

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 8

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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 The visiting hours are, for the present, 5 to 9 in the morning and 1 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

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 A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.  
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 Now open for the reception of patients.  
 Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.  
 Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.  
 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.

**Missing Friends.**  
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:  
 JOCKEY, K.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.  
 DENFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
 GRAY, Robert.—Left Liverpool December, 1854, per S.S. *Quadrant*, arrived at Maranhão Decr. 27, proceeded to Para, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January 24th, 1855. Has not been heard of since.  
 AYLES, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harford, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
 Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

**FOR SALE**  
 A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair, and 8 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold of exp. Can be seen at No. 95, Rua da Assembleia.

**PRIVATE LESSONS.**  
 Miss Marion Scadding having returned from England, will be glad to arrange for pupils at Petropolis, where she intends passing the summer.—80, Rua do Imperador.  
**New York firm** wishes to buy Old Rails, Scrap Iron, Old Copper, Old Brass. New Cuttings of Cotton and Wool Clothing. Enquire for particulars at Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., 62, Rua S. Pedro.

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 TO LET:—Nice rooms, with sea-bath at the door, in a private house; with board, if preferred.  
**RUA FRESCA, N. 7.**

**WANTED**  
 A position in an office by a young gentleman from Europe. Best of London and New York references given. Corresponds in Spanish, English, French and Portuguese.  
 Address: T. C. c/o Crashley & Co. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**SITUATION WANTED**  
 An Englishman is open for an engagement in either Rio or Santos; 12 years experience in Manchester and Brazil.  
 Address: Import and Export, c/o Editor, Rio News.

**Official Directory**  
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.  
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**  
 CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo 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 Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: 6.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, Thursdays.—E. A. THILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. a. m. a. Fabrica Caneas, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—N. 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 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. BAGBY, Pastor.  
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 129.—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 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.  
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

**Miscellaneous.**  
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 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.  
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 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. 23, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —It is said that Chili is pushing forward the fortification of Talcahuano as rapidly as possible.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 11th says that the war department estimates have been increased to \$13,000,000 gold.  
 —A Lima telegram says that President Pierola is still confined to his room on account of the dislocation of one of his feet on January 18th.  
 —The total receipts of the Valparaiso custom-house in 1895 amounted to \$10,269,991.14 in currency, and \$4,226,883.85 in gold.  
 —The Santiago newspapers, says a telegram of the 10th, declare that an armed peace between Argentina and Chili will run both countries.  
 —A Gayaxul telegram of the 13th advises a great fire in that city which had completely destroyed four squares, causing a heavy loss. Fortunately no lives were lost.

—The recent census gives Valparaiso a total population of 135,359. This includes Vina del Mar and Juan Fernandez. The census of 1885 gave 104,679, to which the census board added 10 per cent. to cover omissions. This gives an increase of 32 per cent. for the last ten years.

—There were 6,213 burials in the cemeteries of Valparaiso during the past year. This shows a death rate of 45 per thousand for the year—an astonishingly high rate, surely.

—A Sucre telegram of the 10th inst. says that the Bolivian government wholly disapproves of the Monroe doctrine. The press in great part has declared against its application.

—The new Chilean minister of foreign affairs believes that the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chili will be settled pacifically. Negotiations to that end are said to be well advanced.

—A Santiago telegram says that the senate has rejected the protocol of the commercial treaty with Bolivia. The subject is somewhat confused. We had supposed from previous dispatches that the treaty had been ratified, but it may be that the question now at issue is quite separate.

—The momentary accord between Chili and Argentina over the disputed boundary has produced a much better feeling between the representatives of the two countries. A Santiago telegram of the 15th says that Dr. Barros Arana, the Chilean commissioner, has invited Minister Quirino Costa, the Argentine commissioner, to spend some days at his estancia.

—The idea that Ecuador should take the initiative toward bringing the South American republics into line in support of the Monroe doctrine of President Cleveland, is creating a broad smile down this way. Ecuador is quite unable to maintain peace at home as is Venezuela, and her influence is about as great. Chili, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil are sure to decline such an alliance.

**THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.**  
 In England as well as elsewhere there is considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. Among investors who have valuable interests at stake in Venezuela, the sentiment is not altogether in favor of adhering to the claims of the former regardless of consequences. At a meeting of the Omnium Investment Co. in London on the 20th ult., the chairman, Mr. J. W. Phillips, spoke as follows on this subject:

Then there are serious rumors of difficulties between Great Britain and two countries where we have much money invested—the United States of America and Venezuela. I need not say it would be a very serious thing to the investors in the United States and in Venezuela if those political troubles ended in war. You will pardon me if I make a digression here, and say something about Venezuela and the dispute with Venezuela, because I am one of the few people in London who happen to have been in Venezuela three times. I was never in what is called the disputed territory, but I was very near it, and I know many people who have been out there. I know people in England say, "But that territory is a valuable territory, it is full of gold. Isn't it worth while fighting for a country which is full of gold?" Well, is it worth while fighting merely because it is said to have gold in it? There are plenty of countries which are said to have gold in them where very little gold comes out in the world. If there is gold in that disputed territory, what difference does it make to you or me whether that gold is worked under a British flag or under a Venezuelan flag? In any case, whether the territory is British or Venezuelan, if there is gold, what happens? Some promoter buys a mine for a few hundred or a few thousand pounds; he comes to London to float that mine as a British company with £100,000 or £200,000 of capital; he makes a profit, and the British investor runs the risk, and generally loses his money. That will happen with equal success or with equal failure whether that territory is British or Venezuelan. Then people say that that territory is rich agricultural land, and it is well worth fighting for it, because it will grow all kinds of tropical produce. I dare say it would grow all kinds of tropical produce, but you have got a good deal of land of that kind already. You have got, just off the coast of Venezuela, almost in sight of the disputed territory, the island of Trinidad, which has been in British hands for generations. Three quarters of it now belongs to the government, and any of you who believe in tropical territory can get as much as you like of it for an old song from the government, and make it into a company if you like. Three quarters of Trinidad belongs to the government, nine-tenths of which is uncultivated, because it does not pay anybody to cultivate it. I ask you, is it worth while for the people of Great Britain to run the risks they would run by fighting over territory like this when they have already thousands of acres of similar territory lying alongside that they are making no possible use of? I believe that when you consider, on the other hand, the great investments that British capital has made in Venezuela, and when you consider the great importance of British trade with Venezuela, you will recognize that it is in the interests of all of us that this question should be settled in a manner fair and honorable to all parties; and I believe it can be settled by the government of the day. (Hear, hear.) Now, as I have told you that, speaking generally, the prospects of the current year are, in my opinion, somewhat better, if those prospects are not complicated by political trouble and political disturbance. If there is political disturbance it is impossible for quiet investors to make money; if there is peace I believe things will improve.

**A REAL PICK-ME-UP.**  
 A warm foot-bath with an ounce of sea salt is almost as good as a nap. Padle in the water until it is cool, drop with a rough towel, put on fresh stockings, have a change of shoes, and the woman who was "ready to drop" will have a very good understanding in ten minutes. The quickest relief from fatigue is to plunge the foot in ice cold water and keep it immersed until there is a sensation of warmth. Another tonic for the sole is a handful of alcohol. This is a sure way of drying the feet after being out in the storm. Spirit bands are used by professional dancers, acrobats, and pedestrians to keep the feet in condition.

**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  
 CAMPINAS, 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., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen 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 500.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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**A VEGETARIAN FEAST.**

A vegetarian dinner lends itself most gracefully to summer and autumn entertaining, when earth's fruits are succulently ripened by the fatness of the clouds, instead of being forced into pale, spindling possibility by the heat and spray of the hot-houses. Such a dinner, given by an artist's wife at their summer studio cottage, was a beautiful example of what may be achieved with the aid of our good, old, unpretentious friends—the vegetables. In the first place, the furnishing of the dining-room was delightful. The floor, stained moss green, was nearly covered with a Chinese rug of white camel's hair, strewn with a design of clover leaves, and the walls were hung with a palm paper—big, graceful leaves drooping against a cream background. With the *al fresco* keynote struck by this cheering room chimed the green color scheme of the dinner.

The tablecloth of plain satin damask had two broad lengthwise stripes of Irish peasant lace, which showed the under-spread of green flax. The little dinner service was white Dresden, as were also the white candelabra, whose candles of light green were shaded with pond-lily leaves, and a cut-glass boat loaded with white pond lilies was headed on a diagonal course across the centre of the table. Scattered over the lace stripes were crisp-looking lettuce leaves holding the bon-bons. These seemed to be only homely radishes, pea pods, button mushrooms, diminutive carrots and turnips, and they had such an honest air of the kitchen garden it was a surprise to find them the luscious triumph of a fashionable confectioner. Beside the plate of each lady was a home-made favor, quite inexpensive, but charming in its originality—a booklet of parchment leaves tied together with a bow of leaf-green ribbon. For a cover sketch a vegetable was painted in water colors, and a paragraph of advice written underneath. One was a peck measure rounded full of parsnips surrounding a wise combination of information and suggestion: "In ancient times parsnips were much esteemed by the worshippers of Venus; at the present day they are much esteemed by any good cook, who will never send salt fish and but few salted meats to table without them." A bunch of curly parsley made one decoration, accompanied with a warning well worth regarding: "Parsley should always garnish and be served with any dish that is strongly seasoned with onions, as it takes off the smell of a d prevents the after-taste of that powerful root."

Three or four young beets tied in a cluster served to illustrate a bit of ancient history: "It was the custom of the Greeks to offer the beet on silver to Apollo in his temple at Delphos. Happy Apollo!" A title-page graced with one of the Egyptian divinities—the onion—presented also the infatuated opinion of Lord Bacon: "The rose would be sweeter if planted in a bed of onions."

Inside this quaint volume the menu was written:

Asparagus "en branches."  
 Cauliflower soup.  
 On fritters, with parsley sauce.  
 Cabbage "en coquilles."  
 Rice croquettes, with peanut sauce.  
 Mushroom cutlets, with asparagus points.  
 Boiled potatoes. Egg-plant.  
 Asparagus, "au gratin."  
 Spinach "soufflés."  
 Ices.

Because it is said to promote appetite, while affording little nourishment, asparagus was served as a substitute for clams. Delicate green stalks—not the bloated, bleached enormities we sometimes see—had been boiled, allowed to cool, piled upon a platter of shaved ice, and a French oil dressing was sent around with them in a tureen. The cabbage was presented in the way considered most polite and elegant by the Hollanders, who believe it to be a health preservative. It was slightly boiled, put in shells of green Bohemian glass and seasoned with salt and oil. This method gives it a beautiful green color, and makes it more wholesome than the usual thorough cooking. The boiled potatoes resembled floral snowballs—they bore no likeness to the dull, waxy balls ordinarily offered under that name. The egg-plant appeared in Jamaica fashion, apparently whole. The inside had been scooped out and fried in butter, the outside boiled whole, then drained, and filled with the fried parts. For the asparagus, *au gratin*, the vegetable

was boiled in the usual way, placed in a deep dish in layers, each sprinkled with white pepper, salt, and freshly grated Parmesan cheese. Over the top was squeezed a little lemon juice, then it was covered with browned bread crumbs, dotted with bits of butter, and thoroughly heated in the oven. The ices were in vegetable form—green peppers, cyslings, cucumbers and asparagus stalks. "I am sure we all have 'liked' your vegetarian dinner," said the guest of honor, bidding good-night. "I feel refreshed gastronomically and mentally. Hereafter, my weekly household bills will convey to my mind such items as these: 'One peck of Egyptian divinities; one bushel of Venus' sufrage; two bushels of Apollo offerings.'"—Washington Star.

From The Reviewer, Buenos Aires.

**THROUGH BOLIVIA.**

We left Buenos Aires May 12th, 1895, via Corumbá for Bolivia, where we had to make some surveys, and perhaps a few notes of the journey might interest some of your readers.

The voyage up the river was very enjoyable. We went up as far as Asuncion in a Platense boat and there waited the Brazilian packet for Corumbá. The town of Asuncion is well worth a visit, the people, country, and buildings are unlike anything in the Plate, and it reminded us more of Algeria than South America. The women draped in white and the wonderful mode they have of carrying everything on their heads, the earthen water pitcher, plates of meat, baskets of vegetables, everything in fact down to an empty wine bottle. The absence of cabs is another striking feature of the town, especially when one sees a new arrival standing on the quay, looking like an ass, and wondering how on earth he can manage to convey his luggage and himself to the hotel. In the funerals the tramways play an important part, and we saw one or two during our stay. The tram-herse, the usual arrangement of wooden angels and plumes, and a pair of black horses take the place at the head of the procession. Then follow half-a-dozen cars, draped or no, according to the purse of the chief mourner, and from the number of people in them one would judge it to be a very popular and cheap entertainment. The market is another sight to be remembered, the men are conspicuous by their absence, on all sides buyers and sellers enter the butchers are women. In the early morning it is crowded—inside and out. The pavement outside the building and the road are lined with white-robed dusky beauties sitting on the ground displaying their wares. One seems to meet three women to every man in Paraguay, as it has been ever since the time of Lopez, when nearly all the men were killed in the great war. Nature has been trying to see with how few of the male sex the race can be perpetuated.

I saw plenty of women working in the fields—but the only men were Italians. There is no doubt that Asuncion should be the home of "the new woman" if she could only be brought to see it, and there is plenty of virgin soil for her to work upon. The town is well built, many of the buildings old. The theatre, which was commenced by Lopez, with a bold design to hold 15,000, has never been finished, and at present is used as a store and probably will remain as such until it tumbles down.

Paraguay is one of the few places in the world where Argentine paper is at a premium, change being in May, \$1.50 in Paraguayan paper for an Argentine dollar, which naturally makes living very cheap in the country for one who has gold.

We left Asuncion by the *Rapido*, of the Lloyd Brasileiro company; she was overloaded and travelled very slowly against the current, in fact the only thing we found *rapido* on board was the way the meals were dispatched, which was truly wonderful. The dinner which on board ship should be the chief event of the day, was sometimes concluded in half-an-hour, in a manner quite worthy of an American restaurant.

We found the river above Asuncion very high, the line of the river only marked in some places by the tops of the bushes which lined the banks. We passed many "ranchos" under water, and in some instances saw villages entirely flooded out. Here and there a naked Indian in his canoe, would shoot out from the bank paddling after the steamer, shouting for bread. In the north of Paraguay, we passed a very prettily-situated church and small village

entirely deserted, having been sacked on three different occasions by the Tobas (or other tribes of Indians, the last time being only a few years ago, when, we were told, all were killed, with the exception of two Germans. During the trip up we saw several large boas, otters, deer, and on one occasion a jaguar seated on some rising ground, surrounded by water, quietly waiting for anything to turn up.

In the Brazilian waters there are five or six river gun-boats, and a league below Corumbá the government has started a dockyard for small naval boats, and have spent a lot of money in buildings and machinery. The formation of the ground in this part of Matto Grosso is very peculiar, and reminds one forcibly of the pampa, with here and there a hill rising suddenly out of the plain, so suddenly, in fact, that it has all the appearance of an island rising out of the sea. Owing to the river being in flood, the steamer travelling a good many metres higher than her usual level, gave us, instead of the monotonous view of the banks, a magnificent ever-varying panorama of the surrounding country. The vast plains covered with pamps, and here and there spots of thick forest fringing the bays and lagunas, now passing between hills, now steaming, as it were, over the pampa. As we ascended, the country became more broken, high limestone cliffs took the place of the open plains, and as soon as the ground became higher we saw many more "ranchos," as in the Chaco a high flood destroys the work of years, and naturally the settlers leave for higher ground.

Corumbá, lat. 19° 0' 37" long. 57° 37' 45" is as far as the Paraguay can be navigated by steamers drawing, say, 8 feet of water. The distance by river from Buenos Aires, according to an old shipping bill issued by the Lloyd Brasileiro, is 2,212 miles, and the height above sea level is 450 feet, which only goes, say, 2½ inches fall per mile. The town is situated on a white limestone cliff, and is one of the hottest spots in Matto Grosso, as the limestone receives the heat during the day to pay it back at night, and we found it very trying, the nights being suffocating. From Corumbá we took a small steamer to Puerto Suarez, the only Bolivian port on the Paraguay. It consisted of the custom-house and about half-a-dozen houses, including one store kept by a Frenchman, and here we were fortunate enough to be able to hire seven mules, muleteer and boys to continue our journey across country to Santa Cruz. We paid £2 10s. each for the mules, which included the wages of muleteer and boys. Provisions for the journey consisted of *charque*, rice, biscuits, tinned meats, coffee and sugar. We had been told that the journey was impossible, owing to the swamps and lagunas we would have to cross, which as the rainy season was just over were all full of water. The first day we managed to do five leagues through a muddy lane about 2½ metres wide, lined on both sides by mimosa and other thorn-bearing bushes, and as the mud at the edge of the *senda* was not so deep as in the middle, the mules kept to the sides brushing against the bushes, and in a very short time our coats and trousers were only fit for a scarecrow, while our whole attention was taken up in dodging this and that branch. One of the mules went too near a wasp's nest and in a moment they were attacked by them, and the way the mules bolted in all directions, our luggage being kicked off into the mud, was a sight to anyone unaccustomed to mule travelling, to say the least of it, appalling. It took an hour to load up again and collect the animals, and we, towards sunset, stopped at the edge of a laguna, slung our hammocks, and had our first meal of *charque* and rice. The mosquitoes were simply terrible, they came upon us in clouds, and sleeping was quite out of the question, especially as we did not know the mode of hanging a mosquito net properly. Here also we made our first acquaintance with the friendly tick, which also added to the enjoyment of the night, and we always had some of his family travelling with us all through Bolivia. Next morning the mules were lost, and it was 10 o'clock before we could make a start. Loading the pack mules is a very laborious undertaking, and it generally took two hours each morning. The way we travelled was as follows:—

Rise with the sun, breakfast, rice with *charque* and coffee, then ride all through the heat of the day until three or four

o'clock, and when we came to a convenient place unsaddle, slung our hammocks, and dined (same as breakfast). Our muleteer, owing to the badness of the road, was afraid to travel at night, but in the winter after the roads have had time to dry, moonlight nights are always taken advantage of. The next three or four days we travelled through water and mud, sometimes through lagunas, the water reaching up to our saddles. Other times the road was a muddy bog in which the mules fell and when down they had to be unloaded before they could be extricated, and so on until we reached the Santiago range of hills which at this point run due E. and W. Here the *senda* leads over higher ground, the soil being sandy, which was a pleasant change, and for the next 150 miles the road is better, as it keeps by the hills. Here at a place called Carmen, within the hills, lives a solitary Portuguese, who has cultivated a small clearing of ground. The only living thing he has with him is a game-cock, and he told me that he has never been attacked by the savages, though there are plenty in this part of the forest. We climbed up the top of the range and had a magnificent view of a sea of forest, and to the north the hills of Santa Corazon. A day's journey on we came to three or four ranchos, and the owner of one gave us leave to slung our hammocks inside. The ranchos, by the way, have no walls, only a palm roof which reaches within two feet of the ground—well, we slung our hammocks, and in the middle of the night were awakened by the roof falling on the top of us. One of the principal uprights we had slung our hammocks on, had rotted through where it entered the earth, and had come away with the side strain. Luckily we escaped without any serious injury. Another five days' journey and we reached the little village of Santiago, lat. 18° 20' 24", long. 59° 31' 24", which is situated high up on the hills, 1,916 feet above sea level. The village was founded by the Jesuits some one or two hundred years ago. The old Jesuit church has tumbled down, but the wooden pillars and a good deal of the ornamental portions of the roof are lying on the original site, the timber being as sound as the day it was cut, perhaps 150 years ago. The old bells and belfry still remain, and the bells have the best tone of any we have heard in Bolivia. The plan of the village is the same as all Jesuitic settlements, a large *plaza* in the centre, one or two sides being occupied by the church and church buildings, the ranchos occupied by the Indians form the other two. When we arrived it was a feast day, and the Indians were dancing in the streets, a party of perhaps six women dancing together, followed by three or four Indians playing on panthian pipes and drums. These parties go from house to house visiting, perhaps stopping for half an hour or more in each rancho, dancing and drinking *chicha* (an intoxicating drink made out of crushed maize). The woman dance with grace, and keep on all day until eight o'clock at night.

(To be continued.)

#### CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT DAMP CLOTHING.

It is quite easy to definitely examine the effects of wet tissues upon our thermic economy. Our feeblest tell us that the efficacy of clothes as a protection for heat is cancelled by a thorough wetting, and even overbalanced. Rubner found that an arm wrapped in moist flannel bandages loses by conduction and radiation as much heat as if completely naked, and that the total loss of heat, including that due to evaporation, was three times that of a naked arm, and five times that of one clothed. Although no figures are available, it may be assumed with certainty that cotton and linen tissues which are rapidly saturated by rain, or perspiration, and which, when wet, rapidly and totally lose their porosity, will behave more unfavorably than flannel in such experiments of measurement. At least Nocht found that a cylinder of hot water wrapped in wet cotton and linen tissues was cooled more strongly by about 33 per cent. than if it was wrapped in wool or mixed wool.

The following story is going the rounds:—Mr. James Payne says a young man was paying his attentions to a "beloved object," contrary to the wishes of her father, "a man of thow and sinews," and one day the latter kicked the lover violently into the street. In a day or two (after recovery) the rejected suitor, apparently not one who lacks courage, called at the house once more. "What, again?" exclaimed the paterfamilias, putting on his well-soled boots for action. "No, no," cried the young man, "I have given up all hope of winning your daughter; but, in consequence of this astounding kick you gave me 't'other day, I have been requested, on the strength of my earnest recommendation to the committee, to ask you to join our football club."

## New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

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Ouvidor No. 37.

## PENSION FRANÇAISE

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BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

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15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

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This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$000.

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They are also the best table waters.

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For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 3\$000  
and calf..... 7\$000  
Idem, French calf, pointed..... 9\$ and 10\$000  
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For Ladies:

Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 12\$000  
Boots, with elastics..... 6\$000  
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Slippers, cat-head..... 4\$500  
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Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.  
THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

We were now no better off than when we started, for we still had three of our party in the boat and two on shore. It was clear that it was more than a man could do to swim to land with a rope; so we decided to go to the western end of the bay, where a large rock, on which Powell sometimes fished, stood out some way into the sea, and endeavor to throw a line on to it. So we pulled off there, the two men on the shore following us over the rocks. Powell and the colored man clambered on to this natural pier, and, after several attempts, I managed to throw to them the end of a light line to which a bolt had been attached; we then bent the end of the grass rope on to this and they hauled it on shore.

But now we found that the sea was breaking with such great violence that it would be extremely perilous for a man to attempt to get on shore by hauling along the rope: he would most probably be beaten to death on the coral rocks. We, therefore, attempted to work the line to the eastward for a distance of about half a mile, to where the sandy beach afforded a safe landing-place. Powell and Theodosius carried their end of the rope along the shore, while we pulled in a direction parallel to theirs with our end. We progressed but gradually, having to stop frequently to jerk the bight of the rope over the rocks in which it caught.

After about three quarters of an hour of this work we had nearly got to our journey's end and were beginning to think that our troubles were over, when the rope got foul of a sharp piece of coral, and parted in the middle like a bit of pack-thread. Captain Langdon used no bad language when this happened, but he looked all sorts of imprecations at this inaccessible home of ours. It was now one o'clock, and we had been trying in vain to land for four hours, and, moreover, had lost a kedge anchor and the greater portion of our grass rope: so Captain Langdon decided to return to the *Bramble* to change the boat's crew and get a fresh supply of rope.

We had some lunch and then set off again with two boats, another kedge and grass rope, a light codline and a large rocket. We pulled in till we were near the breakers, then one boat let go her anchor, and the other boat having her painter fast to her, the first was backed in towards the shore until she was right on top of the rollers, just before they broke. Then the codline was fixed on to the rocket, and, as there was no proper rocket apparatus on board, the rocket was held in the hand, while the gunner, who had come with us, applied a match to it. In consequence of some accident the rocket, instead of flying on shore and taking the codline with it, fized away in the boat, burning off the gunner's moustache and beard before he had time to move his head aside, and then dropped overboard and expended its force in the water. So we had failed again.

The wind, however, had changed by this time, and for a couple of hours had been blowing off shore, instead of on shore, from the south, so that the violence of the sea had abated considerably, and Cloete Smith decided to have one more try at swimming on shore. He very nearly succeeded in doing so; but the current caught him, and swept him down on the rocks, so he had to return. Then I made another attempt, but with no better success, and we were at our wits' end and were getting worn out with our efforts, when we saw Powell preparing to swim off to us with the end of that portion of the broken grass rope which had remained on shore.

He waited for his opportunity, then dashed into the surf, dived through the breakers, and managed to get out into the deep water safely. We swam off to meet him with the end of another rope, bent them together and swam back to the boat. The rest was easy. We had now got a connection with the shore; for the farther end of the rope was safely secured to a rock. One by one we made our way along the rope to dry land, then hauled the stores off with another light line, and, making the shore end of the grass rope fast to a turtle we had caught two days before, we sent it off as a present to the *Bramble*.

It was a relief to find ourselves all safe on shore at last. We went up to the tents in a fairly exhausted condition for a much needed top of rum. The boats pulled back to the ship and were hoisted up; "Wish you good luck" was run up to the peak; we gave her a rattling volley from our rifles, and then the gallant vessel steamed away—as it turned out to take part in another revolution in Buenos Ayres—and we were alone once more.

On the following day we settled down to work again, cheered and refreshed. We had now got a supply of biscuit and flour which we hoped would last us until the return of the yacht, so we were much more comfortable in our minds than before the arrival of the *Bramble*. We resumed our life of monotonous digging, and the only event of importance about this time was an accident which nearly proved fatal to Powell. He was fishing one afternoon on the large rock mentioned above, when one of the large waves which sometimes roll in unexpectedly here, washed him off his perch

into the sea. He was dashed violently on the rocks, and it was only by a piece of wonderful luck, that he managed to clamber up again before he was stunned. He was much bruised, and lost his rod, his pipe, and hat—everything, in fact, except his life.

Day by day the work went on, and, as each morning broke, we hoped it would bring our missing vessel, but when another week went by and still she had not appeared, things began to look serious. She had now been away nearly five weeks, and we feared that some mischance had befallen her. Our stores were getting exhausted, and the weather seemed to have broken up, for there was now always so much surf that the turtle could not come up the sands, and fishing was generally impossible.

Our stores would not last much longer, so the doctor had two days' provisions and a breaker of water put aside, and decided that, if the yacht did not return within a few days, we would put to sea in the whale-boat and stand out into the track of passing vessels, in the hope of being picked up. Friday and Saturday passed and no yacht arrived. We spent Sunday in getting the boat ready for sea. Monday morning broke with half a gale of wind blowing and a terrific surf on the beach, so that it would have been impossible to launch the whale-boat, and about midday, just as we had given up all hope of seeing her again, the good old *Alerte* came round the corner, rolling and pitching in the heavy sea under a close-reefed mainsail, small jib, and reefed foresail.

Next morning we ran the boat down to the water's edge and tried to launch her. Two of us got into her and made ready to pull, while the others shoved her off. Then the others jumped in and we pulled five or six strokes, when a huge breaker caught her, lifted her up and turned her right over, rolling us all in a heap on to the beach. We tried again, with the same result, and then gave the attempt up, and went back to our morning's dig, hoping for better luck in the afternoon.

Day after day we tried and always failed. It seemed as if the sea would never go down. Our stores were now all but exhausted and we lived chiefly on the wild sea-birds. Every morning we would climb to a ravine where the birds are in great quantities, and pluck the young, unledged ones from their nests, their mothers circling round us, striking at us with beaks and wings, uttering hoarse cries, and even spitting morsels of fish at us in their fury. We then took our victims down to the camp, cooked and ate them. The old birds are inedible, and even the flesh of the young ones is, without exception, the most horrible kind of food I have ever tasted.

At last, on February 5, after a week of this sort of thing, we could stand it no longer, and determined to get off somehow. Three times we tried, and each time we were swamped and driven back, the fourth time we waited for a lull, ran the boat out, jumped in and pulled away with all our strength. A huge breaker rolled up. The boat stood up and hesitated for an instant; one mighty tug at the oars, she righted, and before another wave could catch us we were out of danger, soon reached the *Alerte*, and our imprisonment was at an end.

I cannot close this account of our life on the island without saying a word in praise of the two colored seamen who were left with us. Always willing to work hard and always cheerful and obliging, they tried to make our life as comfortable for us as possible. When the provisions ran short, they would have lived, had we allowed them, on nothing but a few handfuls of rice or cassava, saying:—"You gentlemen eat the meat; me and George, we used to not. We don't want meat—you gentlemen say this, I do not wish it to be thought that I am making any invidious comparison between these two men and the two white sailors whom Knight had with him on board at this time. They also were good men and capable sailors, and had they been ashore with us would, I know, have done their duty well and willingly. They deserved thoroughly the good discharge which Knight gave them on parting."

The five men I had left on the island had certainly done their work well. The doctor had made an excellent leader and had organized all the operations capitally. They had toiled hard and had kept up their spirits all the while, and, what is really wonderful under circumstances so calculated to try the temper and wear out patience, they had got on exceedingly well with each other, and there had been no quarrelling or ill-feeling of any sort.

The ravine had been very thoroughly explored, and we felt that there was but little chance of our finding the treasure. It was highly improbable that the massive golden candlesticks of the Cathedral of Lima would ornament our homes in England. It was decided, however, that, if the weather permitted, we should stay here another three weeks or so, and, as we were satisfied that the treasure could not be at the first bend of the ravine, that we should dig in such other spots as appeared suitable hiding-places, and would be naturally selected for the purpose by a party of men

The shore-party were glad of a holiday on the yacht after all their labors and privations, and no attempt was made to take the whale-boat through the surf again that day. All hands stayed on board for the night, and on the following morning, as the sea was still breaking too heavily on the beach of Southwest Bay to permit of a landing, I proposed to my companions that I should take another holiday and go for a picnic on the water. The cook was, therefore, good dinner, and, after shaking the reefs out of our mainsail, we proceeded to circumnavigate the island, keeping as close to the shore as we were able, so that we could have a good view of the scenery.

We sailed by the different points which we now knew so well—the Ness, the Pier, the Ninepin—and at last doubled North Point. This extremity of the island is extremely wild and desolate, and is utterly inaccessible. Many of the sharp pinnacles which cap the mountains are out of the perpendicular, and lean threateningly over the sea. I have already explained that the different species of birds occupy different portions of the island; the crags by North Point are inhabited by the frigate-birds and sea-hawks.

We coasted along the weather side of the island, and when we were nearly opposite to the Portuguese settlement the wind dropped and we had to man the whale-boat and tow the yacht seaward; for we found the swell towards the reefs, on which the sea was breaking heavily. We could not get very light wind, so sailed back before a breeze from the Southwest Bay and hove to as usual for the night.

Work was resumed the next day, and a boat load of stores was sent on shore. The newly formed sandbank which I have mentioned appeared to increase and become a more serious obstacle to landing every day. On this occasion the boat again drove its stern into the sand as she crossed this shoal, and the next wave swamped and capsized her, so that boat, men and stores were tumbling about in the deep water between the sandbanks and the shore.

They managed to haul the boat safely up, and, by diving in the surf, recovered a good many of the tins of food. Then the boat returned to the yacht, Joe being left alone in the camp. He did not relish this at all, for, like most black men, he was very afraid of ghosts, and had come to the conclusion that Trinidad was a place more usually haunted by unsettled spirits. He told us that if he were left alone on shore for the night, his only course would be to light a ring of fires and sit in the middle, with a tight bandage round his head, keeping awake till dawn. If he failed to take these precautions he would most certainly be torn to pieces, or otherwise seriously damaged, by the spirits. We took compassion on him and did not leave him to face the terrors of the darkness alone. In the afternoon the whale-boat returned to the bay, and Pollock swam on shore to remain with him.

A description of what happened for the next few days would be merely a repetition of what has gone before. The yacht was hove to at night, and sailed about the mouth of the bay all day. The surf was always breaking dangerously on the sands, so that it was impossible to beach the boat, and the men had to swim to and fro from the whale-boat to shore, or haul themselves along a line which we had rigged up for the purpose, and which was carried from a rock on shore to a buoy moored with the ship's kedge outside the breakers. We used also to haul the provisions on shore with a line, having lashed them to the bamboo rafts which we had constructed for this purpose.

The weather became so unsettled and the surf was so invariably high that, after a few days, we came to the conclusion that the sooner we left the island the better, and we decided to take the first favorable opportunity for bringing off our property from the shore. The bad season was approaching—if it had not already commenced—and if we waited much longer we might find it impossible, for months at a time, to carry off stores or men. The yacht only remained hove to for eleven days after the shore-party had first boarded us, and during that time the men with me on the vessel were employed in setting up the rigging, rattling down the shrouds, and effecting all necessary repairs.

There was nearly always a high swell running now, which was especially uncomfortable when there was no wind, for then we would often roll scuppern under. For nearly a week it was quite impossible to beach the boat, and all communication with the shore had to be effected in the way I have described above. At last, on February 13, luckily for us, it was exceptionally calm in Southwest Bay, so that it would be very easy to carry off our stores. Such a chance was not to be lost. In the morning all hands went off in the boats with the exception of myself and Wright, who stayed on board to work the vessel. A landing was effected without any difficulty, and the boats returned with heavy loads, bringing off the hydraulic jack, the guns, the bedding and other articles.

I, of course, wished to see what work had been done, before giving my final decision as to the continuance or abandonment of our exploration—not that there was any

doubt as to what that decision would be, after I had heard the doctor's report. In the afternoon I went off in the whale-boat, and landed on the island for the first time for forty-eight days, leaving the doctor in charge of the yacht while she lay hove to outside the bay. I had not put foot on shore here for so long that I was astonished at the aspect of the ravine, which had been completely changed in my absence by the labors of my comrades.

I stood and contemplated the melancholy scene—the great trenches, the piled-up mounds of earth, the uprooted rocks, with broken wheelbarrows and blocks, worn-out tools, and other relics of our three months' work strewn over the ground, and it was sad to think that all the energy of those men had been spent in vain. They well deserved to succeed, and all the more so, because they bore their disappointment with such philosophic cheerfulness.

It was, obviously, quite useless to persevere any further in this vain search, especially as the difficulties of landing had so increased of late that our operations could only be conducted at a great risk to life. So the flat went forth—the expedition was to be abandoned; we were to clear out of Trinidad, bag and baggage, as quickly as we could.

We returned to the yacht with a good load of stores, the condensing apparatus, and the faithful *Jack*. After dinner we sailed round to the cascade and hove to off it. I remained on board with Wright while all the other hands went off in the launch and obtained five casks of water to top up the ship's now nearly empty tanks. This was altogether a most satisfactory day's work, and we were very well pleased with our selves when we hove to at sunset and drifted out to the ocean for our well-deserved night's rest.

On the following morning—Friday, 14th—we tacked to the north of Southwest Bay, and found that, though there was more surf than on the previous day, landing was feasible. The boat went off under the doctor's charge, and the tents and all the remaining stores were brought safely on board. Nothing of any value was left, we not only carried off our own tools, but also the picks that had been used by Mr. A's expedition. Only broken wheelbarrows and suchlike useless articles remained in the ravine. From the vessel the only sign of our late camp that could be seen was Powell's discolored armchair, which he had left standing, a melancholy object, on the top of the beach.

We stowed the heavier tools and stores under the saloon floor, and then sailed again to the cascade. The whale-boat went off to the pier and a quantity of water was brought on board, so that we had a sufficient supply, but not much to spare—for the voyage we now contemplated.

When the watering party returned we had done with Trinidad, so both boats were hoisted on deck, and a melancholy ceremony was performed; our very ancient dingy, which was too rotten to bear any further patching, and was not worth the room she used to take up on deck, was broken up and handed over to the cook's firewood.

A lot of rum was served out to each hand, we bade farewell to Trinidad, the foresail was allowed to draw, and we sailed away.

THE END.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The wine crop in Mendoza this year is estimated at 380,000 pipes, valued at 25,000,000 pesos.

—It is said that the Argentine government has resolved upon a reform of the police organization.

—It is expected that the new Argentine cruiser *Gambati* will be launched about the end of March.

—The January returns of the civil registries of Buenos Aires show that there were 2,308 births, 495 marriages and 1,310 deaths.

—Telegrams from Asunción of the 10th state that President Egusquiza has again denied any intention of celebrating an alliance between Paraguay and Brazil.

—The January receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$955,810 52, of which \$802,172 14 were derived from imports and \$153,637 38 from exports.

—It is said that cases of typhoid fever are reported on board the Argentine sloop. This implies a lack of cleanliness. The sick have been sent to Martín García.

—The Argentine President and his minister of war have censured Capt. Barilari for suspending the evolutions of his squadron because of the outbreak of typhoid fever on board.

—An extraordinary session of the Uruguayan congress was opened on the 15th. According to President Borda everything is right and satisfactory. The people do not say so, however.

—A Buenos Aires telegram assures us that the accord celebrated with Chili has improved the situation there, and that nothing is likely to occur during a campaign, because foreign questions will not be considered during that time.

—One of the conditions of the cotton factory concession in Tucuman, Argentina, is that the products shall provide the state government with its needs at a discount of 25 per cent. This is not only absurd, but it is an abuse. When will the people learn to resist these mercenary terms?

—The public expenditure authorized for 1896, apart from the special outlay on warships, etc., amounts to \$155,618,318 m/n., and the estimated revenue is \$156,797,600, thus showing a small surplus, but this depends upon the price of gold remaining at or above 320, and thus we have the strange fact that the minister of finance will naturally use all his language to keep it above that figure, while the country at large is interested in its falling gradually to 140.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—Advices from Paraguay breshadow a vigorous financial awakening, based, rather unfortunately, on the winking of the press, which will be requisitioned for \$5,000,000 shillings, the moiety for a mortgage bank and the other for public works—a nice elastic denomination. The executive has authorized the Banco Agrícola to purchase 20,000 anvis (pine needles) plants in Brazil to parcel out to farmers. There is some slight revival in lumber business. After a prolonged drought it has rained in several districts. The Banco Agrícola has prolonged the date for trials of best machines (to be worked by hand) for breaking coconuts.—*Buenos Aires Standard.*

—H. M. S. *Barbich*, which is now on station here, is a twin-screw steamer, of 1170 tons, steel hull, 105 feet long, 25 feet beam, 12 1/2 feet draught, armed with eight 7" guns and eight machine guns, speed 14.7 knots, 1400 h. p. natural draught, 200 h. p. with forced draught, carries 160 tons of coal. She was built at Sheerness, her engines made by Renne, and launched in 1890. She is a twin vessel to the *Barce*, which she has just relieved, and we think this is her second visit to this station. She was commissioned at Chatham on December 1st with the following list of officers:—Commander, E. P. Ashe; lieutenants, C. G. Bolton, C. W. C. Strickland, F. H. M. Jackson; paymaster, C. D. M. Farrant; sub-lieutenant, R. S. J. Wigman; surgeon, J. Dowson; engineer, J. A. Reynolds; assistant engineer, W. H. Murray; gunner, W. Hawkins.—*Montevideo Times.*

**A COMMON-SENSE VIEW.**

The *Providence Journal* is one of the best and most influential provincial newspapers in the United States, and as these newspapers are in many respects greatly superior to the metropolitan journals, this is as high a compliment as we can pay. In discussing the Monroe doctrine the *Providence Journal* takes the following common-sense view of the situation, which may be considered as the opinion of many of the steady-going, thinking people of the United States:

"If the Chinese empire had undertaken to establish a Monroe doctrine in Asia against Europe, it would have been obliged to wage continuous war for the next hundred years. If the English obtained a foothold in India, Chinese statesmen, however, were wiser than ours, and were satisfied with stoutly resisting the incursion of European civilization within their own dominions, in spite of the fact that the manners, learning, religion, ideas, and practices of the West are all radically opposed to those of the East, and the encroachments of Russia, France and England upon Asiatic territory are increasing. How can the United States government isolate itself in one-third of one continent and at the same time forbid Europeans to develop the resources of another continent? The report which was cabled over from London that four of the great powers had formed an alliance to resist the pretensions of this country towards North America may be premature, but it certainly forecasts a very probable event. By war alone can the spread of foreign influence be curtailed in the fertile valleys of the Amazon and the Orinoco. The bustling peoples of Europe are not going to be kept out of some of the fairest portions of the earth by any amount of threats. Our arguments on this subject must be backed by ships and guns, or they become empty vapourings. The meaning of modern civilization is that its discoveries are not confined to any nation or any continent. The fate of the United States is plain if it undertakes to resist the march of enlightenment or to hold the development of the natural resources of the earth. South America is just as open to enterprise as Africa, and Europeans will turn their attention to its agricultural and mineral wealth as fast as their opportunities will admit of their doing so. There are also too many intelligent persons among the sixty-five millions of the inhabitants of the United States to tolerate any such narrow-minded or bigoted policy as the one now advocated by the republican and democratic politicians. The people of this land are not going backwards four thousand years in their lines of thought. They are, on the contrary, going to welcome the assistance of all mankind in making this earth a safer, better, and wiser one to live upon."

From the *Providence News*, January 21.  
**SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.**

The agent of Sir John Lubbock, M.P., for the university of London, has been called by one of the constituents to the fact that a statement he is reported to have recently made in reference to the reduction of the national debt in times of danger has given rise to some controversy among misapprehensions. The statement in question was as follows:—"I regret extremely to see the suggestion put forward in some quarters that we should postpone the arrangements by which surplus revenue is used for paying off the national debt in order to lay our hands upon £5,000,000 or £3,000,000 to squander on warlike preparations. Never forget Cobden's great saying that the reduction of the national debt adds more to the national strength than 100,000 men added to the army or 100 ships to the fleet." In reply the right honorable gentleman writes as follows:—"The reduction of the national debt, as you are aware, effected in three ways:—First, by the annual addition of the terminable annuities; secondly, by the surplus of the fiscal annual sum after the discharge of the interest on the debt over the actual interest; and, finally, by the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of

the year. I certainly hope we shall not interfere with the latter arrangement. It was this to which I particularly referred. To maintain it will show our financial strength; to interfere with it would be an indication of weakness. What must be done next year will depend upon circumstances. Our naval and military expenditure is already very great. Lord Beaconsfield years ago spoke of 'blasted armaments,' and since then they have been greatly strengthened. I regret the outcry for still larger expenditure and immense additions. It seems to imply a doubt as to our present resources, and we may, I think, safely trust the government to do what is necessary. As regards your question with reference to the quotation from Cobden, that 'the reduction of debt adds more to the national strength than 100,000 armed soldiers or 100 ships of the line ready for battle,' I do not think it possible to state any exact figure. We have, however, reduced our debt by £200,000,000. The interest on this was £6,000,000, in addition to what there were expenses, and, moreover, the reduction has enabled us to lower the interest on the greater part of the remaining £650,000,000 by 1/4 per cent. There may be some inconveniences, as you point out, in the reduction of debt; but, on the whole, it has certainly added to the strength of our position. I agree with you that in case of a war the suspension of the sinking fund may be inevitable. But, deeply as I deplore the threat so recklessly hurled at us by President Cleveland, the telegram of the German Emperor, and the unfriendly tone of so much of the German and the United States press, I cannot believe that they will force a war on us.—I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN LUBBOCK."

From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 1.

**ARGENTINE FINANCES.**

Now that the estimates have been completed, it is worth while to compare them with those of 1895, that we may mark the progress or otherwise of the country's finances. No one can fail to be struck with the enormous increase in the figures. The authorized expenditure in gold for 1895 was \$15,023,838, a figure which has been increased this year to \$15,811,338. Such an increase is by no means despicable, and its importance is completely dwarfed by the terrific character of the increase in paper. The estimates of 1895 provided for an expenditure of \$75,831,328; those of 1896 contemplate an ordinary expenditure of \$87,022,058, together with extraordinary expenditure in the war and marine departments of \$18,000,000.

The requirements of the nation have thus risen in a single year by more than \$11,000,000, or if we include the unusual expenditure by \$29,000,000. It would be idle to suggest the impossibility of the nation's needs having so suddenly increased. Either this has taken place, or the interests of Argentina have been neglected in the strangest way by past rulers, and it has been left to the present ministry to find out and correct the present evil. It is hardly necessary to say that the present extraordinary expenditure is justly described in this way, and that there is not the slightest danger that the national finances will for a long time again reach the high water mark that serves to indicate the pressure of national danger. To this there is but one answer. The means on which we have to rely are not exhausted and inevitable in its issue, unless in the extreme case of war actually resulting; leaving this supposition on one side, we shall be compelled, if peace continues, to maintain our war expenditure, if the expression may be allowed. We shall find it impossible, after all our departments are well organized, to return to our old modest scale of expenditure. If we do not require any more francs next year, we shall have to spend a large sum of money in the maintenance of those we have acquired, and we shall have to spend still more on their accommodation. Thus it is all very well to talk nicely about extraordinary expenditure as if it were an item to come once and for all; but this same extraordinary expenditure commences as inevitably to a greatly increased ordinary expenditure.

So far the tale is bad enough; but it must not be forgotten that behind this increased expenditure provided for in the authorized estimates, there is a further contemplated and authorized expenditure, that sanctioned at a recent secret sitting, of \$10,000,000 gold. It was with a gasp of surprise that the English people, and indeed all European nations, learned in 1893 that a vote of six million pounds had been passed by the House of Commons, immediately on the receipt of threatening news from the Afghan frontier; but here we have a people whose wealth is but a fraction of that of England, whose taxable possibilities are restricted by all manner of limitations of ignorance and inexperience, whose revenue is already insufficient, and whose borrowing powers are limited by agreement and necessity alike, calmly voting a sum of two million pounds for expenditure in preparation for a most unlikely war.

And now we may well ask, where is all this money to come from? Heavy internal taxation has been resorted to, the result of which is still most uncertain; imposts have been laid on all round; and with it the finance minister is fain to confess that \$14,500,000 must be met by the use of credit. In other words, the debt of the nation, which it was understood should not be increased so long as the service was only paid in part, is to be increased for the sake of expenditure, which no one outside of the Argentine republic believes to be either useful or necessary. So much for the deficiency on the estimates: as for the vote of \$10,000,000 gold, we doubt if our rulers have given a second thought where it is to come from. Now that they are in full enjoyment of their recess, we trust they will give the matter some consideration, and that the whole sum will not be promptly squandered on ironclads that we have not men to handle; nor have the graving docks for their repair, nor money for their maintenance, nor in fact any use for the matter whatever.

What must be evident to everyone is that we are again fully embarked on a course of reckless expenditure, that the country's future is being mortgaged as of old, that in fact our rulers have apparently learned nothing by experience. Yet gold falls in the meantime.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 18th, 1896.

ACCORDING to the latest cable advices from London, the British government has not only denied the report that it had recognized Brazil's claim to the island of Trindade, but that the question was not discussed in the speech from the throne. This implies that Lord Salisbury has resolved to defer the settlement of the dispute until some future time. The reply to a question on this subject in parliament, in effect states this as the purpose of the government. The British claim is simply that of taking possession of an abandoned island, and as the Brazilian government has not proved its right to the island by occupation or other act of sovereignty during the present century, and likewise declines to submit the dispute to arbitration, the matter stands just where it did at the outset. It was our opinion that the Brazilian government had made a mistake when it declined to accept arbitration, for it left the British government no other alternative than that of either retaining possession, or withdrawing and thus admit itself in error. As a rule no government likes to admit itself at fault in questions of this kind. They may submit to the decree of a court of arbitration, just as an individual submits to a court of law, but to yield voluntarily and admit that it was wrong is more than any government likes to do. If Brazil's claim is good and if she is sure of winning, then it would be the generous part to accept arbitration and thus permit the other party to escape from the controversy honorably.

Extreme partizanship interposed, however, and politics has accordingly defeated the immediate settlement of the difficulty. Brazil will now have to wait until Lord Salisbury has met the more pressing questions which are pending, and we trust it will be done patiently. And we trust, also, that the lesson will not be overlooked, that it is bad policy to give ear to extremists in such questions.

It is admitted, at the outset, that the sentiment we are criticising is not general. It is admitted that the better classes of society, though strangely inert and apathetic, are always in sympathy with every progressive and humanitarian measure. And it is admitted, also, that with such people there exists no unworthy prejudice against the foreigner. A few days since a friend of ours was a silent witness to a discussion between a foreigner and three Brazilians in regard to the comparative merits of Brazil and Argentina, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. With the arguments we have nothing to do. Finally, the foreigner retorted something to this effect:—"Well, if Rio de Janeiro is so much superior to Buenos Aires in all these respects, why do you not put an end to yellow fever? Why can you not improve the sanitary condition of the city and put an end to these epidemics, which are causing you so much loss and discredit?" And the reply was:—"Oh, we don't mind the fever! It doesn't trouble us! It kills off only the foreigners who come here to make money out of us!" We do not pretend to quote the words exactly, but this is the substance of the sentiment expressed. The Brazilians were well-dressed and had the appearance of being men of position and influence. As we have heard the same sentiment expressed before, and

have heard of it through other sources, we are compelled to believe that it is entertained by a very considerable percentage of the population of this city. A proof of this inference may be found in a comparison of the measures taken to ward off cholera, which makes no distinctions, with those taken to ward off yellow fever. In the one case, there is feverish effort and anxiety to avoid the plague, and lavish expenditure in every direction; in the other, there is apathy and indifference until the epidemic is upon us, and then ineffective measures for its control. In fine, there are many reasons for believing that the immunity enjoyed by the resident native, renders him callous and indifferent to the risks and sufferings of the stranger who is residing in or visiting his city. It is not our wish to accuse the people of Rio de Janeiro of so inhuman and barbarous a sentiment, for we are certain that the great majority do not entertain it; but if the few are unfeeling enough to say it, and the whole population is indifferent enough to let the fever have its way year after year simply because they are exempt from it, what conclusion must we draw? To save themselves from complicity in so unchristian a feeling, upon which the civilized world will not fail to hurl bitter reproaches, they must do something to rid their city of this scourge. They must cleanse the foul places and compel obedience to sanitary laws. They must improve their hospitals and means for transporting the sick. They must correct the vices and abuses which serve to propagate and spread contagious diseases. And they must do something to make their sanitary regulations effective and humane. Rio de Janeiro ought to be a healthy city, and not a cemetery for foreigners.

THERE is a very good suggestion in one of the morning journals, in which an unknown writer says that the people who want good civil government should rally around the President and strengthen his hands. It must be confessed that the people most interested in having a strong civilian administration, have shown remarkable indifference in supporting the President who might give them one. When he assumed office, they withdrew to a safe distance and began to speculate on how long he would be able to maintain himself. They prophesied that the jacobsins would have him deposited within so many weeks, or that the military garison would drive him out and proclaim a military dictatorship before the summer ended. They gave him no help, and very little encouragement. They knew that the worst elements in Brazil were against him. They knew that the army was mutinous and would rise if he trampled upon its privileges. They knew that he did not support the policy of his predecessor, and would be glad to initiate needed reforms. They knew that he wished pacification in Rio Grande, a decrease in military expenditure, the suppression of military interference in the states, and a return to peaceful ways. But they held aloof and left him to meet these difficulties alone. One by one these difficulties were surmounted and the obstacles to his policy were overcome. They applauded his successes, to be sure, but still they held aloof. He was unable to accomplish all he wished, simply because he could not overcome the opposition raised by a hostile congress and a distrustful military organization. And yet, no one will dispute the statement that he has accomplished far more than was believed likely or possible when he took office. And, more than that, no one can dispute that he is far stronger today than he was then. Now, let the faint-hearted take courage! What one man can accomplish unaided, ought to indicate what many can do united. The correct policy—and, in fact, the necessary policy, is the creation of a strong non-partisan society, like the "Union Civica" of Buenos Aires, for the promotion of civil government, the support of the President, and the correction of political abuses. Such a society should be made so strong that its dicta can not be disregarded. It should oppose military interference in civil affairs, the independence of the courts, a reduction in expenditure and taxation, and many other measures of equal importance. It should support and encourage the President in all his reform measures, and should give him material support whenever necessary. The demagogues and parasites which have been living upon corrupt administrations, will not retire without a struggle, and the society should be prepared even for this. It should

resolve that Brazil shall be freed from military domination, from corruption, and all species of misgovernment, even if it be done at the rifle's mouth. As the situation now is, the country is being discredited, impoverished and ruined. There is no hope for the future in the policy inaugurated in 1889 and matured in 1893-94. To avert such disaster and shame, the good citizens must organize and enforce their influence upon congress and all the public departments. They must support and encourage the President in all his efforts to give Brazil a good, honest, civil government, and they must be prepared to back that support by their voices and influence, and, should other means fail, by force.

**THE MONROE DOCTRINE APPLIED.**

It is one thing to say what our views are in regard to the relationship between our neighbors, but it is a very different thing to compel our neighbors to accept such views. We may hold what opinions we please, but when we undertake to decide what line of conduct others shall pursue, we are compelled to consult other opinions than our own, and to give them the same weight and respect that we demand for our own. It always requires two parties to make an agreement, and the consent of both is required to make it binding.

From much of the discussion at Washington and in a part of the American press over the Venezuela dispute, these manifest truisms seem to have been entirely ignored. The American view of the question, which is the *ex parte* statement of the case furnished by Venezuela, is laid before the world and threats are made that if these views are not accepted war must follow. Anything more unreasonable can not be conceived.

In the first place, it is the opinion of the best authorities on such subjects that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. The British claims date from their acquisition of the country and are strengthened by the long and undisturbed possession of a part of the territory in dispute. So far as the United States is concerned their case is as good, if not better, than that of the Venezuelans.

In the second place, the Monroe doctrine is nothing but the expression of an individual opinion and has no binding force on any one. It has never been accepted by foreign powers and it has never even been formally accepted by any congress of the United States, either by legislative act or resolution. On the contrary, the congress to which President Monroe addressed this declaration, declined to pass a resolution affirming its principles, and on two subsequent occasions the same policy was pursued with regard to similar resolutions. As a matter of fact, the only record the United States congress has ever made on this subject has been that of non-intervention in South American affairs. All the prominent secretaries of state have repeatedly admitted that "each house of congress has declined to assert it." More than this, in Wheaton's Commentaries it is expressly stated: "The declarations [Monroe doctrine] are only the opinion of the administration of 1823, and have acquired no legal force or sanction." Still further, in 1826, when Bolivar's Panama conference was under consideration, a resolution, introduced by Mr. Buchanan, was passed by the house of representatives by a vote of 99 to 95, in which we find the following declarations: "..... that the government of the United States ought not to be represented at the congress of Panama, except in a diplomatic character; nor ought they to form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such alliance, with all or any of the South American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continents of America." From this it will be seen that congress has been more antagonistic than friendly to the Monroe doctrine, and that it is incorrect to now speak of it as the "settled policy" of the United States.

But even if it were the settled policy, and supposing that the American people were fully united in regard to it, would the United States be justified in trying to enforce it in the manner recently experienced? Most assuredly not! In the first place, the doc-

trine lacks the assent of the foreign powers interested. Until they agree to it, the Monroe doctrine can have no binding force as a principle of international law. It would be no violation of any recognized law or principle for any European nation to attempt the subjugation of an American republic, nor could the United States treat it even as a violation of agreement, or breach of faith. The United States might of course take the part of the threatened republic, but it would have to fight without an excuse of its own and in violation of the resolution above quoted. Until the United States can secure the approval of all the nations concerned, the Monroe doctrine remains merely as an expression of opinion on the part of President Monroe, upon which various other individuals, more or less numerous, have expressed favorable and unfavorable opinions.

And then, in the second place, the Monroe doctrine still lacks another *sine qua non* to make it authoritative and effective. Up to the time of President Cleveland's recent message, no other republic on this hemisphere has ever accepted that doctrine or expressed approval of its principles. There has never been any agreement in regard to it, nor conference upon it, nor negotiation in its favor. On the contrary, individual opinion so far as expressed has been against it, even to the extent of proposing a Latin-American union to resist the pretensions of the United States.

If the Monroe doctrine means anything, it means the assumption of a protectorate by the United States over the other republics of the two continents. They are not asked to pay tribute of course—though they are asked, with amazing effrontery, to give their trade to Americans in consideration of this friendly protection.\* But the United States can not guarantee their autonomy and integrity, nor protect them in their disputes with European powers, without assuming a virtual protectorate over them, and it is doing this not only without their consent but even without asking permission. Among individuals this would be called presumption. It is inconceivable that the United States could assume such a responsibility, such a protectorate, without the consent of the countries interested! And yet, that is exactly what the cross-roads statesmen at Washington are doing, and what many prominent American newspapers are advocating. The absurdity of the position has not yet struck them, but when it does, and with it the curt rejection of the pretension by a great majority of the Latin republics interested, they will wish, perhaps, that they had not gone so far afield.

The simple truth is this: the United States has no right whatever in assuming a protectorate over any other state without its consent. If such protectorate is accepted, then the United States must assume all the responsibilities for that state which international law and custom require. And this is exactly what the people of the United States will not consent to.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

- Counterfeit notes of 100,000 are still circulating in Taubaté.
- Both parties claim to have carried the election in Espírito Santo.
- The fever epidemic in Araraquara, São Paulo, has nearly disappeared.
- The *Município's* subscription fund for the assistance of the Cuban revolutionists amounted to 8,990,000 on the 12th inst.
- Counterfeit 1000 notes have appeared at Botucatu, São Paulo. The whole state of São Paulo seems to be flooded with these counterfeiters.
- The chief of police of São Paulo has issued orders for the arrest of persons who abandon launies in the streets of the capital of that state.
- A São Paulo merchant had 26 bags of sugar stolen from him on the 12th, and had nothing but vague suspicions to guide him in searching for the thief.
- At S. José dos Campos, São Paulo, the municipal council is compelling the disinfection of houses where deaths have occurred from pulmonary consumption.
- The São Paulo gubernatorial election of the 15th has resulted in the choice of Senator Campos Salles for governor and Peixoto Gomide as vice-governor.
- The *Município* of São Paulo seems to be making a specialty of unfavorable news items regarding "North America." From the style of incident portrayed, the customs of interior Bahia and Pernambuco, or of Rio Grande do Sul, are being portrayed. The location of the events puzzles us sometimes, as North America is rather indefinite. It might refer to Canada, or to Mexico, or even to British Honduras.
- If we are going to be such extremely good friends of the Spanish American republics as to protect them in time of war, we think they ought to buy our goods in time of peace.—*The Argonaut*, San Francisco, Jan. 6th.

—The three counterfeiters captured at Ribeirão Preto have been removed to São Paulo. It is said that they have confessed and have given the names of many confederates. Other arrests are expected. It is believed that some prominent men are concerned in the criminal traffic.

—A passenger from Rio to São Paulo on the 6th inst. was robbed of 12,000. The frequency of these robberies on the Central railway should lead passengers to be very careful.

—In Santos the public prosecutor has found a true indictment against Alferes Fabio Paulista and his companions for the destruction of the printing offices of the *Santos Commercial* and *Tribuna do Povo*.

—The *Estado* of São Paulo of the 11th is informed that a merchant of that city has disappeared, leaving a defalcation of over 20,000 in the funds of a charitable association, of which he was the treasurer.

—It is stated that the municipal chamber of Santa Ana do Machado has voted a resolution approving of the contract of that Ouro Preto in congratulating the authors of the monarchist manifesto.

—The following telegram of the 14th inst. from S. Paulo is refreshing in its candor and simplicity: "To-morrow Dr. Campos Salles will be elected president of the state and Dr. Jorge Miranda will be elected alternant."

—A building occupied by a billiard saloon and by the shops of a cabinet-maker and a shoemaker, was recently burned. The loss, none of which is covered by insurance, is estimated at 100,000.

—The total sum realized from the auction of the grapes exhibited by D. Veridiana Prado in São Paulo on the 2nd inst. was 30,525,000. The largest sum paid for a single lot was 2,200. The proceeds were destined for various local charities.

—The *Gazeta de Cuiabá* says that on January 1st, a group of men about 80 in number belonging to the comarca of Pomal, barbarously lynched an individual known as a cattle thief. The body of the victim was left in the road, riddled with 80 shots.

—On the 24th of last October a person residing at the station of Paty was taken ill and resolved to send by post for a physician at Santa Theresia. The letter safely reached its destination on the 12th inst. What in the meantime became of the patient is not stated.

—There was an important burglary in Rua do Braz, São Paulo, on the night of the 10th inst. On the 12th the papers announced the capture of the thieves, the recovery of the stolen goods, and the arrest of the sergeant and policemen on duty in that vicinity. The last step is significant.

—In São Paulo the police authorities are imposing restrictions upon the scandalous exhibitions of women in various streets by women of bad repute. As the men are principally to blame for this, it would be no more than just to make them bear some of this burden of popular indignation—if such exists.

—The *Santos Commercial* says that it is apparently settled that the next legislature of São Paulo will be asked to vote 200,000 for a bronze statue to Bernardino de Campos, the outgoing governor of the state. Statues to living men are risky investments, as witness the Gazanin Blanco statues in Venezuela.

—The adepts of the Kneipp system of treatment in São Paulo are complaining of the lack in market of the articles required, such as medicines, clothing, suitable flour, etc. Still further, they will soon find difficulty with the cooks, the lack of cleanliness, and all that. It will be very difficult to practice such a system of treatment in Brazil.

—On Thursday at 10 o'clock p.m., as the ferry-boat was leaving the S. Domingos pier, a soldier in attempting to leap on board fell into the water. Several persons on the pier, including a lady, succeeded in effecting his rescue. On reaching the pier he fell upon his knees and after crossing himself sought to heaven a fervent prayer of gratitude for his escape.

—Thieves broke into a commercial establishment in Rio Claro, São Paulo, on the 9th inst. and carried off all the firearms and knives in the place. The loss is estimated at about 3,000. It looks like preparations for a campaign of violence in that state. The authorities will have to be more energetic and severe if they wish to check the criminals who are infesting São Paulo.

—The *Reporter* of São Paulo protests against our statement that the Brazilian newspaper rarely denounces the great evils and vices which exist here, and seeks to prove it by the existence of violence in London. But what has that to do with this case? We are not discussing London, nor Paris, nor New York, nor Pekin. If our assertion is mistaken, prove it. Tell us of the vices the newspapers have denounced.

—It is charged that a fatal case of yellow fever in Campinas was recently reported by the municipal doctor, with the concurrence of the attending physician, as "heart disease." The case is exciting some comment. Let us hope that that professional association in São Paulo will undertake to teach the profession something about professional honor and trustworthiness. A physician should be even above suspicion.

—According to latest mail advices the fever epidemics in Limeira and Rio Claro, São Paulo, were stationary, there being some thirty cases in each place under treatment. In Rio Claro the *Diário* suspended publication last week because of the fever. Some cases are also reported from Campinas. At Araraquara no new cases are reported, and at S. Carlos do Pinhal nothing disturbing has lately occurred.

—Two Italians arrived at Campinas from Franca on the 10th inst. with a countryman of theirs who was a raving maniac. They took him to the police and asked to have him locked up for the night, as they were on their way to the capital to place him in an asylum. The police consented, but the next morning the two friends failed to reclaim him. It was then discovered that they had disappeared, leaving the maniac in the hands of the police and in a station wholly unprovided with facilities for such inmates.

—On the 11th inst. in the municipal chamber of S. Paulo the question of pay for aldermen gave rise to a stormy discussion resulting in the suspension of the sitting.

—The December sanitary statistics of the city of São Paulo, just published, give the following data: total deaths 618, of which 384 were of children under 5 years, 324 males, 294 females; 512 unmarried, 60 married, 377 Brazilians, 142 Italians, 52 Portuguese, etc.; 11 from infectious diseases (1 yellow fever), 57 from nervous affections, 35 from diseases of the circulatory organs, 72 from diseases of the respiratory organs and 178 from diseases of the digestive organs. There were 13 deaths from accidents, 1 homicide and 2 suicides.

—According to the *Reporter* of the 11th, D. Veridiana Prado was 77 years of age on that day. She is the mother of Drs. Antonio, Martinho and Eduardo Prado, all well known in the world of politics and letters, and is known in São Paulo for her liberal, free and progressive views. She was the pioneer in São Paulo in the adoption of modern ideas in building and furnishing her residence, and she has also taken the lead in many other improvements. One of her recent hobbies is that of grape cultivation, and her success in that direction was abundantly proved by the exposition which was held on the 2nd inst.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 11th states that a threatening letter had been received by the editor of that paper giving him twenty-four hours in which to retract the statements made in an article on the war in Abyssinia. The threat was written and signed by members of the *Latin Reporter* "Reluêda da Patria Brasileira." The *Reporter* declines to retract and denounces the threat as an infraction of the law. From other São Paulo papers we learn that several threats have been sent to the editor, and that the doors and offices of the *Reporter* are guarded by a special police force. The Italians are getting very little credit from this quietistic protest.

—The *Journal de Brazil* published on the 11th the following telegram from Bahia: "There is hardly a day in which the press fails to record some hideous crime or other tragic event of some kind. Yesterday on the Rio Vermelho road a man named João de Deus was murdered by Anastacio Cruz and another person. The *Diário de Notícias* says that in the back-woods districts there have been, in addition to isolated crimes, many instances of wholesale murder. Rapines and violence everywhere prevail, women are insulted, fire is kindled, and the greater part of the people, inspired by rancorous and revengeful feelings, are under arms. Everything indicates a state of affairs not far removed from anarchy. Yesterday at the Rio Vermelho festival the mounted police showed a mutinous spirit and one of the sergeants went so far as to threaten his superiors. The privates were all in subordination."

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL.**

Dr. Barros Cassal, a gentleman who has long been much annoyed in his political and enemies' has returned to Rio Grande, which he had been forced by the latter to abandon in the beginning of 1895. On his arrival his friends gave him a cordial reception and he made a vigorous speech in which he analysed the political situation, expressing a favorable opinion of President Prudente de Moraes, notwithstanding the many blunders which the President, misled by the clique which surrounds him and especially by Ministers Carlos de Carvalho and Bernardo Vasques, has unfortunately committed. Barros Cassal declared that he wished the republic to be the property of all Brazilians and not merely of half a dozen officers of the army.

The following Castilian outrages have been recently reported: In the 5th district of Ilhéu Rufino Cruz has been assaulted and beaten for the crime of being father of an ex-revolutionist. José Anastacio, who as a statesman has no prestige, had been subjected some time ago to aggressions by the Castillians, was recently waylaid on the road from Camapuam to Pelotas by a band of Castillians who fired at him from barrels, two of the shots taking effect. Col. Menna Barros still refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of *Alfredo Ribas*, who continues to be incarcerated and subjected to ill-treatment. Near a place called Jaguary some 60 Castilian soldiers recently attacked an old man named Manoel José da Silva Santos, whom they robbed of his weapons, his horse, his valise, his pocket, his boots and over 1,000 in money. They were then proceeding to murder him when one of the party interceded in his behalf. After his release, when he was proceeding on his way, they seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that it was safer to kill him and ordered him to halt. On his refusing to obey the order and quickening his pace they fired at him several shots, none of which, fortunately, took effect and he succeeded in making his escape. After a fatiguing journey of leagues on foot he finally reached a place of safety in a state of utter exhaustion.

The report, which we published in our last issue, of Gen. Cantuaria's intention of removing his head-quarters to Porto Alegre has proved to be correct, and the removal has been effected. Some discontent is said to have been caused by the election of the commander of the district.

On the 9th inst. the military club at Porto Alegre commemorated the anniversary of the engagement of Armageddon by holding its inauguration session. Why it should choose to celebrate a day full of glory which belongs to the revolutionists, has not been explained.

The 10th regiment of cavalry has been removed to Santa Victoria de Palmer.

On the 10th inst. Col. Francisco Bittencourt took command of the garrison of Jaguary.

A telegram of the 11th to the *Journal de Brazil* reports that Pinheiro Machado intends resigning his seat in the senate and presenting himself as a candidate for the governorship of the state in that case, reasoning by analogy, we presume, in view of what is occurring in other states, that Julio de Castilhos will take Pinheiro Machado's seat in the senate.

The celebrated João Francisco is a candidate for a seat in Julio de Castilhos' legislature. It is a hopeful outlook for the country when the law-breakers are seeking to be made law-makers.

RAILROAD NOTES

A Victoria telegram of the 11th announces the expected arrival from Europe of 500 laborers for the construction of the Sul do Espirito Santo line.

The contract for repair of the Central railway was signed by the director on the 11th inst. We shall now, perhaps, be permitted to see what kind of a restaurant car the Central wants.

Application has been made to the municipal chamber of Cataguazes for a guarantee of 7% interest on capital to be employed in the construction of a railway, at the maximum cost of 20,000\$ per kilometre, from Camargo to Itamaraty.

The good people of Laranjeiras are complaining of the practice of crawling five persons into the seats of the electric trains. It is uncomfortable surely, especially during the hot weather. And it is particularly uncomfortable when you are sandwiched between a fat black woman and an unwashed laborer. We might be allowed to ride in comfort, surely.

The minister of industry has decided to permit the superintendent of the Minas and Rio railway to receive pay at the rate of £1,500 per annum, provided that the respective payments figure in the accounts in national currency at the exchange of 7/11 per 1800, so that in the operating expenses there may not result from this cause any charge for difference in exchange.

The Central being the Carnival festivities in good style, three accidents being registered Sunday morning in the city and suburbs. In one of them, a locomotive under the charge of a stoker, ran into some empty cars and smashed up a baggage car and upset a passenger coach. The stoker of course ran away to escape arrest for his carelessness.

After a checked, troublous and unsuccessful career of 23 days the so-called rapid trains have been swept away by the heavy rains, that is, these rains have been made a pretext for their temporary suspension, generally believed to be an euphemistic expression indicating the definite close of their existence, in which the only thing rapid about them was their name and the speed with which their existence ended.

Since 1872 the Companhia Paulista has declared dividends varying from 2% to 18 1/2% per annum. The lowest was paid in 1893 and the highest in 1880. The receipts of this company which amounted in 1872 to 311,148\$940, had increased in 1894 to 15,930,608\$544. In the former year the length of the road was 38 kilometres and the operating expenses 186,262\$224 and in the latter year the length was 776 kilometres and the operating expenses 5,601,166\$385.

LOCAL NOTES

The new Argentine minister, Dr. Epifanio Portella, arrived here last Tuesday on the Nile.

Veiga Carral, of Ampaí fame, arrived on Friday and received the cordial welcome which had been prepared for him.

The Carnival has benefited some of the streets at least, for the pavements in them have been repaired to facilitate the processions.

Councillor Silveira Martins is reported to have said in a recent conversation that he perceives indications that officers of the army are beginning to grow tired of military rule.

Has the curse of Mormonism overtaken Brazil, since its banishment from the state of Utah? We notice in a local paper the departure of Dr. Fulano, with 4 wives and 2 children.

The Portuguese governor of Goa has been dismissed for amounting false victories. With what has occurred elsewhere, he had reason to believe that this would be the only proper course to pursue.

Councillor Silveira Martins, who had been in this city since the 20th ult., left on Wednesday for Europe on board the packet Nile. We understand that he will return in April, bringing with him his family.

There was an explosion in a fireworks factory in Copacabana on the morning of the 12th. The place was completely destroyed, but no lives were lost. Unfortunately there are still other factories in existence and the racket will go on as usual.

The director-general of the postoffice has sent a clerk from this city to take charge of the postoffice at Camambi. He was led to take this step by the complaints which he has received from that place.

Up to Friday there had been 47 cases of yellow fever on board the Italian cruiser Lombardía. On that day two of the patients died. At Petropolis, also, Capt. A. C. Oliveira, the commanding officer, died on Saturday.

A Caracas telegram of the 11th says that a report is current that General Crespo, the dictator of that country, has ordered the arrest of 700 persons suspected of conspiring against his government. This is the kind of civilization that the new Monroe doctrine would protect.

Capt. Lara has obtained permission to reside in Rio Grande do Sul and to accept employment on a Brazilian or foreign vessel, and Lieut. Pio Torelli is permitted to accept employment on a merchant vessel or to engage in other business.

On the 15th the S. Sebastião hospital (yellow fever) had the following movement: under treatment 200, received during the day 43, died 23, discharged 22, remaining under treatment 204. The total number of deaths from the fever at the hospital and in the city on that day was 36.

There were 329 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the first 15 days of this month, against 245 in the same period of last month. And this in spite of the rains and cooler weather prevailing during the first eight or ten days of the month. It will be seen that the average has been very nearly 22 a day.

A telegram of the 13th says that the Norwegian explorer Nansen has succeeded in reaching the North Pole. We shall await a confirmation of the report with deep curiosity, not only because of the scientific problems solved, but specially because we are curious to know what brand of lubricating oil is used.

A curious accident occurred to Garcia Francisco on the 12th. He was trying to unfetter the rammer of a loaded revolver with his teeth, when he discharged the weapon and blew off a part of his right ear. Had he blown off a part of his head, we should then have had some hopes for him in the future.

Although immediately after the election it was known that Macedo Soares had been chosen grand-master of the masons and Fernando Ozorio assistant grand-master, it was only on the 11th inst. that the vote was counted. It appears that 4,225 masons took part in the election and that Macedo Soares received 3,467 votes and Fernando Ozorio 5,349.

The Italian ironclad Lombardía, which has been for some weeks at anchor in this harbor, is said to have had a number of cases of yellow fever on board. The commandant is ill with the fever in Petropolis, and the vessel left for Ilha Grande on the 11th under command of the first officer. The commander has made a great mistake by remaining at anchor in the bay and permitting his men to come on shore. They were sure to catch the fever at this season of the year.

In the London theatrical news published by one of our Platine exchanges, we find the following note: "Mr. Hare appeared in New York on Monday night in 'A Pair of Spectacles.' He won an enthusiastic reception, and scored a brilliant success." Well, well! What would Brecht Brecht say to that? Mr. Hare ought to have been ashamed of himself, and if the Journal does not score the Knickerbockers for their bad taste and insensibility to such exhibitions, we certainly shall.

Some days ago a telegram was received here announcing that the Portuguese minister, Thomaz Ribeiro, was seriously ill. On the strength of mal advices of an earlier date the Journal do Commercio contradicted the report. On Friday, however, a telegram was received from the minister himself announcing an improvement in his condition, and thanking his friends for their solicitude. The Journal's characteristic contradiction is therefore achieved.

The new discovery in photography promises to be of great assistance to the medical profession, for it will be possible to use it in studying diseases of the kidneys, liver and digestive organs, wounds, injuries and diseases of the bones, etc. Unfortunately it will be of no assistance in mental investigations. When some such process can be employed to discover motives and purposes, it will be interesting to try it upon some of the denizens of this city.

The notoriously unsanitary condition of the cortiços (tenement houses) of this city, and the fact that they are centres for the propagation of infectious diseases, should lead the authorities not only to suppress them as rapidly as possible, but also to prohibit the erection of others. This they are not doing, for cortiços are being constructed in every part of the city, and often to the prejudice of the residences in their vicinity. Is there no way to check this?

The Telegraph correspondent is a curious mortal surely. Between one and two months ago we saw notices in the European newspapers of an interesting discovery in photography by Prof. Koutgen, who had succeeded in causing light to penetrate semi-solids, and even solids to a certain degree. He had successfully photographed the bony skeleton of the hand through the flesh. The last number of the Graphic received here contains an illustration of this interesting experiment. And yet, within the past week some of our colleagues have received telegrams announcing the discovery!

Some of our contemporaries express surprise that Deputy Serzedello during his 12 hours' stay in Fortaleza was, as a telegram solemnly avers, treated by his friends and admirers to several dinners. They evidently fail to reflect that Deputy Serzedello, having starved for many months in the Casa de Correção, where he was incarcerated by the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is entitled to a large number of dinners beyond the usual allowance of one a day. They also overlook the exceptional energy and activity of the gentleman, to whom several dinners a day would be nothing.

On Thursday a house belonging to the row of buildings behind No. 6, Rua de D. Luiza was completely destroyed by fire. Discovered at 9:30 p.m., the flames made rapid headway and at 10 o'clock, when the fire-engine arrived, the roof was ablaze and the tiles falling, so that it was impossible to save the building. The delay in the arrival of the firemen is said to have been due to the inefficiency of the fire alarms, many of which, it is asserted, have been needing repairs for over eight months. The cause of the fire was a candle, with whose flame some dresses hanging in a wardrobe came into contact.

The semi-monthly report of the sanitary board for the second half of January states that there were 1,122 deaths, 579 births and 142 marriages. There were 11,605 arrivals in port and 11,828 departures. There were 280 deaths from yellow fever, 63 from small-pox, 144 from malarial causes, and 137 from pulmonary consumption. For the whole month of January the totals were: total 2,164; yellow-fever 325 (the daily reports gave 322); small-pox 129; malarial causes (intermittent, bilious and pernicious fevers, etc.) 249; pulmonary consumption 240; violence 34; still-borns 122. The bulletin gives the rainfall for the month at 354.76 millimetres.

We are glad to state that D. Carolina Colombo has recovered from yellow fever.

We complete to-day the account, begun some time since, of Mr. Knight's visit to Trindade island in the Alote in search of hidden treasure. It is the fullest and most complete description of that island published, and has, we trust, been fully appreciated by those of our readers who have never seen the book.

In a recent letter to the Commercio de S. Paulo, Visconde de Taunay gives his recollections of Benjamin Constant, one of the chief promoters of the revolution of 1889. In this letter he relates a significant incident. He met Constant some time after the revolution, when the latter took particular pains to explain his attitude toward the revolution and his disappointment with the results. In response to a suggestion that they were all actuated by a feeling of patriotismo, Constant replied that there was more patriotismo about it, and then explained that he had coined the word to express his feeling that it was a love of money rather than a love of country which actuated the majority.

Here is another telegram for the Journal to investigate, taken from the Financial News of January 21st:

Buenos Aires, January 20.—The Prensa publishes an account from Rio de Janeiro, stating that Dr. Carvalho, Brazilian minister, foreign affairs, is preparing a note demanding the immediate restitution to Brazil of the island of Trindade. It is added that failure to comply with this demand will probably be made a reason for breaking off diplomatic relations with Great Britain.—Reuter. It is noted that the Prensa correspondent in this city is known to the Journal do Commercio, it ought to be easy to discover whether he sent his dispatch, or whether it was invented in Buenos Aires. By all means let us find out where these alarmist telegrams originate!

We are now in the midst of our annual attack of festive madness. We call it an annual attack, of course; but we have to work hard and spend a lot of money to get it. Tons of colored paper, cut into tiny disks, called confetti, are being thrown about at a cost of about \$3000 a kilo, and we call it fun. Thousands are parading the streets in every description of costume—ugly, pretty, novel, eccentric, decent and indecent alike, notwithstanding the fatigue, and discomfort, and perspiration, we call it "enjoying ourselves". Some are well-behaved, some are rude, some insolent, and all talk in a falsetto voice. That too is part of the fun. And then at night thousands will dance and sweat and get drenched with rain, and then some hundreds of them will be in jail for days thereafter. Of course quarrels and fights occur, and there is vice enough in the exhibition to make it worthy of serious consideration.

On Thursday a constable presented himself at the office of the Rio de Janeiro and handed Cavalcanti Mello, the editor-in-chief of the paper, an order from the first assistant police delegate, the son of Senator João Cordeiro, to call at the said delegate's office and exhibit the manuscript of an article entitled Club de Morte. Dr. Cavalcanti Mello refused to obey the order, alleging that he did not appear to the authorities, but solely to courts of justice. Thereupon the police delegate ordered an official to arrest the editor, which was carried into execution on Friday. When brought before the chief of police Dr. Cavalcanti Mello persisted in his refusal to exhibit manuscripts to police officials because they have no jurisdiction in such cases. The chief of police evidently thought so too, for he at once ordered the prisoner's release. The editor of the Rio de Janeiro is to be complimented on his resistance to an abuse of authority, and it is to be hoped that others will follow his good example.

The journals that attack President Prudente de Moraes for his failure to free the country from Jacobin tyranny are themselves vigorously attacked in the apêndice of the Journal do Commercio by a writer who signs himself Cendocet and whose articles are supposed to be inspired by the President. These journals, says that writer, after having tamely submitted to being silenced by the dictatorial government that preceded the present administration, now make use of their recovered liberty to assail the very man to whom they owe it. He tells them that this conduct is unmanly, shortsighted and ungrateful and that their proper course would be to rally round the President so as to strengthen him in the midst of the difficulties with which he has to contend. There is one thing that the writer deems it inexpedient to say plainly, but which there is no harm in our saying, and that is that the Jacobins have the support of the greater part of the army and that, unless the President can find a counterpoise for this, he must be content to temporise and must even consider himself fortunate if he is permitted to reach safely the end of his term of office. But how is that counterpoise to be found, unless it be possible to promote in some way union and civic courage among the people?

BIRTH.

At Petropolis on 7th February, the wife of Theo. Kombaer, of a daughter.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital on the 12th inst. it was resolved to impose a minimum charge on non-subscribers for yellow-fever and other infectious cases of 250\$ for the general ward and 350\$ for a private room. Heretofore the minimum has been ten days at the regular daily rate. In view of the increase in the cost of almost every article used for the treatment of patients, it has been found that the old rates are totally insufficient to cover expenses. Many of the remedies in constant use have been greatly increased in price under the new taxes, and others have been advanced also in sympathy with the general advance in prices.

The charge to non-subscribers for nurses has also been increased to 200\$000 a day, it being considered that the services of a trained nurse should be held at a higher rate than those of untrained nurses. It should be added, however, that no application for nurses can be filed during the fever season.

The government having permitted the entry free of duty of the woodwork of the new isolated fever ward, the material has been landed in Botafogo and is being carted to the Hospital grounds as rapidly as possible. The continued rains of the past month interfered somewhat with the work, but the carpenters are now at work on the building and we may soon expect to see it enclosed. The completion of this ward will not only largely add to the accommodations of the Hospital, but it will tend to largely increase the number of patients. The physician in charge informs us that he could have a great many patients, suffering from ordinary complaints, were it not for the restrictions necessarily imposed upon their treatment in the same building with yellow-fever. The Hospital admits of the treatment of a few cases separated from the fever wards, but not nearly as many as would be treated under other conditions.

The friends of the Hospital should not forget, we would like to say, that the directors are still in need of funds to meet the cost of the new ward. They are hoping that those who resided here years ago and know the ravages and hardships of a yellow-fever epidemic, will feel inclined to help their successors in providing a place for the proper treatment of its victims. The fever is no milder to-day than when they knew it, but we have succeeded in largely reducing the number of its victims in our English-speaking colonies, and also in largely mitigating the hardships which formerly attended the nursing of the sick. We can still do more, but we need funds to do it with. We have a Hospital of which every Englishman and American, who has ever had any connection with this city, could not fail to appreciate, and of which he might well be proud. In time we shall make it self-supporting, but for the moment, while we are building and improving, we need additional help.

We regret to say that the entrance to the Hospital grounds has been greatly spoiled by the destruction of a fine row of old mango trees on the right, which shaded the road in the afternoon. The trees belonged to a neighboring proprietor, who has cut them down to make way for a building apparently designed for a cortiço. It is a great pity the Hospital could not have saved these trees from destruction, for they were of far more value than the wretched habitations which are to succeed them.

COFFEE NOTES

The Bella Vista coffee plantation, in Amparo, São Paulo, has been sold for 310,000\$.

The Santa Adelaide plantation in the municipality of Campinas, São Paulo, has been sold for 75,000\$, and the Jangada plantation for 70,000\$.

It is stated that the president of S. Paulo has fixed the 2nd prox. as the day for the meeting intended to promote the joint action of that state and those of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo in the adoption of measures for increasing the consumption of Brazilian coffee in Russia.

BUSINESS NOTES

The paper factory at Mendes has commenced work.

The Argentines are shipping sugar to Rio Grande do Sul.

The new docks at Santos are now illuminated by electricity. The inauguration took place on the 13th.

The immigrant arrivals at Santos in January numbered 7,022, of which 295 came spontaneously, 2,493 for account of the general government and 4,234 for account of the state of São Paulo.

According to the Santos Commercial one of the banks of Santos was victimized on the 12th to the extent of 15,000\$ through the medium of forged signatures. The particulars are not published.

It is stated that the electric light is not working well at Pará and the Companhia Urbana has protested against the non-execution of the contract by the house of Siemens & Zalkthale of Berlin, which furnished the plant.

The deficit of the industrial exhibition is said to be 70,000\$. We are not at all surprised, in view of the incapacity of its managers. An exhibition should have a reserve of resource and novelty to retain public interest.

The Supreme Court having decided against the Companhia Evoness Fluminense in the suit brought against that company by the treasury, the company has paid into the treasury arrears of taxes to the amount of 224,000\$000.

In Rio das Pedras, São Paulo, the municipal council recently posted a notice to the effect that the taxes on industries and professions must be paid between the 1st and 31st of February. It is to be feared that this offers a loophole for some tax-payers to escape.

The São Paulo Reporter of the 14th says the police of that city are engaged in developing a conspiracy by which diverse establishments there and in Santos have been swindled out of over 50,000\$ by means of forged bills. It is said that the forgeries are so clever that it is difficult to discover any difference between them and the originals.

The importers committee had a conference with the minister of finance on the 11th in regard to the onerous customs regulations of which they recently complained, viz: fines of double duty, the discharge of merchandise shipped before December 31st, and the official classification of goods. The minister promised a favorable reply, in a few days, on a part if not on all these subjects. As the reclamations of the merchants are just, it is to be hoped that the minister will give a favorable solution to all of them.







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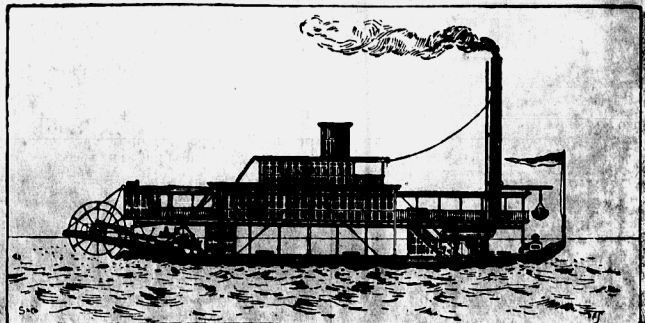
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