

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 27TH, 1895.

NUMBER 35

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881. Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions. G. C. Anderson, Agent. Rua Primeiro de Março—1st floor.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £500,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro G. C. Anderson. Rua 1º de Março, No. 73.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Capital (fully subscribed) £4,137,500. Reserve fund £690,355. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1836. Capital £3,000,000. Accumulated funds £4,057,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Wilson & Co. No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund 1,328,751. Uncalled capital 2,400,751. Agent: P. E. Swanwick, 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED. Representatives of GORT BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London. A constant supply of fresh steam coal 'Cory's Merit' always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service. OFFICES: Praga do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27. Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara. DEPT: Ilha dos Ferreiros.

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Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—Rua 3º de Março and Petropolis. EDMUND C. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Iahoraby (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays: Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Catolica, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELLO. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays. ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanema No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapout Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—123 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 45, rua Theophilo Ottoni. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 119.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3.45 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—During the month of July 22,893 sheep were exported from La Plata, the number of bullocks shipped in the same month being 3,008. The animals were sent in twenty-four steamers, twenty of which sailed for England, two to Belgium, one to France, and one to Brazil.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires. —Government House is to be lighted by electricity, orders to that effect having already been given. It appears that the monthly gas bill amounts to fifteen thousand dollars, although little or no work is done there at night time as government clerks are not over-fond of working or pretending to do work after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.—Times, Buenos Aires. —Nearly 1000 national guards were arrested on Sunday (4th) for not attending drill. They had ample notice of the intentions of the authorities, so they have only themselves to blame for any unpleasant consequences from their evasion of duty. The attendance was much larger than on the previous Sunday, nearly 14,000 men answering to the roll-call.—Buenos Aires Herald. —The conversion office has submitted to the finance minister for his approval the contract it has made with the house of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., for printing \$14,000,000 of small notes. The conversion office will pay, including the engraving of the notes, \$5,439,000 milesimo gold for every thousand notes of 50 cents, \$5,187,000 milesimo gold for every thousand notes of 20 cents, and \$4,589,000 milesimo gold for every thousand of 10 cents. These prices are equivalent respectively to £1 17s. 0d., 1s. 0s. 7d. and 18s. 3d.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires. —The minister of war and marine has sent to the finance office the budget of expense for next year which amounts to \$30,500,000 m/n, of which \$17,326,782 is for the army expenses distributed as follows:—ministry \$77,000; consajo supremo \$72,240; junta superior \$29,646; sanitary direction \$714,000; military college \$251,220; powder factory \$113,196; clothing and equipment \$1,200,000; invalids and pensions \$1,425,900; army \$2,306,480; staffs \$4,943,677; pensions \$3,000,000; military lines \$64,560; general expenses \$1,320,393; recruits \$540,000; the total shows an increase of \$1,743,166 on the present year. The permanent army is to be increased to 12,779 men. In the marine department the expense will amount to \$13,000,000 which is an increase of \$4,109,237 m/n on account of the purchase of the cruiser Buenos Aires, ironclad San Martin and a school-ship. The budget of the foreign office has also been sent to the finance department, it amounts to \$375,323 m/n and \$335,280 gold.—Southern Cross, August 2.

—The passenger by the Magdalena who was attacked by yellow fever, died from the same and has been duly cremated. Notwithstanding this case the vessel was given free pratique on arrival at Buenos Aires yesterday morning, and the passengers who went on there in her have been able to come to Montevideo by river steamer without hindrance whilst their less fortunate fellow-passengers have to endure ten days' quarantine in the pirates' lair at Flores Island. This is one of the absurdities of quarantine beyond all description, but which will endure until our authorities can be persuaded to adopt the more enlightened Argentine system.—Montevideo Times, August 6. —The new tobacco tax will play the very deuce with the consumers of that article, whose name is legion in this city, as the additional impost is very severe and packets of thirty cent cigarettes will now be sold for thirty-seven, a very considerable addition when a smoker gets through two or three packets per diem. Cigars which can now be bought for the modest sum of forty cents will then be charged forty eight, say fifty, which at the end of a month will make a goodly extra sum. In the same way eighty cent cigars will cost one dollar, which sounds an Irishism but is true, for the quality will be same, while the wretched consumer will have to pay the piper, as indeed he always has to do.—Times, Buenos Aires. —According to a paragraph which went the round of our contemporaries yesterday, the syndicate running the lazaret at Flores Island, concerning which there have been so many scandals, divided the trifle of \$180,000, say £36,000, as the profits of the last season. The Reason pertinently remarks on this:—"We are really sorry the lazaret business should have given such thumping profits,—for it will be repeated next year, and we shall have, perforce, to protect ourselves from cholera and a yellow fever far less dangerous to the country than the syndicate of this job."—And still there is not the least sign of a move to stave off the evil. That \$180,000 for the syndicate must have cost the country some millions in the injury to trade and reputation.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 8th. —The new building of the London and Brazilian Bank at the corner of Reconquista and Piedad is going ahead with wonderful rapidity and is already adding to the great edifices of this city. The building has risen comparatively so quickly that it seems as if the corner had always been occupied by this bank instead of having been for many years a waste block. When the bank moves into these premises we shall have three English banks occupying three as fine bank buildings as perhaps anywhere in the world and certainly the best in this continent, and a little feeling of pride may well be forgiven to the members of this race when they see the solidity and power of the banks managed by their countrymen and financed from the little village across the seas.—Times, Buenos Aires. —The smartness of some of the postal services of the world has just been shown by receipt of a letter in this city which was merely addressed to a number Calle, with the word Florida in the space usually allotted to the town in which the street is situated. The letter being its travels by going to New York from whence it was despatched to Florida, but was returned to Washington, with the remark not sufficiently addressed. From Washington it was sent back to New York, where some genius in deciphering blind addresses, added in red ink, B.A., A.R. and the letter was delivered unopened at the proper number in Florida within 30 days of its leaving England, almost as quickly as if it had been properly addressed and posted in the first instance.—Times, Buenos Aires. —It was lucky the above mentioned letter did not come to the Rio postoffice. —The man who objects to tobacco is in a sorry plight in the trains of our suburban railways. True it is that a small portion of some of the first-class cars is nominally devoted to non-smokers, and "No es permitido fumar" is printed over the car-door, but the railway authorities are not at all strict in the instructions given to guards to forbid smoking in the non-smoking compartments, or else it is but the same sympathies with smokers are stronger than their sense of duty. However this may be there is no escape for man or woman from the fumes of the very bad tobacco which is usually smoked here, and even in the one car on the new Central Argentine vestibule train which is supposed to be free from tobacco smoke, we saw yesterday morning two Argentine schoolboys of 12 or 14 years of age, puffing away at their cigarettes and their sympathies with smokers are stronger than their sense of duty. In the name of fair play we call upon the traffic superintendent to give the non-smoker a chance to travel without the nuisance of having bad tobacco smoke puffed in his face.—Review, Buenos Aires. —The Magdalena arrived in port on Friday afternoon, but the port doctor detected what he called a "suspected case" of yellow fever on board, in the person of a third-class passenger from Rio de Janeiro, and accordingly at 7 p.m. she was ordered back to Flores island, and her passengers have been put in precautionary quarantine of ten days. To this no great objection can be urged, but the monstrous part of the arrangement was that, even when the vessel was in port, she was not allowed to land her mails, but they were sent with her to Flores island, and yesterday, on account of the heavy fog, they could not be landed, and consequently were not distributed until a late hour, twenty-four hours after they had arrived. The delay was all the more vexatious as both an English and a French mail were posted to leave yesterday, by either of which an answer might have been sent to any letters of an urgent character. This is one of the continually recurring instances in which the postoffice shows itself entirely regardless of any considerations of urgency in the distribution of foreign mails. The delay is all the more inexcusable as the senseless and destructive "fumigation" of the mails is supposed to have been abolished here in Argentina. This is one of the matters against which we are constantly urging strong protest on the part of merchants and others interested in the prompt despatch of mails, though so far, we regret to say, without effect.—Montevideo Times, August 4.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AVRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON, Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS, Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. Grand Brown & Co., GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents. 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, Andie Neufville & Co., Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents, Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents, Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents, G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Ladenburg, Thälmann & Co., New York, L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo, Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do. and any other countries. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger, -Krah, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ld.-LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.-PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.-PORTUGAL. And on all the chief cities of Europe. Also on: Brown Brothers & Co.,-NEW YORK. First National Bank of Chicago.-CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London, E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Item paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

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H. W. STACKY, Hon. Secretary.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN HISTORY FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN EDITORS.

Some months ago an American, evidently patriotic as well as irritable, sent the subjoined sketch to the Buenos Aires Herald, calling it "An Epitome of American History for the Use of Foreign Editors." The author had apparently been driven into a state of desperation by the persistent blunders and impenetrable ignorance of foreign editors in general in regard to all American subjects, and he probably hoped to move them, just a little, by a liberal supply of the misinformation which

they are so fond of using. It is to be feared, however, that the effort has been a failure. But few care to study the history and institutions of the United States, and everyone is willing to give sententious opinions in regard to them. That the purpose of the writer, who signs himself "George Washington Smith," may have still another trial, we take the liberty of transferring the sketch to these columns.—Ed. News.

To the Editor of the B. A. Herald.

Sir.—It will not have escaped your notice that the usually well informed editor in South America is frequently reduced to agonizing straits in his efforts to make timely and appropriate comments on the history, customs and progress of that large, but little known portion of the earth's surface called the United States of North America. To assist so deserving a class of public servants, and to guide the few unbiased students of an eventful national history, who are now hopelessly groping through European text-books in search of reliable information on the subject, I have thought it best to place the annexed epitome of our national history at your disposition.

Sincerely yours, GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH. San Pedro, 1 Nov. 1894.

The northern end of the continent of America is divided into Canada, Jamaica, British Honduras, British Guiana, Mexico, the Bahamas, Central America, North America, Texas and California, the last two being subject provinces of North America. With the completion of the Panama canal the republic of North America will be transformed into an island, quite separated and distinct from the rest of the continent, and will then be no longer entitled to use the words "America" and "American," which appellations will thenceforth belong exclusively to the larger and more densely populated parts of the continent now dominated by the virile and highly cultured Latin American stock. As the recognized authors of independence and the tireless expounders of American republican ideas, it is essential that the destinies of America should be entrusted to their hands; and what worthier, may I ask, than those who wrenched their liberties from the Inca despots at Chapultepec and Avayhu? The Latin American peoples, including the sun-burned warriors of Brazil who so recently overthrew the last vestige of monarchical despotism on this fair western continent, have a great destiny in store for them, and upon their shoulders now rests the weighty responsibility of completing the work so auspiciously begun by Pizarro, Cortes, John Ramalho and Amerigo Vespucci.

North America was discovered about 1492 by George III, who established a chicken farm on Plymouth Rock under the direction of Lord North. A famous breed of speckled fowls, now as widely known as George himself, originated at this place. North also discovered the river which still bears his name and still runs down hill near the original site of New York. He also gave his name to a pole set up somewhere north of Plymouth Rock, which has been the object of many a fruitless search since that time, the Yankees claiming that it belongs to them. Having successfully planted his colony, and having made claim to all adjacent territory, George III arranged for the location of several other colonies in various parts of the country, stipulating that they should devote their whole energies to the raising of early vegetables and other delicacies for the London market. One of these, Jamestown, was devoted to small fruits, and it was here occurred the cherry tree incident which caused the revolutionary war and gave North America its independence. Having been forbidden to pick cherries from a certain tree, and being taunted by Miss Pocahontas, the fair daughter of one of the first families of Virginia, with cowardly submission to the whim of a non-resident landlord, George Washington boldly cut down the obnoxious tree and openly acknowledged the act. The attempt to evict him from the colony led to the celebrated Shay's rebellion, and this to the war for independence. As a preliminary act of defiance, the old ladies of Boston threw their tea canisters into the bay, and thus cut off all social connection with the tea-loving mother country. This was equivalent to burning the bridges behind them, for no well regulated Englishman could be expected to forgive so great a slight upon one of his pet diversions. Just previous to this incident, a powerful African potentate named Jumbo Africanus,

hearing of the discovery of new cotton lands in the West, sent out a large number of ships to colonize them. These colonists in a brief time overran the whole southern part of North America and monopolized the production of cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts and pickaninnies. Being of another race and color, hence jealousies soon sprang up, which in time developed into a desperate struggle for supremacy. Led by Horace Greeley, John Brown and William Lloyd Garrison, the whites soon conquered the blacks and reduced them to subjection. The race hatreds continued, however, and caused several bloody wars, the great rebellion being the last and most destructive in the series.

The revolutionary war, which occurred about the beginning of the present century, resulted in the independence of North America, and in its adoption of the new system of government invented by Bolivar and San Martin. The most prominent among the heroes of that struggle, after the illustrious Washington, were William Penn, Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Boone. The first-named was an Indian agent at a place called Philadelphia at the outbreak of the war, where he had distinguished himself by his skillful management of the Indians. On one occasion he celebrated a treaty with the natives by which he agreed to give a Birmingham hatchet for as much land as he could enclose with a bullock's hide. After smoking several pipes over it, and quaffing a few gallons of Santa Cruz rum, he proceeded to cut the aforesaid hide into one long, slender thong with which he enclosed the present state of Pennsylvania.

Wearied with the persistent insubordination of his tenants in North America and being engaged in desperate wars with several other European powers, George III finally gave up the struggle and conceded permission to the North Americans, now called "Yankees," to manage their own affairs. Possessing a very large tract of country, the colony soon grew into a great republic. Under the direction of Andrew Jackson and Noah Webster a new and centralized form of government was adopted, which renders its President more powerful and despotic than any European monarch. The capture and subjugation of New Jersey by the partisan leader Aaron Burr, who marched a thousand miles through the snow-covered pine forests of Maine to surprise the place, is an illustration of this fact.

A minute description of the country, the habits of its people, and its political institutions, however, will take much time and space. In the words of a recent Argentine critic, the people are wholly given up to the acquisition of the "almighty dollar," and the persecution of the "nigger." There are no schools worthy of the name, consequently education is much neglected. The lack of culture, such as one meets daily on the Florida and at Palermo, is one of the most noticeable features of the landscape, and there are no ruins to relieve the monotony anywhere. Big hotels, Methodist churches, furnaces, gas wells, wooden houses and legislatures are to be found in abundance, but there is hardly a wire fence in the whole republic.

In time, when the benign influence of commerce shall have wrought upon the minds of the people, the republic of North America will unquestionably become a great and influential power. Until that time, we nurse our hopes with patience. We do not mention Columbus and William Pitt in this connection, for they belong to the whole continent, and their discoveries were really confined to regions outside of the United States.

"We have received a letter dated 23rd July from a young English friend who has lately gone to Petropolis, from which we extract the following:—"I arrived here all right after a pretty hard journey; it is a splendid country, and the climate is magnificent. Of course it only wants development, but that will come all in good time. I am having a look round and hope to start in work very shortly. There are already a good many Englishmen here and all appear satisfied with their prospects. Without doubt there is a grand future for this part of Peru; all that a person requires to settle here is a small amount of capital; there is only one drawback apparently, viz: the scarcity of labor, which is a very serious matter; but this will have to be remedied shortly."—*Porticiensis Misc.*

"IN" AND "OUT."—Our Manchester correspondent sends us a description of an apparatus to indicate automatically at the entrance of large buildings whether the occupier of any particular office is "in" or "out." We would suggest that there is room for an improvement in this invention. What is really wanted is an indicator that will say "out" to all persons calling to collect accounts, and "in" to anyone coming to pay them.—*Exchange.*

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 27th, 1895.

The bill regulating foreign life insurance companies has been finally voted in the Chamber by a large majority and now goes to the President for his approval. It would be improper to speculate on the President's action in the matter, but as the friends of the bill are exacting and influential it may be assumed that he will sign it, unless he is convinced of its unconstitutionality. We may assume, therefore, that the bill will become law, and that the country is now fairly committed to special legislation of this character. Were we in the United States, the constitutionality of the act would be at once tested by having it brought before the Supreme Court, but as such a recourse is unknown here we may also assume that the law will be carried into force. Its effect on the two American companies we have already discussed. The Equitable will be driven out of the country, and the New York will also retire, probably separating from its Brazilian business which, two years ago, was considered unprofitable. A national company will then be formed which will either raise its rates, or incur the risk of speedy dissolution. The policy-holders who have thus been cut off from the parent company will lose their investments, just as happened in the Monte Pio Geral liquidation some years ago, and will very properly consider that they have been swindled. And they will not be altogether wrong in thinking so, either. Much of this is conjecture, of course, but it is conjecture based on logical deductions. If the results are otherwise, then the Brazilian policy-holders may consider that fortune is still seeking to befriend them. Let us now consider some of the more general bearings of this measure. In the first place, it compels a violation of contract by an arbitrary and unsolicited interference between the two contracting parties. The two companies are well known, sound and responsible. Their methods and solvency are not questioned, as is shown by the new business which they are doing. The man who takes out a policy in such a company does so with a knowledge of all these facts, and upon mature consideration. He is satisfied with the security given and with the chances of future benefit to himself or his family. Certain politicians, however, conclude that they can improve on this arrangement, so they pass a law imposing conditions which the company can not accept. This alters the relations between the company and its policy-holders and therefore creates a possible breach of contract. In the second place, it is discriminating in character, which is an infraction of the constitution. There is no more reason why these two American companies should have been made subject to such special legislation, than there is for the foreign fire insurance and banking companies which are transacting business in this country. There is just as much danger that the holder of a fire policy will lose his indemnity, or a depositor will lose the money entrusted to a bank. The law is therefore unjustly discriminating. And then, in the third place, it is a first step in a species of legislation which is mischievous and full of danger. If Congress can compel two foreign life insurance companies to transfer their investments to Brazil, then it can compel all foreign companies to do the same, and it can compel the investment here of all dividends earned in the country. The difference is one of degree, not of kind. There is really no end to such interferences,

when once the road is open. And the feature most censurable about it is that the system transfers the general control of all these important business operations to irresponsible, inexperienced and often mercenary men. As a rule the politician is not a business man and has very little practical knowledge of such matters. It is irrational therefore that such questions should be placed at his discretion, and the more so in disturbed times the politician is not infrequently an agitator and demagogue. If this species of legislation is to endure, then in our opinion the business interests of the Brazilian people are doomed to serious injury. Foreign capital will be driven away, and native capital, as has always been the case, will seek shelter in government loans rather than in those investments which are needed to develop the commerce and industries of the country.

The signing of an agreement at Pelotas on the 23rd inst by Generals Galvão and Tavares by which peace is secured for the unfortunate state of Rio Grande, is an event of far-reaching importance to all Brazil. It is evident that the extreme partisans of both sides are not altogether satisfied, but the simple fact that it satisfies the majority of the people, especially of those whose interests are at stake, implies that it is fair to both sides and that it is entitled to cordial support. Up to the moment in which we are writing, however, the conditions of the treaty have not been made public, and we are therefore unable to say what concessions have been made. From the partial disclosures made while the proposals were under consideration here, it is said that the federalists were willing to lay down their arms in consideration of protection for themselves and their property, the right to seek indemnity through the courts, the maintenance of ante-bellum ranks and privileges and the retention of General Galvão at the head of the military district as a guarantee for themselves. They also demanded a revision of the state constitution, which the national government could not properly concede. Whether the treaty covers more or less than this we do not know, but it is to be presumed from the joint telegram sent to Congress by the two generals that some engagement, or understanding exists as to the obnoxious constitution of that state. They unite to recommend its suspension, stating that it is contrary to republican ideas. That it is contrary to all chances of the federalists at the polls is evident, and it is this fact that induces them to urge its abolition. The anger of the Castilhos partisans and their denunciations of General Galvão would seem to indicate that some obligation has been assumed to protect the federalists against the discriminating operations of this peculiar constitution. Whether this is so, or not, the fact remains that the war is at an end and peace once more reigns in Rio Grande. As the government was largely instrumental in causing this war, it is now under the greater responsibility to maintain this accord and protect the men who have laid down their arms. If it is undesirable that the executive should interfere, then Congress should at once provide courts adequate for that duty. It is clear, both from the declarations of Julio de Castilhos and of his partisans in Congress, that the federalists can hope for no consideration from them. They are "rebels" in the eyes of these exponents of "law and order," and their submission must be absolute. If left to themselves they will renew their persecutions before three months are over, and Rio Grande will have another civil war on hand before six months have ended. The maintenance of law and order is of course technically right and proper, but no authority has a right to break a law of trespass on individual rights in order to secure this desideratum. The law is for all, and must be respected by all. We trust, however, that some way has been found to make these conditions of peace advantageous to both sides as well as lasting. The country has everything to gain from a settlement of this difficulty, and the congratulations pouring in from all sides may be accepted as a proof that the celebration of peace has received the cordial approval of the people. Since the foregoing was written, the terms of peace have been made public. Practically the government has conceded nothing, except to desist from prosecuting the insurgents. Offering them the protection of the laws is to give what they already possess. Guaranteeing that protection, though

conceded, will be considered an interference with the rights of the state, and will probably not be enforced. Giving them the right to appeal to the courts for indemnification, is also an empty promise. Practically, then, the federalists have again yielded everything and have thrown themselves upon the mercy of Julio de Castilhos. From Congress nothing can be expected. In our opinion, the Rio Grande controversy has not yet been settled; it has simply entered upon a new phase.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 19.—Senate.—Senator Abdou Milanes spoke on affairs in the state of Parahyba and Senator Rosa Junior on affairs in Sergipe. Senator Otavio retraced what he had said on the 17th against the Banco da Republica. Senator Catunda spoke on the military school bill and opposed the amendment retaining the school in the federal capital. He contended that the situation of the military school in a center of political agitation is detrimental to discipline and to the proper training of the future officers of the army. He quoted Summer Maine who says that when an army officer interferes in politics, it wishes to do so constantly. Senator Quintino Bocayura said that he was surprised to hear a republican express such opinions. He asserted that in monarchies it is natural to prevent the army from coming within the reach of democratic ideas, since under a monarchical form of government the army is merely an instrument of oppression. But in modern democracies the ideal soldier is not a janissary, but an armed citizen. The army constitutes, he said, the most solid guarantee for the consolidation of republican order and liberty. Senator Catunda said that in all countries in which there is proper discipline in the army, no one thinks of appealing to the soldiery for its assistance in support of political doctrines. The action of the army should be limited to the rôle prescribed by the constitution. If it takes part in political struggles Brazil will be anything but a land of liberty.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcante spoke against the budget of the navy department, which, in his opinion, contains provisions in flagrant violation of the law regulating the pay of officers of the army and navy. Deputy Augusto Severo defended the budget and Deputy Orvaldo Abrantes opposed it. Deputy Luis de Vasconcelos asked for the return of the national museum to the building which it formerly occupied. The situation of the present building (the former palace of the emperor at S. Christovão), besides being insalubrious, is inconvenient for the public. Many of the employés are ill with beriberi. Deputy Frederico Borges said that he spoke under the influence of profound dejection. The administration of the country, as depicted in the report of the minister of justice, is very far from attaining the perfection that is the desideratum of every true patriot. He appealed to the budget committee to labor earnestly for eradicating at some future time the abuses embodied in the budget, since the difficulties in the way of accomplishing this object are so great that it is impossible to overcome them at present. Deputy Edmundo Ramos opposed the bill on foreign life insurance companies. The Chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Cornelio da Fonseca for the appointment of a committee of five to frame a bill regulating the registration of real estate. The bill on the appointment of public functionaries was voted in 2nd discussion.

AUG. 20.—Senate.—By a vote of 25 to 25 the Senate rejected the amendment retaining the military school in the federal capital. Senator Vicente Machado and Quintino Bocayura opposed the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. The latter said the question of federal intervention in the affairs of states has never been settled in any country.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Coelho Neto moved the bill regulating the appointment of public functionaries and moved to strike out Art. 5. The motion was rejected and the bill passed in 3rd discussion. Deputy Alberto Torres, in speaking on the budget of the department of justice and interior, said that the life of the nine citizens who form the budget committee is one unending struggle. During the congressional session they have to struggle against Congress, and in the intervals between sessions against the government. It would seem, he said, that the expenditure with this department ought to be less than it was in the time of the monarchy, for many of the expenses then necessary (including that of the imperial family) have been suppressed by the change in the form of government. And yet, in the budget of this department there has been an increase of more than 1,000,000\$ over the amount appropriated in the last budget of the monarchy. Deputy Vergue de Azevedo opposed the bill on foreign life insurance companies and moved to appoint a committee of nine to examine the question and report on the subject. Deputy Glycerio called for a motion for authorizing the chair to issue a call for night sessions whenever it is deemed expedient. Deputy Nilo Peçanha opposed the motion, asserting that the deputies who ask for night sessions are those who do not even attend the sittings by day.

AUG. 21.—Senate.—Senator Quintino Bocayura, in speaking on the bill for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution, said that he is opposed to intervention whether it proceeds from congress or from the executive. How is congress, he inquired, or the intervener if it appointed to determine which is the legitimate government of Sergipe? And what can such an intervener do beyond aggravating the anarchy that exists in the state? He must necessarily take one side of the question and thus incur the enmity of the partisans of the other side. In the course of his remarks the speaker asserted that the republic, though proclaimed, does not yet exist, or, if the republic has been made, it still remains to make a republic. He appealed to congress not to touch Art. 6 of the constitution, which is the corner stone of the political structure of the country. If that stone is removed, the whole structure will crumble and

fall to the ground. Without the federative system there can be no republic in Brazil. There was introduced a substitute bill. *Chamber of Deputies.*

—Deputy Vergue de Abreu spoke on the subject of the Department of Justice and Interior. Deputy Paula Ramos moved to recommit the bill for classifying the various departments of the public service and for establishing uniformity in the pay of the employees. He contended the classification adopted in the bill. Deputy Francisco Alencastro opposed recommitment which he considers useless, since the whole scheme is impracticable. The bill, he said, should be put to the vote and rejected. Deputies Thomaz Delphino and Dino Bueno spoke on the bill relating to the pay of operatives in government work shops. Deputies Barros Franco Junior and Serzedello discussed the bill on public lands. The later in treating of the bill on public lands, the financial state of the country, asserting that the deficit exceeds 100,000,000,000. To the bill making an appropriation of 1,883,575,800 for paying the expense of chartering and repairing steamers during the revolution Deputy Menezes Prado offered an amendment for paying 1,000,000,000 to the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro as a compensation for damages sustained. Deputy João Penido ridiculed the bill creating a badge of office for the President of the republic. If the honorable members, he said, still long for the insignia of royalty, let them not be content with a simple badge, but vote for an imperial mantle adorned with the plumage of toucans and parrots. He did not like such things and in reading history he had noted that concessions of this kind to the love of display had always contributed to favor the encroachments of despotism. The President is well known and needs no badge to distinguish him from the rest of the people, and the speaker does not believe that an unassuming and unostentatious man like President Prudente de Moraes desires any such mark of distinction. He availed himself of the occasion to say that a great part of the misfortunes that have befallen the country are due to the errors and abuses committed by Deputy Glycerio when a member of the provisional government. Deputy Glycerio defended his conduct and the acts of the provisional government. Deputy José Ignacio claimed that the bill had been placed in discussion in a manner contrary to the rules. He had a squabble on the subject with the chair and with Deputy Glycerio. He moved to postpone the discussion and refer the bill to the committee on finances, but was finally induced to withdraw the motion. Deputy Glycerio's motion for night sessions was rejected by a vote of 62 to 49. Deputy Paula Ramos' motion for recommitting the bill classifying the public departments was adopted.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state of Pará has signed a contract for the introduction of 3,000 Japanese laborers. It may be remarked that the scheme will fail, as the Japanese will not go to Pará.

—The state government of Espírito Santo having shown itself powerless to deal with the small-pox epidemic at the capital, the people are now applying for succor to St. Sebastian.

—In S. Paulo Dr. Fernando Moura has brought charges against judge João Thomaz de Mello Alves, whom he accuses of purposely delaying justice.

—The public prosecutor in Pernambuco now wants to indict Deputy José Mariano for complicity in the naval revolt. It is impossible for some men to keep the peace.

—In this republic people are arrested and set at liberty apropos to anything. The governor of Bahia has just pardoned and released some prisoners belonging to the police—for what reason do you suppose? Merely in honor of the promulgation of a law on the *montepio* of state officials. What connection there is between delinquent policemen and that *montepio* only the governor, we fancy, is able to see.

—On the 18th inst. a mob broke into the printing-office of the *Voz do Povo*, of Sorocaba, and destroyed its contents, scattering the type and burning the machinery and furniture. It is charged that certain police officials took part in the result. The editor of the paper seems to have stirred up the animosity of the jacobins by decorating his office because of the release from arrest of Dr. Ferreira Braga, the founder of the paper, by an order from the supreme court.

—On the 20th inst. the director of the S. Paulo law school advised the chief of police of that city of serious disorders on the part of the students at the preparatory examinations, which even reached the point of violent insults against members of the faculty. In accordance with this advice a force of infantry was stationed in the immediate neighborhood of the school. This disorder is another indication of the anarchy which prevails throughout the country. Without discipline and authority, and with the necessity of calling in an armed force to enforce order in an educational institution, what hope remains for the future security and progress of the country?

—Telegrams received yesterday from Rivera, fully confirm the finding of the body of the late Admiral Salanhá da Gama, by the commission which went for the purpose. There was no difficulty in identifying him, as the corpse was partly mummified. There were the marks of two lance wounds in the chest, one of them breaking a rib, and two sword or hatchet wounds in the head. Horrible to say, the mutilations are also fully confirmed. The left ear had been sliced off, and his throat had been cut in the horrible method invented by Juan Francisco, that is to say, not cut from ear to ear, but an incision was being made so that he might bleed to death in a refinement of cruelty. There were also other mutilations too disgusting to describe, but worthy of any Jack the Ripper. These horrors, it must not be forgotten, were committed by the troops of Governor Castilhos and the friends of Peixoto. According to a later telegram, the body will not be brought to Montevideo, but will be buried at Rivera, where it arrived on Monday. Poor Salanhá! — *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 14.

—We remember once hearing of a wonderful machine from which a hog, after entering it alive, emerges in the form of sausages, sugar-cured hams, tooth-brushes and other articles into which it is reasonable to believe that a hog may be converted. We are now inclined to think that when in our scepticism, we discredited the story, we failed to do justice to the almost unlimited capabilities of modern invention, for we are informed that there was recently posted at Petropolis a package containing legal documents, which on being delivered to the clerk of a court at the Mangueiras post-office were found to have been transformed into sheets of blank paper.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

STRAGGLERS 17. STROLLERS

Played on August 18th, 1895, and resulted in a victory for the "Stragglers."

STRAGGLERS.

G. Barboza, bowled Richards.....	2
J. Cross-land, c. Macfarlane, b. Tweedie.....	24
H. Barboza, bowled Tweedie.....	4
B. Benny, c. Macfarlane, bowled Gepp.....	9
J. A. Cross, bowled G-pp.....	4
H. L. Wright, " " Richards.....	20
R. C. Lloyl, c. Hammill, b. Dickson.....	13
J. W. H. Fussell, bowled Gepp.....	19
S. H. Crook, " " Tweedie.....	5
A. E. Nicholson, not out.....	1
Extras.....	10
Total.....	117

STROLLERS.

A. L. Tweedie, bowled Benny.....	15
A. Dickson, c. Crook, bowled Fussell.....	17
E. O. Broad, run out.....	1
C. W. Macfarlane, bowled Fussell.....	1
F. H. Gepp, " " ".....	5
A. Richards, " " ".....	45
H. C. Hammill, " " Cross-land.....	2
R. Sam-lall, run out.....	2
J. Fraser, not out.....	0
A. Sell, c. Crook, bowled Lloyd.....	1
Extras.....	21
Total.....	111

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On Friday at 3 o'clock p. m. the President of the republic received from Gen. Innocencio Galvão, commander of the 6th military district, the following telegram:

"Pelotas, August 23, 1895.

To the President of the Republic.

In conformity with your wishes and decision peace is signed in Rio Grande. Tavares is here. The rejoicing in Pelotas is indescribable. Accept my sincere congratulations for the glorification of your name, respect for your authority and peace in Rio Grande do Sul. Long live the Republic! — *General Galvão.*

When the contents of this telegram were made known, there were demonstrations of joy in various parts of the city. Many houses hoisted flags and speeches were made at the offices of some of the newspapers. At the barracks of the troops there were also demonstrations of joy. At 8 o'clock p. m. the President was the recipient of a popular demonstration, in which there were music, flowers and speeches. The President himself made a speech urging all Brazilians to unite in promoting the aggrandisement of the country.

At night some of the streets were illuminated. The President, on receiving Gen. Galvão's telegram, replied with thanks and congratulations. He transmitted the telegram to the governors of the states, whom he cordially congratulated. From Julio de Castilhos, the usurping governor of Rio Grande do Sul, he received the following answer:

"Palace at Porto Alegre, August 23, 1895.

Dr. Prudente de Moraes,

President of the Republic.

I have just received your telegram, for which I cordially thank you, acknowledging my obligation to you for what you express.

"The reestablishment of peace in this state, through the submission of the rebels, in conformity with the elevated terms of your worthy decision, determines immense rejoicing in Rio Grande do Sul, which, as the principal theatre of the characterized attack on republican institutions, has suffered since February, 1893, the deleterious effects of armed strife.

"At the same time this auspicious event includes your just and noble merit in view of the honorable situation which maintains unimpaired the prestige of the public authorities.

"I earnestly desire that submission may be definite. For my part, I shall strenuously exert myself to aid you in promoting the reality of constitutional rights and guaranties.

"In the name of Rio Grande do Sul I send you sincere congratulations, which extend to your government. Accept my cordial salutation. — *Julio de Castilhos.*"

The Chamber of Deputies received the following telegram from Gen. Galvão:

"Pelotas, August 23.

Peace is signed in Rio Grande. The insurgents have, without humiliation, laid down their arms to the army of the union, which maintains respect for the authority of the President of the republic in all its places. Congratulations to our country. Long live the republic! — *General Galvão.*

The Chamber also received the following telegram signed jointly by Gens. Galvão and Tavares:

"We congratulate the national congress on the pacification of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, which we have just signed.

"Since the consolidation of peace and the reconciliation of the people of Rio Grande depend on the reality and permanence of the enjoyment of the rights and guaranties promised by the government of the republic to all who lay down their arms and on the revision of the state constitution, which is unquestionably opposed to the federal law, the undersigned trust that the patriotism and

justice of congress will cause this revision to be taken into due consideration. — *Generals Innocencio Galvão and Silva Tavares.*"

When these telegrams were read, Deputy Victorino Monteiro rose and said that he could not, as a Rio Grandense, congratulate the country, as he desired, on the news that had been received.

"The impression which I received," he continued, "is not that which a real patriot should receive at this moment, for peace had not been made with the patriotism that was to be expected from a general who is the envoy of the federal government, but who accepts terms which the self-respect (*bravo*) of the Rio Grandenses cannot fail to reject." Deputy Frederico Borges moved to ask the executive for a copy of the telegrams from the commander of the government troops in Rio Grande announcing the pacification of that state and the terms on which it was effected.

Deputy Serzedello said that he regarded the joint telegram merely as an appeal made to congress in the enthusiasm of the moment for the revision of the state constitution. It merely expresses an individual opinion. If he thought that Gen. Galvão had so far exceeded his authority as to promise the revision of the state constitution of Rio Grande, he would not hesitate to ask for his immediate dismissal and arrest.

Deputy Glycerio then took the floor and said that the telegram from the generals is composed of two parts, of which the first merely informs Congress that peace has been made without stating the terms, "peace," he remarked, "could not have been made by the executive." The recognition of the legal government of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and the union, that is, the submission of the rebels to the arms of the legalists, counting on the security for their lives and property, which it is the duty of every general of the union to enforce in favor of rebels who take shelter under the national flag.

"The second part of the telegram," he continued, "is an outrage (*atentado*), an attack (*problema*) on federation.

"I expect that the general who represents the arms of the union will be reminded (and for this I count on the energy of the executive) that no general at the head of an army has the right to attack the constitution of a state... Mr. President, the principle of authority and the prestige of the government have been so shaken that a general of the union, entrusted by the executive with the mission of maintaining order in a state and upholding its constitution, sends to Congress a telegram, dictated by the revolutionists, asking for the revision of that constitution... In Rio Grande do Sul, Mr. President, the concrete fact is this: a part of that state (I do not stop to inquire whether it was the greater part or not) rose against the state constitution, considering it opposed to the federal constitution... Very well, the state government of the union also resisted, and these who had thus behaved were rebels against the constitution of the union and against public order.

"But, Mr. President, the commander-in-chief of the Brazilian army now declares that the insurgents who were combated by the government of the republic were right, since the state constitution is really opposed to the federal constitution... I do not believe that in doing this he was authorized by the slightest insinuation from the executive."

The foregoing shows, we think, that the struggle in Rio Grande has merely entered into a new phase. On one hand, the Castilhos continues to long for the unconditional and definite submission of the federalists. On the other the latter continue to regard Castilhos, not as their legal ruler, but as an usurper and a satrap of the general government, to which, laying down their arms, they now peacefully appeal, as an experiment, for the abolition of their political rights. They look upon the constitution forced upon them as the obstacle to the recovery of those rights and the general commanding the district agrees with them in so thinking.

"If those rights are still denied them, if the hirelings of the usurper still attempt to drive them from the polls and refuse to count their votes, we do not believe that the veterans of so many victories will tamely submit. They will again take up arms in defence of their rights and the country which consents to their oppression, will once more be plunged into the horrors of civil war.

On the following days, rejoicing over peace continued in this city, and in other parts of the country there were similar demonstrations. Even Congressman Glycerio, affected by the contagion, consented to smother his indignation against Gen. Galvão and offered a motion congratulating the President of the republic on pacification. The castilhos congressmen felt constrained to support the motion, but made no attempt to conceal their rancor towards Gen. Galvão. Congressman Nilo Peçanha offered an amendment extending the congratulation to Julio de Castilhos. This was too much for some of the congressmen, for while Glycerio's motion passed unanimously, there were some who opposed the amendment. The Senate also passed a congratulatory motion (not including Castilhos, however) and both houses adjourned.

In the Senate Dr. Ray Barbosa, who spoke for the first time since his return from an enforced absence of nearly two years, availed himself of the occasion to make one of his best speeches, exposing the inconsistency of those who profess to be scandalized by the telegram of Gen. Galvão. These, he said, are the very men who have taught the military to disregard the law, who have witnessed without a protest the violation of every provision of the constitution and who have solemnly given their approval to the perpetration of the most heinous crimes. He concluded by expressing the hope that the present peace may be a peace that is worthy of the name, a peace that respects every honest conviction, a peace that does not humiliate and degrade, in short, a peace such as is defined by Tacitus as *liberis libere*.

Yesterday the morning press published the official documents relating to pacification. From these it appears that the original offer made by

the revolutionists was to lay down their arms on the following terms:

1.—Unrestricted enjoyment of the rights and privileges appertaining to Brazilian citizens under the federal constitution.

2.—Political reorganization of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

3.—Right to claim compensation for losses sustained.

4.—The government accepted to the first of these conditions without, however, granting amnesty, the faculty for which constitutionally belongs to Congress. It rejected the second and made no objection to the third.

The following is the agreement signed by Gens. Tavares and Galvão:

"On the 23rd day of the month of August, 1895, 7th year of the republic, at the head quarters of the 6th military district and of all the forces operating in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in the city of Pelotas, Generals Bachelor Innocencio Galvão de Queiroz, commander-in-chief, and João Nunes da Silva Tavares having met for the purpose of agreeing upon terms for the pacification of the state, the former, General of Division Innocencio Galvão de Queiroz, made in the name of the President of the republic, the following statement:

"That the government of the union taking into consideration the proposal for peace, which had been presented to it through the medium of the commander of the legal forces, had resolved to accept two of the conditions of that proposal, rejecting the third, since the executive of the republic is not empowered to cause the revision of state constitutions, the faculty appertaining exclusively to the legislative branch of the government; that the government considers that it is the duty of the federal and state authorities to assure to all Brazilians obedient to the laws the full enjoyment and free exercise of all the rights and guaranties which the constitution confers upon them and which the sincerity of republican government requires; that, if the rebels lay down their arms and submit to the law, the government will comply with this duty towards them and will not consent to its being eluded; that these guaranties do not include amnesty, which the federal congress solely has the power to grant and which it probably will grant after the rebels lay down their arms, since it had denied it to them on the ground of their being still in arms; that on the cessation of the armed struggle in the south, not only the rebels, but also those who fought for legality and those who took no part in the struggle, will retain the right to demand in conformity with the proper legal formalities, from whom it may concern, compensation for the losses which they have sustained.

"And, the decision of the government being communicated by the commander-in-chief of the forces operating in Rio Grande do Sul to General João Nunes da Silva Tavares, this latter, on being consulted, replied:—That the revision of the state constitution demanded by the insurgents as a condition for laying down their arms was not intended for the executive; that the insurgents expect that congress, on being informed thereof, will take action on the subject for the purpose of establishing real and lasting peace in Rio Grande do Sul; that they still cherish the hope, because whatever may be the good wishes and sincerity of the President of the republic in promising (*officiando*) the reality of the rights and guaranties permitted, such rights and privileges will be illusory in view of the impossibility of maintaining a real and permanent supervision over a government and courts of justice founded upon a constitution opposed to federal law; that, confiding in the patriotism and loyalty of the head of the government, they proceed to lay down their arms in order that the fact of their being engaged in an armed struggle may not be an obstacle to the recognition of the justice of the cause for which they have fought, impelled solely by the necessity of resisting by force the violence and tyranny of unconstitutional and arbitrary power; that they believe in the wisdom and justice of the federal congress, to which he will appeal in the name of the rebels at the moment of their submission to legal rule, which, in the words of the government of the republic, will permit them to enjoy all the rights and privileges which the public authorities should assure to all Brazilian citizens; that the rebels have made no question of compensation for their losses, nor do they regard as a favor or concession what the government promises to all—neutrals and to those engaged in the struggle—and which results from the simple fact of their being Brazilians; that he does not believe that the government wishes to diam them there for the purpose of punishing them for having rebelled against the state government, since this would be the quittance of bad habit and of iniquity; that, feeling that in the loyalty and circumspection (*correção*) of the army they have their most significant pledge, they do not refuse to lay down their arms, but against political opponents in their state; that, for laying down those arms, he, the leader of the revolutionists, cannot, however, dispense with the promise of the commander of the legal forces to likewise request the government of the union to examine the constitution of the state of Rio Grande, which is opposed to federal law. The general-in-chief of the legal forces according to this demand, the present document was drawn up by me, Captain Marcelino Antonio dos Santos, amanuensis.—*General Innocencio Galvão de Queiroz.*—*General João Nunes da Silva Tavares.*"

The government, in a telegram of the 25th inst., approves the foregoing agreement, with the exception of the part relating to the revision of the state constitution, for which, it states, Gen. Galvão was not authorized, adding, however, that it does not believe that the re-establishment of peace and the reconciliation of Brazilians will be disturbed on this account.

The *Journal do Brazil* of yesterday says that the withdrawal of troops will probably begin within a few days.

NEXT Sunday, September 1st, Bishop J. C. Granbery, D.D. will preach at the Methodist Church, Largo do Cateete at 12 M.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We are advised that the railway conference which was to be held on the 2nd prox., has been postponed indefinitely. Telegrams to this effect have been sent out.

—There was another accident on the Central on the 23rd, this time at Barra Mansa. The switch working badly, a second class coach went off the rails and upset, injuring some 15 passengers. The accident delayed the train nearly five hours.

—The director of the Central was so pleased with the celebration of peace in Rio Grande that he forgave all August delinquents on that road. As this means the condoning of all acts of negligence and malice, from which the public is suffering, we may be permitted to ask what right he has to do such a thing. The rogues who cut the rubber tubes on the air brakes, thus endangering innocent life, ought not to be forgiven.

—The municipality having protested against the revaluation of the Tijuca railway contract, on the grounds that this is an invasion of municipal rights, the minister of industry has replied that as the original concession was granted by the national government and then declared lapsed for non-compliance with its provisions, that government has a manifest right to reconsider its action in view of the reasons alleged by the company.

—The largest electric locomotive in the world has recently had its first trial in Baltimore, U. S. It weighs ninety-six tons and is 1440 horse-power, and can travel forty-five miles an hour with a train of two hundred freight cars. The machine was built by the General Electric Co. for the Baltimore and Ohio railway and is to be used in place of steam locomotives in hauling trains through a mile and a half tunnel. Its pulling capacity was tried against two locomotives under a full head of steam, but the electric motor succeeded in overcoming its adversaries. The mechanism is stated to be so simple that a child by starting the levers can manage the ponderous engine.—Exchange.

LOCAL NOTES

—On Wednesday night burglars broke into no less than five houses.

—Two persons accused of being counterfeiters were arrested in this city last Thursday.

—On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 86 to 37 rejected Nilo Peganha's motion to ask for information in regard to the arrest of Capt. Gomes de Castro.

—The Supreme Court has removed to Rua do Lavradio, occupying a building formerly occupied by the Tribunal de Relação. It is a good neighborhood for the exercise of justice.

—A commission has been appointed to examine the accounts of the "conselho economico" of the military school because of the serious irregularities which the new director of that school has discovered.

—The British consulate has been removed to No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy, over the Royal Mail offices. The location is an excellent one, and will be found convenient both for shipping men and merchants.

—As soon as Dr. Pereira Guimarães is well enough to bear removal from his residence, he will be imprisoned at the fort of Villegaignon. The members of the court-martial that is to try him, have been appointed.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the courts have thrown out the process brought by the Brazilian government against the editor of the *Petit Journal*, on the ground that it is not competent to initiate such a prosecution.

—Telegrams from every part of the country are testifying to the popular satisfaction over the celebration of peace in Rio Grande. Unhappily, however, the custom of "adhering" and "congratulating" is so strong that one never knows how to gauge its sincerity.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* arrives at the conclusion that the island of Trinidad is not occupied by the English. Well, perhaps it isn't. And perhaps there were no demonstrations on Largo de S. Francisco and Rua do Ouvidor, no gas globes broken and no signs defaced.

—The *Journal do Commercio*, in its issue of the 22nd inst., successfully undertakes to show that the government of Rio Grande do Sul is not republican in the best sense of the word. It might have added, had it chosen to do so, that the proposition applies to the whole of Brazil.

—Among the passengers leaving on the 22nd by the new French packet *Chili*, was Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, physician in charge of the Strangers' Hospital, who goes to the River Plate for a brief and well-earned vacation. During his absence the Hospital will be in charge of Dr. Havelberg.

—It is truly alarming to hear that Deputy Frederico Borges is suffering from dejection. Perhaps indigestion would be the better term. After doing so much to unsettle all respect for law and justice, it is hardly credible that he should now bewail the existence of abuses in the country.

—We are glad to be able to reassure Gen. Glycerio. He is afraid that foreigners, when they read Gen. Galvão's telegram, will be unable to take General Glycerio's republic seriously. The General's anxiety is groundless: General Galvão's telegram will not alter in the least foreigners' opinion of Gen. Glycerio's republic.

—The portrait of the President of the republic, says a contemporary, was ordered [by whom?] to be distributed among the various commands in the army and the dependencies of the war department. Why not wait until the President can have his picture taken with the official badge which Congress, much to the indignation of Congressman Penido, is going to vote for the head of the nation?

—The solicitor of the republic at Pernambuco has applied to Congress for permission to bring charges against Deputy José Mariano for being connected with the naval revolution. The trial will offer a very favorable opportunity for a thorough judicial exposure of the crimes committed by the government and its partisans under the reign of terror, leading, it is to be hoped, to the punishment of the guilty.

—Treason! treason! rank treason! On the 21st Senator Quintino Bocayuva asserted in Congress that the republic, though proclaimed, does not yet exist! The senator should be sent down to the tender custody of Moreira Cesar at once!

—We take much pleasure in noting the marriage of Dr. Wm. Loudon Strain, of São Paulo, to Miss Dorothy Maud Sawory, second daughter of Rev. E. L. Sawory, at Palgrave, England, on the 18th ult. The happy couple were to spend their honeymoon on the Continent, and will then, we understand, come to Brazil. We may be permitted to join Dr. Strain's many friends in Brazil in tendering our congratulations and in wishing the newly-wedded pair a long and happy life together.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* says that it is probable that Dr. Araújo Reis will be appointed director-general of the postoffice. This gentleman is a civil engineer of recognized ability and is a man of high personal worth, but it can hardly be inferred from this that he is the right man for directing this important public service. We believe, however, that he will make an honest effort to inculc something of discipline and efficiency into that service, and in this should receive the cordial support of the public.

—Some days ago a Protestant congregation was broken up and dispersed by a mob of rioters at Bangal, near this city. Since then the members of this congregation have been repeatedly threatened, and it is said that various officials are concerned in the aggression. It would seem full time that the government took this matter in hand. We hear so much about the liberty of those who use it to promote anarchy and insubordination, that it can not be amiss for us to demand liberty also for those who use it to promote good order, morality and rational views of life.

—President Prudente de Moraes' speech on Sunday, if correctly reported by yesterday's papers, is thoroughly disheartening. He seems to have no hope that the present generation of Brazilians will ever again enjoy the benefits of constitutional government. The utmost which he apparently hopes to accomplish is to prepare the way for restoring those benefits to future generations. For our part we see no prospect even of this. In the near future, unless some means are devised for giving the youth of the country a very different training from that which it is now receiving. The influences at work at the present time are nearly all deteriorating.

—The recent search for counterfeiters, here and in São Paulo, resulted in the arrest of three men on the 23rd in this city, one of whom is a priest. The police had received instructions from São Paulo to arrest Padre Miguel Morron, which was effected at the ferry station as he was returning from celebrating mass in Niteroy. At the police station he was searched, and two counterfeit 200\$ notes were found on him which he had tried to destroy. At his house another "wanted", Caetano Constantino, was found, and in a handbag was discovered 120,000\$ in nice new counterfeit 200\$ notes. Caetano then broke down and confessed that he had brought these notes to the padre, who was to pass them off. Good work for a priest, surely!

—And now we learn from Gen. Glycerio that Gen. Castilhos has always been an ardent advocate of peace. This reminds us of the note-taking jurymen in Mr. Jealerson's "Living it Down." Of the 12 jurymen in a murder trial each had his peculiarity, that of one being to occupy himself assiduously throughout the proceedings in taking notes. When opinions were first expressed, it was found that 11 jurors were in favor of conviction and only one in favor of acquittal. But the latter was tenacious and his companions were gradually brought to take his view of the matter. At a certain stage of the proceedings the note-taking jurymen quietly informed the others that he had been in favor of acquittal for over an hour. "But," they remonstrated, you didn't say so. "No," he answered, "but I made a note of it." As Gen. Castilhos has never said or done anything to show that he was not in favor of a war of extermination, we presume he gratified his longing for peace by "making a note of it."

DEATH.

BENEST.—On the 1st Aug., at 9, Wetherby-mansions, S. W., the residence of her mother, FLORA, dearly-loved wife of E. B. S. BENEST, of Rio de Janeiro, and youngest child of the late Alfred McKinnell, of Rio de Janeiro, aged 30. No cards.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Vencimentos de Mar e Terra; by Lt.-Com. João A. dos Santos Porto. A discussion of the comparative services rendered and pay received by land and naval forces.

Relatorio da Companhia de Saneamento, showing the operations of the company during the calendar year 1894.

Cartas Geographicas Munes; published by the Pedagogy, of this capital, for use in the primary schools. No. 1 is a map of the world; No. 2 of Brazil; No. 3 of the Federal District. The maps have been prepared by Dr. Olavo Freire, and aim to show outlines, productions and the general facts connected with the principal countries of the world.

Relatorio, 1893 e 1894, Hospital de S. Sebastiao; by Dr. Carlos Pinto Seidl. According to the statistical tables accompanying this report the S. Sebastiao hospital received 814 patients in 1893, of which 747 were yellow fever cases. Of these latter 338 died. In 1894 the hospital received 4121 patients (including 32 from 1893), of which 1,747 died. Of the total 129 were suffering from diseases other than yellow fever.

NOTICE.

H. B. M's. Consul-General invites all British Subjects resident in the City and state of Rio de Janeiro to call at the Consular Office, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy N. 1, (opposite the Custom House) for the purpose of registration. No fee is chargeable for same.

Rio de Janeiro, August 26, 1895.

WM. GEO. WAGSTAFF.

Consul-General.

PULLING REGATTA.

The following particulars of the regatta held on the 16th inst. in this bay by the officers and crews of Her Majesty's South-East Coast of America Squadron, Capt. Charles E. Gissing, R. N., senior officer, have been kindly furnished us for publication.

No.	Boat	Boats	Course	Winnor	Score
1st	Maimes	Whalers and eggs	one mile	Acoom	Retribution
2nd	Stokers	do	do	Retribution	Barraçouta
3rd	Chief petty officers	do	do	Acoom	Acoom
4th	Officers	Shiffs	half a mile	Barraçouta	Retribution
5th	Racing crews	Whalers and eggs	two miles	Barraçouta	Acoom
6th	Boys	Dingies	one mile	Barraçouta	Beagle
7th	Daymen	Whalers and eggs	do	Acoom	Retribution
8th	Racings crews	Cutters	two miles	Retribution	Retribution
9th	All comers	Any service boat	three miles	Barraçouta's cutter	Retribution's gallery with 8 oars
10th	Officers	Whalers and eggs	one mile	Barraçouta	Acoom

The race for Brazilian men of war's boats was won by the admiral's galley of the *Benjamin Constant*. This was a very plucky race and pulled in splendid form.

Copper Points Race.

The *Barraçouta* won the first prize for rig. Her punt was rigged as an exact model of the *Barraçouta*. She came alongside the *Retribution* and saluted the senior officer with nine guns from her miniature weapons. She fired a torpedo, and then requested permission (by signal) to get up steam, after which smoke was observed to come out of her funnels as she drifted away.

The best race of the day was that for cutters racing crews in which the *Retribution* took the first two prizes with her seamen first and stokers second.

Unfortunately it rained the whole day, and great was the disappointment of the officers and men when not a single lady came off on account of the weather, and there were no "bright eyes to behold their deeds."

SAILING REGATTA.

The sailing regatta of officers and crews of Her Majesty's squadron occurred on the 19th inst. There was some promise of a good race, as fifteen boats started, but the wind soon dropped and a great part of the course was rolled. This was a great disappointment to the spectators as well as the contestants.

The race was won by Lieut. Clarke, of H. M. S. *Retribution*, Capt. Foley of H. M. S. *Barraçouta* coming in second.

The course was about twelve miles, and the first boat was away about six hours.

It is to be hoped that another trial will take place before the squadron leaves us. The wind is always uncertain on the bay, but still a good day with 15 or 20 boats under full sail would be a sight well worth seeing.

COFFEE NOTES

—On the 20th 19,398 bags of coffee were received at Jundiacy for shipment to Santos.

—The shipments of coffee from Ceylon during the half year ending June 30 last aggregated 38,303 cwts., against 12,981 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1894.

—The movement in favor of transferring the coffee business of Santos to São Paulo still continues to find warm advocates. The house property of Santos belongs largely to non-residents and to a few Shyllocks, who all oppose every improvement demanded by the sanitary engineers. As coffee can be stored and shipped in São Paulo as easily as in Santos, it is felt that the only way to escape future epidemics and ruinous exactions is to make this proposed removal.

COFFEE IN NORTH BORNEO.

The amount of moisture contained in the atmosphere, the heavy dews and morning mists lying over the trees, often until 8 o'clock in the morning, are some of the most important factors in the successful growing of large crops of coffee per acre. Whilst they exist, with care and cultivation we may look for equally good if not better crops than those the statement I forward you show. When these mists and dews have disappeared, by reason of the forest being extensively felled, we may look for our crops to fall off, as they have elsewhere. This certainly will be remembered by some of the old planters of Ceylon. We are driven to employ indentured immigrants against our will, costing on the estates with which I am connected about \$7 each; of this I may recover possibly \$9, but with runaways, incompetents, sickness, and deaths, it probably does not exceed an average of \$6.

There are certainly few, if any, Ceylon planters who will not say that a free coolie is cheaper at 25 cents per day than an immigrant at 14.

Paradoxical as it may sound, in my opinion an emigrant is cheaper on a one year's agreement, and 20 cents per day, than on a 3 years' agreement and 14 cents, owing to the bulk of the men being of a better class.

So much for the Tamil question, upon which I speak with some feeling, from having been compelled by want of coffee to abandon 360 acres of coffee in Sumatra Ujung in 1884, although it had over 6 cwts. an acre on it. Pickers were not to be had, and, as the crop had all dropped the year before, it was useless to spend further money on upkeep.—Correspondence of "North Borneo Herald."

BUSINESS NOTES

—The receipts of rubber at Pará during the fiscal year 1894-95, amounted to 19,470,000 kilograms.

—The decree authorizing the continuation of the operations of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries Limited in Brazil was signed on the 22nd inst.

—The Royal Mail steamers will henceforth call at Cherbourg, seven hours distant from Paris. This will be a great convenience to passengers wishing to go direct to Paris.

—According to telegrams from London the Amazon Navigation Co. has recently ordered four new steamers, with electric light, etc., for their Amazon service under the new contract recently signed.

—All the baled hay shipped from Rosario in July, amounting to 39,577 bales, went to Brazilian ports. In the same month, also, 922,660 kilos of wheat and 9,534 bags of flour were shipped to Brazil.

—One of the shareholders of the cotton factory at Bangal accuses its manager with having dismissed Protestant employes because of their religious faith. If this kind of business is to characterize the industries of the country, it will require something more potent than "protection" to keep them alive.

—The government has acquired the goods deposits of the São Paulo railway at São Paulo for the custom-house to be opened in that city. The governor of the state has authorized the necessary modifications, which are to be carried out with all speed. It is proposed to open the custom-house there on the 7th prox.

—We understand that a party of English engineers are expected next month to begin surveys of the Amazon for the new cable between Pará and Manaus. The party will be accompanied by Mr. Reidy, who will arrange for the necessary cable stations along the river. It is expected that the work of laying the cable will be begun before the end of the year.

—Suppose certain policy-holders of the New York Life should object to the modification of the contracts with that company, and should file protests here and in New York against the transfer of their guarantees from New York to Brazil, what would be the result? Would the Supreme Court be competent to decide whether Congress has any right to modify contracts in such a manner?

—In the discussion of the bill on foreign life insurance companies on the 16th inst., Deputy Luiz Domingues announced his purpose to introduce an separate measure making the conditions of this bill cover all foreign joint-stock companies operating in Brazil. He saw no reason why these provisions should not be extended to all these companies, instead of restricting them to two.

—Inasmuch as Col. Valladao wants to dispatch some specially imported arms and munitions, the government has instructed customs inspectors to permit all such dispatches in accord with the errors of states and military commanders of districts, when it is apparent that no inconvenience will result to public security. It makes all the difference in the world who wants the favor, it would seem.

—According to the director of the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers, the shipper of that Ceará tobacco has fallen into his own trap. He shipped, says Capt. Mello Alvim, 100 rolls of tobacco which were valued at \$7000 for the information of the state officials, and on which sum he paid the state export duties. One of these rolls having been lost, the company took the shipper's own valuation and offered him 4870 in settlement. If the tobacco is worth more, then the shipper cheated the Ceará custom-house.

—It is worthy of note that the very first among the foreign companies to feel the hostility of the chauvinists, whose cause was saved by the action of the American squadron in this bay in 1894, are two prominent American life insurance companies. We may conclude that Minister Thompson and Admiral Benham never counted on this kind of acknowledgment, but yet what else could be expected? The men who yesterday eulogized James Monroe and Grover Cleveland, are to-day not ashamed to slam the door in their faces!

THE STATE TELEGRAPH LINES.

A "Telegraph Operator" sends us the following particulars in regard to the state telegraph lines:

The Brazilian telegraph lines are committed to a body of 3,105 men, whose pay is 6,593,200\$000 a year, according to the budget for 1895. The aggregate of the expenses with this service runs up to 8,525,000\$000 a year.

These lines have been interrupted in January 206 times; in February 383; in March 345; in April 309.

Interruptions caused by wire-minglings: January..... 105 February..... 123 March..... 141 April..... 159

Interruptions caused by deviation of current: January..... 60 February..... 44 March..... 60 April..... 61

Interruptions caused by broken wires: January..... 131 February..... 116 March..... 144 April..... 89

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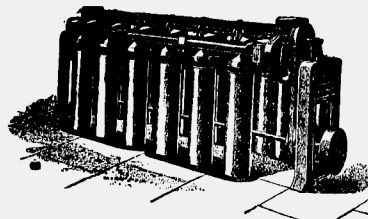
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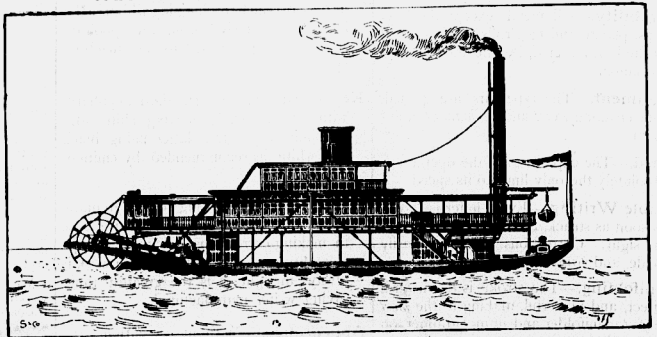


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