived in Rosario,
after three weeks travelling. The party originally
consisted of four, including Mr. and Mrs. A.
Ricart, and three horses, but there are now only
three travellers, and I read that several of the
horses used have had to be left as useless even at
this early stage of the journey. As the expedition
is made with the avowed object of proving the
wonderful endurance of the criollo horse, it seems
to be already a failure.—*Spot and Pastime,*
Buenos Aires.

—Complaints against the furious and dangerous
riding of bicyclists in the streets of the town which
are paved with wood become more frequent every
day, yet nothing seems to have been done to bring
these people to order. I saw one of the celebrated
lady bicyclists in Florida the other afternoon in all
the glories of knickerbockers, and though she was
so bad a rider that she could not keep her machine
from running into the gutter, she was allowed to
pursue her mad career, followed by an interested
crowd, amongst the traffic till she finally upset.—
Spot and Pastime.

—An incident between the President of the re-
public and General Manuel Campos, chief of police,
is the subject of much comment. It appears that
on the day of the President's accession to office,
General Campos made a verbal tender of his resig-
nation and that yesterday he tendered it, verbally,
for the second time, to which the President replied:
"When a person wishes to resign, he presents his
resignation in writing, and when a President re-
quires an employe's resignation he asks for it."
It is said that, in spite of this hint, the chief of
police will remain at his post, thus affording
another instance of the "self-sacrifice" of which
we hear so much and see so little in this country.
—*B. A. Herald.*

—The closing words of President Saenz Peña's
resignation had a touch of pathos in them which
can not fail to impress everyone who feels a sincere
interest in the good government of Argentina.
The horde of selfish politicians who wanted to
drive him out of office, will of course see nothing
in these words, but all the same it would be better
for the character of Argentina had they never been
written. His concluding words were: "I have
struggled against many obstacles. My health is
impaired, my mind is weary. I am convinced
that my tenure of office can no longer serve the
country. I feel it a duty to present to Congress my
resignation of the high post which my fellow-citizens
conferred on me, hoping to recover my past
tranquillity and feeling assured that I shall be
more respected as a citizen than I have been since
I was invested with the supreme authority of the
nation."

—The board of health at Buenos Aires has re-
solved to publish daily a bulletin in regard to the pro-
gress of cholera throughout Argentina.

—In consequence of reports of the increase of
cholera in Argentina the Montevideo sanitary
authorities are now talking of 21 days quarantine
against that country.

—The export of grain from Rosario in sea-going
vessels during the last six years was as follows:

Year	Wheat	Maize	Linseed
1889	kilos 8,420,381	53,362,880	7,240,332
1890	" 205,232,670	39,170,654	10,693,137
1891	" 144,573,211	707,440	2,298,214
1892	" 247,120,843	36,351,214	11,051,227
1893	" 512,188,353	4,391,987	15,948,451
1894	" 840,665,938	2,880,109	15,352,373

—Some weeks ago an *estanciero* named Morgan,
residing on the Uruguayan side of the River Plate,
landed from a river steamer on his own *estancia*,
his own boat coming out for him. For this he was
promptly arrested, quarantined, and then sentenced
to a long term of imprisonment. At the same
time, it is said that the Uruguayan military com-
mission were allowed to escape the rigors of quaran-
tine at Flores island. These little abuses will
some day provoke retaliation.

—We are not to be permitted to have the reputa-
tion of a bad postal service. The *Montevideo Times* of the 30th ult. says: "The
irregularity of the postal service between this capi-
tal and Buenos Aires continues, and at the time of
writing the latest mail from Buenos Aires is that
of Saturday, so we are three days behind. For
this there is no excuse, for it cannot be pretended
that public health is affected by a regular postal
service, any little excuse for the delay in deliver-
ing letters when the steamers do
arrive. This has been going on for an entire
month now, but the postal authorities do not show
the least disposition to amend it, to their great
discredit."

—We are able to state on the best authority
that the loss of the cattle sent to Brazil was not
caused by epidemic but by Brazilian stupidity.
The cattle steamers were sent to Isla Grande,
where there is a fine bay, which, however, is
almost shut in by mountains, and there being no
current of air the heat on board the ships was
therefore stifling, but the cattle were not allowed
to be landed on the neighbouring uninhabited
islands. Moreover, the manure was not allowed
to be thrown into the sea. The cattle died from
suffocation; the carcasses were permitted to be
thrown into the sea, but they had to be attached
to the steamer, until there were 50 or 60 feeting
carcasses surrounding it and then they were
swung out to the open sea. This went on for
most of the cattle were dead.—*Buenos Aires
Herald.*

—Since the quarantine procedures of the pre-
sent health boards are so injurious, and are the
matter of such deep dissatisfaction on both sides
of the Plate, why are not steps taken to provoke
a formal expression of public opinion on the
matter? We cannot help thinking that a proper
initiative in the matter would be promptly taken
up, and a formal protest or petition, signed by
weighty names in shipping and commerce, could
not be entirely ignored. Even if this were of no
avail, steps might be taken through the
diplomatic course to obtain some better interna-
tional understanding on the subject. One thing
is quite certain, and that is that so long as the
abuses are suffered in silence and without protest,
they are sure to continue, even if they are not
aggravated. The parties imposing them probably
find them too profitable to relinquish them volun-
tarily.—*Montevideo Times.*

—It is stated that the government has re-
ceived official notice of the orders sent by the
Brazilian President Dr. Moraes to the minister
here, Dr. Monteiro, to reiterate to the assurances
to this government that any repetition of the
outrages on the frontier will be met by severe
and exemplary punishment. Severe orders have
also been sent to the governor of Rio Grande
state, Dr. Castilhos, to prevent any further
violations of the frontier. This sounds very
well, but we cannot help remembering that
similar promises were made on the occasion
and not kept; on the contrary the very
military chiefs who were supposed to be pun-
ished and removed for the outrages of a year
ago, were back again in their places, repeat-
ing their depredations. That however, was in
Peixoto's time, and he rarely kept faith with
any one. We are afraid, however, that, be-
tween Peixoto and Castilhos, the military chiefs
on the frontier have become so arbitrary and
lawless, that there will be great difficulty in
reducing them to any discipline in the matter.
They have been too long accustomed to behave like
the irresponsible brigands many of them are.—
Montevideo Times, Jan. 29.

—We regret to say that the statement as to the
coining of another million of silver is apparently
well confirmed, though the official organs are en-
tirely silent on the matter, and equal reserve is
maintained in the government house, where all
the preliminaries have been conducted with great
secrecy, presumably to prevent public criticism
until the matter was settled beyond recall. As
with the last million, the coining will be effected
in the mint at Buenos Aires. We cannot altogether
congratulate the government on its decision,
although we appreciate its desire to gain relief
from pressing financial difficulties, for we foresee
serious and continued inconveniences to the great
and trade. If the same resource of issuing silver
is to be resorted to every time there is a monetary
squeeze, in the course of two or three years the
country will be so flooded with silver as to put the
gold regimen out of sight, and it will be necessary
to establish double prices for everything, for silver
will only circulate at a considerable depreciation,
and in fact will be little better than an inconvertible
paper currency. It was inconceivable, to say the
least, to take such a step without first consulting
the conditions of the market, and we are rather
surprised that Minister Vidella should be led into
such a step.—*Montevideo Times, Jan. 31.*

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
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Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 500,000

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GENOA,

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 12th, 1895.

THE Brazilian government and its special representative at Washington, Barão do Rio Branco, are to be heartily congratulated on the decision of President Cleveland, on the 6th inst., in regard to the Misiones boundary dispute. It is an old controversy of about 250 years standing, and has been the subject of many an inquiry, several treaties, and a number of mixed commissions. At first the quarrel was between Spain and Portugal, and then, when their colonies undertook to manage their own affairs, Argentina and Brazil continued the dispute. More than once it has been feared that the controversy would lead to war, notwithstanding the unquestioned fact that the territory in dispute was of no particular value to either of them. The "integrity of the national territory," however, is one of the shibboleths of the Latin-American politician, and he would consider it his duty to declare war about the loss of an ice-pack in the vicinity of Cape Horn, or an absolute barren waste along the Pacific slope. To the casual observer, the Argentines had no need of this rough, unsettled piece of territory projecting far within the natural boundary line of Brazil, and its surrender would involve no loss of population and wealth to their country. To them, the claim was one of sentiment, rather than of interest. With the Brazilians, however, the case was somewhat different. The area of the disputed territory is ridiculously small in comparison with the huge proportions of their country, and its gain or loss could really mean nothing to them on that score. The limited population of the district, however, is almost wholly Brazilian, its only town of importance is Brazilian, and the territory has been held by them for 250 years. More than that, it is a wedge-shaped piece of territory extending across the narrowest part of Brazil and would enable the Argentines to cut off the two southern states in case of war. In the hands of an aggressive enemy the Misiones district might be a source of much trouble to Brazil. For these reasons, the claim was of more importance to Brazil than to Argentina. As to the merits of the argument, we may now waive discussion. To the casual inquirer, the natural lines of demarcation which would give the most direct continuous boundary, would be considered the true boundary, and the Brazilian claim is the one which most nearly meets this standard. The two governments, however, were finally led to submit the dispute to arbitration. It could not be expected that Solomon's judgment would again be given; one of the disputants would therefore be called upon to yield his claim unquestioningly and gracefully. Both sides were ably represented and every effort was made to present the claims of both sides fully and exhaustively. We have every reason for believing that President Cleveland took a thoroughly impartial view of the dispute, that he studied the case minutely, and that his decision is the mature judgment of a conscientious and impartial judge. We are glad to say that the decision has been promptly and gracefully accepted by Argentina, and that Brazil has thus far shown no desire to embitter the defeat by any vainglorious boasting. A few thoughtless newspapers in Buenos Aires have been injudicious enough to say that "the finding is a defeat for Argentine diplomacy, though what diplomacy had to do with the matter we can not imagine. The controversy was one for legal inquiry, and not for diplomacy;

it was a contest of legal talent of the highest and broadest character. If there was any mistake made by Minister Zeballos, it is to be found in his effort to treat the settlement of the dispute by diplomatic means, by trying to gain friends through lavish hospitality, by cultivating the press, and by keeping himself too much on exhibition. His opponent made no such mistake. Like a good lawyer who is to argue his case before a judge, not before a jury, he devoted his whole time and attention to the elaboration and strengthening of his case. For this the Barão do Rio Branco deserves the fullest credit. He had a complicated and extremely difficult case to present; he treated it seriously and painstakingly, and he won the victory. We do not say that the decision is due wholly to his efforts, for much credit is due to President Cleveland who had to master all the points in this long-standing dispute and then decide on the facts presented, but to Barão do Rio Branco is due the fullest credit for his industry in searching out obscure and forgotten testimony to support his claim, and for the skill with which he used all this material in presenting his case to President Cleveland's judgment.

THE treatment which the public is now receiving at the hands of a despotic sanitary board, deserves attention. As an appetizer we wish to say that there is no civilized ruler in the world at this moment, who exercises so despotic and irresponsible a power as the sanitary boards of South America! They have the power to kill a man in order to check an epidemic, to arrest and confine him in prison, to expel him from the country, to eject him from his own house, to imprison him in a filthy ambulance and a nauseous lazaretto, to force medical treatment upon him which he does not want, to endanger his life by ignorant medical and sanitary precautions, to destroy his clothing, furniture and even his house, to turn his family into the streets, to imprison and fine any one who interferes—in short, to suspend all his rights and obligations as a citizen, without responsibility for the injuries inflicted or the losses incurred, and without permitting him an opportunity for protest, or redress. And this arraignment covers only the general features of the case; the scores of petty insults and injuries and trespasses which the victim must endure from the brutes who carry out the orders of the sanitary authorities, are still to be accounted for. All these things are nominally done in the name of public safety, and they are submitted to because men have been taught to believe that they are necessary to prevent the development of some dreaded pestilence. Our ignorance and cowardice make us the willing victims of men who are as ignorant as we are, and who employ these violent measures to cover their ignorance. They believe that much noise and much violence will convince the world that they are doing something efficacious to drive away the pestilence. In this they are but little better than the Chinese and the Africans who beat drums and make sacrifices to drive the devil away. If we study the question without prejudice, we can not fail to see that not a few of these precautionary measures are but survivals of the barbaric practices of former times, and that they are about as efficacious as the beating of a tom-tom in the open street. Our purpose just now, however, is not to attack these antiquated practices, but to call attention to a serious injustice. Life is difficult enough for all of us, but it is doubly difficult for the poor. They earn but little, they live meanly and dress poorly, and they are able to accumulate very little toward the necessities of sickness and old age. All at once, without any fault on their part, the sanitary authorities pounce upon them. It may be that there is good cause, or it may be there is not. It is all the same to the officials, and the result is the same to the poor victim. His house is torn inside out, and upside down. His little accumulation of clothes is ruined, and the few trifling ornaments and keepsakes which his hard life has yielded to him, are spoiled or destroyed. He is turned into the street, his family scattered and deprived of his assistance. No one is ignorant of these occurrences; the whole world knows full well how terribly severe they are, and how much unnecessary suffering they cause.

But it is an injustice which no one condemns, because it is done to protect us from harm! We benefit, therefore, from the injuries and sufferings of others! Our protection is bought by a terrible injustice! If it is necessary to do these things, why should they be done so harshly, and why should the poor bear all the loss? If it is necessary to burn a poor man's bed and clothes to prevent the spread of an infectious disease, why should not the public, which benefits through this act, furnish him with others just as good? There is an infinity of brutal injustice in our sanitary laws, the whole world over, and it is time for another Howard to set them right. We are governed by our cowardly fears, we oppress where our strength secures for us full immunity, and we ruthlessly trample upon every right and privilege which at other times we are careful to protect. To save our own lives, to even avoid a risk to health, we do not hesitate to break into houses, to burn and damage property, to imprison, insult, and incommode God's poor in a manner which makes us as barbarian as the Turk. Neither justice, nor mercy, nor leniency governs us; we are as merciless as death, and as cruel and relentless as the plague itself! It is full time for a change! It is time that our boasted christianity were brought into practice! It is time that the plague-stricken should be treated with charity and brotherly sympathy, instead of neglect and aversion! And it is time that the burdens of sanitary protection should be borne by the strong and the rich, instead of the sick and the unfortunate poor!

IN the month of November last a most distressing accident occurred at the central railway station in Buenos Aires, which resulted in the death of an Englishman who was highly esteemed in that city and whose untimely death was deeply felt by a wide circle of friends. Believing that they were acting in accordance with the law, the police would not permit anyone to give assistance to the wounded man, and it is the general belief that his death was due wholly to this savage restriction. Soon after this accident the American minister, Mr. Buchanan, called on the chairman of the British Hospital committee and suggested that the hospital officials of the city, as the representatives of that branch of its public charities which has to deal with these accidents, should investigate this matter thoroughly to determine whether such a law really existed, or whether there was not some mistaken interpretation of its intent. In case the law really existed as enforced, then steps should be taken to secure its repeal, or to obtain some explanation from the government as to its real object. As enforced, it has been the cause of many distressing deaths and of much suffering, by preventing the application of prompt relief in cases of accident. The Argentine hospital authorities, together with those representing all the foreign hospitals of the city, took up the suggestion with enthusiasm, and the investigation was promptly initiated. The police officials also gave all the assistance asked. To the surprise of everyone concerned, the investigation developed the fact that there was no law, nor police regulation, which prohibited the rendering of aid to victims of accidents in the public thoroughfares. No one seems to know how the idea originated that no one should approach an injured man until a commissary, or his representative, should appear, but the belief had been equivalent to law for many years, and many a man has bled to death simply because no one was permitted to tie up his wounds, or remove him to a hospital. Now that the fact is established that such assistance can be rendered, the policemen are even foremost in offering assistance to victims of accidents. In London and New York the police are carefully trained in all the different methods of relief—in suppressing the flow of blood, bandaging, reducing dislocated joints, restoring consciousness, succoring the drowning, etc., etc. It is one of the essential duties of a policeman to render such aid, and a truly humane people will insist on his doing it. In view of the success of this movement in Buenos Aires, will not some one take the initiative here in Rio de Janeiro to learn whether the prohibitions enforced are really authorized by law, and if so whether some modification can not be secured so that assistance can be rendered to the victims of accidents? Brazil surely will not care to be the very

last nation of the world to cling to so savage and needless a law as that which forbids relief to an injured, or dying man. All the safeguards against crime can surely be maintained without this cruel restriction. How many lives have been lost through its operation, no one can compute! In the interests of civilization and humanity it is time to do away with all such laws, and to establish a new and better relationship between the law and the citizen.

QUARANTINE ABSURDITIES.

IT will be remembered that barely two weeks ago the sanitary inspector of this port, Dr. José da Silveira, assumed the responsibility of a formal public denial of the charge that the quarantine doctor at Ilha Grande had not visited the vessels at anchor there. Letters had been published here stating that the visits had not been made, and we had the information from eye-witnesses that the doctor's launch did no more than to go within hailing distance of the vessels, even when they had the signals up asking for a doctor.

To secure evidence that these assertions were not true, and to prove that his conduct had been correct in all particulars, this extraordinary quarantine doctor finally resolved to secure letters from the captains testifying that he had made his visits regularly and had complied with all his duties. The following letter from Capt. Robertson, of the *s. s. Twickenham*, exposes the little scheme completely. To escape further annoyance and delay, the captains are of course glad to sign anything. It is not the highest type of moral principle, perhaps, but it smooths the way for them and enables them to escape further detention. It should be noted that the letter of thanks was written by the conscientious quarantine doctor himself, and that the captain who signed it, at once advised his agents here of the incident and repeated the charges which he had before made. It would now be highly interesting to have this novel letter of thanks published, just to know what the doctor thinks of himself, and how high a value he places on his own professional services.

Capt. Robertson's explanation of the incident is as follows:

Docketed: *Explanation of Letter of Thanks to Dr.*

s. s. Twickenham.

Ilha Grande, 31st January, 1895.

Messrs. W. Sanson & Co.

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sirs.—The Doctor here, in the presence of the interpreter and Mr. Jones of Wilson, Sons & Co., having requested me to give him a letter of thanks, which I hear is for publication, I just want to say, that to a certain extent, I was bound to give this letter of thanks, otherwise I was bound to be more trouble with said Doctor, and as I have now lost 37 days I cannot afford to lose more time by being too particular as to thanking him for nothing.

While I had sickness on board, the Doctor never came on board the ship, but took the name and date, and in fact never stopped alongside the steamer but just came within shouting distance, and although I have given a letter of thanks to him, so that he will let us go at once without haggling, still I've nothing to thank him for as far as medical assistance went.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. ROBERTSON,

Master.

P. S. The wording of the letter I gave the Doctor is his own, which I copied and signed.

We have here the history of one case of quarantine which certainly reflects very little credit on the sanitary authorities of this port and of the Ilha Grande quarantine station. On the 31st ult. the steamer *Twickenham* had been detained in quarantine *thirty-seven days*, and while there was sickness on board this testimonial-collecting doctor never went on board. This statement is confirmed by a merchant of this city who was four days in quarantine at Ilha Grande in the *s. s. Magdalena*. He saw the signal on the *Twickenham* asking for a doctor, which was not attended to; and, then, one day he saw the flag lowered to half-mast, indicating that another victim of our sanitary selfishness had died. Soon after a gun was fired by the guard-ship and the signal was hoisted: "proceed to sea and bury your dead." This is exactly what happened, and explains in some measure why the quarantine doctor at Ilha Grande is so anxious to secure a few letters of thanks.

In view of these facts we should like to ask the minister of interior if he is not now convinced of the necessity of a thorough change in the health officers of this port and Ilha Grande. These abuses and blunders will surely be exposed abroad, and they will add greatly to the discredit of Brazil. Some day they will lead to vigorous reclamations from foreign powers, and they may lead to indignant denunciations which one would prefer not to have on record. These health officials are clearly in the wrong in every particular. They are enforcing antiquated precautions, they lack personal courage in the execution of their professional duties, they have refused to give medical aid when asked for over and over again, they have been inattentive to their duties and promises in furnishing supplies to quarantined ships, and they have refused to permit the use of the quarantine hospital by the sick. They are clearly responsible for much that has happened on the quarantined ships at Ilha Grande, and for the complications which have arisen in our commercial relations with the River Plate. In view of all this, does the minister consider it advisable to continue this situation?

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

The Argentine press has naturally been much occupied in discussing the recent resignation of President Saenz Peña. Although no one doubts his honesty and good intentions, there is hardly a native newspaper in Argentina which has had a good word for him. They condemn him for his weakness, obstinacy, indifference to newspaper criticism, dress, habits, and all that—but not one of them finds a word to say for his conscientiousness and honesty, and for his evident desire to give the country a good government. Of his already forgotten record "El Buono" says in the *Southern Cross* of the 25th ult: "Let us now say a few words of blame on our own account before we enumerate his good points. He had not the courage to be guided by Del Valle and Lucio Lopez. He endorsed the infamy of the Santa Fé intervention. He had never any clear, fixed, statesmanlike plan of government. He looked on while the prison doors were opened to the officers of the *Rositas* and he made no sign."

Yet let us remember that he tried to keep the law. He sanctioned no robbery. He neither robbed, nor allowed the public patrimony to be robbed by others. He assumed the cares of office as a patriotic citizen should do—with good intentions, without personal ambition—and for the common weal. He refused to sanction the demoralization of the public forces of the nation by lending himself to the ignoble task of glorifying in his. His letter of resignation is worthy of Cicero. It is dignified, manly, truthful, temperate and patriotic. He might have said a few pardonable words of bitterness in connection with the triumvirate who had used him as a common stop-gap. He might have made a plea for the benefit of the rising generation that he had no Argentine politics a hotbed of falsehood, corruption, bad faith and hypocrisy. But never a word of this. Without bitterness in his heart for anyone he lays aside his staff of office, and with a clear conscience and a mind at ease he returns to an honored place in private life.

Government in this country is only possible by a party or by force. Dr. Saenz Peña had not a party behind him; and even if he could have counted on the army he was not the stuff of which dictators are made. To suit the convenience of two or three men he was called from private life to become an inorganic compromise. He was elected by compromise. He tried to govern by compromise, and he failed. Let us see if his successor will be more fortunate.

THE MISIONES BOUNDARY.

On the 6th inst. the President of the United States rendered his formal decision on the Misiones boundary question which had been submitted to him for arbitration. Brief telegrams in the morning papers of the 7th announced the formal notice that the decision would be given on the 6th at 3 p.m., and that this decision was in favor of Brazil. On the 7th full particulars were telegraphed to the *Journal do Commercio*, from which we make the following extracts:

"WASHINGTON, 7th February, 1895. The delivery of the decision was made, with all formality, in the 'diplomatic room' of the White House, or presidential palace.

In the midst of a most profound silence Secretary of State Gresham announced that the arbitrator would now render his decision, and asked the envoys if they wished to have it read. Barão do Rio Branco declared that for his part he would excuse Mr. Gresham from this task. Dr. E. Zeballos said that he considered it sufficient that the Secretary should declare at once for whom the decision of President Cleveland had been given. Secretary Gresham then nodded to Mr. Uribe, his assistant secretary, who said: 'Gentlemen of the Special Commission of the Argentine republic and of Brazil: the President of the United States of America in this contention between your governments has decided in favor of the claims of the United States of Brazil.'

The award of President Cleveland upon the Misiones question comprises eleven pages.

The principal clause of the decision reads: 'That the boundary line between the Argentine republic and the United States of Brazil in that part submitted to me for arbitration and decision, is constituted and shall be established by and upon the rivers Pepiry, also called Pepiriguazú, and Santo Antonio, and the river which Brazil has designated in the argument and documents sub-

mitted to me as constituting the boundary, and heretofore denominated the 'welterly system.'

To this the *Journal's* correspondent adds: 'I know from a trustworthy source that the decision in favor of Brazil is principally due to the new documents, although very ancient and rare, which the industry of Barão do Rio Branco discovered in the archives of Spain and of France. Among these should be noted an exact reproduction of one of the two primitive copies of the manuscript map of 1749, which has been carefully preserved in the geographical archives of the ministry of foreign affairs of France, and of which Barão do Rio Branco presented a *fac-simile* of the same size and coloring as the original. These maps signed by the representatives of Portugal and Spain, served for guidance in adjusting the boundary treaty of 1750, for the delimitation of 1759-60, and for the treaty of 1777, based upon that of 1750.'

MUTUAL AID FOR ENGINEERS.

Mr. Editor: I take the liberty of addressing to you a few remarks about a subject I have very much at heart, viz., the unfortunate position of many engineers, out of, and in employment (so styled).

I have often thought it would be possible and feasible to form a society for mutual help, and a bureau of information; so that the uninitiated in the mysteries of the management of Brazilian engineering and surveying enterprises might obtain satisfactory and useful information and much-needed warning.

An entrance fee and monthly subscription could be levied on each member, so that in case of sickness medical assistance could be obtained, and if death followed, a respectable funeral. As a model, those regulations now in vogue on the Buenos Aires Great Southern railway, with the modifications necessary to this country, could be accepted.

The society could have power under certain circumstances to assist members out of employment, especially those who may have been shamefully swindled out of their salary, or who may have to wait months to receive it, many times waiting *'ad Gracias Aletadas'*.

The necessity for such a society is demonstrated by the number of engineers who have been ruined financially and afterwards morally, by the action of contractors, surveyors, etc., by non-payment, misrepresentations, bankruptcy, etc. The mode of action among employers of engineers in the interior is more or less as follows: A promoter of companies, an engineer, a surveyor, or a contractor, goes to Rio city, at one of the best hotels, and haunts the Rua do Ouvidor and the best cafes, so as better to inveigle the gullible; at last he meets an engineer, who perhaps has been months out of employment, and is in debt, and therefore readily jumps at the bait. An arrangement is arrived at by which the promoter, etc., agrees to pay hotel bills (by the way, the only money the engineer receives), passage, expenses, etc., to give him a substantial salary, naming a large figure, etc., etc., in fact, painting an "El Dorado" in the backwoods of Brazil. But, alas! these sweet dreams are of short duration; when the engineer arrives, affairs assume a vastly different hue; to his amazement he finds his employer is probably little better than a bankrupt, that his future *confianza* has received no salary for months, and to show their *bon homie*, like a famished horde, immediately fall upon anything useful, such as pencils, paints, gun, etc., that he may have. With sad forbodings he begins his work, with rebellious *camaradas* clamoring for their long-delayed pay. One month passes, no pay. Two months pass, no pay! and in many cases thus *ad infinitum*, or until the engineer, disgusted, as a *pis aller* has to sell what few things he has, e.g., drawing instruments, saddle, etc., for one-tenth their value, so as to leave the place by stealth, leaving debts, and what is worse, his self-respect.

There are honest men employed in surveying and engineering enterprises, but I greatly fear they are in the minority. It is incredible the number of utterly incompetent men there are in Brazil, who on the strength of having bought an instrument on credit, or borrowed it, and with this capital under the aegis of a shady and seedy lawyer, send men out to measure tracts of land as large as an English county.

If a society were formed, of which the English and American surveyors, engineers and contractors of best standing in the country were members, a beneficial means could be found of hunting down these *chevaliers de l'industrie*, exposing them, and holding them forth to public opprobrium. In a society of this kind there would be no expenses connected with the administration, as the executive would meet at stated intervals; it would be only necessary to have a secretary who could follow his daily avocations and who resided in the town (probably Rio) where the society had its *habitat*. Perhaps my idea may be considered utopian from those who may not hold altruistic opinions, and many British and Americans may say, "Savage que feu!"

February 2nd, 1895. SCOTSMAN.

"But, who can wonder at this? Is it not well known that 'chill penny' and semi-starvation are very sad and demoralizing companions?"

From *The Statist*, London, January 12th.

BRAZILIAN FINANCES.

It is not true, as reported, that the Brazilian government has placed Treasury bills in Paris in addition to those placed in London. It is hardly likely, indeed, that the financial agents of the Brazilian government here would consent to raise money for that government if there was reason to think that it was also borrowing quietly elsewhere. The bills were taken in a couple of hours, and they have been already rushed to a premium of about 1 1/2, which seems rather overdoing the matter. Seven per cent, of course, is a very large return; but then it is also to be borne in mind that Brazil has gone through very trying times during the past few years, and that it will have to borrow considerable sums in the early future.

With regard to a large funding loan, if our information is correct, nothing has yet been done. It will be correct that the civil war came to an end only at the beginning of the summer, and that the new government came into office under these circumstances that the new finance minister found the finances of the country in great confusion, and that he is not at all clear as to the extent of his real liabilities on account of the struggle. A large part of the expenditure was in the form of fresh issues of paper money; but there must be an immense number of claims yet to be settled. However desirous Marshal Peixoto may have been to smooth matters for his successor, he and his ministers could hardly have investigated all the various claims in the few months that remained to him.

It seems safe to assume, then, that there are a large number of claims of various kinds which have to be scrutinised, and which will require patience and labour to examine properly. Then it seems safe to say that the government, besides ascertaining its real liabilities, will have likewise to give up the idea of adopting such a policy as will deserve the confidence of the public at home and abroad. Merely to come to the conclusion that there are claims involving such and such an amount to be settled, and that there is an immense paper circulation, is only the first step. The next is to lay down a policy that will tend to restore order in the currency and raise the credit of the government.

It is probable that several houses on the Continent will make offers to the Brazilian government; indeed, we have reason to believe that such offers have already been made, and have been declined. No doubt they will be renewed, since everybody knows that money must be obtained. But so far as this market is concerned, it seems safe to assume that not only must the exact liabilities of the government be ascertained, but that a policy must be adopted which will safeguard the interests of investors. We have had in Argentina evidence of what follows giving credit too easily to an impecunious government.

No great English house that respects its own prestige, and has reasonable care for the interests of those who put confidence in it, will follow the footsteps of those who brought about the Argentine crash. Brazil, if she is to see her credit rising in the money markets of Europe, must clearly understand that she has to put her house in order.

At saying this, of course, we do not in the least mean to deny that the resources of Brazil are vast, that she has a bright future before her, that the people have been tried during the past few years, and that they have shown not only that they desire to keep faith with their creditors, but that they are resolved to maintain the integrity of the republic. All this being incontrovertible, it follows that there will be steady improvement in Brazilian credit if the new Brazilian government sets about cutting down expenditure wherever it can be safely done, and withdrawing, cautiously of course, and prudently, but still continuously, a large part of the redundant paper currency.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A project providing for a general census is under consideration in the congress of Paraguay.

—The summer has been an exceptionally rainy one in Paraguay. The overflow on the upper Paraguay river has been so great as to seriously impede traffic.

—The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo in December were 1,275 from across seas and 2,250 from Argentina, while the departures were 372 and 3,484 respectively.

—The total customs receipts at Montevideo in December were \$689,412, and of the other departments \$44,300, making \$724,712 for the whole republic. The total receipts for the same month of 1893 were \$752,415.

—During the month of December nearly five hundred head of fat cattle were exported to Bolivia and Chile from Salta, besides a great quantity of other produce, representing a considerable sum of money, such as tobacco, wine, maize and hides. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 10th state that great alarm has been created there by report that the Chilians had sent a military force from Antofagasta to occupy Calama, a Bolivian district on the frontier of Salta and Jujuy. It is possible that the rumor is unfounded, or it may be the first step in that long anticipated war between Argentina and Chile.

—A rumour is current in official circles that the President of the republic, listening to the indications of the minister of finance as to the stern necessity of reducing the public expenditure, contemplates reducing to the half pay reserve list a considerable number of military officers at present receiving full pay without rendering any active service whatever. The idea has caused some long faces in military circles, but such a step would certainly be well-received by public opinion, which has had rather too much of military parasitism. — *Montevideo Times*, Jan. 29.

—Sad news comes in every day from different parts of the camp, from Santa Fé and Entre Rios especially, of the depredations caused by the locust, which are now at the height of their destruction. The pests have done so much damage in La Paz, Entre Rios, that instead of harvesting, as they expected, seventy thousand fanegas of wheat, the colonists of San Gustavo have only succeeded in getting in six thousand, and that only by extraordinary efforts on their part. The provincial government, in consideration of these losses, have postponed the collection of the "contribution directa" tax and taken off that on threshers altogether in the affected district. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—On the first of this month, while a detachment of cavalry under Colonel Ugarte was reconnoitering in the Nieveria ravine, it managed to surprise another reconnoitering party of the revolutionary forces, composed of Dr. Arana, Fierolis' minister of war, Colonel Caceres, second on the staff, Colonel Negrón and Bustamante, Sergeant-Major Barredo, and several other officers. At the first shots fired by Colonel Ugarte's men Dr. Arana, taking off his hat, made signs that the whole party surrendered, and they were promptly sent down by train from Santa Clara to Lima where they were lodged in the central police station, and according to information we have received they are well treated. Meanwhile about 3 p.m. on the same day the troops under Colonel Ugarte had to sustain a sharp combat with the vanguard of the revolutionary forces, which advanced and occupied Nieveria, while Colonel Ugarte retreated in good order to Santa Clara. As was natural the presence of hostile forces at Nieveria, only eighteen miles from Lima, obliged the government to take active measures to prevent or resist any attack on the capital. — *La Opinion Nacional*, Lima, Jan. 5th.

—The *Nacional* of last night states that some timid individuals managed to get up an excitement yesterday in a part of the city near the Avenue of Acho and Piedra Lisa, on account of their discovering a cloud of dust in the direction of Canto Grande, which they supposed to indicate the approach from that quarter of some division of the revolutionary forces. It was only another case of *mucho ruido y poca suceso*. The real cause of the alarm was a large troop of llamas coming in by that road from the interior, because the amount of water in the river Rimac would not permit them to enter the city by the customary approach. — *La Opinion Nacional*, Lima, Jan. 5th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Santos* and the torpedo-boats *Silvado* and *Pedro Affonso* arrived at Porto Alegre on the 6th inst. The torpedo-boats left this port for the south on the 31st December.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 7th says that the news of the failure of the effort to arrange peace with the federation has caused general regret in that state. They are all anxious for peace and tranquillity. The whimsical position assumed by Minister Abbott will not increase his popularity in Rio Grande. The President should substitute him by a man not connected with any of the factions in that state.

—The news from Rio Grande the past week has been vague and conflicting. It is certain, however, that the federalists have won some successes, one of their parties capturing a small town within four leagues of Porto Alegre. In other trifling combats they appear to have suffered reverses. The general impression is that they are maintaining their positions in the state, but are prevented from waging an active campaign by a lack of resources. A telegram of this morning says that Aparicio Saravia is encamped within four leagues of Alegrete, and that a fight with Gen. Hippolyto is impending.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has ordered the payment to the Minas and Rio railway of a balance belonging to the second half of 1892, amounting to 106,976-160, gold.

—The November receipts of the Uniao Sorocabana e Itana lines, São Paulo, were \$81,594,880, and the expenditures 270,305,890, leaving a surplus of 311,289,820.

—Much complaint is made of the practice at the Central station of selling tickets for a particular train only at the last moment. Sometimes two trains leave almost together, from which it results that many can not buy their tickets and are compelled to embark and pay a fine of 50%, or lose the train.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has determined to select the town of Marianna as the starting-point of the Espirito Santo and Minas railway. Marianna is only a short distance north of Ouro Preto and is almost exactly in the same latitude as Victoria. The Minas authorities express the hope that the national government will now extend the Ouro Preto branch of the Central to Marianna to connect with the new line.

—If the government wishes to really economize in the working expenses of the Central railway, it should send abroad for a practical mechanical engineer, experienced in the direction of locomotive shops, and put him in charge of the Oficinas. There are locomotives enough in those shops, waiting for trifling repairs, to run the Central railway for years. A good repair shop, well-managed, is now the most necessary department on that road.

—The attention of the Central director should be called to the abuses practised in the name of *encomendas*. The railway officials either refuse to accept freight to be placed, or impose so many delays and obstructions that the shipper is driven to the alternative of shipping his goods as *encomendas* (parcels), paying a much higher rate therefor. This of course increases the income of the road, but is it an honest way of doing it? If the road can carry merchandise as *encomendas*, then surely it can carry the same as freight!

COFFEE NOTES

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* advocates a tax of 2 cents a pound on coffee, and 4 cents a pound on tea for the purpose of providing extra revenue for the redemption of Treasury currency.

—The coffee trees in the municipality of Persajá, in southern S. Paulo, are said to be heavily laden with blossoms. The planters are naturally in high spirits over the prospect.

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 11th hints that the minister of finance will use his good offices to reconcile the dispute between Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro in regard to the collection of the export duties on coffee. It would be a substantial service to commerce were the minister to induce them to simplify the collection of this tax.

We hear that Mr. Newton proposes, and is making preparations to plant on a large scale coffee, tobacco and rice at Ayacucho, where the soil, he says, on certain points is most suitable for these crops. Should the experiment prove successful a large addition will be made by the cultivation of these products to the resources of the chacareros of the district. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Carlos de Carvalho, was ill for several days last week.

The Vice-President, Dr. Manoel Victorino, arrived here from Bahia on the 11th, per R. M. S. *Nile*.

Three steamers are now on their way to Brazil with immigrants: the *S. Goltardo* with 1,258, the *Tamar* with 365, and the *Cordovan* with 360 — all for S. Paulo.

It is said that Marshal Floriano Peixoto will return to this city in May to assume the place to which he appointed himself, on the supreme military tribunal.

The director of the lazareto at Ilha Grande has retained the baggage of the military and naval students, engineers, and others, who came up on the *Tiempo*, as they did not pay the quarantine charges.

We regret to hear that the British Subscription Library is obliged to move because of the exactions of its landlord. We regret to hear, also, that the Committee has decided to store the books, which will be a very serious mistake.

Among the passengers passing through on the *Nile* to-day are our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. William Slater, whose long residence here insures for them the warmest of welcomes. They are returning to Buenos Aires after a six months vacation in England.

Counting chickens before they are hatched, is having a splendid illustration in the preparations for the new national capital, which is to be located on the uninhabited table-lands of Goyaz. The plans of the chief of the commission have been approved, which provide for a population of one million, and a minimum water supply of 500 litres each.

The government has determined that the number of students in the military schools this year shall not exceed 1,000, viz: 500 at Rio de Janeiro, 400 at Ceará, and 100 in Rio Grande do Sul. The ration pay for the students in this capital is fixed at \$1884 per day, for the soldiers attached to the school \$1587 per day, and for the students of the sergeant's school \$1512 per day.

The *Pais* of Saturday says that thus far more than 100 cholera cases have been removed from this city to Jurujuba. What the *Pais* does not say is that this number includes cases of drunkenness, consumption, dysentery, stomach-ache, epilepsy, colic, sore toes, and all the other ills to which flesh is heir. Our neighbor does not tell us how many cases of genuine cholera there were among the hundred patients sent across the bay.

The captains of some of the cattle ships detained at Ilha Grande claim that they were not permitted to clean the cattle stalls at the anchorage, but were obliged to leave the filth on board until permitted to steam outside with dead cattle. The heat and stench were terrible. The captains also state that they asked permission to land the cattle on some unoccupied islands, but were refused. Perhaps Dr. José de Silveira would like to explain why he preferred to keep the men and cattle confined on ship-board in this manner.

The *Gazeta de Noticias* reports the following conversation on the Petropolis boat the day the Missones decision was announced:

"The government never loses an opportunity of ordering the custom-house closed; it cares very little for the prejudices occasioned to commerce."

"I don't see that this measure makes much difference, so far as the service is concerned, whether the custom-house is opened, or closed."

"How's that?"

"The only difference is this: when the custom-house is open the employes smoke their cigarettes inside; when it is closed they smoke them outside."

A lad of 14 years, employed in a printing-office of this city, poisoned himself on the 6th inst. because he had been reprimanded for staying away from his work. A colleague speaks of it as an extreme case of honor; in our opinion it is an indication of false training. The boy could stay away from his post and cause his employer much loss, without the slightest idea that he was causing a loss to the latter, or that he was guilty of a breach of contract. In being rebuked, however, he considered himself disgraced, or injured, and at once proceeded to end his life. Ety the lad was in the way, the fact still remains that he was really a victim of false ideas of honor.

The passages taken on the coasting steamers by the government, referred to in our last issue, seem to have been for the cadets of the military school who, having finished their studies here, have been ordered to join their commands. We understand that 136 of them were under orders to leave before the 11th inst. under the penalties of a court martial should they fail to do so. The military students have been under discipline also since the issue of their political manifesto. They have been kept within the bounds of the school, and have been taught, we trust, that a participation in political intrigue is fatal to all proper military discipline.

Among the passengers arriving on the *Nile* yesterday was E. C. H. Phipps, Esq., Her Majesty's representative at this capital.

The new Uruguayan minister to this capital, Sr. Castro, is expected to arrive on the 20th inst., and will take up his residence in Petropolis.

We are deeply indebted to the *Standard*, *Financial News* and other London journals for their complimentary allusions and good wishes.

It is announced that the assistant *guarda-mar* of the custom-house here, Sr. Thomas Wright, has been promoted to the post of *guarda-mar* at Santos.

The government has extended Dr. Demosthenes' leave of absence from the postoffice by another two months. Why not make it permanent? We will try to do without him.

A telegram of yesterday's date from Montevideo and published in the *Journal do Commercio* this morning, announces that Dr. Victorino Monteiro has tendered his resignation as Brazilian minister.

The *Journal do Brasil* says that a bag of missing registered letters for São Paulo turned up in the postoffice yesterday, but no one knows how it happened. Surely the minister must do something to improve this service! It needs thorough reorganization, in every particular.

The past week has been a disappointing one to "General" Quintino Bocayuva. The efforts to organize a revolutionary movement against President Moraes have come to naught, and the President of the United States has decided the Missones boundary dispute in favor of Brazil.

It appears that the Petropolis mail of the 3rd inst. disappeared very mysteriously. There happened to be some important diplomatic letters in the mail, and a vigorous search was accordingly instituted to find the missing mail-bag. Finally, on Saturday last, it was found at the Petropolis railway station, where it had been overlooked.

The *Journal do Brasil* is about to publish the diary of one of the prisoners in Paraná who was shot by the government forces without trial after they had retaken possession of that state. The diary was written in pencil, and had been given to a comrade on the eve of his assassination, as he believed that he was about to be brought before a military tribunal for examination.

There were commemoration festivities at the Armação and at Marahy cemetery on the 9th, the first anniversary of the landing of Saldaña da Gama with about 500 men at the Armação, his capture and his ultimate repulse by the united forces of the government, some three or four thousand men. The graves of those who fell in that combat were decorated with flowers and numerous species were made.

The *Times*, of Buenos Aires, called Colonel Sarmento a "murderer" because the shot Dr. Vicente Lopez in a duel, and has had to take his expression back and apologize. If this had not been done, the courts would have fined and imprisoned the editor, while refusing to punish the man who shot another with his own hand and in violation of the law. The *Times* editor should have refused to apologize so that the world might have seen this strange abuse of justice.

There seems to be trouble among the patriots who are employed in the municipal offices. Somehow it was settled that those who had left their places to serve in the national guard, or in some volunteer battalion, should receive an additional gratification. This has led to abuses not unlike the pension scandals in the United States, and the prefects had to oppose the applications. Mercenary patriotism is somewhat expensive, sometimes.

It is worthy of record that not one step has been taken to expose, detain, or punish the cowardly passengers of the ferryboat *Onitins*, who forcibly prevented the master of that boat from rescuing the ill-fated passengers of the *Terceira*. The authorities and the public in condoning such a crime against humanity, become participants in it and are at least responsible for the shame and disgrace of it. We trust the press will put the expressions "our humanity" and "our civilization" into deep mourning for a time.

The police service of this city is becoming a phenomenon. First we have the detachments of regulars on guard at various points and the army officers who exercise police functions at pleasure; then we have the mounted police, a cavalry organization, which patrols the city; then we have the regular police corps with its stations in various parts of the city; then we have night watchmen, supported by private subscriptions, to patrol certain districts; and now the prefect is organizing a "guarda prefectural" which is to guard the municipal officials, offices and deposits. One organization should be charged with all these duties.

On the 6th inst. there was a case of cholera in Rua Princeza Imperial, and this is how it was discovered and treated. Two men and two women were living in the house, one of the men being a confectioner, the other a painter. On the 6th the confectioner came home ill with pains in the bowels, etc., a not uncommon complaint all over the world. Not knowing what to do, a physician was sent for. He came at once—there being no bill to climb—stopped in the door, interrogated the man across the room, and then hurried to a neighboring *venda*, where he telephoned to the sanitary authorities. An ambulance and disinfectant were sent post-haste, the man and two women were carried away, the house was deluged and smoked until the whole vicinity was saturated with vile odors, and then the door was closed and sealed. When the painter came home at night, he was like the carpenter who 1900 years ago had no place to lay his head. The confectioner was of course taken to Jurujuba, and when his stomach-ache is over he will probably be fined for leaving his work without due notice. As for the women, no one can conceive where they are. Possibly Dr. Farjado has put them in a glass case to observe the development of cholera germs.

The *Journal do Brasil* has been publishing a series of articles on "the war of to-morrow," written by an infantry colonel, and based on a hypothetical war with Argentina. This morning our colleague suspends the publication of the articles because of the "correct manner in which the Argentine republic has received the declaration of the President of the United States," by which all hypothesis of war are annulled. More than this surely can not be expected. We refuse even to imagine the possibility of war.

Surely the President can not much longer ignore the anomalous situation at the postoffice! It is not only the incapacity and negligence exhibited in that public office, but it would appear that the employes are permitted to detain the mails of whomsoever they please. The illegal and arbitrary methods employed by Demosthenes Lobo during the retail, are still in some measure practiced. It would be well to instruct the employes of the postoffice that abuses of this character are not permitted, and that celerity is one of the great objects of this service.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Mogy das Cruzes, 9th February, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Would it not be advisable to try to open the eyes of the postoffice people, or employ some means to enable them to see clearly without the trouble of stooping, or straining their weak eyes? For instance, on the address the name as usual, and the destination in letters four times the size.

It would certainly be more convenient and interesting to receive the NEWS, if not the same day, at the report of the United States, instead of three, four or five days after, as generally happens.

Yours truly,

X. Z.

The suggestion is a good one, and we shall act upon it. Our subscriber must count on two days delay, however, as the mails go no further than São Paulo the day following publication (provided they are dispatched here), and then up into the interior the next day. In a short time we hope to see the service sufficiently improved to be as good as it was before Demosthenes Lobo took charge.

—Ed. NEWS.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório of the Bureau of Statistics and Archives of the State of S. Paulo for the year 1893. The director, Dr. Antonio de Toledo Piza, says that work has been much delayed by the neglected condition of the papers which had been left over from the extinct provincial government of S. Paulo. The important work now published includes the results of a census of the city of São Paulo taken on September 30th, 1893. According to this census the total population of São Paulo on that date was 130,775, of which 2,028 were characterized as "floating," and 3,050 as inmates of asylums, hospitals, quarets, etc. In addition to these returns the report contains the voting registry of that year, the vital statistics of the state, which are lamentably incomplete, 41 civil registry offices refusing to make any returns and others sending in only for a part of the year, the immigration returns, and various other matters relating to hospitals, asylums, etc.

O *Drama do Paraná*; by Jacques Ourique. Buenos Aires, 1894. An account of the events occurring in the state of Paraná during and after the revolt. The author was one of the men who joined Custodio do Mello in his attempt to overthrow the Peixoto government in 1893, and his narration must therefore be considered *ex parte* in all particulars. It is entitled, however, to exactly the same consideration that is accorded to those emanating from his opponents, for it will be only through the accounts presented by both sides that the future historian will find his material for a truthful and impartial history of that perplexing struggle. From the statements made by the author a very large number of men were assassinated in Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande by the government forces, the names and particulars being given in many cases.

Notas e Apontamentos sobre Minha Prisão; by Alfredo de Barros. Rio de Janeiro, 1895. An account of the author's imprisonment in the old Conceição fortress, the penitentiary and in his own residence, from November 4th, 1893, to August 14th, 1894. Although the constitution expressly forbids the imprisonment of political suspects in places destined for common criminals, many hundreds of them were immured in the cells of the Casa de Correção (penitentiary) and the central police station. The author was one of these and this book is a brief narrative of his experiences there. The account is one which will be read with little or no satisfaction by those who respect the law and who would have justice done at all times and under all circumstances.

Saída ou Manhã-údra; a monograph contribution to the history of the fauna of São Paulo; by A. G. Azevedo Sampaio. S. Paulo, 1894. An interesting discussion of the character and habits of the *saivã* ant, which is so destructive to agriculture in Brazil.

Entero Anastomoses; by Dr. Arthur Edward Hansen. Rio de Janeiro, 1894. A thesis presented to the medical faculty of this city on the occasion of the author's examination for a license to practice medicine in Brazil. The subject, in plain language, relates to the treatment of intestinal interruptions by methods comparatively new. The thesis is therefore especially interesting to Brazilian practitioners, and will be read with keen interest. The author is a graduate of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, and his selection of this country as a field for his professional labors must be considered a distinct gain to the Brazilian medical profession.

BUSINESS NOTES

The exports from Rosario to Brazil in the month of December included 267,480 kilos flour, 3,430,012 kilos wheat, 456,680 kilos bran, 5,100 kilos maize and 38,000 bales hay.

The hay crop, owing to the frequent rains, promises to be abundant this year in the streets of Rio de Janeiro. If properly cut and cured, it will materially reduce the imports from Argentina.

The custom-house and other public offices were closed at 1:30 p.m. on the 7th, in honor of President Cleveland's award. It is singular that there can be no celebration without prejudicing business.

There seems to be at present from Brazil a demand for mules, which is greater than the supply. There are at present several buyers in Entre Rios, but they complain that they cannot get sufficient animals.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

Owing to the quarantine regulations having been taken off jerked meat exported to Rio from here the saladeros are once more commencing operations. There are plenty of fat cattle to supply all their requirements this year, a very different state of affairs from last season, when the drought hardly left an animal fit to kill.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

If there is any truth in the old theory that an excess of exports over imports indicates a state of prosperity, then the United States should be one of the most fortunate nations in the world. Last year the exports aggregated \$825,000,000, not including \$111,000,000 of gold and silver exported, while the imports were only \$673,000,000. The old theory is at fault, however, for the United States suffered a severe economical crisis during the year, and is now struggling with critical financial complications.

The state government of Minas Geraes has just sent 30,000 gold to Dr. David Moretzesohn, at Paris, for expenses in connection with immigration superintendence in Europe. When we think of the treatment of immigrants arriving at Juiz de Fora, the refusal of the planters to send for them, and the recent turning aside of a large body of them, destined for Minas, but eventually sent to São Paulo—when we think of all this, we can not help wondering why this money is spent in Europe. If Minas does not want the immigrants, why is money spent to procure them?

There is a very active class of individuals in our midst whose chief occupation seems to be that of organizing festivities and manifestations. It gives them a certain prominence and keeps their names in the newspapers. It has become a custom, we regret to say, that whenever these parties feel the divine afflatus upon them, the government feels bound to support them and then resolves to close all public departments. One of these demonstrations is in progress to-day, and the government has been asked to suspend business merely because a few citizens want to promenade and keep their Branco and send him a congratulatory telegram. We have no objection to all the demonstrations and telegrams that can be organized, but why should there be a suspension of business? There is altogether too much of this interference with labor and business. It means a serious loss, not only to the individual, but to the state.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Chilean deputies have voted a bill providing for the redemption of the paper currency of that country.

The November receipts of the Macéió custom-house were 170,214\$055, against 295,429\$056 in the same month of 1893.

The December receipts of the Paranaguá custom-house were 164,554\$756, and those for the whole year of 1894, including deposits, 1,003,844\$830.

The January receipts of the Santos custom-house were 2,863,969\$553, against 2,220,663\$014 in the same month of last year, showing an increase of 643,306\$539.

South America has long been notorious for the originality of her financial methods, and even the restraining influence of so eminent a house as the Rothschilds seems unequal to the task of keeping Brazil within orthodox lines. Nothing can be more strikingly original or unusual than the method adopted by the Brazilian government of issuing privately on the London market £ 2,000,000 sterling in Treasury bills, bearing interest at a rate equivalent to 7 per cent., plus the charges of the bankers, which will probably bring the rate up to 8 per cent., and perhaps to 9 per cent., to provide the means to pay the interest maturing on four and five per cent. loans. It has been well pointed out by *The Financial News* that if a new loan had been publicly issued in the regular way the awkward necessity would have arisen of placing before the public the actual state of Brazilian finances in a formal prospectus, and if the Brazilian government is not in a position to do this, it is scarcely in a position to appeal to investors even for a temporary loan. It has, however, been emboldened, through the intervention of New-courts, to avoid a direct appeal, and to this extent it has been fortunate. How fortunate the buyers of these Treasury bills may be future developments alone can show. With a deficit admitted by Marshal Peixoto to amount to 46,000 contos, without making provision for special credits to the amount of 99,000 contos opened by him during the revolution, with a total debt, at the present rate of the exchange, of nearly £ 80,000,000, and with a floating mass of inconvertible paper, the amount of which it is impossible to ascertain, the position of Brazilian finances is certainly not brilliant.—*Saturday Review*, London.

The comments of the London press are almost unanimous to the effect that there must be some clear statement of the financial situation in Brazil before a new loan can be launched.

The November receipts of the Penelo customs-house, the outlet of the Francisco valley, which Senator Gondy, we believe, once termed the "Mississippi valley of Brazil," amounted to 11,121,738, against 114,981,114 in the same month of 1893. Penelo is the sea-port terminus of the Paulo Afonso railway.

Telegrams received here give the following custom-house returns for the month of January: Natal 52,958,191; Porto Alegre 1,044,110; Santos 2,863,969; Bahia 1,615,802; Maranhão 405,426; Rio Grande 1,105,914.

It is to be regretted that the Congress of the United States is setting us so bad an example in financial matters. The advocacy of cheap money, first greenbacks and then silver, which means the imposition of depreciated values on investments, trade, and all financial transactions, is certainly neither honest nor politic.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 12th, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold, 57 ds. do do do in U.S. 57 ds. 25 cts. do \$100 U.S. coin at 4 1/2 % 57 ds. 25 cts. do of 4 1/2 % in Brazilian gold 8 3/4

Bank rate of exchange official London to-day 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 24 1/2 d. do do do (paper) 35 1/2 d. gold do do do (U.S. coin at 4 1/2 % per \$1. sig. in Brazil) 10 c. Value of £1.00 (currency paper) 52 1/2 ds. Value of £1 sterling 25 1/2 ds.

EXCHANGE.

February 5 - The foreign banks opened with 10 d. official on London, which was soon reduced to 9 3/4 d., the lower rate being sustained up to the close of the day. The Banco Nacional effected business upon the same terms, without, however, posting an official rate. Private paper was scarce, and with ultimate business done at 9 3/4 d., banks retaining drawing at this rate, the general tendency might be considered as downward, with indications of January liquidations yet to be completed.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 3/4 - 10 1/2 d. on London 9 3/4 - 9 5/8 rs. on Paris 12 1/2 - 12 1/4 on Hamburg 52 1/2 - 52 1/4 on New-York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 ds.

February 6 - Banks opened with 9 3/4 d. and 9 3/4 d. at the London and River Plate Bank, drawing freely. Bills appearing from the North, better rates were obtainable and exchange closed at 9 3/4 d., business having been done at 10 1/2 and 10 3/16 d. for March. The movement of the day was of average importance, market takers holding back for better rates.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 3/4 - 10 1/2 d. on London 9 3/4 - 9 5/8 rs. on Paris 12 1/2 - 12 1/4 on Hamburg 52 1/2 - 52 1/4 on New-York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 ds.

February 7 - Following up the position of the previous day the rate opened at 10 d., which was maintained by the London and River Plate Bank, temporary weakness being shown by the London and Brazilian and the German Bank. The market closed however with a general rate of 10 d. well sustained, private paper being quoted at 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 d. The firm position of the London and River Plate Bank was noteworthy, drawing freely for market or speculative takers, against paper the origin of which was not definitely ascertained.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 3/4 - 10 1/2 d. on London 9 3/4 - 9 5/8 rs. on Paris 12 1/2 - 12 1/4 on Hamburg 52 1/2 - 52 1/4 on New-York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 ds.

February 8 - The London & River Plate Bank again maintained the rate of 10 d., other banks adopting 9 3/4 d. as the official rate. Business was generally done at 10 d., transactions in some cases effected at 10 1/16 for bank bills, private paper being done at 10 d. and 10 1/4 d. in the afternoon, the market being well sustained. The movement of the day was below the average, with little animation.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 3/4 - 10 1/2 d. on London 9 3/4 - 9 5/8 rs. on Paris 12 1/2 - 12 1/4 on Hamburg 52 1/2 - 52 1/4 on New-York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 ds.

February 9 - The official rate of 10 d. was generally adopted, all banks drawing at 10 1/16 d. and afterwards at 10 3/4 d. Later on 10 1/16 d. only was obtainable, the market closing steady at this rate. Private paper was quoted at 10 1/2 - 10 3/16 d., takers appearing at the former prices towards the close of the day. The movement was small in this market but a considerable demand was reported from Santos and Northern ports at 10 3/4 d. private paper.

Bank rates were as follows:

10 - 10 1/2 d. on London 9 3/4 - 9 5/8 rs. on Paris 12 1/2 - 12 1/4 on Hamburg 52 1/2 - 52 1/4 on New-York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 ds.

February 11 - Banks opened at 10 d. with some appearance of firmness, business being done at 10 1/16. Rates were however speedily reduced, closing weak at 9 3/4 with private paper quoted at 9 3/16 d. The movement of the day was large, owing principally to liquidations.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 3/4 - 10 1/2 d. on London 9 3/4 - 9 5/8 rs. on Paris 12 1/2 - 12 1/4 on Hamburg 52 1/2 - 52 1/4 on New-York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 ds.

February 12 - The opening rate to-day was 9 3/4 d. on London, which fell practically to 9 1/2 d. before mid-day, when business closed for a half-holiday.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 5th.

Table of stock sales for February 5th, including Public Funds, Banks, and other categories with prices and quantities.

February 6.

Table of stock sales for February 6th, including Public Funds, Banks, and other categories.

February 7.

Table of stock sales for February 7th, including Public Funds, Banks, and other categories.

February 8.

Table of stock sales for February 8th, including Public Funds, Banks, and other categories.

February 9.

Table of stock sales for February 9th, including Public Funds, Banks, and other categories.

February 11.

Table of stock sales for February 11th, including Public Funds, Banks, and other categories.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th February, 1895. Coffee - Prices are somewhat weaker since last week, the market showing little animation. Quotations are as follows: per arroba, per to kilo.

No. 6 nominal 1500 nominal 7 1/2 do 1500 nominal 8 do 1500 nominal 9 do 1500 nominal

Prices being nominal for Nos. 8 and 9 also, at the end of the week. On the 4th inst. the stock was verified and found 30,000 bags short of total published, hence the large difference between stocks of February 3rd and February 4th.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types.

Imports.

Flour - The market has been well sustained during the week, the movement being small. Stock in First hands 21,000 bags. Quotations are as follows: Richmond 1st 23000-23500, Baltimore 1st 23000-23500, Western and Interior 22000-22500, River Plate 19000-20000, Local Mills 23000-26000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 7. BURNES AIRS - Nor bk Victoria; Gilsen; 41 ds. PARAHYBA - Ger bk Godfrey; Foerck; 11 ds. FEB 8. MONTEVIDEO - Br bk White Wings; Gough; 22 ds. FEB 9. LEITZ - Br bk Marpesia; Donovan; ds. ORDITO - Por bk Vasco da Gama; Reis; 34 ds; Costa Sines & Co. FEB 10. BILM - Br bk Sarmatien; Crosby; F. P. Passos. RIO GRANDE DO SUL - Amer lug Ellen Cross; Bergmann.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 7. MONTEVIDEO - Br bk Mary McMaster; Phillips; ballast. BARRADOS - Br bk Red Rose; Williams; ballast. BARRADOS - Sw bk Harmonie; Sundberg; ballast. PENSACOLA - It bk G. Cypriano; Faneli; ballast. BURNES AIRS - Br bk Dorein; Thom; ballast. LA PLATA - Nor bk Lamhold; Hoie; ballast. ADELHAID - Br bk Dundale; Lamont; ballast. FEB 8. TALTAL - Ger bk Othmarck; Saezter; ballast. FEB 9. BURNES AIRS - Br bk Jas. L. Harvey; Grant; ballast. JERSEY - Br big C. A. C.; Rometil; ballast. FEB 10. PERNAMBUCO - Por lug Nova Uniao; Pata. MACAO - Ger smack Adler; Heintzen.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 5. Hamburg - Ger str Olinda; Bruin; 26 ds; E. Johnston & Co. Montevideo - Br str Gerda; Golding; 7 ds; Order. FEB 6. Liverpool - Br str Iberia; Brown; 20 ds; Wilson Sons & Co. New York - Br str Carib Prince; Dobson; 30 ds; Quayle Davidson & Co. Valparaiso - Br str Liguria; Cooper; 15 ds; Wilson Sons & Co. Montevideo - Fr str Bretagne; Garcia; 10 ds; Karl Davidson & Co. Montevideo - Br str Ida; John Compton; 10 ds. Santos - Br str Grecian Prince; Millar; 20 hs; Quayle Davidson & Co. Santos - It str Alacria Enrico; 28 hs. FEB 7. Bordeaux - Fr str Congo; Rossignol; 17 ds; Mess. Maritimes. Liverpool - Br str J. W. Taylor; David Barr; 28 ds; (Lagairi - Nor str Bratkovik; J. Florenco. Halifax - Br str Zingaro; W. L. Broeg; 56 ds; Order.

FEB. 8. Hamburg - Ger str China; Saubertlich; 28 ds; E. Johnston & Co. Newport - Nor str Activo; Mathison; 28 ds; Wilson Sons & Co. Santos - Br str Herculio; Byrne; 36 hs; Norton McGaw & Co. Santos - Ger str Itapirica; Mahlmann; 17 hs; E. Johnston & Co. FEB 9. Cardiff - Br str Wm. Bradford; Knott 29 ds; Brazilian Coal & Co. Montevideo - Br str Gordon Castle; Rooney; 8 ds; Ginnell & Co. Pernambuco - Nor str Stella; H. Golde; 6 ds; Aresta & Co. FEB 10. Victoria - It str Rosario; Bianchi; 4 ds.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 5. Havre - Fr str Parakya; Georges; sundries. FEB 6. Liverpool - Br str Liguria; Hamilton; sundries. Montevideo - Br str Brookside; Davis; sundries. Porto Alegre - Br str Freda; Bowen; sundries. FEB 7. New York - Br str Grecian Prince; Millar. New York - Br str Portuguese Prince; Anderson. Valparaiso - Br str Iberia; Brown. Montevideo - Br str Tagus; Irving. FEB 8. Marseilles - Fr str Bretagne; Garcia. Santos - Ger str Olinda; Bruin. FEB 9. Hamburg - Ger str Itapirica; Mahlmann. Buenos Aires - Br str Hector; Bardin. FEB 10. Bordeaux - Fr str Bratkovik; Meunier. New York - Br str Herculio; Byrne. Genoa - It str Alacria; Nobersson. River Plate - Fr str Congo; Rossignol.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1895.

Table showing assets and liabilities for the Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland as of 31st January 1895.

E. & O. E. Bestger - Kraak, Directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, un-realized £1,500,000. do paid up 750,000. Reserve Fund 500,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1894.

Table showing assets and liabilities for the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited as of 31st January 1894.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th February, 1895.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager.

F. Broad, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Capital, un-called £1,500,000. Idem realized 900,000. Reserve fund 900,000.

BALANCE SHEET, OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST JANUARY, 1894.

Table showing assets and liabilities for the London and River Plate Bank, Limited as of 31st January 1894.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 7th February, 1895.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Haviland A. De Litz, Manager.

Frank Webb, pro Accountant.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 10th February, 1895.

Table with columns: Nationality, NAME, Tons, Master, Entered, From, Consignees. Lists various ships from American, Argentine, Austrian, British, Danish, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, and Swedish origins.

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been dispatched.

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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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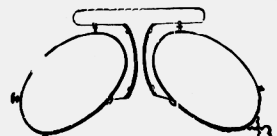
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1895		
Date	Steamer	Destination
1895	Nile.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
Feb. 12	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 17	Tamar....	Santos.
" 20	Tamar....	Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 24	Magdalena	Montevideo.
" 27	Nile.....	Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton & Antwerp.

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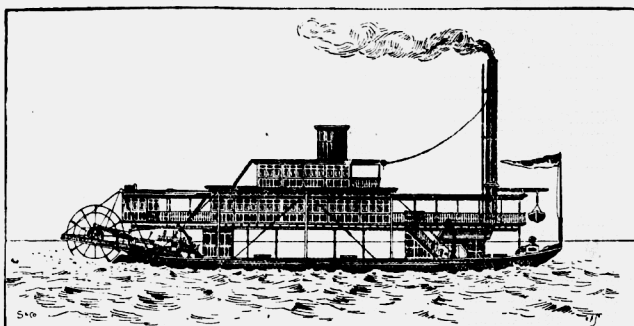
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