

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1895.

NUMBER 39

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis: EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 64, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. F. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cold 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 Caneca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Baireira. 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 de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—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 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 9.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua Quitanda. Hours: from 2-4 p.m. Residence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96, Rua da Assembléa.—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. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—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. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Up to the end of August 659 steamers entered the port of Buenos Aires, of which the aggregate tonnage was 1,583,363. The port dues amounted to \$273,000 gold.

—The season is yet young, but the first caso sospechoso has been found on the German steamer Capri from Rio de Janeiro. A passenger died on the voyage, and though the port doctors have not yet examined the body, they are sure that it is a case of yellow fever. The quarantine gang are beginning to look happy.

—It appears that an enterprising colonist in Goya, Corrientes, who comes from Japan, is about to try tea growing as an experiment. The seeds he has already planted have sprouted, and with the necessary care and attention required it is hoped that the experiment will give sufficiently good results to encourage an extension of the plantations with profit to the grower.—Sport and Pastime.

—The bottom seems to be falling out of the Paraná altogether. At Rosario and Paraná all the loading and discharging has to be done in lighters. The river continues to fall at an alarming rate; sandbanks are cropping up like mushrooms on a spring morning, and if there is not a solid or rather liquid improvement soon, the Paraná citizens will be able to take their constitutional in the river bed. If this continues, the Paraná as a first-class river, will lose caste altogether.—Standard, Sept. 7.

—We are glad to see that owing to the discovery of large numbers of skins, for which their owners could not properly account, a whole batch of sheep-stealers in different parts of this province have been put into prison. Unfortunately, it is only reasonable to expect that within a short time, following precedent, these blackguards will be let out to continue their robberies without probably having suffered any punishment at all worth mentioning.—Sport and Pastime.

—The British Hospital at Buenos Aires has undertaken to erect new wards, particularly isolated wards for surgical cases, to meet the increasing demand on that popular institution. The cost of the new wards is estimated at \$80,000 currency. The Hospital has \$30,000 of this left over from the bazaar of 1892, and as friends have already subscribed \$22,500 toward the balance the committee has resolved to proceed with the work at once. The success of English hospitals in South America is becoming very noticeable.

—The national board advises the various companies that from the first Saturday of October, under penalty of \$2,000 for non-observance, they are obliged to send to the board full tables of their tariffs, and every Saturday the rate of gold in which the tariff is based if a sliding scale be in use, with all modifications pertaining thereto. Under like penalty they are prohibited from lowering their tariffs—a very strange proviso, truly, and one that the public will hardly be likely to stomach without a grievance.—Standard, Buenos Aires, Sept. 12.

—The attempt of the Tucuman sugar-makers to establish a general agreement for raising and maintaining the price of sugar has proved a failure, because there are a few of the men who trust to their own enterprise and intelligence for success rather than to syndicates for compelling the public to buy inferior sugar at high prices. It is estimated that this year Tucuman will produce at least 100,000 tons of sugar and Salta and the Chaco 10,000 tons. The home consumption is put at 80,000 or 90,000 tons, but this would be greatly increased by a fall in prices.—Buenos Aires Herald, Sept. 8.

—Congress is displaying its usual incapacity for useful work. Four months have passed and the budget has not yet been brought under consideration. The bill for the reorganization of the army and national guard will probably die a natural death, and the election reform bill is in a bad way. The deputies spent two hours on Wednesday in discussing the first article and then they were too much exhausted to look at Art. 2. On Friday there was a successful conspiracy not to form a quorum. Two hours' work, three times a week, is all the honorable congressmen can afford to give the nation for the beggarly pittance that they receive from it.—Buenos Aires Herald, Sept. 8.

—A young Englishman engaged as engineer on the Itaquí railway (Brazilian side of the frontier) was travelling on horseback in the camp, accompanied only by a peon, when they were surprised by a party of soldiers that called on them to halt. It would seem that some of the soldiers had some motive of resentment against the peon, for they dragged him to the ground and cut his throat without parley, notwithstanding his cries for mercy. They then threatened to serve the Englishman in the same fashion if he did not take himself off. He ran away in haste, but was so impressed by the horrible scene that he lost his wits, and when found by some neighbors was completely insane. Some of his companions on the railway staff brought him to Salto, and thence, according to one account, he has been brought to the Lunatic asylum here in a strait-waistcoat. Neither of the versions give the name of this unfortunate young man, though it is said he has some relations here. We trust enquiry will be made into the matter.—El Dia, Montevideo.

—A curious exemplification came to light yesterday of the truth of the proverb that "things are not always as they seem," and that cream parades sometimes as very skimmed milk. A rogue and vagabond of filthiest exterior presented himself at a house in Artes, begging for bread and alms. The girls of the family, true to their womanly instincts, told him plainly that they would give him neither. Our sturdy beggar thereupon became insolent and was promptly taken to the police-station. There his clothes were searched with the astounding result that not only \$250 lay hidden in the rags but also a bank-book showing that Lazarus boasted of a balance in his favor of no less a sum than 20,000 dollars! A doctor's certificate was further forthcoming, testifying that the bearer was a "pobre de solemnidad"—don't we wish we were half as "solemn"! The poor half-starved mortal gave, if you please, as his name, that of Gibson, but he is also known as Barenachea, so that both nationalities—Scotch and Basque—may claim him as their own. What a lot of friends he will suddenly find when he is once more at liberty!—B. A. Standard, Sept. 12.

—The interview of a contemporary with the new president of the national board of education gives a number of very interesting facts. It is not reassuring to learn that out of 90,000 children in the capital somewhere about 30,000 are not receiving any school education at all, the number in attendance at the national schools being only 40,000; in the provinces the case is very much worse. As is usual with Latin officials, the president is full of abstract ideas as to the benefits to be derived from special lines of education. His attempt to introduce savings-banks through the medium of the school is one that will be welcomed by all sensible people; but we are not able to pay our present staff of teachers with perfect punctuality, while as to expending money on equipping schools, why, we use it all up on ironclads.—Review, Buenos Aires.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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 10, Rua da Alfandega

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

Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,  
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 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 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.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:  
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 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.,  
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 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London,  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London,  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London,  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris,  
 Heine & Co., Paris,  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,  
 André Neufville & Co., Paris,  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents,  
 Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,  
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 Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents,  
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 PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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Authorized by Decree No. 595, of 17th October, 1893.

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

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Amount paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

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**ABURRIDO.**  
 (Continued from our last.)

Splendid place the Bolsa. You can always go there well dressed—may make a fortune you know, in half-an-hour, too. Besides which, there is little or no beastly office work. You have a clerk and you tell him what to do, and then you take your stick and cigarette and go to the electric tape, and take cocktails, and stand around Florida until the ring hour, when you simply go to the Bolsa—nothing more. On the Bolsa you smoke more cigarettes and put your hat on the back of your head and tell lies about the

Chilian question, and in fact, keep your eyes open, you know—keep yourself well in hand, as it were—on the watch, so to speak—in fact, wide awake.—Yes, quite so; with your eyes open. That's the idea. Yes, yes, as a matter of fact, with your eyes open. But it gets sickening after a while—tiresome—disagreeable—hateful. Nobody thinks one broken toothpick more about you because you are on the Bolsa—nobody cares whether you are there, or in kingdom come, or in Jericho. Nobody believes you when you tell lies about Chili. Nobody wants to buy anything from you. Nobody wants to sell you anything only on a strictly cash basis. Nobody will give you anything to sell. The only correspondence that comes to your office is a stream of circulars and tailors' bills, and some other fellows letters. Call that enjoyment! No, señor. Better be a tram horse. He, José Maria, threw it up in scorn—of all the monotonous, cheating traps on earth he places the Bolsa first. Go there again? Not for anything. It would leave him hopelessly and desperately *aburrido*. Auctioneering, politics, ship-broking, insurance, are all tried one after the other, and at periodical intervals of five or six months José Maria comes home to tell his mamma that he is *aburrido*.

How would a commission in the National Guard suit him do you think? Splendidly. He jumps at it. He sees himself arrayed in his war-paint, and with a sword—a bright, nickel-plated, showy regulation sword, which he will plant firmly between his knees in the tram cars, and hang up with much clatter at the restaurant, and make fierce and deadly passes with it at imaginary Chilians before the looking-glass of his mother's wardrobe. He will be seen by all the girls leading his company down Florida, and they will hear him shout: "Hoosh! Guía a la izquierda, &c." He calculates that the country needs his services as an officer of the national guard, so he gets many letters of introduction and recommendation to brigade commanders, regimental colonels and staff officers, and finally he is gazetted. His uniform fits him very nicely. He walks with a martial air all over town on Sunday, both before and after drill. It is splendid. What a sacred and honourable duty is that of patriotism!—how happy you feel when placing your life at the service of your country! But after a while affairs get mixed up and out of gear. A fellow has to learn things—tactics and the bugle calls and salutes. A fellow has to go several nights a week and put in two or three hours at this kind of pastime. It is simply absurd. It is also very insolent of the colonel to speak sharply to a fellow because he misses a few nights of drill and study. What right has the colonel to talk in that way to him? Who is this infernal colonel anyhow? What does he know about war? He is only a lawyer. "Un abogado tanto. No sabe mandar." Next time he says anything to him he will just send him to that place, you know.

Poor Luis Maria! It is the old story. It is not that he loves his country the less. It is not that he hates war. It is not that he is afraid of Chili. It is simply that he is perfectly *aburrido* with all this turning and twisting and marching and drilling. So he says himself. You say to him that it is necessary to drill in order to be able to teach others to do the same. He merely answers: "Macanas!" You tell him that people in his position are supposed to set a good example in the duties of citizenship to their inferiors. "Macanas!" You tell him that it is very childish and weak of him to be kicking against the traces in this fashion, and that to work, to suffer, and be strong is the duty as well as the privilege of manhood. "Macanas!"

We approach with all respect and meekness the perfumed haunts of two of our most distinguished beauties—two señoritas whose names are every day used by the fashionable reporters in connection with adjectives which would require some qualifications if applied to angels. They are idle, these dainty ladies. It is eleven o'clock and they are not yet out of curl papers. They have had coffee and are speculating in a vague way as to what can have become of the cook and the breakfast. They go to the window occasionally and peep listlessly out in the street. They look at themselves in the mirrors and probably find that a little more pearl powder would not be amiss under their eyes or around their chins. They glance for the fiftieth time over the

fashionable intelligence in the morning papers, where their names are mentioned as having assisted at the opera the night before. But *ah!* *Dios mio*, it is a weary world: no new dresses to try on, no wedding to go to, no carriage drive as the morning is cold, no young men to dress for, nothing to read, no letters to write, no calls to make until evening; nothing to do but give each other cross answers. It is, as you see, another case of *aburrido*. There are good books to be had; there are poor families to visit; there are poor sufferers lying in pain not twenty yards from their door who could be comforted; there are little household duties that might be done; there are hundreds of little feminine, sisterly, affectionate acts neglected—acts that make home holy, that make it worth while for the brothers to stay indoors, that make them love the domestic hearth, that teach them respect for and trust in women, that keep them away from gambling clubs and race courses, and from the dens of vice where the very air is a deadly poison to heart and soul—to virtue and honour and manly self-respect. But none of these things seem to suggest themselves to this interesting pair of goddesses in curl papers. One of them leans against the costly mantel-piece with her hands clasped behind her head, sighs heavily and says in pretty and emphatic despair: *¡Ay! que estoy aburrída. Y so también*, yawns her sister, who is reclining on a sofa, engaged in the highly intellectual occupation of cutting her nails.

*Aburrido, aburrido!* Wives get the malady and then there occurs, very likely, a crisis in domestic affairs that ends in the divorce courts. Husbands get it and for a change, or for a cure, they turn their backs upon their home duties and drift into a life of hypocrisy and vice that not only dishonours their sex but heaps foul insults and treasons upon the sacred altar of matrimony. Youths and maidens take it, and seek change—something new—something to break the dead monotony which they have allowed to creep into their lives. Rich and poor alike are afflicted with it. And as the years of our national life roll by, as wealth accumulates, as we learn from the old world its vices and its pleasures, and as a rapidly growing commerce brings to our shores the offal as well as the cream of European civilization, we steadily accumulate resources which enable us to fight this *aburrido* monster, if not to our own satisfaction at least to our dishonour and disgrace.

For we fight it wrongly and in bad faith. Our methods are rotten to the core. We must try new ones, better ones, different ones altogether. We have satiated ourselves with pleasure—we have wallowed of late years in luxury. The worst of human vices have been cultivated and pandered to in order to furnish us with means of killing time. And all in vain. We are more *aburrido* than ever. The heart of this big city is eating itself away in vain, voluptuous longing. The soft endearments of soulless pleasures are changing fast into a cast-iron wall of selfishness that threatens to close us in and condemn us to a living death by penning us in between the confines of a social existence full of corruption and cynicism. We have idled until we are tired unto death of being idle. Let us try what work will do for us. We are young as a nation yet. We have only begun to ascend the slope upon the summit of which we must place whatever of national greatness we are destined to achieve. It is not by lagging, nor by idling we can hope to progress. Honest toil, the emulation of noble ambitions, the cultivation of many virtues, the intellectual pride that springs from high endeavour, the patriotism that is self-sacrificing, the blending of moral, mental and domestic accomplishments which makes of women the real rulers of men, the straightforward love of truth, and the courage to seek it and recognize it—these are the tools which we must use in order to carve out a nationality that shall live—these are the means, by which we can abolish the hateful term *aburrido* from the vocabulary of our social code.

It was the worthy nurselings of the she-wolf—the children of toil and ceaseless effort—men of kingly heart and iron will who built up the greatness of Rome. It was the perfumed frequenters of the baths of Caligula—the yawning listless duds and prostitutes of the Emperors who showed the way down the path by which she descended to her ruin and decay.



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RIO DE JANEIRO.

**ARTHUR WILLIAM PAXTON**, the eldest son of James Wilkoxon Paxton late of the Red Lion Inn, Hleanor, in the County of Derby, England, who died on the 4th July 1895, is entitled to a moiety of the premises known as the Red Lion Inn at Hleanor aforesaid. He wrote to his wife Lizzie from Denison, Texas, in the United States of America, on the 18th January 1895, and about the end of April 1895 he wrote to his said wife from Albuquerque, New Mexico, and stated that he was about to go to Brazil and he has not since been heard of.

The said Arthur William Paxton is requested to at once communicate with the undersigned.

Dated this 24th July 1895

F. DARWIN HUISS,  
Solicitor,  
Ilkinston, Derbyshire, (England)

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**LLOYD'S AGENCY**

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Forms of application can be obtained at the British Consulate General.

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Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

from 1 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

**NEW CHILIAN LOAN.**

The following is a translation of the new £6,000,000 loan bill sent to the Chilean Congress:

Art. 1.—The President of the republic is hereby authorised to contract a foreign loan up to £6,500,000, to bear interest at not more than 4½ per cent. per annum, and with half per cent. cumulative amortisation.

Art. 2.—The proceeds of this loan shall be applied as follows:

(a) One million five hundred thousand pounds to the conclusion of the railways contracted in 1888.

(b) Six hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the purchase of rolling stock for the railways in operation.

(c) One million three hundred thousand pounds to the construction of the following lines:—Cabildo to Salamanca, Itapel to San Marcos, Severa to Ballenar, Ballenar to Copiapó, and Punta Diaz to Chañarillo.

(d) One million pounds to the prolongation of the northern central line from the department of Copiapó.

(e) Six hundred and forty thousand pounds in port improvements at Talcahuano.

(f) Four hundred thousand pounds in port improvements at Constitucion, Valparaiso and other places.

(g) Surplus to the prolongation of the southern central line to Puerto Montt.

Art. 3.—The President of the republic is empowered to employ up to three millions of pounds sterling of this loan in the purchase of bonds of the Caja de Credito Hipotecario of the class specified in the following article. The purchase of these bonds shall be made by tender at a price not exceeding ninety-five per cent.

Art. 4.—The Caja de Credito Hipotecario shall issue a series of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and with one per cent. of cumulative amortisation, in sterling money, which shall be paid at the option of the holders in Santiago, London, Paris or Berlin.

Art. 5.—The bonds acquired by virtue of the provisions of Article 3 shall be disposed of when the development of the public works requires it, with the authority of Congress, payment being guaranteed with the full security of Chile.

Art. 6.—If use should not be made of the authority conferred in Article 1, the President of the republic may issue exterior bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest per annum, with half per cent. cumulative amortisation, in the proportion that may be necessary to convert the whole or a part of the exterior debt, and to obtain funds to an amount not exceeding 90 per cent. of the sum specified in the said article. In this case the provisions of the remaining preceding articles will continue in force.

Art. 7.—The authorisation granted by this law shall remain in force for one year.

Santiago, August 20th, 1895.

Jorge Moll,  
Foreign Minister.

**THE RIO NEWS**

*PUBLISHED WEEKLY.*

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial reports and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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**EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:**—

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1895.

THE amnesty bill as organized in the Senate and the unfavorable report upon it by the committee in the Chamber of Deputies should come before the latter to-day, and the fate which attends this project is awaited with intense interest by its advocates and opponents. The declaration of President Moraes that he would resign his high office unless peace was finally secured for Rio Grande do Sul, is rightly considered a grave feature in the amnesty question, and when added to the appeals of the majority of the press will certainly have some effect upon waverers among the deputies, and the acceptance or rejection of the measure appears to depend largely upon the votes of these representatives. Many have already declared an opinion that the pardoning of all the revolutionists appeared to be precipitate, but these are in the minority, and against them are the supporters of amnesty as the necessary corollary of the surrender of the Rio Grande revolutionists. Therefore, as the Senate has seen proper to pass the project, and the President has declared his intentions if it be rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, a regard for the preservation of their country from a renewal of disturbances and disorders will, we think, unite such a majority in the Chamber as to secure the passing of the law. As to the precedent furnished by the President, we confess that it appears to us likely to be pernicious. The opinion is universal that President Moraes has deeply at heart the settlement of the question between the two factions in Rio Grande do Sul, and is hurt at the opposition encountered by what he probably considers to have been a tacit agreement between the revolutionists and Gen. Galvão, but it seems to us that a more correct manner in expressing his opinions would have been shown by a message to the legislature, declaring that peace had been secured, but that amnesty should be granted the erring brethren, and for this he applied to Congress. Had this been the procedure, we feel sure there would have been less ill feeling produced, and certainly less talk of interested motives and monarchical sympathies. As the matter stands a surrender, or at the best a compromise, must be the ending of the amnesty question, and we cannot consider either a matter for congratulation. Before our next issue there will be either a new decree added to the parliamentary records of Brazil, or Sr. Manoel Victorino will be watching over the destinies of the country.

The open letter recently addressed by Admiral Jaceguay to Sr. Joaquim Nabuco has re-opened the question whether the position of the political leaders of the empire, and their persistent abstention from interference in the guidance of their country is either patriotic or dignified. It happens that both Admiral Jaceguay and Sr. Nabuco were ardent supporters of the emancipation of the negroes of Brazil, which is among their common aims, declared to have resulted in the fall of the Brazilian monarchy, and both therefore indirectly contributed to the declaration of the Brazilian republic; but while the Admiral frankly accepts the position and appeals to his former comrade in the emancipation campaign to abandon

his hopes for a restoration of the Brazilian monarchy, Sr. Nabuco and many other even more important political leaders coldly observe the unsatisfactory political position, and apparently are quite satisfied that the inexperience of the young men, who now figure as Brazilian legislators, should produce amusement, or even contempt, among foreign critics, to which we frankly declare we do not belong. Taught to respect political and religious beliefs, we would not dare to question the sincere monarchical sympathies of such men as Sr. João Alfredo and Sr. Afonso Celso, but surely such statesmen, as these two eminent Brazilians, must see that a restoration of the monarchy would result in such a convulsion that the polity of their country would be destroyed; that the restoration could only be secured by the assistance of the army and navy, and with the result of such interference their historical studies have furnished them; that the various states now forming the Brazilian republic have tasted the sweets of independence, financial and political, and finally, that their apparent indifference may be construed as a manifestation of personal vindictiveness, which we are not prepared to consider. If the conception of personal dignity obliges the former leaders of political parties here to demand that the country should apply to them for the benefits to be derived from experience and talents, then the case is hopeless. The appeal to the electorate of Rio de Janeiro by Sr. Andrade Figueira, an equally sincere monarchist, that he be given a seat in the Senate, was an utter failure, and Rio is considered the head-quarters of the monarchical party. But many electors would cast their ballots for Sr. João Alfredo, for Sr. Afonso Celso, or for many others of the former political chiefs, who refused to vote for Sr. Andrade Figueira, always considered a parliamentary "bull in a china shop." Cannot these gentlemen cede a trifle of personal dignity for the benefit of their country? No one would regret the influence of the old leaders were this—as it certainly would—to be exercised for the common weal, and the presence of experienced statesmen in the Brazilian legislature would unquestionably restrict the wild vagaries, which have seriously shocked all sincere well-wishers of Brazil. Let these gentlemen then come out of their voluntary exile. Let them open an active campaign for the improvement of the political position here, and show the world that Brazil is not controlled by "log-rollers" and Jacobins. If our appeal be considered to be an impertinent interference by a foreigner in Brazilian domestic affairs, we shall regret its expression, but we make it in all sincerity, and would be inexpressibly happy did it produce any effect.

**ART NOTES.**

In the notice in our last issue we confined our criticisms to the paintings; we will now say a few words about the work presented this year by Sr. Rodolpho Bernadelli, the director of the Fine Arts School, and the appreciated sculptor. We will, however, previously call the visitor's attention to some very powerful engravings by Sr. Piccini, and to the finely worked carvings by Sr. Girardet on hard stone.

The new work by Sr. Rodolpho Amodeo is called *Mocoris*, in clay, and represents an Indian girl, in love with *Caramuru*, who was drowned when swimming after the ship that took her lover to Portugal in company with a rival. It shows the corpse of a young woman floating upon the waves, with face down. In our opinion it is one of the artist's best works, and shows a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. The conception is very simple and attractive; realistic, but of an impressive realism, full of truth and artistic sentiments, and combining simplicity with exactness.

At the invitation of Sr. Picello, the Spanish landscape-painter just arrived in Rio, we visited the works of Spanish painters brought by him and now on exhibition at the Rezende Gallery on the Rua do Theatro.

Nearly one hundred pictures are there shown, and all of them painted in a clear and light intonation, which produces a very agreeable impression. Of the pictures some are signed with the names of Spain's greatest modern masters, such as Villegas, Lopes Cabresa, Zunenez Aranda, Aperié, Lafita, Salvador Clemente, Tirado, Garcia Ramos and Arpa.

Our space is too scanty to allow of any detailed mention of all the works deserving attention; but, we are obliged to call the visitor's attention to the following: a *Coek-fight* in a Turkish caravan-sary, vigorously painted by Villegas, with splendid figures of two Arabs; *La Burunducka*, a group of expressive figures, and *As Interias*, a very good effect of light, by Lopes Cabresa; all the pictures by Zunenez Aranda, principally that of *The Girl at the Trilobite* (No. 23), and *Emigrants* (No. 4); a *Shepherd's Sleep* (No. 20) by Aperié, very well executed and of a very humorous subject, and a picture which received a gold medal at the Serfilie Exhibition, a dozen of small panels delightfully painted by Arpa, principally that numbered 57; and also some very fine landscapes by L. Picello. The exhibition well deserves a visit.

BETS ON THE EXCHANGE.

An anonymous contributor to the Journal do Commercio, published on the 16th some criticisms upon what we published in our issue of the 10th, and though we are not disposed to reply to those who seek to disguise their personality in the present case ex ungue leonem, and we will break our rule to discuss the question of exchange speculation with Sr. Leaman.

Neither the form nor the substance of our article pleased our critic; the first was violent and incompatible with our quality "as a stranger," and the second was not in agreement with social interests, which repel speculation, and showed that we ignored British legislation regarding betting and Stock Exchange operations. Finally it was asked whether the banks agreed with the doctrines we submitted, in our quality of their defender.

As to the charge of violent language, this we emphatically deny. If there was warmth in resenting the constant attacks on foreigners upon every occasion that a decline in exchange rates occurs, it was fully justified by the language used in these attacks, and if we were permitted the Americanism—it is only natural that "when one is sassed, that he sasses back again."

In regard to ignoring the Herschel Gaming Act, we distinctly stated that time exchange contracts were illegal here, for no one is permitted by law to sell what he does not possess, and therefore whether we ignored, or were ignorant of the Herschel Act is inconsequential. What we said, and this we sustain, was that laws, be they the fruit of Lord Herschel's ability, or that of Sr. Serzedello Correa, have not, and never will destroy, or even restrict speculation.

As we are not retained for the defense of the banks, it is a matter of indifference to us whether they approve or do not of our honest appreciation of the position of the exchange market at present.

Our complaint is that the Brazilian legislator is profoundly ignorant of the radical changes in commercial practices in Rio, and that he lends too ready an ear to the noise of speculators, who confound patriotism with higher exchange rates, and consider that to sell bills to deliver is so meritorious an act, that when the speculation goes against them the foreigner must be pilloried as the cause of decline in rates. And that this complaint is perfectly justifiable, we think no one will deny.

The position of the foreign banks established here is peculiar, not so much from any action on their part, as from the change in the manner of conducting the import trade of Brazil. Previous to 1889 there were large foreign houses here that were either purely commission merchants, or importers of dry-goods, or in some cases combining the two branches of trade. Distrust and the consequent curtailment of credits, and—it may be added—the establishment here of manufacturers' agents and the recurrent visits of commercial travellers have completely transformed the markets, for now nearly every dealer is also an importer, and as the foreign merchant draws upon his Brazilian customer, when forwarding the shipping documents of his orders, it results that these drafts accumulate in the foreign banks, which thus become possessed of all of what was formerly known as "market money." The competition of the importers with the banks for exchange, resulting from shipments of produce, has thus become so reduced that it may be confidently stated that every bill drawn against exports finally is remitted by one of the foreign banks.

Here therefore we have the banks almost exclusively the purchasers of commercial exchange, and to a great extent independent of any demand for bills, save from the Treasury, for the collection of the foreign drafts them furnishes a perennial supply of cash with which to purchase the bills of the export houses.

Under such a condition of affairs the speculator is unwise enough to enter the exchange market, where he has about the same chances of making a coup, as has a "punter" at Monte Carlo of breaking the bank, and hence result the constant succession of rumors, all more or less ridiculous, and the vagaries in exchange rates, in which the banks are no more active agents than Sr. Leaman, or ourselves.

Again and again are hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling bought and sold by the residents in Petropolis on the voyage from and to their homes. Are the foreign banks to be inculpated for these transactions?

We insist that the outcry against the machinations of the foreigners in the exchange market results from ignorance, and inquisitorial powers to be granted to the syndic of Brokers, fines and penalties will never prove in any degree efficacious, to correct matters.

We know that the dealer-importer who happens to have an acceptance due upon a "settlement day," suffers more or less, and have long advocated drawing a distinction between legitimate money, paid into the banks to meet commercial engagements, and the large sums tendered by speculators who take bills from one bank to deliver to another, etc., etc. But this idea meets with opposition, for it leads to subterfuge, and it is well known that legitimate takers have loaned their names for the realization of purely speculative transactions.

Is the Rio exchange market to be forever under the influence of these operators, is perhaps a natural question, but the answer to which is not at all easy. Occasionally, as at roulette, the ball falls into the player's number, the demand, or the supply of commercial exchange coincides with the bets of the speculators, profits result, and the game receives new impetus, but the result is certain, and when the day of final settlement is reached, and the ruined gamblers are forced to retire, then the exchange market will re-assume a more stable position.

And this will come sooner or later without any interference from the law.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WAGSTAFF.

A meeting of several gentlemen belonging to the British community of Riga (Russia) and some others who are members of the British Assembly Rooms was held at the Reading Rooms for British Seamen in Grosse Küter Strasse on Monday, May 15th (O.S.), to present an illuminated address, a costly enamelled silver tea service of Russian pattern, and a large and handsome bound album, with photographs of Riga, to H.B.M. Consul, who was about to leave the town, having been appointed Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. The Very Reverend T. Harris, M.A., British chaplain, was in the chair, and spoke as follows: "Mr. Wagstaff, take the few words that shall address to you, I shall avoid saying anything that is fulsome or unreal, for mere compliment and flattery are not acceptable to any right thinking man. But I am sure that when any man in a public position performs his duties not merely mechanically, and so as to give himself the least possible trouble, but instead throws all his energies into their discharge, takes the deepest interest in and fulfils them not only with ability, but in a pleasant and genial manner, he not only raises in importance the position which he holds, but he also wins the approval of those who observe his actions, he makes friends, and, when the time comes for him to be promoted, the community feels a distinct loss in his leaving, and the parting is one of real regret. Such I believe to be the feeling towards yourself amongst the British community generally, and not of the British community only, but of a large number of other persons of various nationalities, who have also become endeared to you during your residence in Riga. We are not without hope that at some future time you may be in a position to return to Russia, where you have spent many years of your life, and where you have relations and many friends. Meanwhile, our best wishes go with you, and with Mrs. Wagstaff, whom we are sorry to lose from our society, and with the other members of your family. We wish that God's best blessing in health and in prosperity may rest upon you as long as life lasts. I wish to say a word or two on my own behalf, as chaplain of the British community. I have said it before, but I wish to take this opportunity of saying it in public, that no one will be more sorry to lose you, no one will miss you more than I shall. There has never been anything between us but what was pleasant. While always leaving to the chaplain what to him belongs, you have given an ungrudging and generous support in everything I have tried to do for the benefit of our community, especially of our seamen, whether at Libau or at Riga. Such kindness has brought us into a close and lasting friendship, and your co-operation and I must add, your observance of the public duties of our religion, cannot have been without its influence for good upon the community in general."

The Chaplain then proceeded to read the address, which was as follows:

"To W. G. Wagstaff, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Riga, Russia. We, whose names are appended to this address, and who have been associated with you either as subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, or as members of the British Assembly Rooms, during your Consulship of upwards of five years and a half, wish in the first place to heartily congratulate you upon your appointment to the post of British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro."

"We are fully sensible how well entitled you are to this promotion, which, unsought by you, Her Majesty's secretary of state has invited you to accept. But we deeply regret to part with you, and we are sure that this feeling is shared by many others who have been less closely connected with you than we have. As to your conscientious discharge of duty, your great ability, your interest in everything that has related to the wellbeing of the subjects of Her Majesty, your endeavors to promote kindness and goodwill, your genial bearing and hospitality, we have but one opinion. Such qualities, forming friendships which separation may not sever, and leave pleasant memories which time does not efface."

"Our good wishes go with you for all that is best and happiest in the years to come, and we beg you to accept the accompanying remembrance as a small mark of our esteem."

After which Mr. Wagstaff replied as follows:

"I beg to express my sincere thanks to you, sir, for the gracious manner in which you have presented this most flattering and beautiful illuminated address, and all who have kindly signed it. I thank them for the very valuable mementoes of my stay amongst you. I shall highly prize the same as a token of your esteem. I have already stated how deeply I regret leaving Riga, and the many friends I and my family have found here, but I consider it a duty to continue the career I have so long followed. In thanking you again once more, I wish every prosperity to the British community, and to this Institution, so admirably directed by our esteemed Chaplain."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

ARGENTINA AND CHILI.

There are news this week from Chili. Our minister there, Dr. Quirino Costa, has been having quiet talks with the Chilean dignitaries, and common sense has gained the day. The protocol of the present is to be modified in the first article. This article lays down that the watershed and the highest peaks, and all the rest of the technicalities, are to form the boundary line. The proposed line, of course, is the main range—the central range, and is most awfully zigzag, the highest peaks are not in anything like a straight line. What then is to be done? Get back to the Andes. Forget all the humbug about highest peaks and watersheds, and try to get closer to the spirit of the treaty. The treaty says the Andes form the line. Very well, what shall we call the Andes? Why, of course, the main range—the central range, the main geological formation of the range. But where is this? We hardly know. We have got to find out. Let us go and study up the ground. There are certain unmistakable data to guide us. Let us go and find these data. Let us set our best geographers to work, and to assist them in their labors let a geographical commission be in-charge from Europe. Such is the shape of the new development. We hope the central thought in it stands out sufficiently clear. In case it does not we beg to recapitulate.

Up to the present the boundary question has been a squabble about the line of the highest peaks that divide the sources of Chilean and Argentine rivers. Now there is no more talk about rivers. The commissioners ought to want the main range. Which is the main Andean range? Well, let us find out. Geology will tell us.

In case this new compact is made the necessary studies will be at once undertaken. The final adjustment cannot take place sooner than four years from the present. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that if the proposed modification is made, the tracing of the frontier line cannot be completed in less than two years for surveys, two for office work, and one year for congressional and diplomatic discussion, approbation, signing, sealing and delivery.—Southern Cross, Sept. 6.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 16.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues read a circular which he had addressed to the electors of Piahy when he left for Europe in September, 1893. He explained the circumstances which occurred at that time and said that in the struggle between Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Admiral Castorillo de Mello he had favored neither side, believing as he did that civilians should not adopt the rôle of the oyster in the struggle between the rock and the waves. He was answered by Senator Vicente Machado, who, after some remarks on the dogmatic manner of the previous speaker, said that he had no desire to prolong the debate. Senator Virgílio Damasio offered amendments to the bill for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Galdino Loreto spoke on the budget of the department of industry and defended his amendment for assisting the state of Espírito Santo in constructing a railway from Victoria to Cachoero de Itapererim. Deputy Leonel Pilho declared an amendment for making an appropriation for repairing the post-office building at Camapanha. Deputy Benedito Leite spoke on the bill on banks of issue and contended that the banks that had been deprived of the right to issue money were not entitled to compensation therefor. Deputy Serzedello said that he could not refrain from again asking that the amnesty bill should be placed on the docket. The chair stated that the bill was in the hands of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, a member of the committee on the constitution. Deputy Eduardo Ramos asked the chair to place on the docket the bill on agricultural banks, which, he said, would contribute more than any other measure to restore peace to the country. Deputy Neiva presented a petition from telegraph employees memorializing Congress against certain parts of the regulations of the telegraph bureau. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 4,000,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness and in 2nd discussion the bill authorizing the government to contract for the navigation of the Rio Paranyalyba between the ports of S. Francisco and Amarante and that of Tuyoty in the state of Maranhão.

SEPT. 17.—Senate.—The vote on the bill for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution resulted in a tie (25 to 25). There was introduced a bill for establishing a penal colony on the island of Fernando de Noronha. Senator Almeida Barreto defended the pay of marshals and deemed that judges of the Supreme Court should be better paid than these officers—the army.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos spoke on the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Alberto Torres tendered his resignation as member of the budget committee. Deputy Glycério said that he was absorbed in conversation when the motion of Deputy Eduardo Ramos for placing on the docket the bill on agricultural banks passed by the chamber. There was no doubt that the chair-

ber should not have adopted the motion; but he was certain, nevertheless, that neither the Chamber nor Deputy Eduardo Ramos had intended to offend Deputy Alberto Torres or any other member of the budget committee. He hoped that the honorable member would withdraw his resignation. Deputy Eduardo Ramos had made any intention of offending any member of the house and asserted that he had merely made use of an uncontented right. Deputy Alberto Torres insisted on his resignation, which the chamber, however, by a vote of 82 to 53 refused to accept. Deputy Alberto Torres again insisted and the chamber accepted his resignation. Deputy Eduardo Ramos tendered his resignation as member of the committee on legislation. The chamber at first refused to accept his resignation, but on his insisting accepted it as his wish. Deputy Benedito Leite offered an amendment to the budget of the department of foreign affairs in conformity with the bill recently passed for reorganizing that department. Deputy Aristides de Queiroz offered a substitute for the bill on banks of issue. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti moved to ask for information in regard to the Portuguese Financial Agency, which, he had been informed, is operating illegally in Brazil. Deputy José Carlos defended the agency, which, he asserted, is guaranteed by the Portuguese government and recognised by the Brazilian government. He contended that the agency is very useful to Portuguese laborers, whom it enables to send money to their families in Portugal. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 195,000,000 for the waterworks at Macaã.

SEPT. 18.—Senate.—The bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution was rejected by a vote of 29 to 22. Senator Coelho Rodrigues made a speech against positivism. He said that he has seven sons and that, although he cannot fail to see that the army offers a lucrative and brilliant career, he has not permitted a single one of them to enter the army, because he does not wish to have any positivists about his house.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Nilo Pecanha spoke of the bill for increasing the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court and offered an amendment for increasing the pay of other judges and for paying commissions to clerks and other officers of courts. Deputies Arthur de Vasconcellos and Lins de Vasconcellos spoke on the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Vergueo de Albreu complained of the budget committee. He refused money for extending the railway from Bahia to the S. Francisco river. He said that, if the committee had been impartial and consistent in its retrenchment policy, he would not insist on an appropriation for that railway, but since grants are made for other internal improvements he does not know why that railway should suffer. It seemed to him, he declared, that the reports of the committee is too timid and does not confide sufficiently in the future of the country. Deputy Alberto Torres said that he is more and more convinced that Congress is not competent to decide on the claims of the banks of issue. Deputy Victorino Monteiro contradicted the report of a movement in favor of separation in Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Serzedello asked for news of the amnesty bill. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti to ask for information in regard to the Portuguese Financial Agency.

SEPT. 19.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues made a speech against positivism, to which he attributes the greater part of the misfortunes that have overwhelmed the country since the establishment of the republic. The bill making a special appropriation of 2,096,155,602 for the colonization service Senator Gomes de Castro offered an amendment reducing the amount to 1,226,372,844. The amendment was opposed by Senator Vicente Machado.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Gouvêa Lima and Lindolpho Caetano spoke on the budget of the department of industry. Deputies Hollanda de Lima and Serzedello made vehement speeches on the Amapa question. The former complained of the lukewarmness with which this question has been treated by the government and people of Brazil. The chamber unanimously adopted a motion, signed by the Pará delegation for asking whether the government has official information of the appearance of French war vessels in the waters of the disputed territory and of the landing of French troops, and, if so, what steps it had taken in regard to the matter. Deputy Thomaz Delfino opposed the bill for a railway between Sapopemba and the island of Governador. Deputy Mayrink made a speech on the bill on banks of issue. In his opinion the decree of December 7th, 1890, is illusory. He presented a calculation for proving of showing that the banks deprived of the right of issue are entitled to compensation to the amount of between 15 and 16 thousand contos.

SEPT. 20.—Senate.—The Senate rejected a motion of Senator Vicente Machado to ask for information in regard to the manner of counting the time of the officers and soldiers who served in the Paraná during the revolution. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on positivism and the amnesty question. On his alluding to the speech made by the President of the republic to the operatives of the arsenal he was asked by Senator Ramiro Barcellos whether he was prepared to assert that the President would resign unless Congress grants unconditional amnesty. The latter was answered by Barão do Ladário, who referred his remarks to morning papers, and Senator Coelho Rodrigues enquired what the Rio Grande senator and his friends are going to do. Barão do Ladário spoke on the budget of the war department and Senator Gomes de Castro defended his amendment to the bill making a special appropriation for the colonization service. Senator Vicente Machado opposed the amendment. Senator Olívia moved to ask for the opinion of the government on the bill making a special appropriation for the payment of the charter on the steamers Santos and S. Salvador and of the repairs on those steamers.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Neiva spoke on the budget of the department of finance. Deputies Arthur de Vasconcellos and Serzedello defended Alberto Torres' offer of an amendment. Deputy Alberto Torres answered the speech of Deputy Mayrink on banks of issue. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiros moved to ask for information in regard to the dismissal of postmasters and the exportation of valuable sand as ballast from the coast of Bahia.









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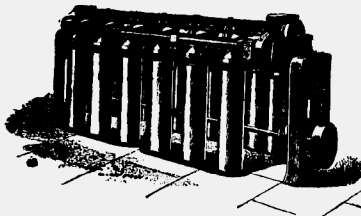
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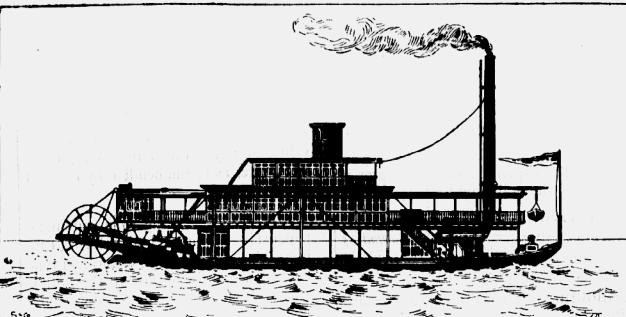
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