



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 31

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WEST COAST ITEMS. —The Chilean press, in view of the additions being made to the Argentine navy, calls upon the government to increase the force of the Chilean navy. There is logically no end to rivalry like this. It would be better were both to sell or sink their ships, and misband their armies. —The Bolivian minister in Lima appears to have allowed the Peruvian government 24 hours, within which to salute the Bolivian flag owing to some violation of territory. The Bolivian minister's communication was simply returned to him and the populace undertook to stone the Bolivian scutechon by way of additional satisfaction. We trust that the kind of diplomatic intercourse will not be generally adopted in South America, or somebody will get hurt one of these days.—Times, Buenos Aires. —The commissary of police, Avila Money, has been absolved, by the commission appointed to investigate the case, from all blame in the matter of his alleged torturing several Italian prisoners of the fraud committed against the Banco de Chile and thus secure a reward of two thousand pesos. Most of the leading newspapers are happy over the result and congratulate the country and themselves on the supposed innocence of the police of the heinous charge made against them. But they have nothing to be satisfied about. The decision of the commission was a foregone conclusion. The fact that the Italians had no witnesses to prove their assertions that they had been tortured in a room where only their tormentors were present, does not signify that they were not tortured. And, although the report of the commission absolves Avila Money from blame in this instance, it has given more prominence than has been given before to a horrible state of affairs, which, on more than one occasion, I have denounced in these columns, and which ought to give the newspapers referred to very little satisfaction. —Santiago correspondence of The Western Courier.

—A somewhat acute crisis appears to have been reached in Chilean politics, where the conservative party has been fighting a losing game since its great triumph against Balmaceda. It will be a very great pity indeed if the conversion scheme should fail, but the symptoms are ominous. Already Argentine economists are beginning to cluck and remark that a nation can not declare conversion just as it would declare a holiday. We fear it will be long before a holiday of this kind will be declared in the Argentine republic, and even if declared after due precautions, it would not evoke half as much enthusiasm as the late parade of the national guard. Various reasons are adduced for the failure of Chile's attempt at conversion, but the declaration may be, and probably is, a little premature: the mere facts that a drain of gold has begun, and that silver seems likely to occupy the field instead of gold, are not conclusive proofs of failure. A good deal of the opposition aroused is purely political in its nature, and some bitter opponents of the conversion scheme may be satisfied when their political adversaries have fallen to the enjoyment of power. What appears quite certain is that no one party is strong enough to take the place of the conservatives; and liberals, radicals, Balmacedistas, and democratic-radicals—for they have all these varieties and more in Chile—will have a pretty amount of wire-pulling before the matter is finally settled.—Review, Buenos Aires, July 13.

CHILE'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. ESTIMATED INCOME IN 1896. Import duties \$ 12,000,000. Surcharge on do. " 8,766,000. Export duties on nitrate (11,000,000 metric cils.) " 19,136,000. Surcharge on 18 per cent. " 21,262,000. Export duties on iodine and surcharge " 700,000. Storage, wharfage and confiscations " 200,000. Railways " 14,000,000. Stamped paper and stamps " 550,000. Post-office and telegraph " 1,000,000. Rents, redemption of charges on real estate " 400,000. Sales of public properties " 2,000,000. Miscellaneous " 486,000. Total " \$ 80,500,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE IN 1896. Interior " \$ 5,609,315.66. Foreign affairs, worship and co. " 2,550,483.67. Justice and public instruction " 9,300,000.00. Finance " 14,023,871.05. War " 9,284,356.73. Marine " 7,623,011.83. Industry and public works " 24,785,564.29. Total " \$ 73,168,144.31.

VENEZUELA AND RAILWAY GUARANTEES. The conduct of Venezuela towards the English guaranteed railway companies in the country calls for serious attention. We find Venezuela zealous enough in defending boundary rights, imaginary and otherwise, against the British crown colony of Guiana, and making overtures to the United States to back her out. But it is quite another matter, apparently, when the rights of British capitalists and their obligations to them are concerned. Take the case of the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway Company for instance. The report just to hand shows that the government owe no less than \$61,759 on account of the guarantee for the past four years, and \$2,621 for the carriage of freight, at rates 50 per cent. under the ordinary. The case of this company is particularly hard, because the guarantee was reduced from \$57,400 to \$41,000 per annum, on the understanding that the lesser liability would be punctually paid; but, so far from this being the case, the above large sum is now owing, and the shareholders have to go without a dividend. It is stated that the new minister of finance has a reputation for ability and probity, and is expected to settle the indisputable claims of the company. We hope it will be so, but we are accustomed to disappointment where South American republics are concerned. The case of the La Guayra and Caracas Company is even more barefaced still, because \$25,161 is now owing from the government for work actually done at 50 per cent. under the ordinary rates, and all efforts to collect have proved unavailing. Hope here, too, lends enchantment to the view, but promises are cheap, especially in Venezuela. It has always been a puzzle to us what difference there is between the financial and the political rights of a British subject in dealing with these petty South American states. The Nicaraguan incident showed us that the Foreign Office could effectually interpose to protect the latter. With the former the foreign secretary will have nothing to do, the former being that he cannot turn tax-gatherer. We are sure of this, that the same pranks could not with impunity be played with a German or a United States company. Venezuela is loud enough in complaints of her ill-treatment at the partition of the old republic of Colombia. That may affect the foreign debt. But what excuse has she for petty pilfering towards railway companies? If she studied her own interests aright she would act differently, but appeals of this sort have, it is to be feared, little weight with South American politicians.—Herald's Journal. On the 1st inst, W. T. Stead, editor and proprietor of the Review of Reviews, was fined \$100 by Mr. Justice Wills, of the Queen's Bench, for publishing the following paragraph regarding Jabez Balfour:—"Another rare rogue, in the shape of Jabez Balfour, was a good deal before the courts last month. He will reappear at the Old Bailey, and then we may expect to hear no more of him for some time to come." It was held that this was an interference with the administration of justice.

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

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Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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NOTES FROM BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aires, July 15th, 1895.
Gold is steady. The bottom has fallen out of the speculation. The premium fluctuates between 240 and 248 1/2, say \$17.40 to \$17.50 to the pound sterling. Our revenue is shrinking, however, and our expenditure is of course ever on the increase. There is no knowing yet how the financial year will turn out. At present it looks bad. We seem within measurable distance of attaining a magnificent deficit.

The maize harvest has been a most abundant one, but we have had a bit of rainy weather lately and consequently the grain is damp. Export is therefore at a standstill for the present as shippers are afraid to operate. Some damp cargoes have already gone forward and the consignees of some have burnt their fingers. The current prices are from \$5 to \$5.30 paper per 100 kilos.

We have about 30,000 tons of last season's wool clip yet unsold, and it seems that a fair share of this will now remain over until next year. The Americans have operated rather extensively in cross Lincoln staples, and when the official figures are published we shall see a handsome and encouraging increase in the output to the States. The Americans have also dealt largely with us this season on cowhides. In fact the volume of trade between this country and the United States is steadily and so authoritatively increasing. This is owing principally to the new tariffs now in force, and also in some part to the efforts of the American minister here, Hon. W. J. Buchanan.

There never has been such a gay and festive winter season in Buenos Aires as the present. The opera is crowded every night. The San Martín, Nacional, Comedia, skating rink and other places are doing a roaring trade also. We have had the Lorenz, Frigoli, Frank Brown, and I see that Tetrazzini is on her way down from the provinces to give us some more of her nightingale notes. The President of the republic has given one or two grand receptions; and there have been some magnificent balls given by rich native families. The English speaking community have been leading the way in social enjoyment. The Double family opened the season with a ball. There was also a splendid reception given at the British legation. One of the Cinterella dances of the season has already taken place and it was one of the most brilliant gatherings ever seen here. The dances this year are to end up with a grand fancy dress ball at which it is expected about 500 people will be present.

The Choral Union gave at the San Martín theatre three performances of the ever popular "Mikado." It was splendidly done. Edyde of the Revue was the Mikado and he got through his part to perfection. The Amateur Dramatic Club will give "Iolanthe" in a few days and judging from the rehearsals which I have seen they will achieve a great success. The theatre during one of these performances is simply packed with English-speaking people. You might fancy yourself in the pit or gallery of one of the theatres of London or New York. The choruses are simply ravishingly lovely. In point of fact one wonders at each of these performances where all the pretty girls come from. Between all this Cinderella dancing and amateur opera, a most extensive crop of marriages is grown and reaped. 'Tis as fast as they marry others step in and take the vacant places, and the acting, rearsing, courting, marrying and christening goes merrily on. It is wonderful.

The Literary Society has been having a busy time with lectures and debates. The St. Andrew's Debating Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other talking societies have also been keeping the ball moving. The criminal lawsuit, or libel suit, brought by the Brazilian government against Le Petit Journal has fizzled. The courts have got hold of it now, and probably the matter will drop altogether. The opinion of the press here is that the Brazilian legation has acted in a very unjudicial way. However as we are not likely to hear any more about it now, there would be perhaps very little use in saying anything further about it. There will be funeral celebrations for Salimha da Gama soon. His death caused a very painful impression here, where he had made many friends. None of us can understand the part played by Uruguay in

this tragic business. It seems at present as if the government across the river had left itself open to the charge of foul play.

There is no Chilian war scare here at present. Some of the papers try to dig it up now and then, but only for Bolsá purposes. It has become stale. The question between the two countries may be the same as ever. There may be just as much danger of a rupture now as six months ago. The war cloud will be swelling and getting ready to burst. But we are sick and tired of it. We want a new sensation. The national guard of the city will defile on the 9th and we anticipate a grand day. We have a great deal of pipe-claying and bugling going on here now, whatever it all means, and we are getting bored with it. The papers for the most part are dull. There is no revolution going on anywhere at present, the spirit of the slack season has spread over everything, and we are beginning to feel commonplace. The recent flare-up in one or two of the provinces was hardly worth while talking about, and there is no sign at present of any new wars. The fact is, we have at present a strong government. It is Ropista, of course, but after all it keeps us quiet and that is the great thing when all is said.

The 4th of July was celebrated here by the Americans in an exceptionally festive manner. The U. S. S. Yantic held athletic sports on board. There was a gala reception at the legation, and Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan threw open the doors of their beautiful home in Belgrano at night where dancing was kept up until next morning. There was a baseball game in the afternoon, and at the Criterion restaurant there was an alarming consumption of Manhattan cocktails.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN COLONIES IN BRAZIL.

In a Foreign Office report just issued an account is given by Consul Hearn of a visit paid by him to the German and Italian colonies in the valley of the river Caba, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. He found that from the point of view of English colonization neither the Italian nor the German colonies appear to approach perfection in their *modus operandi*. The primary reason is that the colonies are opened and worked without capital. The immigrants are, as a rule, absolutely without means when they leave their native land, and are taken out at the expense of the Brazilian government, which feeds and houses them on arrival in Brazil until land is allotted them, when they receive a small sum of money and tools to enable them to build a habitation and start work. It is, Mr. Hearn thinks, not to be wondered at that, with such slender means, the cultivation of the land is of the most primitive kind. He finds that the Italians are much more tidy, practical and energetic as colonists than the Germans, and get more out of the poorer and more rugged hilly land where they have settled than the Germans do out of the fertile valley lands; but the Germans are more plodding, and are said to settle down better and become permanent citizens, while the Italians, when they have made a little money, return to Italy. Mr. Hearn considers that as long as there is room for British emigration to Australia, Canada, and the other British colonies, as well as the United States, there is no necessity and no need for British subjects to emigrate to Brazil, which is not nearly so well suited to them on account of climate, economical, and racial conditions. He adds:—"The time, however, may come when Brazil will offer a wiser field to them than the above countries, and then I see no reason why British emigrants, if they come in sufficient numbers to form a large community of their own, and are of the agricultural class, should not reach the same degree of success as the Germans and Italians."—*South American Journal*.

The news from Brazil is most satisfactory, especially the cessation of hostilities in Rio Grande do Sul. The new President is sincerely anxious to restore order in every part of the republic, and he is honorably unwilling to continue unnecessary shedding of blood. If our information is correct—and we believe it to be most excellent—there is little doubt that all the questions at issue will be satisfactorily settled. Altogether, the President is pursuing a wise and prudent policy, not only in this disturbed province, but in every district, and in every department of the administration.—*Statist*, July 6th.

The relations of the United States to Cuba are Spanish, and would justify more interference with Spanish rule in the Antilles than we have ever cared to undertake. We take practically the whole of the sugar crop of the island and the greater part of its tobacco crop, and Americans alone have shown a disposition to make something of its iron deposits. From the country must come most of the food, implements and machinery which are absolutely essential in Cuba. The island is only a few hours' steam from our shore and is a long voyage from Spain. Yet we have never made any serious effort to interfere with the Spanish policy of shutting us out of the Cuban market and working Cuba for the exclusive profit of the mother, or step-mother, country.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

QUARANTINE, like certain poisons, is a good thing when administered properly, but like them it is also deadly in its effects when it falls into the hands of the careless or malicious. The South American countries have a way of managing it as a weapon of offence, hoping thereby to help themselves and to injure their neighbors without much regard really as to its proper uses. If only injury came to themselves from this scheme they could be left alone to their own undoing, but for the benefit, not only of commerce, but also of other communities they should be induced to enforce quarantine in a way that would bring good to the world. The increase of commerce will bring disaster in its train, and nations demand this from them. In these days quarantine has become something more than a local matter. It is a thing that should be treated broadly and in an international spirit of protection against the march of fever and contagion.—*New York Maritime Register*.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 30th, 1895.

It must be confessed that the new Brazilian loan which was launched in London on the 23rd inst. was not as successful as had been anticipated. Only the briefest telegrams were received on the following day, saying that the emission had been a complete success and that it had been more than covered. Since then a dead silence has fallen upon the transaction. The usual explanatory and congratulatory telegrams are conspicuous by their absence, and the customary talk about the credit of the country is not heard. This alone would be sufficient to raise suspicion about the success of the loan, and would warrant a belief that the Brazilian financial agents in London have not realized their anticipations. Besides this, however, we learn through private sources that the loan was really a failure. It was taken, of course, but by the Rothschilds themselves, assisted by their Paris and Vienna houses. They could not afford to have the loan withdrawn, and it was to their interest that the advances on treasury bills, etc. should be funded. Important obligations are also maturing, and money is needed. The loan was therefore a necessity, and their great wealth enabled them to take it up. In our opinion the rate of emission was really too high for the present rating of Brazilian credit among investors. There is yet much uncertainty over the domestic affairs of this country, and much fear of further disorder. It is known, also, that our finances are disorganized, and that the dominant parties are determined to waste the revenues of the nation on unproductive military preparations. All this unsettles confidence and keeps the credit of Brazil low. With economy and good government, all this would soon be changed and Brazil would enjoy a credit much better than \$5, but it is still too early for that.

The Journal de Brazil is becoming really impugnant. It is discovering more's the pity in every direction. It is said that the American cruiser Albatross visited Trinidad island two days after the British took possession, and saw the British flag flying. The Journal thinks it strange that the visit was made just then, and says that the captain should have informed Brazil of the incident. He finds it passing strange that the Americans should have remained silent all these months. Possibly all this is true. But if so, how much stranger must it seem that the Brazilian minister in London should also have kept silent. It is said that the event was noted in England in February, but we now know that the Financial News noted it editorially on June 24th. Instead of calling upon the Americans to do ocean police work, and to report incidents to the Brazilian authorities in an appropriate manner, our colleagues should direct the suspicious inquiries to quarters where the vengeance really lies. In the first place the Brazilian navy should be employed in this ocean police work, instead of lying at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro. If political discussion is of more importance to the navy than navigation and coast inspection and survey, then they must accept these trespasses without complaint. And then, in the second place, the Brazilian legations abroad should be on the alert. Had it not been for a foreign journal published in Rio de Janeiro, there is no telling how long a time would have elapsed before the occupation of Trinidad would have been known. It is probable that the English journals

would not have referred to it again, considering it a matter of very slight importance, and the discovery then would have been left to accident. Our colleague should instruct his countrymen to depend more upon themselves, and less upon outside assistance. It is not the business of the American navy to follow up John Bull and cry "Stop thief" every time he bags an unoccupied island.

The occupation of Trinidad island by the British government, which has been officially admitted since our last issue, has been the principal subject of interest throughout the whole of Brazil during the past week. The new loan, pacification, every other question has been forgotten in the excitement caused by the seizure of an island always considered Brazilian property. There have been excited public demonstrations here and in all the principal cities of Brazil, the ultra patrians of the last government have used it to create disorder and embarrass the executive. Congress and other official bodies have adopted resolutions condemning the occupation, and the cabinet has promptly demanded explanations, and has entered a vigorous protest against the usurpation. So far as we are informed, the Brazilian claim to the island is good, but before condemning the British government it would be well to wait for an explanation of the reasons which led to that act. We do not for one moment believe that the British government occupied this island with the idea of wresting it from another power. Brazil has never made any use of it, and it lies out about 650 miles from the coast, still barren and unoccupied. The needs of an English cable company led that government to take possession of this island for the protection of the cable station which it is proposed to locate there. This is probably the whole history of the case. The British government could have had no intention of affronting, or robbing Brazil, and we have not the slightest doubt that the British flag will be removed as soon as the Brazilian claim is established. It must not be expected, however, that a great nation will hasten to withdraw before investigating the case, simply because of a few excited popular demonstrations. Other nations have their amor proprio as well as Brazil, and it must be respected. We are confident that the Brazilian government will do everything that the emergency requires, and will not permit the interests of the country to suffer. These questions are to be settled by calm discussion, however, and until the British government shows a purpose to disregard all arguments and protests it would be wise not to embarrass the executive with hostile manifestations, insulting denunciations and rapid threats. Too much of this, promoted by demagogues and immature youths, has already occurred. It should not be forgotten that the world respects a calm, dignified protest far more than the excited defiance of a mob, and also that no nation, no matter how powerful, can afford to commit an act of recognized injustice such as that of wittingly seizing island territory belonging to a friendly power.

THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

On the 24th inst. the government forwarded to the Chamber of Deputies the correspondence and documents in hand relative to the British occupation of the island of Trinidad. In his letter to the secretary of the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs says that his first information of this occupation was derived from The Rio News on the 15th inst. On the following morning he advised the minister of marine and telegraphed to the Brazilian legation in London for information. On the same day he brought the matter to the attention of the British minister at this capital.

Owing the great length of the documents furnished we are compelled to limit our translations to those more immediately connected with the present controversy, giving simply a brief summary of those of older date which Minister Carlos de Carvalho advances in support of his argument. The British argument is of course lacking beyond the bare statement that the island had been previously occupied by the British forces. The documents furnished are:

DOCUMENT A.—TELEGRAM. To the Brazilian Legation, London.—Financial News gives account of occupation of island of Trinidad in name of English government. Information without delay.—Morning Foreign Affairs.

DOCUMENT B.—(Copy).—TELEGRAM. London, 27-7-95.—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro.—Brazilian Legation, London.—Foreign Office that matter of Trinidad has been occupied in name of government since last January for Argentine submarine cable; no publicity, nor official notification. First English occupation 1700. Dr. Halley. English colony established 1781. Afterwards abandoned our people English vessels 1789. Since then regular visit, English war vessels, last being 1859, which left date of visit without present any action. It is asserted there was no residue of other occupation.—Carla.

DOCUMENT C.

On the 19th inst. I had the honor of learning from Mr. Constantine Phipps, envoy extraordinary and vice consul general of Her Britannic Majesty, in regard to the account, published by various journals, of the occupation of the island of Trinidad in the Atlantic ocean between South America and the west coast of Africa, by subjects of H. M., that the report did not seem to him to be warranted. I immediately remarked that, since this island belonged to the republic of the United States of Brazil, the occupation would be illegitimate and inoperative (nisi pateris pateris). I asserted that such control was inadmissible, as I would prove at the proper time. I informed him that not only had I telegraphed to the Brazilian legation at London for information on the subject, but also that the public mind would be agitated at a time like that in which other facts of an international character are moving and exciting the natural and noble feeling of humanity.

The Phipps having on the following day announced the intention of the federal government to send to that island a war vessel for the purpose of ascertaining whether the occupation had been really effected, Mr. Phipps had the courtesy to call on me at three o'clock p.m. to say that, more fully informed, he was able to state that since last February the island had been occupied in the name of the English crown as abandoned territory on which there were no signs of its possession by any other nation. I did not conceal my surprise, not to say annoyance, on hearing this, and I renewed the statements which I had made on the previous day, supported by historical antecedents and the evidence of geographers. All doubts as to the reality of the occupation being thus removed, Mr. Phipps said that it would be well to send the order for sending a war vessel, since he would inform his government of my remarks and within 48 hours would probably receive instructions for his guidance in regard to this incident, so disagreeable to the relations which are fortunately maintained between the two countries, Brazil and England.

I now proceed to perform the duty of stating here, as I promised Mr. Phipps, the reasons which led me to classify as illegitimate the recent occupation of Trinidad. Permit me, however, to say in the first place that by telegram received yesterday the Brazilian legation in London informed me that it had learned from the Foreign Office that the occupation took place in last January in the name of the English government for the service of the Argentine submarine cable, without publicity, or any notification whatever.

The island of Trinidad, as Mr. Phipps is aware, is situated in 20° 21' south latitude, and 15° 47' 57" longitude east from Rio de Janeiro, and according to the Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy of H. Raper (Lieut. R. N. 7, London, 1862) is 651 geographical miles from the point situated in the same latitude on the coast of the state of Espirito Santo. It was discovered in 1501 by the Portuguese, and it was only on April 15, 1795, that the English Captain Edmund Haller arrived there. Cook touching there, on his second voyage, on May 31, 1775.

In 1761 the government of Great Britain, being then at war with that of Spain, caused the island to be occupied for the purpose of increasing the Spanish trade with the colonies of the Plate. This led to serious complaints addressed by Spain to Portugal, which ordered the viceroy of Brazil to send an expedition to cause it to be discontinued. There was then formed in the year 1785 a Portuguese military establishment and on the 16th of September of that year the viceroy received orders to open regular communications with the island.

In the voyage of Le Formos in 1785, a Portuguese flag was seen on a mountain and it was only on February 6, 1795, that the detachment and arms were withdrawn, being conveyed by the brigant Phoenix de Saena, which arrived at Rio de Janeiro on October 11 of the same year.

With the independence of Brazil the island of Trinidad ceased to belong to Portugal.

In 1825 the Brazilian corvette Itaperica, commanded by Capt. D. Jorge de Brito, visited the island in commission of the Brazilian government. In 1831 the regency in the name of the Emperor caused surveys and investigations to be made with a view to making use of the island for penitentiary service, as appears from dispatches from the department of justice, dated July 11 and October 14, 1831.

Not to mention Pierre Larousse (Dict. Univ. T. XIV. Malle-Brun and Elisée Réclus (the latter as late as 1868) enumerate the island of Trinidad among the possessions of Brazil. I must also state to Mr. Phipps that under the régime of the empire the Brazilian government, by Decree No. 9,352 of November 29, 1834, granted permission to citizen João Alves Guerra to explore mines, extract natural products and establish salt pits on the island of Trinidad, considering it a dependence of the empire, and then the province of Espirito Santo. All this is conclusive. Occupation is a legitimate method of acquiring dominion only with relation to things that have

no owner, res nullius, and such are those which are not under the dominion of any one else, either from never having belonged to any one, or from having been abandoned by their former owner.

In conformity with the rule of res nullius factus proventus, abandonment is something which is not to be presumed. It depends on the intention of relinquishing, or on the cessation of physical power over the thing, and must not be concluded with simple neglect or desertion. A proprietor may leave a thing deserted, or neglected, and still retain his ownership. The fact of legal possession does not consist in actually holding a thing, but in having it at one's free disposal. The absence of the proprietor, neglect or desertion does not extend to free disposal, and hence extra territoria possessionem.

Guas (Inst. C. 4 § 154) teaches: "quisque possidens amittit ius quoniam voluntate relictum possessionem."

"Nepos vero deserti locum aliquem ubi est, ut pro hereditate habenda sit, sed manifestis apparat iudicis deservimus effectum," adds Mallebrunck, Doctrina pandicti, §§ 241 and 251.

Abandonment can only result from the expressed manifestation of the will, for the animus is the possibility of repeating the first will to acquire possession and, as Savigny teaches (§ 23), there is no necessity of having constantly the consciousness of possession. Abandonment requires a new being in possession, for in questions of territorial dominion abandonment is not to be presumed, the presumption is not that the thing is a res nullius, as in the case of the Institute—"Instula que in mare mitti et quod raris accidit occupatio fit nullius enim esse creditur."

When the thing whose abandonment is alleged in order to legitimize occupation, belongs to the dominion of a nation, still more rigorous becomes the necessity of causing the act to rest on some positive act I express manifestation of the will of the owner, showing that he does not desire to continue in possession, for in questions of territorial dominion abandonment is not to be presumed, the presumption is not that the thing is a res nullius, as in the case of the Institute—"Instula que in mare mitti et quod raris accidit occupatio fit nullius enim esse creditur."

If the island of Trinidad was discovered by the Portuguese, whose military occupation thereof continued until 1795, if the facts are historical and the memory of nations excludes the idea of their being unknown, if the government by public and positive acts has always shown its conviction that the island of Trinidad is national territory, then the condition of res nullius, which justifies occupation, does not exist.

Possession is lost corpore only when the ability to dispose of a thing is rendered completely impossible, after the disappearance of the status which permits the owner to dispose of the thing possessed.

If Brazil has not displayed by any express act the intention (voluntas) of abandoning the island which had been adjudicated to the Brazilian continent, by the act of this country's acquiring its political independence; if there does not exist, as Mr. Phipps will agree, a status preventing it from disposing or making use of the island, when and as it pleases; if Brazil has preserved intact together with its dominion, its possession of that island, which is not a res desertita, then its occupation, in the name of the English government, is not a legitimate means of acquiring dominion.

Presenting these reflections to Mr. Phipps, I believe that he will not decline to lay them before the government of Her Majesty the Queen of England as a protest against the occupation of the island of Trinidad, which forms a part of Brazilian territory, and I am convinced that, after the removal of the mistake of interpretation of the will of the island was abandoned and consequently res nullius, that government will issue orders for its discontinuation, which will be the homage to the principles of justice and will once more emphasize the mutual desire of the two countries, Brazil and England, to maintain unaltered the relations between them.

However little may be the value of the island of Trinidad the federal government considers itself bound to act in this way, for in any case, if there were conscious or intentional wrong, national honor would not be less affected.

I renew to M. le Ministre the assurances of my high consideration.—Carlos de Carvalho.

DOCUMENT D.

Petropolis, 20th July, 1895.

Minister le Ministre.—I did not fail subsequently to my interview with your excellency on Friday and Saturday last to communicate to Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs your excellency's observations relative to the assumption by Her Majesty's government of the possession of the island of Trinidad.

I am instructed to inform your excellency that the possession of the island in question was first taken by Great Britain in the year 1795. No evidence was then found of Portuguese possession and no protest was made by Portugal. In the opinion therefore of the Ministry of Salisbury there can not be any Brazilian title to the island superior to that of Great Britain.

When Her Majesty's government resumed possession of that island and of Martin Vaz in January last, no trace of foreign occupation was found, and as Trinidad is required as a telegraph cable station Her Majesty's government can not consent to waive their rights to it. I have great pleasure in informing Lord Salisbury that your excellency had, in the most friendly manner, shared the view which I did myself the honor of expressing, that it was inexpedient pending my reference of the question to Her Majesty's government that a Brazilian ship of war should be sent to Trinidad, and I feel convinced that your excellency will not fail to perceive that there can now be no question of sending a ship to assert a right to sovereignty over an island in the possession of Her Majesty's government.

I avail myself of the opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to your excellency the assurance of my very high consideration.—Gen. Phipps.

within a radius of some thousands of yards was broken. Several people are reported to have been killed by falling debris, the total number of deaths being estimated at 50, and the number of those injured is very great. Among the killed are seven soldiers, who were going through gun drill on an open space about 300 yards from the scene of the catastrophe, and the gun itself was blown a considerable distance. The shock of the explosion was felt to miles away.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The armistice, it is stated, has been extended to the 31st prox. This seems to indicate that the negotiations for peace are making little progress; and, in fact, while there is no positive information on the subject, there seems to be some foundation for the prevailing impression that the castilistas and their allies, consulted by the President of the republic, have made decided opposition to the terms proposed by the revolutionists.

It is now said that these terms embrace five demands, the first of which implicitly includes the others. What the revolutionists demand in the first place, according to this version, is security for life and property in the enjoyment of their political rights. They certainly can not demand less than this, which no decent government that claims to respect the principles of justice, can deny to any part of the people which is supposed to be sovereign and from which proceed all the powers delegated to the government. But, even if the security which they ask is promised, how is the promise to be made good as long as the government of the state is in the hands of an unscrupulous and tyrannical enemy supported by federal troops?

The second condition, it is said, is that Gen. Innocencio Galvão shall remain for an indefinite period in command of the military district. It is possible that behind this there is something with which we are not acquainted; but, with the lights before us, we must confess that the security of the revolutionists seems to us very problematical, if it is made to depend on the will and ability of any one man. This would be the case even with a man whose record gave him prestige and inspired confidence; but Gen. Galvão, however good his intentions may be, is an officer who has never been tried in any very responsible position except one, and in that (we refer to the question of Admiral Saldanha's body) he lamentably failed.

The 3rd and 4th of the alleged conditions are intended to protect the right of the military officers including those of the national guard, who have joined the revolutionists to their commissions in the national guard, army and navy, of which indeed, we believe they have never been deprived, and to assure all persons who have suffered losses that no attempt will be made to deprive them from claiming compensation before the proper courts.

The fifth (and last) condition provides for the revision of the state constitution. The value of this condition depends entirely on the nature of its details. If these are such as to offer some feasible scheme for enabling the majority of the people to control the state government, this condition may contain elements of security that are lacking in the others. It is difficult, however, to see how such a scheme can be made to work as long as Castilhos is held in office by the support of the government troops. We fancy therefore, that in the proposal of the revolutionists there must be a demand for the withdrawal of that support.

In the meanwhile, the revolutionists are said to be preparing to continue the struggle in case of the failure of the attempt at pacification. In this they certainly display laudable prudence and foresight.

A telegram received yesterday states that Gen. Hypollito, who is considered one of the ablest of the Castilhistas generals, has been relieved of his command, in which he is succeeded by Col. Saalustiano Reis.

If Hypollito's removal is due to his disobedience of the order for the delivery of Admiral Saldanha's body, the government is entitled to praise for this act of energy, which, however, should be followed by the trial of that general by a court-martial.

Gen. Tavares has ordered the release of prisoners taken by revolutionary forces, which, not having been at once apprised of the armistice, were still engaged in military operations for some time after it commenced.

It is stated that that general is coming to Rio de Janeiro, but this report requires confirmation. If he should come he would undoubtedly have a cordial reception.

Julio de Castilhos has had an attack of rheumatism and it was hoped that this was preparatory to his resignation; but it is now stated that he has nearly recovered.

RAILROAD NOTES

The holders of Leopoldina railway bonds are becoming restive under the existing situation, which is one of disappointed hopes in the past and of little expectation in the future. In the press a voice of protest is being raised against the "monotonous defaults" which have taken place, and certain bondholders are urging the adoption of an energetic policy for the maintenance of their rights. —South American Journal, July 6.

Advice of an intended strike, the director of the Central caused an investigation on the 29th just before the departure of the morning express trains. The result was, it was discovered that the rubber tubes of the air brakes had been cut. It is terrifying to think what accidents are threatened through the insubordination of these employes. It is to be believed that many of the accidents on the Central are due to these criminal acts.

There were two accidents on the Central on the morning of the 26th. A man was run over and had both legs cut off, and a freight train struck a tram-car at a crossing, injuring the conductor and throwing the car against the house of the crossing guard, smashing both to a considerable extent. The last accident was due to the crossing guard being asleep on his post. These accidents are of daily occurrence on the Central and are become not only a disgrace, but actually criminal.

—In São Paulo even they are complaining of the bad administration of the Central railway. A correspondent of the *Diario Popular* (July 24th) charges the employes of that line with ignorance of their own freight rates and proves it as follows: On May 24th five cases of Bavaria beer were shipped to Taubaté; received as class 3, freight 67500, entry 100 reis, tax 28100, total 118500. On June 25th five cases more were shipped to the same destination, and were entered: Class 610, freight 165500, entry 100 reis, tax 53000, total 248500. Another similar shipment on the same date was entered: Class 610, freight 168500, entry 100 reis, tax 600 reis, total 178500. The number of cases, contents, weight and destination were the same in all three shipments, but they were dispatched by different entry clerks. Deputy Bueno should inquire into this.

LOCAL NOTES

—Last month there arrived at this port 11,356 immigrants.

—The national printing office was honored with a visit from the President on Saturday last.

—The municipal council passed a vote of "solidarity" on the Trindade question on the 25th inst.

—In order that hereafter no one may rashly suppose that Trindade has been abandoned, they do not establish there a colony of jacobins?

—On the 24th inst, the Supreme Court ordered the release of all the Alagoas political prisoners except Antonio Luiz Pereira who is undergoing trial before the district court.

—The activity of the jacobins in fomenting agitation and disorder during the past week warrants the conclusion that they are as anxious to cause embarrassment to the government as to denounce a seizure of Brazilian territory.

—The American cruiser *Newark* left for Cape Town on Saturday. On her return she will again visit Rio de Janeiro and spend a couple of weeks in port. We note, also, that the *Newark* carried a mail across to Cape Town.

—Police delegate Maria Carlió has asked for the arrest of Americo Moreira da Rocha Brito, who is accused of having appropriated 25,114,500 which he had collected from customers of the lat factory at 100, 102 and 104 Rua de S. Pedro.

—Four pickpockets were caught at the Turf Club races on Sunday. The *Journal* says that all four are "more or less known to the police." Why then are they at liberty? And why not make an example of them now? This city is over-run with pickpockets and burglars and it is time that severe measures were adopted to suppress them.

—*Tempora mutantur.* Gens. Quintino Bocayuva and Nilo Peanha, who were willing to give several hundred thousand leagues of Brazilian territory to the Argentine republic, now patriotically proclaim the heroic resolution of sacrificing the lives and fortunes of their fellow-citizens in defence of the little, barren, uninhabited island of Trindade.

—The Spaniards are winning victories in Cuba something like the man who pulled his antagonist down upon him and stopped his mouth with his teeth. If the Spaniards continue to win such victories, the independence of Cuba is not so far distant after all. The war telegrams to and from Madrid remind us of the news service nearer home not so very long ago.

—Our colleague of the *Gazeta de Noticias* thinks that we were at fault in speaking of the "supposed annexation" of Trindade in our last issue. Our neighbor forgets that our last issue was dated the 23rd, and that the documents on the case were not published until the 25th. Until the facts were known we were justified in using the words "supposed" or "alleged."

—It is worthy of note that when there is an eruption of patriotic manifestations, the government at once orders out more policemen and arms them with carbines. The inference is that patriotism is something very dangerous, and that it is provocative of disorder. It would appear, therefore, that our most priceless possession is at the same time our most troublesome one.

—The German colony celebrated on the 27th inst. the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the German Evangelical Church in this city. The church, which is located in Rua dos Javalhis, was beautifully decorated, and a large assembly was present in honor of the occasion. The services were conducted by Rev. G. M. Güel, who has for so many years presided over this church.

—We deeply regret to note the sudden death on the 28th inst., from an apoplectic attack, of Mr. William John Coggin, managing partner in the well-known ship-chandlery store of William Trout, and for many years a resident of this city. Mr. Coggin was widely known in business circles, and his death will give a painful sorrow to many. Mr. Coggin was buried at the Gamba cemetery yesterday.

—On the person of Guilherme Ferreira Nunes, who was found dead under the pier at the Traçiche Freitas, were the following sums: 358500 in currency; 2 sovereigns; 208000 in Brazilian silver; 5 foreign silver coins; 320 reis in copper; an account current book of the Caixa Economica with a balance of 1,339,5507 in his favor; and a note of hand of the Banco Rural e Hypotecario for 1,044,876.

—The opinion of *L'Étoile do Sul* on the Amapá dispute not being in harmony with that of Deputy Nilo Peanha, the latter is reported by the *Journal do Brasil* to have asked the government for information in regard to subsidized newspapers. It would be interesting to know if the aforesaid newspapers must all conform to Peanha's jacobin ideas, or whether they can occasionally exercise a little independence.

—Impoing religious ceremonies in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama and of his gallant comrades who died with him at Campo Osorio, have continued not only in this city, but throughout the whole country. In some instances they have been disturbed by jacobins. They show, however, how warmly the Brazilian people appreciated the personality and work of the revolutionary leader.

—The Brazilian government has announced the opening of a consulate at Cayenne, French Guiana. The decree to this effect is dated the 27th inst.

—For the sake of paying the irksome debt of £80,000,000 to perfidious Albon, one public employe has announced his willingness to sacrifice a month's salary. It is a step in the right direction, but unfortunately a very short one. To pay that debt thousands of public employes must sacrifice, not a month's salary, but the whole of their sinecures.

—The Café de Londres was unfortunate enough to come in for a part of the penalty inflicted upon John Bull on the 25th because of his occupation of Trindade island. After the demonstration on that day some of the gilded youths who are accustomed to frequent the café floors, suddenly resolved to punch John Bull's lead. This being impracticable, they relieved their feelings by smashing the gas globes on which the word "Londres" had been painted.

—Among the arrivals yesterday on the Royal Mail packet *Majadama* was Senator Ruy Barbosa, who was compelled to leave this city at the beginning of the naval revolt to escape imprisonment. He went first to Buenos Aires, and then to Europe. Barbosa is said to be wholly ignorant of the revolution of Castilho de Mello, and that the government had no justification in seeking to effect his arrest. A large group of friends went off to meet him and gave him an enthusiastic reception.

—It is interesting to note how easily one can exaggerate an incident. By consulting "document F" in the Trindade question, it will be seen that the British admiralty simply ordered the evacuation of the island and the return of the garrison to Albon or England. In referring to that order, Monteiro Carvalho makes it read "to evacuate it forthwith and deliver it to the Portuguese government as a part of the possessions of the kingdom of Portugal in South America subject to the vicereignty of Brazil."

—It is not possible for some of the active and popular young men of our English and American colonies to organize some kind of benefit entertainment for the Strangers' Hospital? It is not necessary to give a grand ball, nor yet undertake aazaar; but it might be possible to do something which would afford entertainment for all and still leave a moderate benefit for the Hospital's new ward. The new fever ward compels the Hospital to seek for more funds, and something toward so good an end can always be done in the way we suggest.

—When the news came down from São Paulo on Thursday last that there had been a great demonstration in that city against the British occupation of Trindade island, it was felt that the day would not be allowed to pass without something of the same character here in Rio. And sure enough the notices were out just as soon as the printer could supply them. Meetings were called at two places, for the agitators had no time for consultation, and each particular leader had his own ideas as to locality and the crowd he wished to entuse.

—A writer in the *Journal do Brasil* calls attention to the dismissal of the chief of police in S. Paulo for interfering in the election in 1881, when Senator Florencio de Abreu was president of the province. He asks whether the republican authorities will do likewise in regard to officials who exercised pressure on voters at the recent senatorial election in this city, and he reminds them that in February, 1889, Senator Campos Salles declared that institutions that fail to guarantee the rights of citizens are incapable of controlling the destinies of a country.

—Too great care can not be taken at the present time against pickpockets and sneak-thieves. The city is simply full of them. Almost every day we hear of their exploits, and in most cases the losses fall upon those who can least afford them. Generally the poor and the incautious are the ones who suffer most from these criminal assaults, and generally, also, the authorities give themselves very little concern about it, or wrongs of such people. It would be well for the press to urge upon the people not to carry money in their pockets, and to avoid crowds when they are obliged to do so.

—Entrance into Itamaraty palace has been prohibited to a reporter of the *Noticia*, an evening journal of this city, by the President on account of an item published in that paper, stating that in a conference between the President and Senator Pinheiro Machado the latter had objected to the terms of peace proposed by the revolutionists. In communicating His Excellency's decision to the *Noticia* the President's secretary states that no one witnessed the conference. The *Noticia* has since declared that its information was not obtained from the senator. Did the President himself furnish the information?

—The government has found means to get rid of one of the 1,510 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns of November 3, who are causing so much annoyance and costing so much money. It appears that this man, whose name is Delmar Calabr Godolphin, deserted from the 10th regiment of cavalry and that he was actually a deserter when pardoned, though he subsequently availed himself of the pardon granted by decree of August 25. The war department has annulled the promotion and caused him to be discharged from the service, thus reducing to 1,509 the number of the troublesome 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns.

—Another Trindade demonstration occurred in this city Saturday evening, called by students of the Polytechnic School. One of the speakers was so violent in his language, that the chief of police, who was present, admonished him to be more moderate. This speaker did not obey the intimation, however, and the Chief had to remove him. After other speeches, the excited crowd moved down the Ouvidor to the *Paiz* office, where Nilo Peanha harangued it and denounced the interference of the police. Nilo's theory is that his party must have the fullest liberty to do what ever it pleases, while the opposition must be more rigidly repressed. There was more disorder at the Londres café of course, and the cause of national sovereignty and anarchy was visibly advanced.

—A telegram from Rio to the Buenos Aires *Avance* of the 23rd says that the British intend to occupy Trindade only until the cable for the Falklands can be landed, and then the island will be surrendered to Brazil!

—The *Times*, of Buenos Aires, has had a dream. Our colleague published a telegram on the 21st about the occupation of Trindade island, and forwarded the news to Rio. This created a great commotion here, and the *Times* wanted credit for it. And why not?

—A correspondent writes to us to inquire: "What shall we do with our 1,510 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns?" Another wishes to know: "How shall we occupy our island of Trindade?" We answer both questions at once: let us occupy our island of Trindade with our 1,510 2nd-lieutenants and ensigns.

—A telegram from London of the 25th announced the discovery of criminal immoralities near Bourne-mouth, and the arrest of various parties implicated. What the immoralities were, the telegram did not state. And yet, on the evening when truthfully described, so there can be no credit in exaggerating them. The following story, which was given to the Baltimore reporters on June 25th last, is one of its description. There was an epidemic of fever in Santos, it is true, but the story is told with so much gross exaggeration as to make it a willful falsehood. Such stories serve no good purpose as news, while on the contrary they do much to injure commerce and discredit the country libelled. As we have before said, these epidemics are bad enough without resort to such exaggerations.

EPIDEMICS IN BRAZIL.

It is not a matter for surprise that Brazil has a bad reputation for epidemics, when reports such as we quote below are set afloat by persons returning from this country. The fever epidemics here and in Santos are but enough even when truthfully described, so there can be no credit in exaggerating them. The following story, which was given to the Baltimore reporters on June 25th last, is one of its description. There was an epidemic of fever in Santos, it is true, but the story is told with so much gross exaggeration as to make it a willful falsehood. Such stories serve no good purpose as news, while on the contrary they do much to injure commerce and discredit the country libelled. As we have before said, these epidemics are bad enough without resort to such exaggerations.

In the extract below we omit all names, for the shipmaster is a frequent visitor to Brazilian ports and it is more than probable that the reporter has abused his confidence by adding sensational details to the report. The story published in the American papers is as follows:

"Capt. reports that when the — left Santos, May 12, yellow fever was raging on every side.

Men were dropping dead in the streets and dying by scores in the city and on the vessels in port. Some of the vessels had their flags at half mast day after day for weeks, as man after man of their crews succumbed to the scourge. The death boat was being rowed about the harbor day and night from vessel to vessel, collecting the dead and taking them ashore for burial. Some of the vessels had only one or two men left of their entire crews, and many of them were unable to get away from the pest hole of fever owing to lack of men.

Seamen were scarce, and when vessels lost their crews, it was with the greatest difficulty that men were secured to take their places. Captains of vessels had to exercise the greatest caution to prevent their crews deserting or being lured ashore by the boating house and shipping masters."

BUSINESS NOTES

—Heavy frosts have damaged the coffee trees in the municipal district of Caldas.

—A telegram from Victoria yesterday afternoon announces the loss of the coasting steamer *Itapevira*.

—The gas company reports the sale of 1,460 gas stoves for cooking purposes during the year 1894, against 1,282 in 1893.

—An indignant *estrangeiro* has been asking why the Brazilians are so ready to abuse the *ingleses*, when they are always going to London for loans and capital for their companies? If they are so suspicious of John Bull and dislike him so much, why do they not go elsewhere for money? We give it up.

—Telegrams of the 23rd announced that the Lloyd Brasileiro steamer *Rio Grande* had run aground at Ponta Grossa, Rio Pardo do Sul, and was badly injured. Assistance has since then been sent, the cargo has been removed (some of it damaged), and it is expected that the steamer will be safely floated.

—The first of a series of protests against the landing of an Argentine cable on Trindade island, appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 26th. It may be expected that the Brazilian Sultamarine, the Western and Brazilian, the South American, the direct American, the West Coast and the Brazilian state lines, will all be opposed to the direct Argentine. This may have been the reason why the British government decided to take possession of the island.

—The board of trade have received through the Foreign Office a dispatch from Her Majesty's consulate at Pará reporting that the authorities of that state of Pará have issued an order to the effect that goods shipped on bills of lading made to order shall not be receivable by the holders of such bills until the absent shippers of the goods pay to the state authorities an annual tax of 300 milreis as merchants trading without a settled domicile. The order was to take effect from April 6 last.—S. A. Journal, July 6th.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28th, 1895

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, type, arrival date, from, and consignees.

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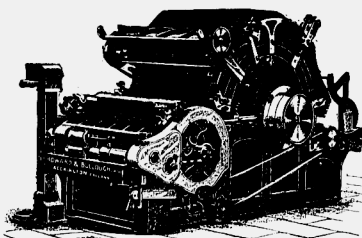
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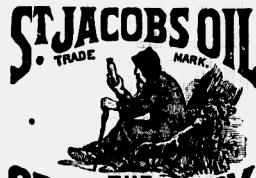
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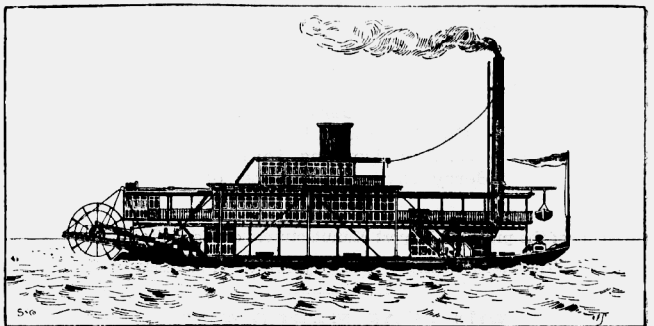


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