

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 23RD, 1895.

NUMBER 30

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 9 a.m. Thursdays.

PASTOR ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanga No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

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Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 53, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Another revolution has broken out in Venezuela.

—A Panamá telegram of the 22nd reports that the Ecuador revolutionists have gained a great victory near Guayaquil and will soon invest Quito.

—The cabinet crisis in Chili is still unsettled, and reports are still current of President Montt's threatened resignation. The situation in Chili is becoming very critical.

—The May customs receipts at Valparaiso amounted to \$775,700 paper and \$325,669 gold. The aggregate receipts of the thirteen custom-houses of the republic were \$3,277,371.48 paper and \$1,239,247.45 gold.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that there was a hostile popular manifestation in Lima on that day against Bolivia. It was reported that a group of excited Peruvians had assaulted the Bolivian legation, and had torn down its arms.

Two bankrupt fools trying to fight, with placid Chili backing both and waiting for the spoils!

—During the recent revolution in Peru, the British vice-consul at Lambayeque, Mr. William V. Fry, was arrested by Col. Teodoro Seminario and compelled to pay a heavy forced loan. The outrage has been made the subject of a diplomatic protest, and on the 8th ult. was finally settled, the Peruvian government giving full satisfaction and expressing regrets for the occurrence.

—Sheep-breeding in Patagonia is a profitable industry, notwithstanding the ravages of wild animals. Down in Punta Arenas, a port on the Tierra del Fuego island, a French company owns over 100,000 sheep, and the manager makes about 2s. 6d. per head, clear of all expenses, from the sale of wool alone.

The increase of the lambs averaged about 90 per cent. of the ewes, and this fetched additional profit. The lowest average of wool shered is said to be 7 lb. per sheep. The ewes are panthers, foxes and wild cats, which do great damage among the flocks. The ordinary night's work of a panther is to kill sheep armed at 25; hence every shepherd is fully armed. A man with a good outfit and 1,000 ewes on a Patagonian range should, it is estimated, make an income of 5,000 a year at the end of ten years.—Live Stock Journal, June 14.

—In his report for the past year the British consul at Valparaiso has the following in regard to health returns in Chili:—"The death-rate in this city is stated to be about 60 per 1,000, a fearful figure in times when there is no unusual epidemic prevalent. A large proportion, from one-half to two-thirds, of this rate, is stated to be due to infant mortality. Smallpox, typhoid fever and diphtheria are always more or less prevalent and fatal. Smallpox has been exceptionally so of late years throughout the country. The authorities are making great efforts to combat it. The deaths in 1893 for the whole country from this complaint are returned at 3,843, of which 1,958 occurred in Santiago alone. In that year 340,343 persons were vaccinated in Chili, being about 12 per cent. of the whole population. Of these 54,728 were vaccinated in Santiago, or about one-fifth of the entire population."

—The German officers engaged as military instructors by General Korner, arrived at Valparaiso on the 19th inst. It is said that other officers of the same nationality will soon arrive in Chile.

—We are pleased to note that Alcalde Lynch will shortly edict a decree in Santiago, inflicting fine and imprisonment against any person found ill-treating animals. It is to be hoped this measure will be taken to heart by the portico carters, whose cruelty to the animals under their charge is a matter of every day comment in the native papers.—Western Courier, June 29.

—On Saturday another bank fraud was committed in Santiago, this time the victim being the Banco Comercial de Chili. A well-dressed individual entered the bank and presented to the teller a modest cheque for twenty-eight dollars, payable to bearer, signed by Sr. Carlos Correa S. The bank clerk examined the cheque and certified the usual "visto bueno," thereafter comparing his work and took no further notice of the cheque or its custodian. Later on in the day the clerk in making up the balance between what had been certified and what had been paid, discovered that there was a deficit of 28,000 dollars, less 23 dollars.

The bearer of the cheque had very smartly added the three 000 and also the word "mil" to the original, after the teller had certified it as being correct; and this having been presented to the cashier the money was easily obtained. The hue and cry was soon raised, and detectives sent all over the country, but as the clever swindler is unknown to the employés in the bank there is very little hope of his being apprehended.—Chilian Times, June 26.

—We have always maintained that in the present state of the legal code of these republics, whenever a riot or popular tumult arises, the foreigner must run his chance just in the same manner as a native of the country; but when murder, torture, robbery, and other crimes are perpetrated by order of any of the members of the government for the time being, or by the authorities holding office under that government, or by the officers and soldiers of the government army, we maintain that in such cases the government is undoubtedly liable for compensation to the victims. And such is the case as regards most of the claims to which the *Voz d'Italia* referred. When foreigners are tortured as was Señor Gadiño by a police commissary; when foreigners are flogged as was the son of Mr. Grundy, a British subject, at Maravillas, by order of General Mas; when stores and clubs are broken open by officers and soldiers of the government forces, as the writer of these lines personally witnessed in Lima on the 18th March last, it would be foolish and absurd to attempt to deny the liability of the government to pay an indemnity to the sufferers.—Peruvian Mail, June 15th.

—A horrid crime is reported from Quilpne, near which town on Saturday last the *Las Palmas* gold mines, Mr. Lester Dubois Howser was assassinated about midday while he was proceeding to the mine. The bandits appear to have hidden in ambush and as he rode past they fired at him with a gun, the shot taking effect in the left side of the head. It is believed that death was instantaneous and the ruffians must have been only a few yards off when the fatal shot was fired.

Decidedly a hill from his horse, which proceeded to the mine alone. This caused an alarm to be raised and in the search which followed the body of the deceased was discovered as indicated. On the arrival of Sr. Jenaro Caces, the vice-president of the mining company, he had the body removed to Quilpne. Robbery was no doubt the motive for the murder, as it was known that Howser was in the habit of Saturdays of taking the money to pay the men at the mine. Deceased was a native of North America, was only about 25 years of age, and was considered a very smart mining engineer. He had only been about eight months in this country. Before he came here he was a resident of Spokane, in the state of Washington, and belonged to a very respectable New York family.—Chilian Times, June 26.

UNNECESSARY MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Argentine government is said to have bought two ironclads from Italy and in one way or another has spent or is spending great sums of money on war material of one kind or another.

This is done at a time when we are at peace with all the world and when there is no good reason to fear that any aggressive movement will be made against the republic. The attempt to put Chili in an aggressive position has utterly failed. There is no reason to fear any such aggression. Chili has been seen as fair, open, candid and pacific as has Argentina. She has shown herself as amenable to methods of determining international questions as have we. The sensational, needless and windy discussion which has misrepresented and wearied us and all the world which has noticed it, was started among us, and has been kept up by us, aided by a few Chilean firebrands, but, after all, peace reigns, and no question of war has arisen, and yet, despite of all this, our Argentine government buys ships for which we have no money, sailors, officers, docks nor use, and which in case of war would reinforce any respectable enemy that might come against us. The government has done this when the people are overloaded with taxation, when credit is low and confidence has gone, when our burdens are grievously heavy and when no sane man in all this world has any ground to fear encroachments that will be made. This has been done under false pretences. The public mind has been excited and debauched so as to cover, condone or make possible these enormous expenditures of the people's money. The whole thing has been done for two purposes: to increase the power of the central government and to make great transactions possible, in which the inner circles profit so largely. This is not patriotism, nor is it wisdom. Had we more statesmanship and patriotism we should have fewer warships, and fewer private fortunes would be reinforced by the droppings from great contracts. In what is being done there is no honor nor honesty, no patriotism, and as little wisdom. It will weaken and not strengthen the nation, and show a hopeless incapacity in government of something much worse.—Buenos Aires Herald.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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 10, Rua da Alfandega

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
 PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
 AND NEW YORK.

Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,  
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 André Neufville & Co., Paris.  
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 Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.  
 H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.  
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 Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.  
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 Opens accounts current.  
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 900,000

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
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 Reserve fund..... " 350,000

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From The Southern Cross, June 28th.

**VENEZUELA AND ITS CAPITAL.**

II.

At the beginning of the war of independence, the adherents of Spain amongst the natives in Venezuela might be counted by hundreds of thousands. Indeed, most writers of Venezuelan history are unanimous in saying that Venezuela would have been one of the last countries in Spanish-America to throw off the yoke of Spain, if it were not for the government of the day. By some unaccountable fatality or other, the interests of Spain, the control of her army, and the direction of affairs in Venezuela, were during the entire revolutionary war always entrusted to unprincipled wretches, mostly devoid of culture or education of any kind, and whose inhuman conduct increased ten-fold the enemies of Spain. Foremost among these was an "isleno" (native of the Canary island), named Montevideo, who is described as being of an ambitious and turbulent nature. Having won some temporary successes with some royalist troops, to the command of which he had been appointed at the outbreak of the revolution, he conceived the idea of seizing the reins of power and appointing himself to the supreme command. He soon put his idea into practice by appointing himself captain-general, and was subsequently confirmed in his self-appointed

post by the home government. The mind recoils with horror from the contemplation of the frightful atrocities perpetrated by this sanguinary monster and his colleagues and successors, Boves, Morales, Pay, Antolanza, Morillo, &c.—atrocities which very often gave rise to savage reprisals on the part of the revolutionists.

On the 26th March, 1812, the cause of the patriots suffered a severe set-back by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed the city of Caracas and buried beneath its ruins upwards of 10,000 of its inhabitants. The earthquake occurred on Thursday of holy week—precisely the second anniversary of the first revolutionary movement—and it is partly to this circumstance that the loss of human life was so great, for at the time the shock occurred the churches throughout the city were thronged with people who had come to assist at the religious ceremonies proper to the day. The cathedral, in particular, held within its walls an immense congregation, including a battalion of soldiers who had been brought in to add to the pomp and splendor of the ceremony.

The day was faultlessly beautiful. For some time before, the citizens had not seen their city canopied with such a rich azure blue sky. People noticed how supernaturally calm it was. The leaves of the trees on the plaza hung motionless. Not a breath of air was stirring. Nature was calmly resting and gathering up her forces for the mighty effort which she was about to make. It was, in fact, the lull before the storm.

History records that it was precisely seven minutes past four in the afternoon when the officiating priest at the high altar of the cathedral slowly turned towards the people to expose the host. The troops presented arms, and the vast multitude bent forward in silent adoration. A moment later, the musical tinkling of the hand-bell was announcing to the congregation that the priest had again turned to the altar with the host, and the people were slowly raising themselves from their recumbent posture, when suddenly every cheek grew pale, and every heart throbbed painfully, as two successive shocks were felt, and the ground had commenced to tremble and rock beneath their feet like the heaving billows of the sea. For a moment it ceased, and the people were beginning to think that the worst of the danger was over, when suddenly two more shocks were felt, one perpendicular and one undulatory, so fearfully violent that in a moment the massive walls and towers of the cathedral, as well as the walls of every church and house in the city, gave way and crushed the lives out of every living thing beneath them. The two last shocks were accompanied by an appalling noise resembling the rolling of loud thunder, and greater than the combined roar of ten thousand cannons. The terrified people thought that the trumpet of the archangel had sounded announcing the destruction of the world.

A mournful silence followed. The survivors, gradually recovering from the stupor into which they had fallen, proceeded to render assistance to the wounded and dying. The historian Diaz, who happened to be in Caracas at the time, says that immediately after the earthquake he entered the ruins of one of the churches and there saw the afterwards famous Bolivar, in his shirt sleeves, busily engaged with others in extricating the dead and dying from the debris. Seeing the historian, the future liberator came towards him, and in the conversation that followed made use of the rather extravagant expression: "Si se opone la naturaleza, lucharíamos con ella y la haremos que nos obedezca;" alluding, of course, to the service which nature had unconsciously rendered Spain. The prophetic eye of Bolivar foresaw that the royalists would not fail to take advantage of the havoc and demoralization wrought amongst the survivors of the patriot troops which lately garrisoned the city.

Never was a more profound moral impression wrought upon the spirits of any people than that which was wrought upon the spirits of the people of Caracas by the earthquake which destroyed their city. The people, high and low, got it into their heads that it was a visitation from Providence in punishment of their sins, and that therefore it behoved them to make atonement for them, and get rid of them by the most speedy and efficacious manner possible. People took to performing all kinds of penitence and to publicly confess their sins, in the belief that open confessions were good

for their souls. Many persons in high station, laying aside the mask of virtue which they had hitherto worn, publicly confessed to the commission of heinous crimes, and were thenceforward known to the public as rascals of the first water. If old Diogenes had been in Caracas at the time, he would have probably broken his lamp and perhaps his neck, in his hurry to get out of a place where there were so many thundering self-confessed rascals of both sexes.

Caracas is undoubtedly one of the prettiest cities in South America. The streets are well laid out and intersect each other at right angles, in the usual Spanish-American fashion. They are well paved and kept in tolerably good repair. The city boasts of a park, museum, public library, and a school of arts and trades—in a word, all the appurtenances of a capital. The capitol is a very handsome building. It occupies a large area of ground and is altogether an imposing structure. There are many beautiful plazas, the principal of which is the Plaza Bolivar. This last is generally considered the prettiest plaza in South America. It is faced by the cathedral, the municipal buildings, and the Casa Amarilla—the official residence of the President. The spacious promenades and walks are paved with fancy-colored mosaic tiles. In the centre of the plaza stands a noble-looking equestrian statue of Bolivar on a magnificent pedestal of polished marble. The horse is represented standing on his hind legs, the two foremost feet pawing the air. It may be mentioned *en passant* that the breed of horses which Bolivar used to ride must have long since become extinct, for there is certainly not a single horse in Caracas to-day that would have the courage to throw himself into such a warlike posture. At intervals during the week the Plaza Bolivar is enlivened in the evenings by the music of a fine band of some fifty pieces. On such occasions the plaza presents a gay and animated aspect, being crowded by the powdered beauty and chivalry of Caracas.

There are also many more beautiful plazas. In fact, the number and size of the plazas is altogether out of proportion to the size of the city. Most of them are graced by one or more bronze statues erected to the memory of departed citizens who figured more or less conspicuously in the history of the country. Many of the personages whose memories are thus honored, were men of mediocre talents and doubtful reputation, if history does not belie them.

The centre of the Plaza Washington is graced by a handsome bronze statue of the illustrious American soldier and statesman of that name. Altogether there are more bronze statues in all Caracas than in the cities of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro combined.

We have visited the pantheon where rest the ashes of the foremost figures of the revolutionary era. The caretaker of the building showed us, behind the altar, the gilded tomb where sleep the remains of the immortal Bolivar. As most of your readers are aware, he was a native of Caracas, being descended from an ancient and noble Spanish family, from whom he inherited a princely fortune, including some fine estates and mining property, all of which he squandered for the benefit of the cause which he had most at heart,—namely, the independence of his country. It was not without a feeling of reverence that your correspondent found himself standing beside the tomb which contains the ashes of the immortal liberator, and listening to the caretaker eulogising him and commenting on the black ingratitude of the country in forcing him to die in exile and poverty, owning only three shirts at the time of his death. We would have told him that many a poor devil died owning less, but that the presence of the illustrious dead forbade anything like an indulgence in levity. But it really is wearisome to listen to Venezuelans making sentimental references to those unfortunate three shirts, whenever they talk about Bolivar. It was just like Venezuelans, to embitter the closing months of their liberator's life by forcing him to die in exile and poverty and with only three shirts to his back, in the San Pedro quinta outside Santa Marta, Colombia, on the roasting shores of the Caribbean sea, and then, after the lapse of some years, to bring back his remains to Caracas and shove them into a gilded tomb. Man is a strange animal, surely. Standing beside the tomb of this remarkable man we could not help reflecting on the vicissitudes of his life and the unkindness of the fates towards him in the

closing years of his existence. We saw him in our mind's eye some 85 years ago, a dashing young aristocrat, surrounded by all the luxuries that wealth and influence could bring; yet, when the revolutionary war broke out, renouncing all and sacrificing all on the altar of his country. Baralt, in his valuable history of Venezuela, gives us an interesting portrait of Bolivar as he appeared at that time. "El joven Bolivar," he writes, "elegante, ligero, dotado de una asombrosa movilidad en la accion y en el pensamiento, encubria como Cezar, bajo esterioridades amables y al parecer insustanciales, una alma de fuego, energetica y constante, profunda y atraida inteligencia, la intrepidez activa y emprendedora del tribuna, el valor sereno del soldado." Of him, indeed, it might be truly said:

The close observer could espay  
A noble soul and lineage high.

He had his faults, and who is without them. His sanction of the massacre of the 900 Spanish prisoners in La Guayra—massacre which no state necessity could ever justify, was as great, if not a greater stain on his reputation, than the massacre of the Arabs in Jaffa was on the reputation of Napoleon. Neither did he do himself much honor by the absurd law which, during his tenure of office as President of Colombia, he caused to be promulgated, forbidding intermarriage between Spaniards and Colombians.

But, taking him all in all, most writers are unanimous in declaring that, in genius as well as in true nobility of soul, Bolivar was undoubtedly the grandest public character that South America ever produced. As a soldier and statesman he ranks second to none that America ever produced, with the single exception, perhaps, of George Washington. His favorite aide-de-camp, General O'Leary, in his valuable "memoirs," gives an interesting account of the man as he really was, in private and camp life; full of natural goodness of heart and genuine *bonhomie*; making his humble tent resound at times with songs and ballads, and never disdainful to mix familiarly with his soldiers and listen to them recounting anecdotes; overcoming and surmounting obstacles when everybody else was in despair; often getting his jealous officers and rival "caudillos" to carry out his orders by adroitly making them believe that in doing so they were merely executing their own orders.

History has done Bolivar justice. His memory will live for ever. It does not need gilded tombs, nor "storied urns, nor animated busts" to perpetuate it, and still less the long-winded speeches that, on state holidays, are delivered from the tribune in the middle of the pantheon, by swallow-tail coated mortals who indulge at times in sentimental allusions to the scantiness of the poor man's wardrobe at the time of his death. They should have brought home those three unfortunate shirts and hung them up around the gilded tomb in commemoration of their fathers' ingratitude. On leaving the pantheon, the caretaker presented us with his card, on glancing at which we were not a little surprised to learn that the worthy man bore the title of general. They are all generals, colonels, and majors in these latitudes. Caracas has thrown up a tremendous crop of them for the last fifty years. You could not throw a brick here in any direction within the city limits, without hitting one or other of these mortals. Long may they live and prosper, for without them what would the people do for excitement, revolutions and fun.

There is another interesting locality in the suburbs, namely, the park. It occupies a high hill overlooking the city. A many-winding, serpentine carriage road leads through leafy arcades to the top, which is tastefully laid out in walks which are bordered by gay parterres of flowers and shrubs. In all the world there is not a more delightful spot for a solitary moonlight ramble, especially for one who, as Saint Pierre says, "aime retrer en lui meme" at times. An exquisite air of enjoyment takes possession of your senses while wandering about in this enchanting spot on a bright night, when the gorgeous flowers at your feet are illuminated and silvered by the mellow rays of the tropical moon, and when the stillness of nature is alone broken by the musical murmur of the many tiny brooks that are forever trickling down the sides of the hill, on their way to "join the brimming river" which winds gracefully round its base.

GIAOUR.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Jews have 175,664 hectares of land under cultivation in Argentina.

—It is announced that the Argentine government has resolved to reorganize its Chilean boundary commission.

—During the first six months of the current year there were 12,947 births, 2,564 marriages and 7,183 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires.

—The Uruguayan custom receipts for June were \$665,711, against \$786,084 in 1894, and \$672,204 in 1893. The receipts for the year 1894-95 amount to \$10,222,621, against \$9,948,365 in 1893-94, an increase of \$274,256.

—A Sucre telegram of the 20th says that the Banco de Potosi, one of the most important banks in Bolivia, has closed its doors. It is feared that several business houses in that city and La Paz will be crippled by the failure.

—The national railway board has recommended government to accept the tender of the Baldwin Locomotive Company for 2 high pressure, 3 axle coupled goods engines and 2 shunting engines, the former to cost \$14,000 gold each, and the latter \$8,400 gold each. These engines are for the Andine railway.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—During June the custom house collected \$3,483,946 paper and \$549,083 gold, against \$4,671,831 paper and \$134,617 gold, which is equivalent to an increase of \$242,793 gold, for the past month converting the paper to gold. The returns for the year show a falling off of \$843,399 gold, reducing the currency to gold, when compared with the first six months of 1894.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The projected military dock at Ensenada will be a grand affair. The docks and military stores will cover at least 550,000 metres of land and the entire cost of construction will be about \$8,000,000 gold. This amount includes the building of a canal 3,000 metres long. Ensenada is not the best place for a port. We have sworn by the Rio Negro all along and we swear by it still.—*Southern Cross*.

—The chief of police of the province [Buenos Aires], Sr. Lazcano, has been skirmishing with a vengeance down south. In Saavedra he succeeded in picking up 6,500 stolen sheep of different marks. The authorities of Puan are said to be implicated. In any case, it is high time to take some such steps as these to put a stop to the shameful robbery of live stock which prevails at present all over the province.—*Southern Cross*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that the Argentine government has definitely resolved upon the construction of strategic railways in the northern provinces. This will require more money, and Europe will be expected to supply it. The investing public in London ought to understand that a great part of the loans now being raised by Chili, Argentina and Brazil are for wholly unnecessary military expenditures.

—In the death of Saldanha da Gama the cause of Brazilian liberty loses its best man. He was an honest, intelligent and disinterested champion of popular rights which he freely gave his life to defend. His death is a serious loss to the Rio Grande revolution. His heart was kind and noble. He was a cultured, polished gentleman. He was a brave man both in his life and in his death. Peace be with him.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The past week has been remarkable for the raid made by the police authorities in various departments of the province of Buenos Aires to discover the men engaged in the stealing of cattle and sheep which has been carried on for a long time upon a very large scale. The chief of police of the province intervened in the matter and the result has been the sequestration of an immense quantity of stolen cattle, sheep, hides and skins and the arrest of a large number of persons, including municipal and police officials, who are accused of having been concerned in the robberies.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, July 8.

—The quality of justice administered in Argentina may be inferred from the action of the courts in two cases of bank frauds. In one case the president of a bank, who was a popular swell, drew out and lost nearly three millions of dollars. When exposed, it was at first difficult to secure an order for his arrest, and then when arrested he was permitted to remain in his own house. And then, to crown the farce, the judge acquitted him without a stain on his character. In contrast to this we note that the treasurer of another Argentine bank, who wears an English name, was arrested and imprisoned for complicity in a fraud committed by his manager. He was first sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and then, on appeal, to five years in prison, disqualification for future employment and \$1,800 fine. Better send a plenty when you're stealing, if you want immunity.

—The purchase of armament on all possible and many impossible occasions is an operation that seems to have an irresistible attraction for South American governments, and certainly Uruguay is not proving herself any exception to the rule. Where the attraction lies it would be difficult to explain without making remarks that verge upon the malicious. Perhaps it is the fact that the said governments still regard military interests as of supreme importance and superior to industrial or progressive interests. Perhaps it is the opportunity the operation offers for an autocratic disposal of the public moneys, under cover of "secret" votes and "secret" services, without the vexatious checks imposed by impertinent constitutions and laws on the more general expenditure. Perhaps it is the unlimited opening for "jobbery"—for it is a peculiar fact that there is scarcely a purchase of armament on record, at least in this part of the continent, which has not resulted in a "job" of greater or less enormity—and of greater or less profit to some official and private persons concerned, but not to the country. Governments succeed each other with considerable frequency, and each government has thought it incumbent on itself to indulge in at least one job—or perhaps we had better say *transaction*—of this description, just as every visitor to Bath is expected to drink at least one glass of mineral water. It would be considered an unnatural neglect of a golden opportunity not to do so.—*Montevideo Times*, July 9.

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Appreciating the fact, that my store on Rua Sete de Setembro was totally inadequate to meet the wants of my customers, I have entered into partnership with Mr. Arthur Bomilear, for the purpose of opening a larger place which on Saturday, 27th inst. will be inaugurated at 27 Rua Gonçalves Dias 27 with a large and complete assortment of European and American goods, comprising the very best articles for Men's wear, Perfumery, etc., Ladies Handkerchiefs and Hosiery.

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Best English collars 1\$.

Bostock's shoes.

—According to the definite census returns, the population of the province of Buenos Aires, numbers 921,230, or say an increase since 1890 of 158,679.

—Information reported to be very reliable, comes from Bolivia to the effect that the Congress of that republic will not sanction the commercial and peace treaty with Chili. Congress in Bolivia will take the treaty into consideration in August next.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A telegram from Asuncion, Paraguay, of the 20th, says a report is current here to the effect that the Paraguayan government has decided to purchase armament in Europe, in view of the critical state of affairs in South America. It was absurd enough for Uruguay to make such a decision, but this caps the climax!

—The law of this country makes a distinction between "defraudacion" and "robo" which occasionally costs people dear. In the *Nile* there sailed a person of the name of Heine who before leaving had taken the precaution to provide himself with some couple of thousand dollars which he had collected for Mr. E. P. Francis, for whom he was a broker. On learning of this Mr. Francis immediately set to work and obtained proofs of this action, and as the steamer had not sailed from Montevideo he requested the police to do something to stop the swindler leaving. Although the proofs were quite clear, the police declared themselves unable to do anything in the matter, as the case was not one of robbery but abuse of confidence, a distinction with a remarkably fine difference in the present instance. Had the steamer not left La Plata the man could have been stopped, but as it was nothing was done, and Mr. Heine got clear away two thousand dollars richer than he deserved to be. As the money was collected and not paid in to Mr. Francis it is a little difficult to understand the distinction between robbery and abuse of confidence, as the case appears to be on the same level as common or plain stealing. However, it may be a warning to others who are likely to be placed in a similar position.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 14.

—For the topic of premier interest this last fortnight one has to look over the frontier to where Saldanha da Gama and his following of irreconcilables were defeated and massacred by the national troops of Brazil, no prisoners being taken. The news of the death of the Admiral caused a painful impression in Montevideo where he was well known and highly respected, the more so as his fate baffle him, according to report, owing to his being ordered by the Uruguayan government to quit the republic, and as soon as he had crossed the border, a strong force of Brazilians under the ferocious leader Juan Francisco, marching through Oriental territory, closed the outlet of escape behind him as the Castillista main army lined up in front, and completed the deadly circle. One can judge the nature of the fight from the two words *no prisoners*, reading the official report of an engagement in which over a thousand men were slaying at each other, and indeed there is no doubt but that the deceased admiral and his staff died hard knowing full well the cut-throat inclinations of their conquerors if any survived. A commission has gone up to bring down the body, if it can be found, for interment in this city, but inasmuch as it is said to have been mutilated, and burnt after death, the bones of da Gama are not likely to fill the apparent average role of the South American patriot, say in fifty years' time being run home on a warship mid much specifying and patriotic sentiment.—Montevideo correspondence of *The Review*, Buenos Aires.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 23rd, 1895.

REGARDING the alleged British annexation of Trinidad island, the first notice of which appeared in these columns last week, we are requested to state that the subject has been referred to the Brazilian legation in London, and will be considered by Her Majesty's government as soon as the elections are at an end. It is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in settling the question satisfactorily to both parties. Trinidad is a desert island lying about six hundred miles east of Victoria, Espirito Santo, valueless to any country except in a miscellaneous collection of worthless islands. So little is known of it that Saint-Adolphe confounds it with Ascension island and says it lies 18 leagues off the coast of Espirito Santo. Brazil has never occupied it, nor ever will. It is not worth the excitement which has arisen over it during the past week, and there will be no dispute about it.

YESTERDAY'S London telegrams announce that the new Brazilian loan is to be placed on the market to-day. It will be issued at 85, and with six months accrued interest, if we understand the telegram correctly. The interest will be 5 per cent., and the amortization one per cent., beginning in August, 1897. As we anticipated the recent issue of treasury bills in London will be deducted, which will reduce the proceeds by over two millions sterling. The loan being for six millions, which we assume to be the nominal issue, the net result will be £5,100,000, less commissions, six months interest, etc., which it may be assumed will reduce the proceeds to something under £4,900,000. After deducting the two millions represented by treasury bills, and interest, there will remain about £2,800,000 available proceeds of the loan. At least one half of this sum, if not more, will be required in Europe to meet maturing obligations. From this it may be assumed that exchange will not be so much influenced by the loan as at first anticipated.

We do not know how our colleagues feel about it, but speaking for ourselves we are becoming thoroughly tired and disgusted over the necessity of explaining who is meant when we use the word "president." There is the President of the republic which we distinguish with a capital "P," as a compliment to his exalted position and to distinguish his title from those of the multitudinous little "presidents" which have sprung up like mushrooms all over the country. Then a great majority of the states thought it proper to give their governors the title of president also, which adds some fifteen or sixteen more to the presidential family. Then there is the president of the Senate and the president of the Chamber of Deputies; likewise a president of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, and presidents of a half dozen other tribunals, military and otherwise. The municipal council also sports a president, and so does the Banco da Republica and all the jockey clubs of the place. And there is not a twopenny society in the city that does not possess a "senhor presidente." Duplicate this state of things in every town of importance, and we have presidents enough to make an army. They are nearly as numerous as the "doctors." If we wish to embalm one of them in a news item, we have to name his species as well as his genus. It will not do to say that "the president left for Europe to-day," for

some patriot might get excited about it, thinking that we referred to the "President of the republic," instead of the "president of the Lloyd Brazileiro." And so it goes day after day, we must add a couple of explanatory words every time we mention the "president." In England or in the United States we have occasional variations in titles to break the monotony, such as governor, speaker, chief justice, chairman, etc. Even there we might complain of the too frequent use of the word to designate the presiding officer of a debating society, or of a social club, but there is something to break the dead monotony and to save link, type and precious breath whenever the word "president" is used. Good taste ought to exercise some influence in protecting the title from so much desecration. No one ever heard the chairman of a board of bank directors called a "king," nor a presiding judge called "emperor"; why then should they be called "president"? We are prepared to make every allowance for that weakness for distinction and high-sounding titles which afflicts poor humanity all the world over, from the "hadji" of the Arab, the "don" of the Spaniard, the "sir" of the English, to the "colonel" of the American, but we must ask for a little consideration in the choice and a little picturesque variety in their use.

THE discussion in the Chamber regarding the new contract with the São Paulo railway has raised a question which ought to have been carefully considered long ago. One of the objections to the new contract was to the effect that it authorized an increase in tariffs. We pass over the circumstance that the railway had reduced its tariffs a few years ago before the paper currency of the country became so depreciated, and also over the fact that the contracted authorized an increase in rates under certain conditions. We wish to discuss the matter only on the broader grounds of equity and impartiality. There are many other foreign companies established in Brazil, and there are also many Brazilian companies similarly organized and occupied. It is generally understood that the laws of the country are impartial and that the property rights of foreigners are the same as those of natives. In a majority of the contracts dependent upon executive approval, it is expressly stipulated that all disputes in regard to the operations of these contracts must be settled by the courts of the country. This implies equality and impartiality, or else it means a gross injustice. Assuming, then, that all the foreign and national companies are equal before the law, how is it that all the national companies and a few of the foreign companies have been authorized to increase their tariffs, while others have not? If the state and guaranteed lines require an increased tariff to protect the national treasury, why should not the private unguaranteed lines receive the same favor to protect their shareholders? On what principle of right and justice can such a favor be accorded to the one and then denied to the other? The depreciation in the currency was not accidental, nor was it a calamity. It was the result of gross misgovernment, of false financial theories, of speculation and dishonesty. For all this the government is primarily responsible, and it has no right to shift this responsibility upon private shoulders, particularly those of foreign capitalists. Because the São Paulo company has surrendered its guarantee, does not relieve the government from the obligation of protecting its shareholders side by side with those of the guaranteed lines, nor does it place this company in a different position before the law than that of the state lines. When it was found necessary to increase the tariffs because of the depreciation in the currency, the government ought to have made the authorization general. It would have been no more than just and equitable, and it would have saved the companies and the government from much trouble and expense through the individual negotiations which have followed. One of the most glaring instances of the injustice, in our opinion, is that of the company charged with the sewage service of this great city—one of the most necessary and important public services which we have. The rates which are paid this company were adjusted many years ago, at a time when currency was near its par value. And yet, although this company's service can not be suspended without serious danger to the city, and although its supplies

are paid for abroad with gold and its pay rolls are largely increased by the higher wages paid here, it is allowed to receive the old rates only, and the government obstinately refuses to grant relief. The company is in reality receiving only a third of the rates originally agreed upon, but still it is expected to keep up an effective service and to carry out all its obligations to the letter. For some years now its shareholders have received no dividends, its stock has largely depreciated in value and it has maintained its service only with difficulty and great sacrifice. It matters nothing that an increase in its rates depends upon the legislature, for the executive and the legislature are co-ordinate branches of the government and are jointly interested in dealing justly and equitably with all. It is a discredit to Brazil that one company should be allowed to protect itself against the prejudices caused by a depreciated currency, while another is not. Justice demands that they should not only be on an equality before the law, but also that the government should be untiring in its efforts to be impartial and honorable in its dealings with all.

From The New York Maritime Register, June 15.

QUARANTINE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

We have in and out of season urged the necessity and importance of an international quarantine system. This country particularly suffers most from the want of some such system of protection. It endeavors to protect itself as much as possible by domestic quarantine at the principal ports, but this is to a great extent frustrated, or weakened rather, by the miserable sanitary regulations and quarantine systems which obtain at those places that are peculiarly breeding places of infections and epidemics. Listen to the Rio News upon the subject of quarantine. It says: "We call the attention of shipowners and merchants and all humane men at home to the necessity of losing no more time over this question of quarantine. It is needless that some international agreement should be adopted to control a matter which is governed more by caprice than by judgment, and which concerns the lives and fortunes of men of all nationalities. The ocean is a public highway, and it is necessary that it should not be encompassed by hostile and murderous restrictions. At the present moment the eastern coast of South America is a labyrinth of unintelligible, ununiform, absurd, vexatious, and prejudicial regulations, imposed here to please the ignorant conceit of an out-of-date practitioner, there to satisfy the greed of a ring of hungry purveyors, and elsewhere merely as reprisals and for the love of exercising arbitrary authority. We doubt if there is one single medical man of recognized professional skill, experience, and reputation in the whole quarantine service of this coast—one single man who would consider his professional honor and reputation at stake in a decision which might send a poor fellow to the lazaretto and a ship into quarantine. It is time that these abuses were ended! And it is time that the quarantine purveyor's hand should be taken from the throat of commerce. As we have before urged, it is time that the imposition of quarantine should be governed by international regulations, that each nation should be made responsible for all losses and damages, and that the victims should be relieved from all taxes and expenses connected with their involuntary imprisonment. No better time for the initiation of such an agreement could be expected, for the whole coast is armed with quarantine regulations and the institution can now be seen at its worst."

Further south than Brazil quarantine and sanitary matters are even worse. Indeed, at some of the South American ports, quarantine is used as a means of extortion and robbery that is sublime in its simplicity and audacious to the extreme in its demands. The United States are peculiarly open to attack from these places and must protect themselves accordingly. But this entails not only double the useless expense, but also a heavy and almost criminal carelessness of South American port authorities. International quarantine is a matter that must be considered by the national government and it must obtain in time, not only as a matter of public safety, but also in order to remove a heavy burden from commerce.

JULY is unquestionably the republican month of the year, for it includes the independence days of a goodly number of the American republics, as well as that of France. These are: United States July 4th, Argentina July 9th, France July 14th, Uruguay July 18th, Colombia July 20th and Peru July 28th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 15.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the minister of marine enclosing a statement from Vice-Admiral Coelho Netto, who denies that Gen. Costallat has ever shown signs of being the victim of military murder in Santa Catharina. On motion of Sr. do Lado Lario do Senado ordered to be published in the *Diario da Gazeta*. Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to ask for information in regard to the alleged principally on the island of Trondade and in regard to the supposed negotiations in relation to the migration of Lag-a-Mirim. At the suggestion of Senator Catunda he withdrew the latter part of his motion, the first part of which was adopted by the Senate. Senator do Lado Lario spoke on the subject. He said that the burden of furnishing recruits for the army falls on the weaker States which are unable to shield their citizens from the military press-gangs. Senator João Neiva said that there is no way of enforcing the conscription laws, or of obliging the states to furnish

their contingents. The bill was voted in 3rd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Mariano complained of the partiality of the chair, which had not only arbitrarily threatened him with expulsion, but had also failed to administer an adequate rebuke to a deputy who had insulted him. This deputy had said that the speaker was not in the proper state to deliberate. In 1871, when the president of the council had rebuked him severely, calling him to order and suspending the sitting, the speaker then proceeded to discuss the political situation of Pernambuco, referring to the arbitrary acts recently committed by the governor of the state. At the Affogados police barracks, he said, a prisoner had been murdered. The crime was exposed by the *Estado*, an opposition newspaper, which was consequently obliged to suspend publication. The life of the editor was threatened and he was obliged to hide. Another man had been arrested and beaten at the police barracks, although he had obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*. His wife had telegraphed to the President, but received no answer. The chair had always detested the speaker, declaring that its rulings were always dictated by the strictest impartiality. In the instance mentioned using improper expressions had been called to order and those expressions expunged from the record of the proceedings. The bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each to the Curvelaria brotherhood, was passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 85 to 43. The Alencos amnesty bill passed in 1st discussion. Deputies Gonçalves Maia, Francisco T. de Lencina and Paula Ramos discussed the Chopim railway bill.

JULY 16.—Senate.—The committee on legislation reported against the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the resolution of the municipal council restoring certain health commissions. Senator Wan-akik solemnly announced that Adm. Coelho Netto had announced him of having seen in the possession of Gen. Costallat a list of the victims of military murder in Santa Catharina. He could understand, he said, now those who are interested in concealing the crimes which they had committed, should seek to frustrate the praiseworthy efforts of Barão do Ladarão in favor of them. Senator Corrêa de Araujo spoke in favor of the special appropriation of 6,000\$ for the Instituto Benjamin Constant. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Paranhos Montenegro protested against one of the clauses which he had found in the printed copy of a speech of Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras and in which the latter is represented as having referred to the governor of Bahia as the animal that answers to the name of Jangany. Rodrigues Lima. If Deputy words, members of the Bahia delegation would have immediately protested. Deputy Gustavo Godoy said that the grounds belonging to the Vianena iron foundry there are valuable mines of phosphate of lime entirely neglected. He introduced a bill for transferring these mines to the state government of São Paulo. Deputy Brício Figueira introduced a bill signed by himself and 30 others for granting a pension of 6,000\$ per annum to honorary Brigadier General Luiz José Fonseca Ramos. Deputy Marius Junior called attention to an unconstitutional law that has been promulgated in Pernambuco. Deputy Vergue de Alencar presented a petition of employes of the extension of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, asking for an increase in their pay. Deputy Vergue de Alencar said that if the general government does not check the abuses of the governor of the state, a day of terrible retribution will soon arrive, for the forbearance of the people of Pernambuco has been pushed to the uttermost extreme. One of the witnesses on the charge of attempting to kill a *subdelegado*, and is prevented from communicating with his friends. Ottoni and Magno, the reputed murderers of José Maria, continue to associate with the governor on the most intimate terms. The story of the attempt to poison the governor was invented to cover the latter's usurpation of authority beyond the term for which he was elected. The speaker asked for permission, which was granted, to continue his remarks on the following day. The Chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Araújo Gomes for referring to the joint committee the political questions in Alagoas. Deputy Paula Ramos spoke in favor of the bill revising the charter of the Chopim railway. Deputy Marius Costa spoke against the bill and contested the right of Congress to legislate and declare whether a belongs to the executive or whether they consider themselves aggrieved by a decision of the government should seek redress from the judiciary.

JULY 17.—Senate.—The Senate rejected a motion of Barão do Ladarão asking the government to learn from J. P. de Paula e Silva, a customs-house officer, whether he had heard Admiral Coelho Netto testify to having seen in the possession of Gen. Costallat a list of the victims of military murder said to have been brought from Santa Catharina by Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. The veto of the bill regulating the manner of calculating the term of military convicts, was sustained by a vote of 20 to 14. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Mariano spoke on the political situation in Pernambuco. He offered a motion signed by himself and 4 others for asking whether the government is aware of the arbitrary acts committed by the governor of the state. In defending the motion he gave an account of the attack on the residence of Dr. Phlaeucha da Camara and on the yard of Col. Francisco Torres, at which property valued at 16,000\$ had been destroyed. He also spoke of the death of Joaquim Alencar on the day after his arrest and of the refusal of permission for post-mortem examination. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras explained the sense in which he had used the word animal in reference to the governor of Bahia. The term, he said, is scientific and all men are animals. Deputy Dino Bueno spoke in favor of the revival of the charter of the Chopim railway. The chair reminded the house that the bill has been on the stocks for nearly a month and that the government of the congressional session has been convened. Deputy Eduardo Ramos defended the bill for revising the charter. Deputy José Carlos spoke on the bill and, stating that he

was unwell, asked for permission to interrupt his speech and continue it on the following day.

JULY 18.—Senate.—By a vote of 26 to 10 the Senate sustained the President's veto of the bill on unemployed judges. In reply to some remarks from Senator Coelho Rodrigues in regard to the publication of the debates, the chair stated that besides the government printing office there is only one establishment in Rio prepared to undertake the work and that to transfer the contract to that establishment would increase the expense 7,000,000 a month. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bueno de Azevedo wished to know why his motion on the S. Paulo railway had not been discussed. The chair answered that it had been for want of time. Deputy Urbano de Gouveia defended the contract with the English company. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras said that there was no doubt of his having made use of the term animal in regard to the governor of Bahia. He used it in a scientific (or Pictetian) sense, however. He appealed to the testimony of Deputy Landolpho Medrado. Deputy José Carlos spoke against the bill reviving the charter of the Chopim railway. Deputy Ardes de Queiroz introduced a substitute bill. Deputy Augusto de Freitas said that the settlement of the question awaits to the judiciary. Deputy Neiva offered amendments to the bill on public employees. Deputy Aureliano Barbosa discussed the bill on law schools.

JULY 19.—Senate.—The Senate declined to sustain the president's veto of the bill voted by the municipal council annulling the retirement of certain health commissioners. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Arthur Torres said that the honorable member from S. Paulo, in view of his persistence in speaking in the name of the S. Paulo railway, appears to be acquainted with some secret connected therewith. He would like the honorable member to inform him what injury will be done to the state of S. Paulo by the renewal of the contract. He would also like to hear what other members of the S. Paulo delegation have to say on the subject. Deputy Rodrigues Lima attacked Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras and declared that only through the press would he discuss with him in regard to the governor of Bahia. After marks from Deputy Silva Matiz on affairs in Parahyba, Deputy Cunha Lima took the floor and spoke on the same subject, reading a telegram stating that the printing office of the *Democrata*, the only opposition journal in the state, had been attacked and damaged. He attributed the attack to the police. Deputy Trindade de Azevedo said that the police was responsible for the attack, which, in the midst of laughter and protests, he attributed to the honorable member who had preceded him on the floor. The chair remarked that he would be obliged to call the speaker to order if he persisted in making such an accusation against a member of the house. By a vote of 89 to 48 the Chamber passed the bill reviving the charter of the Chopim railway. Deputy Pedro Monroy spoke against the part of the law school bill relating to obligatory attendance. Deputy Eduardo Ramos also spoke against the bill.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The police bill in discussion in the Bahia legislature provides for a force of 2,029 men. —A light-house will soon be inaugurated at the mouth of the Rio Doce, state of Espirito Santo. —The district attorney at Aracaju, Sergipe, has indicted various custom-house employés suspected of frauds on the revenue. —The two officers accused of the assassination of Dr. José Maria de Pernambuco, have been acquitted. For a dominant party there is apparently no crime on the calendar. —A telegram of the 19th from Arecias in the state of Parahyba, says that the printing office of the *Democrata* was attacked on the previous night by the police and very much damaged. —The state government of Pará has commissioned the explorer Condreau to study the region of the upper Tapajoz, Jurumema and S. Marcel, on the frontier of Mato Grosso. —The law on the press signed by the governor of Pernambuco on the 9th inst. begins by saying that the expression of opinion through the press is free and then proceeds to show that it isn't. —At Mineiros, S. Paulo, a person, described as a foreigner named Sandim Luangi, at the head of a large body of colonists took possession of the chapel and prevented the vicar from holding religious services. —The mass for the soul of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, announced for the 17th inst. at the church of S. João Baptista, in Niterohy, has been, on account of threats, postponed and transferred to Rio de Janeiro. —At religious services recently held by Capuchin missionaries at Theresina, capital of Piauh, there were thrown from the gallery bits of paper containing the names and ages of ladies who are leaders of society in that city. —The May returns from Santos show that there were 62 births, 17 marriages and 356 deaths during the month. Of the deaths, 197 were from yellow fever, against 49 last year, 263 in 1893, 113 in 1892, 98 in 1891 and 19 in 1890. —The office of the *Cidade de Diamantina*, the paper which made such a vigorous protest against giving the name of Vespasiano to a railway station, was attacked on the night of the 14th inst. The composition was pried and other damage was done. —On the 14th inst. Dr. José Thomaz da Porciuncula, ex-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, was elected to Congress for the 4th district of that state. It will be interesting to know if he will try to retain this office and that of minister to Uruguay together. —On the 16th inst. a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted to the 12 prisoners discovered in the Pernambuco jail by the representative of the *Journal do Brazil*. One of them, said to have been Gen. Osorio's orderly, is dangerously ill and has been sent to the hospital. —There were 452 deaths, 611 births and 106 marriages in São Paulo (city) during the month of May. The death rate was 41 per thousand per annum. Among the causes of death were 8 from yellow fever, 1 cholera, 8 typhoid fever, 5 measles, 3 diphtheria, and 1 vert-beri.

—According to the Comissão Geographica the maximum temperature in São Paulo in June was 78.8° Fahr. and the minimum 30.4°. The average temperature for the month was 57.5°. The rainfall for the month was 69.44 mill. The —A Pará telegram of the 20th inst. says that Cabral and Trajano (or Trajano), the reputed member of the boundary commission, have arrived at the *Journal do Pará* in regard to the Amapá incident, which is naturally to be expected. —The parish of Pereraras, S. Paulo, was made a municipal district by provincial law No. 73, of April 4th, 1889. The law, however, was forgotten, and now the people of Pereraras are asking the state government to enable them to hold on the 30th inst. their first election for municipal officers. —Mail advices from Amazonas state that the Jewish colony at Parintins, in that state, is being broken up by the populace—namely Christians (!)—who ordered them to the pulp, to leave the place in three days. If they do not go they are to suffer all the penalties of popular fury. —Laws have been promulgated in Pernambuco obliging public employees to pay a percentage of their salaries into a public annuity society, and for regulating the press. It is something broadly humorous for Barbosa Lima and his familiars to regulate the press. It might be better were they to regulate themselves. —Demetrius Simões telegraphed from Pernambuco that, learning that his life was threatened and wishing at the same time to bring documents relating to the congressional election in the 4th district, he made his preparations to come to Rio. His intention becoming known, he was watched by spies, and he has received information from a trustworthy source that he will be arrested as soon as he goes on board. —Telegrams of the 18th and 19th inst. from Pernambuco, state that the life of Col. Torres is stopping was surrounded by disaffected policemen led by a lieutenant and ensign, but he succeeded in effecting his escape. Col. Torres is the gentleman who applied for a post-mortem examination on the body of Joaquim Abacaxi, supposed to have been murdered after arrest by the police. —The chief of police of S. Paulo has sent 12 policemen to Bragança for the ostensible purpose of maintaining order, but, as there have been no disturbances at Bragança for over two years, it is supposed that the real object of the police force is to enable the government to carry the elections on the 30th inst. Subsequent advices report the illegal seizure of a resident of Bragança by this military force, and his compulsory enrolment in the military service. —The civil registry returns from various cities in the state of São Paulo for the month of May, give the following results:

Table with columns: birth, marriages, deaths. Rows: São Paulo, Santos, Campinas, Ribeirão Preto, Amparo, Sorocaba, Rio Claro, Ytú, S. Carlos do Pinhal, Guaratinguetá, Limeira, Taubaté.

There were one or more fatal cases of typhoid fever reported from eight of these places, and Campinas reported 27 deaths from yellow fever.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The first number of Homero Baptista's paper, *A Republica*, was published at Porto Alegre on the 16th inst. In the salutatory article this paper favors the recognition of the republican party in Rio Grande, the revival of doctrines advocated by republicans in the time of the empire, the pacification of Rio Grande by means of a regular and legitimate process and the revision of the state constitution. It condemns the settlement of political questions by means of revolutions. The revolutionary officers who had visited Pelotas left that city on the 16th inst. It is stated that thousands of spectators assembled at the railway cant demonstrations of friendly interest. The Salto correspondent of the *Journal do Brazil* says that the number of federalists killed in the battle of Campo Osorio is not so large as was at first supposed. According to his account 53 federalists were killed, that is only the band by his friends on the battle-field, unburied in charge of Dr. Gouveia there are, says the correspondent, 23 wounded. A sergeant, who had been captured by the Castilhistas under Azambuja, says that the body of Admiral Saldanha da Gama was shown to him on the day of the battle and that some days afterwards he was informed by Azambuja's soldiers that it had been burnt. This sergeant, it is stated, is on his way to Rio de Janeiro. The correspondent asserts that he conversed with 20 officers who had been in the engagement, but that none of them had seen Saldanha killed. According to an account attributed to Salvador Tambeiro, who is said to have killed him, he was Albert Peixoto, who appears from this account to have been the only comrade with him, at a second lance thrust prostrated him to the earth and was followed by other blows which dispatched him, resting to the last moment. In Pelotas there have recently been disturbances caused by the efforts of Castilhistas to prevent the circulation of petitions in favor of peace in Rio Grande. The commander of the military district is said to be trying to put an end to these disturbances. Silveira Martins is stated to have gone to the frontier for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Torres. Ex-Minister Cassiano do Nascimento is a candidate at the congressional election to be held on the 9th prox. for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Minister Fernando Abbott.

Telegrams have been received from leading Castilhistas expressing distrust of the negotiations between Gens. Innocencio Galvão and Silva Tavares; but there are no signs of preparations for armed resistance on their part if the government should really decide to put an end to the war.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The director of the Central railway has reiterated his request for the removal of the water material which has been at the Gamboa station ever since the time of the naval revolution. —The chamber of deputies of Minas Geraes has voted in first discussion a bill for chartering a railway between Bello Horizonte and the station of Gonçalves Ferreira on the Oeste de Minas road. —The Central railway now receives only perishable merchandise as *encomendas* on the express trains. This may be on account of the similar classification given to passengers, who go down to their fate on the same trains. —There are complaints in regard to the delay in the delivery of luggage at the Central railway station in this city. It sometimes occurs, it is stated, that passengers are not able to obtain their luggage until the day after their arrival. We are no longer surprised at anything of this character occurring on that line. —It has been stated that the S. Paulo railway company has decided to pay £6,000 to the sufferers from the accident which occurred on the 10th inst. We are advised that this notice is premature. The company is not legally responsible for damages resulting from such accidents, but it has always sought to indemnify the victims of any accident, for their actual losses or damages, which has always been done amicably with the parties interested. This will in all probability be done with the victims of the recent disaster. —The definite contract between the government and the S. Paulo Railway Co., for an increase in the company's capital and the duplication of its lines, was finally signed on the 17th inst. The decree authorizing this contract is dated April 22d. To those who are interested in the progress of an improved railway service for that state free from joltery and indefinite delays, the English company has rendered good and efficient service thus far, and it offers good guarantees for the faithful execution of its new obligations. —de Andrade regarding the interpellation of Deputy Bueno de Azevedo regarding the signing of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co., the minister of industry wrote to the Chamber on the 18th that the contract was not signed within the period named, but that an extension of that period by 15 days had been made by a decree of the 15th inst. In view of just reasons presented by the company, we presume that we may expect more interpellations on the same subject. The people of São Paulo, however, those who are not interested in rival enterprises, will heartily welcome the solution reached.

LOCAL NOTES

—The British transport *Wye* arrived here from England on the 18th inst. —Gen. Couto de Magalhães is expected to arrive next Monday on the steamer *Magdalena*. —On Saturday the postoffice made the election a pretext for not forwarding registered correspondence. —The United States cruiser *Newark*, carrying the pennant of Admiral Norton, arrived in this port on the 20th inst. —The government has accorded an exequatur to Mr. William George Wagstaff, the new British consul-general at this port. —Several beneficent societies have recently been organized in this city in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama. —What is the legal status of foreign companies in Brazil? This question is to be debated by the Instituto dos Advogados Brasileiros on the 18th. —On Thursday last was circulated in this city the report of a republican revolution in Portugal. No one seems to know how the report originated. Botanical Garden was visited by 19,682 persons, of whom 8,332 were men, 6,775 ladies, 3,975 children. —Telegrams from Tampa and Havana state that yellow-fever continues throughout the island of Cuba. The Spanish troops are suffering much loss from it. —On the 17th inst. the British squadron on this station, comprising the *Retribution*, *Bagle* and *Acorn*, arrived in port. The *Barraqueta* had already arrived a few days before. —It is stated that Brazil and Argentina have agreed on a practical plan for the survey of the boundary line between the two countries in conformity with President Cleveland's award. —The *Journal* says that the government has arrived at an amicable agreement with Argentina in regard to defining the boundary on the Missões frontier in accordance with President Cleveland's decision. —According to a recent American paper, President Cleveland has appointed A. Clay Armstrong, well known here in Rio, having served four years as consul general at this port. —A telegram from Berne on the 20th says that Brazil have decided to submit the Guyana boundary dispute to the Swiss government for arbitration. It is to be hoped the report will prove to be well founded. —The congratulations which the minister of war has received on his promotion to the rank of marshal will, we suspect, induce future ministers to seek to be promoted while holding the portfolio of the department to which such promotions appertain. —A telegram from Bahia yesterday announces the death of Councillor José Antonio Saravia at the prominent site of the monarchy, and was esteemed as a man of high ability and exceptional integrity. He died at the age of 72 years.

—Up to last Saturday 2,537,800 had been subscribed to the fund which the *Gaceta da Tarde* is raising for erecting a monument to the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

—The Club Gymnasio Portuguez announces a festival on the 27th inst. to celebrate the resumption of friendly relations between Brazil and Portugal. We are indebted to the Club for its courteous invitation.

—The Larangeiras ball on Saturday evening was another gratifying success, for which the committee should be warmly congratulated. The Club will give a "smoking concert" on the evening of the 27th inst., and will accept our best thanks for the invitation sent to this office.

—J. F. de Paula e Silva and Antonio L. de Laceria Macabiba have confirmed the statement made by Admiral Wandenkolk and Capt. Trajano de Carvalho, of Coelho Netto's having positively declared that he saw the list of the victims of the 17th inst. in a document committed in Santa Catharina.

—It is a curious coincidence that while Senator Vicente Machafo is obliged to ask the Senate to excuse his absence, which is caused by ill health, he finds it convenient to make a journey to Paraná to look after some impending elections. We have our opinion about such illnesses, and also about the state which submits to the dictation of such a "boss."

—On the 17th a police official lost his temper in the Rua do Livramento, after having ordered a cartman to turn back, and struck a poor mule on the head with his sword, causing a ugly wound and seriously damaging the animal. This was sheer brutality and the man should be severely punished for it, and compelled to indemnify the cartman for his animal.

—The *Journal do Commercio* hears that about a month ago Capt. Collatão de Moraes e Souza addressed a petition to the Senate for the perpetual lease of Tamidá island, for the purpose of creating a fishing station there, and for a practical school in marine fishing. He intends to catch whales, turtles and little fish, providing he can first catch a little capital to do it with.

—The government, having invited Dr. João Felipe to accept the place of director-general of the postoffice, the *Journal do Commercio* says that he has declined. Our colleague adds, however, that "reasons of an elevated character" might change his resolution. The gentleman in question, we understand, is a civil engineer, which some will consider a high guarantee of fitness for the management of such a department as that of the postoffice.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* the result of the senatorial election in this city on the 20th was as follows:—Lopes Troxão, 4,164; Bezerra de Menezes, 1,835; Andrade Figueira, 1,209; Barata, 257; Brevies, 183; Amaro Cavalcanti, 151. Other papers after these figures a little. There was considerable official pressure and at many polling-places no election was held. The foregoing figures correspond to about one-fourth of the number of registered electors.

—On Friday evening last a gentleman residing in Rua Sete de Setembro sent his servant to the postoffice a little after 8 o'clock to mail some letters. On his return the man was stopped at the corner of Ruas 15 de Março and Sete de Setembro by two men who took him by the throat and threatened him with knives and other valuables, after which they decamped. This robbery occurred in one of our principal streets and within a hundred yards of a police station!

—Vice-Admiral Coelho Netto denies having said that he saw in the possession of Gen. Costallat a list of the victims of military murder in Santa Catharina. His denial, however, is rebutted not only by the evidence given in the Senate by Admiral Wandenkolk, but also by that of the father-in-law of one of the victims, J. F. de Paula e Silva, who, according to the statement made by the *Journal do Commercio* of the 17th inst. by the father of Coelho Netto says that he had seen the list.

—The item copied in our last issue from the *Financial News* regarding the acquisition of Trinidad island by Great Britain, has created much comment in the city. As Brazil claims the island, which is uninhabited, if not uninhabited, there is naturally no slight indignation among those who hold that national territory is sacred, and that even a sand-bank or a barren rock can be touched with an alien foot without giving mortal offense to the dignity, honor, patriotism (and egotism) of the nation. We doubt whether England wants Trinidad, and we are convinced that Brazil has no use for it. Nevertheless there is much excitement on the Ovidor about it, and the incident is now the principal topic of conversation.

—It is said that at the burial of the Cuban revolutionist Martí, the Spanish officer in command, Col. Sandoval, first asked if any relative of the dead man were present. No one responding, he said: "In the presence of death, when we are fighting men who are our equals, hatreds and rancors should be laid aside, when we are ourselves inspired with noble sentiments, ought to see an enemy in these remains, but only a comrade. The Spanish soldiers are engaged in a death struggle, but they cherish consideration for the vanquished, and honors for their dead." These are sentiments which should be considered by the dead bodies of Gomersindo and Saldanha.

—Dr. Cesario Alvim, who has certainly done something since he has been out of office to compensate for the great evils to which, his friends must admit, he at least contributed while a member of the provisional government, has written a long article published in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 17th inst., in which he endeavors to show that he is not responsible for the harm resulting from the celebrated electoral regulations known by his name. According to his account, while a member in those regulations originated with Senator Campos Salles. We believe that Dr. Cesario Alvim still disposes of some influence and we think that the best way for him to relieve himself of the odium which he, justly or unjustly, incurred as a member of the provisional government, is to use consequences of the errors committed by the government to which he belonged.



MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd July, 1895.

Exports.

Coffee.—If the supply during the week be considered, the business reported of 4,600 bags must be taken as very surprising that factors and dealers have been firm, and that prices are quoted 1500 per arroba higher than a week ago. This morning there was again some demand and it was very difficult, if not impossible, to buy at the prices we quote below.

Receipts continue small, and quite half of the present supply comes in from Santos, causing some hesitation in placing full reliance in the statements current that planters are holding back coffee; but the coffees arriving at this station, that only the central railway are in such moderate quantities, and that the weather is fair, and of very average receipts, which is smartly under what we received at this time last year.

The foreign markets during the week have shown more strength for coffee, but in New York the spot market seems to be "glued" at 14 1/2 c for No. 7 and 14 1/2 c for No. 8, the only variation as mentioned here being that at times there are buyers, and afterwards sellers at this price.

Santos has apparently been shipping former purchases during the week, and with sales advanced of 54,000 bags, about 91,000 bags have been shipped. The market there during the week had been about 15,000 bags.

The shipments during the week have been: 33,461 bags for the United States, 9,477 " " Cape, 1,000 " " River Plate, 3,073 " " to stewe.

50,946 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States: July 14 New York Br str. W. Taylor 19,304; 17 da Ger str Cala 4,750.

Europe: July 15 Hamburg Ger str Carlsruhe 4,750; 16 England Br str Nile 603; Antwerp do do 533.

Elsewhere: July 15 River Plate Br str Cape 4,977; Coastwise sundry steamers 1,017.

Receipts during the past week were 29,802 bags, against 41,118 bags for the preceding week and 47,938 bags for the week before.

The official quotations on the 20th inst. per 50 kilos were: Washed 158000—157700; Regular 1st 157000—156700; Ordinary 1st 156000—155700; Good 2nd 155000—154700; Ordinary 2nd 154000—153700; Triage 153000—152700.

and the points for the current week is \$1790, and per arroba were the following: July 15 2000—1975; 16 1950—1925; 17 1900—1875; 18 1850—1825; 19 1800—1775; 20 1750—1725.

and the market was strong this morning at these quotations. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 157,808 bags, in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Average price No. 7. Rows include various dates from July 15 to July 20.

Imports. There has continued to be a better feeling in the markets. The steady exchange has, as we expected, stimulated shipable quantity...

There has continued to be a better feeling in the markets. The steady exchange has, as we expected, stimulated shipable quantity...

Flour—Receipts during the week have been: Belona, from the United States 7,000 bbls; Harcola, from the River Plate 19,000 ";

The market has been very quiet and dealers show some reluctance to sell, as advances have not been received for considerable purchases of flour at the River Plate for this market...

Brokers' quotations are: Trieste nominal; Richmond 1st 26500—27000; Baltimore 1st nominal; do and 2nd 25000—26000;

Lard—Receipts are 2,700 kegs, 500 cases per Belona and Good News, from Baltimore, and retail quotations of 700 marks of lard, may be continued for a further...

Codfish—Receipts have been 1,855 cases per Argentina and 1,255 cases per Belona, from Hamburg. The deliveries August 15 have been fair, and Norwegian cases are advanced of 16100—17000, but dealers are now quoting old Canadian fish at about 40000.

Rice—Receipts are 15,659 bags per Carl 35,814 bags per Belona and 20,334 bags per Eric, from Rangoon and 1 1/2 bags from Hamburg. Belona is very considerably, but dealers still appear to be selling at 113000—114000 per bag.

Pork—The Belona and Good News brought 3,250 bbls 1 1/2 of half-bills, and 660 cases from the United States. Brokers have reduced quotations of American to about \$1300—\$1350, according to quality, and dealers quote native at \$1100—\$1200, according to quality.

Pitch Pine.—The Normandy brought 800,755 feet from Penasco, and the Keutinger, from the same port, is also in. The market is reported very firm at 70000—71000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is steady at 200 1/2 per foot.

Swedish Pine.—A large cargo of some sort of timber is in from Ghent, but we have obtained no particulars.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—There have been no receipts and dealers' prices seem to be about 100—105 per case.

Turpentine.—We omitted in our last receipts of 505 cases, from New York per Belona and European. Retail quotations have been advanced to 840—880 per kilogram.

Robin.—Receipts are 705 bbls, per Belona from the United States, and we may quote, dealers' prices, at 150—160 per bbl, according to quality.

Cement.—The Atalanta brought 675 bbls from London and last quotations were: British 100—105, German and according to marks, 100—105—105 per bbl.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 600 bags per N.Y. 4444 bags per Creole, 935 bags per Brookside and 4 1/2 1/2 bags per Capri, from the River Plate. Dealers continue to quote River Rice at 8—8 1/2 per bag, and native at 6 1/2—8000, according to quality.

Bran.—Receipts nil and retail quotations are unchanged, viz. 18000—18500 per bag for River Plate and 25000—30000 for native.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and dealers still quote at 90—100 rs. per kilogram.

Coal.—Receipts, since our last report, have been: 2,737 tons per Bushuilla, from Cardiff; 2,355 " " Glenhys, do; 4,302 " " Lord Ro cherry, do; 2,272 " " Kincine, do; 3,194 " " Tinto Hill, do.

All to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 17. CARIBBY—Br ship Lord Rosberry; 2167 tons; Thompson, 49 ds; coal to Lage Irma's.

JULY 18. PHILADELPHIA—Amer ship Bohemia; 1563 tons; Hogan; 67 ds; in distress, bound for San Francisco.

JULY 19. ESTANCIA—P. H. lug A. P. 129; 134 tons; Almeida; 28 ds; sugar to Commercio Nacional Co.

JULY 20. BALTIMORE, via Bahia—Amer lug Good News; 676 tons; Hotter; 64 ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.

JULY 21. LONDON—Ger bk Alantana; 410 tons; Muller; 53 ds; sundries to Walter, Christiansen & Co.

JULY 22. RANGON—Ger bk Este; 1338 tons; Idenoff; 113 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

JULY 23. LISBON—Port bk Isabel; 1149 tons; Araujo; 46 ds; sundries to Macedo Jr. & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 20. BARBADOS—Br bk Douglas; 509 tons; McDonald; ballast.

JULY 21. TALTAL—Br ship Cortez; 2224 tons; Hawkins; do.

JULY 22. BARBAIOS—Br lug Albatross; 399 tons; Chalmers; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 17. CARIBBY—Br ship Lord Rosberry; 2167 tons; Thompson, 49 ds; coal to Lage Irma's.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, Consigned to.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, Consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, Cargo.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds—July 22nd.

Table of stock and bond quotations with columns for Circulation, Public Funds, Banks, Capital, Railways, Tramsways, Mills.



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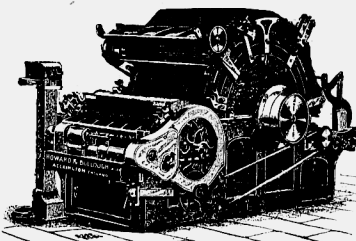
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 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 61, Rua 12 de Março, as to the following:  
**OSWALDSTON PEREIRA.**—Information is desired as to the value and disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who died at Rio about 1894 or 1895. It is supposed that he arrived here about 1793 or 1794.  
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 Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1895.

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