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From *A Nova Revista* for March.
THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Few questions of international importance are attracting more attention at the present moment than the declaration made by President James Monroe in 1823 in regard to European interference in American affairs, which is popularly known as "The Monroe Doctrine." And, at the same time, few questions of such paramount importance have been less understood and more persistently misinterpreted.

In its letter and spirit the Monroe Doctrine is nothing more than a declaration of policy. It has never been confirmed by any congressional act or resolution up to the time of President Cleveland's message on the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, nor has it ever been officially recognized by any foreign power or in any treaty between the United States and a foreign power. On the contrary, the American congress has refused more than once to affirm, or apply its declarations.

As a declaration of policy, the Monroe Doctrine is sound and justifiable—but only within the bounds clearly expressed by President Monroe himself. Within such bounds it then had the cordial support of Great Britain and has received the endorsement and approval of many prominent British statesmen since that time, including Lord Salisbury himself.

It should be remembered that the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin to the threatened armed interference of the Holy Alliance (Russia, Prussia, Austria and France) in the revolutionary struggle then existing between Spain and her American colonies. The American and French revolutions had given rise to much political unrest, while the teachings of Rousseau and the encyclopaedists had even threatened the social and religious life of all Europe. It was a period of discontent, of change, and of war. From 1789 Europe had been constantly torn with wars. Napoleon, a man of the people, had overrun the Continent with his victorious armies, had made and unmade states, dethroned and created kings and emperors, and set all the established theories of privilege and "divine rights" at defiance. His overthrow did not remove the danger altogether, for there was still much to fear for those who cherished the rights and privileges upon which the old political and social fabric had been built. And so the allied powers combined to form the Holy Alliance—a league for the defense of Holy Church and Legitimacy.

One of the first measures of the Holy Alliance was that of restoring the throne of Spain to the Bourbons—a measure equally grateful to the church and helpful to the cause of legitimacy. But Spain was impoverished, her American colonies had been lost, and there were no resources available by which the Bourbon monarch could maintain himself. The Holy Alliance, therefore, proposed to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain for the purpose of placing a Bourbon securely on the throne, and then, to strengthen his resources and restore his realm to what it was before the revolutionary deluge had swept over the political world, they also proposed to reconquer his lost American colonies. This was a deliberate scheme for extending the European system to America—a system of holy alliances, intrigues for the overthrow of rival states, leagues for maintaining the "balance of power," leagues for the protection of thrones against liberalism, and all that. It was a system of sleepless intrigue, of devastating wars, of crushing taxation, of bitter commercial rivalries, of capricious invasions, of conquests, of military rule. From such a system America had nothing to gain and everything to fear. Liberal England also drew back, for it affronted her sense of justice as well as threatened her growing commercial supremacy in that part of the world. To check the movement in Europe and to batter secure the independence of Spanish America, in whose cause Englishmen had fought and died under the leadership of Bolivar and San Martin, the British prime-minister, Mr. Canning, suggested to the American minister in London, Mr. Rush, that the United States government should unite with Great Britain to declare their disapproval of the scheme. This occurred in August, 1823, and in the following December President Monroe embodied the suggested declaration in his message to Congress.

These declarations are contained in four paragraphs, in great part explanatory, from which the following sentences are extracted.

to show what may be termed the four propositions advanced by President Monroe, and which constitute the famous "doctrine" bearing his name. These extracts are:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate (a negotiation with Russia regarding the rights and interest of the two countries on the northwest coast of the continent, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

"To the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so."

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers (the allied powers: Russia, Austria, Prussia and France) to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have no interference, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition on their part as oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

"It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

From these extracts it will be readily seen that these declarations have a special as well as a general application, and that they can not readily be detached from the special conditions which gave rise to them. With the exception of the first declaration ("that the American continents..... are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers"), they are based directly upon the threatened action of the allied powers, and have special application to the "political system" of those powers. This "system" is referred to in every case where it is desired to declare the policy of the United States.

From a careful inspection of these declarations it is possible to deduce four distinct propositions, which should be considered as the "doctrine" enunciated by President Monroe himself. These propositions are:

- 1st.—Non-interference in European affairs;
- 2nd.—Opposition to further efforts at colonization by European powers, and to any extension of the political system of the allied powers to this hemisphere;
- 3rd.—Non-interference with the existing colonies and dependencies of European powers;
- 4th.—Non-interference in the affairs of other American states.

The first three of these propositions are so clearly expressed by President Monroe himself that there can be no dispute in regard to them. In the first, Monroe simply repeated the wise policy laid down by Washington that the United States should keep aloof from the affairs of Europe and thus avoid the dangers which would result from "entangling alliances" with powers whose interests were so widely different from those of the new world.

In the second, he opposed any further attempt to colonize, or to extend a vicious political system to the states established in North and South America. The limitations of this declaration have been often exceeded by the advocates of an aggressive foreign policy by the United States, but clearly without justification. The Monroe doctrine opposed further colonization, which means that no more European settlements were to be established nor territory conquered, for the purpose of extending European dominion on these continents. And in addition to this, the meddlesome and arbitrary "political system" of the allied powers, which had just crushed a liberal revolutionary movement in Naples and had overthrown a liberal government in Spain, all in the interests of absolutism, and which was helping to keep down the liberal aspirations of the French people, was warned away from these shores. The new states which had only just won, or were still struggling for their independence, were to be left wholly to themselves, to decide their own disputes and to work out their own

destinies. As free and independent states, their future was in their own keeping, and upon them alone rested the heavy responsibilities which they had assumed. There was no idea of an American protectorate in Mr. Monroe's mind, nor does he anywhere so much as hint at the exaggerated declarations now made that the United States is "practically sovereign" in this hemisphere, and that "its fiat is law." Mr. Monroe simply sought to prevent the execution of a conspiracy among certain despotic sovereigns to reconquer Spain's lost colonies for her, and he succeeded.

In the third proposition, Mr. Monroe declared expressly that the United States would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies. If this means anything at all, it means that they were to be considered free to work out their own destinies in their own way. Whether they belonged to despotic Spain, or changing France, or liberal England, it should be one and the same to the United States. In their relations with, or responsibility to, other states, in their commerce and industrial development, and in their natural growth, they were to remain free from any interference from the United States.

The fourth proposition, however, is implied rather than stated in express terms. In two places President Monroe took great care to state that the United States had observed strict neutrality in the struggle between Spain and her rebellious American colonies, and that he considered it "the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves." If non-interference, then, was the true policy when those revolted colonies most needed help, how much more so must it be "the true policy" when their independence is secured and they are able to take care of themselves! To strengthen this implication, the lower house of the United States congress formally voted in 1826, when the Panama congress was under discussion, that "the United States ought not . . . 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," etc. The resolution then adds that the United States should be left free to act in any crisis as circumstances might require. This resolution clearly establishes the fact that the United States proposed to pursue exactly the same policy toward its sister American states that it pursued toward the transatlantic world—a policy of scrupulous non-interference.

The Monroe doctrine, then, is simply a declaration of policy which affirms that the United States is opposed to further European colonization on these continents, and that its future relations with European powers and their American colonies, and also with other American states, will be that of non-intervention in their domestic concerns. While it is admitted that America has its own special interests, in some particulars widely different from those of Europe, it also has other interests common to the whole civilized world, from which it cannot escape. Every independent American state is answerable to all nations for its international duties and responsibilities, and for these there can be no interposition on the part of a third state. If such interposition is made it can be only under the shield of a protectorate, and this was never contemplated by President Monroe, nor is it now desired by any of the parties concerned.

A. J. LAMOREUX.

HINDUS AT TRINIDAD.

One of the most interesting excursions which the traveller can make in Trinidad is to the coolie village. The coolie village in connection with Port of Spain is about three miles from the town. The road thither is lined with bamboo thickets and rows of palm trees, and their shade is appreciated in this tropical region, where the direct rays of the sun are painful and dangerous. We drove through uncleanly suburbs where black vultures were feeding upon garbage, and soon came to the village. It is a collection of shanties by the roadside made of boards or of palm thatch supported on bamboo props. In front of each were men, women and children; a totally different race from the negroes or the black West Indians. Clothed in his long white linen gown, with a turban on his head, o-

with nothing on but the scarf twisted about his loins, the Hindu bears himself with dignity and reserve. His features are delicate and clear-cut, his manners are those of a civilization of which the negro knows nothing, and which indicates the sway of mind over matter. He may be a degraded heathen and know little more than the African, but he does not thus impress the visitor. He has the gravity of the sphinx, and an aristocratic bearing which is out of harmony with his environment. One instinctively connects the negro with the animal creation; it would be impossible to imagine the Hindu as anything but a man. Even when seated cross-legged before a little charcoal furnace fashioning silver and gold ornaments out of coins, or carrying loads, or working in the fields, there is something in shape or movement or expression that indicates mental power, a descent from a cultured ancestry, a superiority to present conditions. Much of this is doubtless due to the contrast which is presented in such a place as Port of Spain between the noisy and loose-mannered negroes of the town and the silent, self-contained coolies, who dwell apart in their own village; but circumstances will not wholly account for such marked differences as are seen in the races. There are many thousand of these coolies in Trinidad, and upon the whole the arrangements under which they emigrate and work in the island are beneficial to employer and employed. They are brought from Hindustan at the expense of the colony under the care of government agents, and are, of course, well cared for and fed during the voyage. On arrival those who are in good condition are apprenticed to owners who desire them, for five years. Families are not allowed to be separated, except in the case of children who are over fifteen years of age. They are bound by law to work nine hours a day for two hundred and eighty days in the year, and receive the regular rate of wages. The law punishes the coolie for willful idleness, and the employer for any fraud in his dealings with the laborer. For the two first years a part of their payment consists of rations, but for the rest of their time they are paid in cash. Each estate employing coolies is obliged to provide a hospital, which is under the inspection of a medical visitor, and all the labor arrangements are subject to the inspection of a government agent, who visits the estates constantly and reports each week to the agent-general of immigrants. He in turn reports to the governor, who has absolute authority to cancel the contract and remove any or all of the coolies from an estate. The system is a good one, provided only that the agents and the governor are of high character and faithful in the discharge of their duties; and so far as I could learn, it has worked well in Trinidad.

When the five years of indenture are ended, the coolie can make a new contract for a year or he can work for whomsoever he chooses. After he has been in the colony ten years he can claim a free passage home to India, or he is allowed to receive instead of that claim a government grant of ten acres of land. The coolies have usually preferred the former, though some have settled permanently in the island and others have returned for a second term of service, bringing friends and relatives with them. Though these Hindus are all low caste, yet they do not amalgamate to any extent with the other blacks. They dwell by themselves as far as possible, they have a priest of their own religion, and they live a simple family life; they are jealous of their marital rights, extremely fond of their children, frugal in their expenditures, and as well behaved as any class of the community. They live mostly in the open air, for in the climate of Trinidad a house is only for a shelter when it rains or a place to sleep; and a hammock under one of the umbrageous trees is more attractive here than the best bed under a roof. A charcoal brazier and a brass pot, with a few jugs and dishes of coarse pottery, comprise all the household furniture which the coolie needs. Rice and cassava root, with the fruits which are ready at hand supply their scanty meals. They have little, but their wants are few; they have no debts and no duns; no clothes at the pawnbroker's, and very few anywhere; they are accumulating gold and silver pieces to support them for the rest of their lives in Hindustan; they will go home to a blissful nirvana, or to its equivalent, in their simple imaginations.—"Augustus," in *New York Observer*.

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From *The Textile Mercury*, March 7th.
VILLAGES OF STARVING WEAVERS.

It is with extreme reluctance that one criticises adversely anything in connection with our sensitive German relations, more particularly where their industrial methods are in question. This feeling is all the more prominent in the mind in view of the outbursts of alleged patriotism that have been called forth by recent events. As a commercial competitor Germany has shown her ability to fight for the trade of the world, as, while she has in many markets, not excluding our own, pressed us hard, the need of praise has been hers for the assiduity and intelligence with which this result has been achieved. But, if we are to believe an intelligent correspondent of a Scotch newspaper, the praise thus accorded must be accompanied by sympathy with, if not indignation at, the sufferings of some of the wretched workers whose products go to swell the total of Germany's export trade. The pictures he draws do not read like accounts of actual conditions, but are more suggestive of the horrors of the middle ages, or of life under some exceptionally ferocious Legree, with white men and women, instead of black, for slaves. The absence of the lash and other persuasive features of the Legree rule does not appreciably brighten this German picture; for the black slave, if he had the lash occasionally, always had his food, and these German unfortunates do not appear to have that always. The details furnished by the correspondent referred to are so exact that one feels constrained to place reliance in the report he forwards.

The district in which he made his inquiries is about 200 miles from the German capital, in the northern part of the province of Silesia, where there is a line of low hills called the Haystack mountains. Scattered among these hills, sometimes in villages and again in detached and isolated log cabins, are to be found about 2,000 people, who are called the Hunger-Menschen—human beings who never have enough to eat. Their business is hand-loom weaving, and it has been carried on so long on starvation wages that their bodies have shrunk and dwindled until the anthropologist may almost classify them as a separate species of the human family. Most of these weavers live in the little county of Glaz, but a few hours' ride from Breslau, and Goldbach is the Schandfleck or shame spot of Germany. It was a cold, rainy April morning when the correspondent and a friend climbed from Reinerz to the broad plateau on which the miserable little hamlet is situated. In about 30 minutes of stiff climbing they reached the top, and Goldbach was before them. Its low cabins were strung along both sides of the roadway for nearly half a mile, and even from where they stood they could hear the monotonous click-clack of the long line of looms. Some little children ran into the cabins to make known their arrival. The click-clack stopped for a moment, and ghost-like faces peered out of the windows. Such withered human beings had never been seen before. Their eyes were sunken and dull, and the skin on their faces, when not sickly white, was of a dingy yellow hue. They looked upon the visitors bewildered, and then fell back to their looms, and the click-clack began afresh. Herr Sammek was anxious to give his official statement of the case. Goldbach, he said, was the poorest place in the entire district. There are nearly a hundred weavers in the village, and they just barely exist. In the Bohemian-speaking villages farther to the west the weavers have always the alternative of working in the woods or at their looms as they choose, and they are consequently better situated. In Goldbach, however, this choice has never existed, and the villagers are now so weak and unaccustomed to out-door labour that they simply cannot undertake it. All that they are capable of is a little work in their gardens and weaving, and the competition with power-looms is so great that their cloth must be sold at the very lowest prices. The government in 1852 bought the land in Goldbach and resold it to the weavers on the instalment plan, each settler promising to pay five marks a year on his lot till the debt was cleared from them in the hope that personal ownership of house and garden would give the weavers a new impetus to work. Had there been enough work for them this hope, no doubt, would have been realised, but hand-loom weaving is so little in demand to-day that the lots are still unpaid for. The average annual income of

a family of eight persons is not more than 400 marks, or less than £20. This is supposed to cover all expenses, and it is not hard to understand why there are so many mortgages. The main kinds of weaving done in Goldbach are skirtings, handkerchiefs, sheets, and ticking. A middleman, living in Reinerz, furnishes the raw material, and then buys the cloth at a valuation agreed upon beforehand. The government has also had some work done here, but, as it usually wants towels for the army, and the weavers are too weak to do such heavy weaving, the middleman is the main employer. If there is a flaw in the cloth returned to him it is not paid for, and a case is known where a woman worked two weeks on some sheetings and all payment for the cloths delivered was refused because of some little mistake.

The bill of fare in the village varies a little in the different cabins, but in the main it consists of rye coffee, rye bread, and meal. A queer mixture of dough and meal is the favourite dish for Sundays. Potatoes are eaten when cheap enough. Most of the weavers have little gardens where they raise all the vegetables they can, but their lots are so small that they have no room for large crops. Their potatoes give out very early in the winter. Meat is seldom seen. Herr Sammek has it once a week, but he earns an extra 150 marks a year for his public services, and can afford it. The others get a taste of it once in six months. The greater part of the weavers in Goldbach are blood kindred, and married couples are frequently first cousins, but malformed children are surprisingly rare. Nearly every household has at least four boys and girls, and up to ten years of age they remain in good health. The correspondent asked the friend with him, who had remarked upon the fact, how he accounted for it. He shook his head doubtfully, and at first did not seem to have any explanation to give, but he finally said—"Na! the air helps a little!" When the children begin to weave, however, the life soon tells on them, and if they keep it up they grow thin and weak. As soon as a child can turn the crank of a spooling machine, he is enlisted into the service, and has almost as many hours of toil as his parents. At five o'clock, summer and winter, he must be up and doing, and after the few hours at school and play, he works on into the night with his elders. Herr Sammek does not think the older people would be strong if they worked out of doors a little—on farms for example. "We have tried it," he said, "but we are too thin blooded. Even in summer, if the wind blows hard, we shiver as you do in winter, and no farmer will take us." "But could you not go into factories?" A look of despair came into his face. "It is the same thing there," he answered. "If we ask a manufacturer for work, he says that we can't do enough. You see we lack the strength to run the big machines; and in factories they want people that can work hard. No; all that we can do is to weave." The story is inexpressibly sad, and is suggestive of the poverty of the lower stratum of the German population, compared with that of the French, British, and American. No Irish peasant in the smallest of shellings on the bleakest of Connemara hills is in such a plight as these unhappy inhabitants of Goldbach. That such a life can be possible suggests that Germany has still many advances to make before all her children can regard the Fatherland as a desirable home, or one in any way to be proud of. Such facts as those given above serve to explain, to a considerable extent, the enormous exodus of Germans to the United States and other fields of emigration, where life can be passed under happier conditions than those offered in the land of their birth.

FEW people are aware of the magnitude of the watermelon industry in the south. Thomasville, which is the center of the watermelon district, covers an area of 150 miles square. It includes the southwestern portion of Georgia and the northwestern portion of Florida, and when the seasons opens the freight departments of the rail roads in this section move their headquarters to Thomasville, and the telegraph company sends down five extra operators to handle the increased business occasioned by the purchase and shipment of the crop. The season lasts about two months, beginning with July and ending with August, and last year between 9,000 and 10,000 rail cars in this section were shipped outside the state, carrying an average of 1,200 melons to a car, which makes a total of 11,000,000 melons contributed to the northern and western appetite. About 52,000 pounds of seed have been harvested in one season at Monticello. One grower declares that he has sold more than 21,500 worth of seed in one month.—*American Grower*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is said that work on the projected military port at Bahia Blanca will begin at once.

—The Uruguayan government has contracted with Mr. G. A. Harly for the building of three small gunboats for the sum of \$78,000 m/n., for the river and coast service.

—The desertion of 150 Argentine sailors at Bahia Blanca is causing considerable discussion in the Argentine papers. But what could they expect? The men are treated so badly that they are bound to desert at the first opportunity.

—Carmelue has broken out at Ahvasto, close to La Plata, in a tainho, whose owner not knowing the nature of the disease sold the skins to a neighbour, who from arranging them got infected and died. Both cattle and pigs have died on the place, which is now being regularly visited and the animals destroyed by a veterinary surgeon.—Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime.

—A deputy in Congress tells us that there is a unanimous determination to insist upon the Argentine contention concerning the Chilean boundary and that if it means war this will be accepted and that there will be no arbitration as to that point. He also confesses that the ambiguous treaty of 1881 was made in order to gain time, to get ready to face Chili, and that now they are on as good a footing as Chili. This is the opinion of one of the best informed deputies in Congress.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Sr. Orlandino says that his firm, the constructors of the *Varco*, did not offer it for sale to Chile or Japan, but he does not say, probably he does not know, whether the ship was so offered by the Italian government. The Chilean newspaper *Pero Varco* makes a distinct statement that she was offered for 16,000,000 francs, that she was inspected by Chilean experts and rejected. The Argentine government is to pay 250,000 francs more for her. This leaves a sufficient margin for "honest book-keeping."—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The city, or rather town of Paraná, is in a very strange condition at present. Its inhabitants are unusually excited and something like a state of siege exists, although there is no war or revolution going on. The whole affair consists in the governor being sick and unwilling to allow the vice-governor to assume the administration. For this reason the public is kept excited, soldiers are concentrated in different parts, and keep up alarm during the night by sending up bombs and rockets. The whole thing is a farce and a pretence in order to make things difficult for Gigena, who after all deserves no such public honours, as he is neither dangerously sick nor bad, but a very insignificant personage.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—According to Dr. Latriza, chief of the national statistical department of Argentina, the values of imports and exports during the years 1894 and 1895 were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Imports, 1894, 1895. Rows include Subject to duty, Free of duty, Specie, Total, Exports, Subject to duty, Free of duty, Specie, Total.

—The mobilization of the Buenos Aires national guards of 20 years of age will not be the terrible affair that many people fancy. The guards will have every care, and the commissariat is in the hands of honest men who will do their duty faithfully. Many youths of the best families in this city are volunteering. We cannot but applaud this step. It is a good example to be followed. Of course, when all is said, it is an unpleasant necessity this affair of mobilization, and drumming. But it cannot be helped, and it should be made the best of. We know that a great many young fellows are doing their best to sink the 60 days' drill. We are sorry for this, because we fear they will get into trouble. They have to deal with Minister Villanueva who has set his mind to the work of carrying out this mobilization, and it will not be wise to run the risk of trying to get round him. He is wide awake. We hope this him will be taken. We drop it for the benefit of all whom I may concern, and we know positively that what we say is true.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—It has long been known, to all who had any acquaintance with the interior provinces of this country, that the half-Indian race which forms a large part of the population there, is held in a position little better than slavery. Various are the devices adopted to ensure the servitude of the labourer, such as keeping him always in debt, etc. Such a system is to be found in all the tropical countries of South and Central America; and it is defended on the ground that there is no other way of getting work out of so debased and indolent a people. As the dominant class has had the making of the laws, it has taken good care that they shall be such as to defend what it considers its rights. Such a state of things might have gone on long enough, and no one would ever have heard of it, so long as it only had an abstract justice and the natural rights of man for arguments against it. But unfortunately for the sugar planters and others of their class, the provincial laws have come into sharp conflict with the national recruiting law. Recruiting has been pushed with considerable vigour lately, and many have been found who prefer the slavery imposed on the Argentine soldier to that enforced by the landowner or the planter. The federal judge of the district has attempted to vindicate the special and traditional laws of the province (Tucuman) against more recent enactments of the national authority. As the cases to be carried to the Supreme Court, we fear the province will have the worst of it: rather let us say we hope it will. But it is rather humiliating to think that for an accident of this kind slavery might have continued for years.—Review, Buenos Aires.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7th, 1896.

THERE are some rules which the Italians resident in this country should remember. They are in great part immigrants, and as such are to be considered as permanent residents of the country. If they themselves do not become naturalized citizens, it is expected that their children will become so, either by naturalization or by birth. They have accepted, for themselves and their children, the bounty of the government through the medium of free passages to Brazil, and to their locations in the country. Under such circumstances, it may be fairly considered that they have renounced all allegiance to the mother country, and have cast in their lot with their adopted country. This being the case, their resentment of all criticisms on Italian affairs and their appeals to Italian representatives to defend their contentions, are manifestly improper. It will of course be impossible ever to sever them from all interest in the old home, and it would be impolitic ever to attempt it, but, we submit, it is equally impolitic for them to bring these Italian questions into dispute on this side of the Atlantic. There will be many and diverse opinions in every part of the world in regard to the wisdom of the recent attempt to found an Italian colony in eastern Africa and to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia by force of arms. It is a fair subject for criticism, especially by newspapers, and though there was manifest impropriety in Gov. Barbosa Lima's discussing such a subject in his annual message, the Italian residents here surely have no cause for complaint. They may discuss such questions if they desire, but to employ threats of violence, as they did in São Paulo against the Reporter, or to address a formal protest to the Italian consul, as they have recently done in Pernambuco in regard to the governor's message, is clearly indefensible. They must learn to respect adverse criticism, and to be patient with opinions which they do not like. They must remember also that they are living in a country which has no interest whatever in these ambitious colonial schemes of modern Europe, and which is more likely to sympathize with the victims of such enterprises than with the invaders. Their interests here are purely pacific, and they have no occasion whatever to demand that Brazilians shall commend any Italian undertaking, or to refrain from criticism. On the contrary, Brazil has an unquestioned right to demand that they shall not promote disorder and shall refrain from introducing any disturbing question of purely foreign interest.

THE *Pitz* has at last discovered that there is another danger in the country besides the foreigner and the monarchist. And, singularly enough, the organ of Brazilian chauvinism has been able to see that this threatening danger is from yellow-fever, an enemy which has nothing to do with the republic and its constitution, nor with the army and its demoralizing privileges, nor with congress and its venal legislation, nor with civilian "generals" and their selfish pretensions, nor with the nationalised retail trade and the protection of a parasitic national industry. This enemy has long been encamped in our midst, to be sure, but its ravages have thus far been chiefly confined to the pestilential foreigners, who come

here to engage in trade, or to build railways and mills and water-works, or to invest their capital in order to drain the country of a part of its resources in the shape of interest and dividends. This year, however, the fever has not been so discriminating. It has laid hands on many a good citizen in this capital, and has even robbed the nation of one of its greatest lawyers, a judge of the supreme bench. And more than that it has invaded one of the richest and most favored districts of the interior, spreading terror and destruction everywhere and threatening incalculable loss to the whole country. Such an enemy can not be ignored, and so the *Pitz* reminds the government of its duties and responsibilities in so perilous an emergency. For even this, let us be thankful, the *Pitz* does not go to the root of the evil, nor does any other Brazilian newspaper, for that matter. They are all content with the conditions under which they were born, until some calamity happens or threatens, and then unite to throw the responsibility upon the government and to demand official protection against the danger. Beyond this no one cares to go, even were it understood that the real cause can be found in no other way. And so the danger is met by commissions, and quarantines, and disinfections, and other temporary measures, and when it has passed it is speedily forgotten. It is now time for the press to assume a radically different attitude on this subject. It should assume the functions of the schoolmaster, and seek to instruct the people how these terrible epidemics are caused and how they can be overcome. It is not the government which is to be accused, but the people themselves. They must be told how yellow fever and small-pox and cholera are developed and disseminated; they must be instructed in regard to the fundamental laws of sanitation and health; and they must be warned against the dangers of bad ventilation, unclean surroundings, unwholesome food and untidy personal habits. This is the duty of the press quite as much as of the school, and our colleagues can not shirk it. Instead of devoting their columns so largely to the personal elements of politics, they might devote at least half a column daily to useful instruction of this nature. The people would be the better for it, and the country would be benefited in the end. The principal object of our social organization, of which government is but one of its parts, is to better the condition of the individual. The welfare of said individual, his health, education, happiness and prosperity, is of even more importance than the special privileges of rulers and the salaries of individuals, and the press should never lose sight of this fact.

WE are near the reopening of the next session of congress, and already preparations may be noted for the work which the people's representatives will be asked to consider. In view of the record made at the last session, there is perhaps but little to be expected from men who neither feel their responsibilities, nor appreciate their duties, but as there is no other recourse the country must make the best of it. Under such circumstances it is the immediate duty of every patriotic journalist and writer to initiate a vigorous campaign in favor of all the measures demanding consideration. Let the newspaper press be considered a popular congress, a medium between the people and their representatives for the expression of popular opinion on all public questions. Let it also be the medium for instructing the people on all political and social subjects. It is in reality the only medium for such purposes which the country possesses. There are no electioneering campaigns as yet for the public discussion of public questions, nor is there anything corresponding to the pulpit of the United States. The one source of information and instruction is the newspaper, and upon this medium alone depends in great measure the fate of the republic. As long as the people are apathetic and indifferent, leaving their public affairs in the hands of incompetent and mercenary politicians, just so long will they be misgoverned and their government be a failure. They must therefore know just what is going on, and they must make their opinions and wishes felt. For these reasons it is full time for the press to wake up and prepare for the approaching session. A demand should be made for the immediate correction of the burdensome features of the last tariff, and the rectification of various misinterpretations and blunders made by the custom-

house. Demands should be made, also, for large reductions in expenditure so that the burdens of taxation may be made lighter. To this end the military force of the country should be largely reduced. Demands should likewise be made for the prompt repression of further military interference in civil affairs, for the suppression of the national immigration office, for the suspension of extraordinary military expenditure in Rio Grande, for the correction of all abuses tending to discredit and disorganize all public undertakings such as the Central railway, the telegraph service, the water-works, etc., and for securing more uniformity and fairness in the levying of public taxation. There are hundreds of other questions demanding attention, but they must wait their turn. Those of pressing importance must be forced upon congress at once, and it must be understood that if they are not promptly and satisfactorily decided the press will carry its appeal direct to the electors themselves and there ask for the election of men who will know how to legislate for the public welfare. Of course the representatives of the so-called national industries will be in the field, and they will be asking for additional taxation in order to increase their private gains. The people must be told of this, and of what it really means. Unless they are alert, the next session of congress will result in large additions to taxation in the interests of protection, without any corresponding benefit for the people.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITARY.

ALTHOUGH it suited the government's convenience to say in a telegram addressed to the governors of states that it had been strengthened by the motion voted at the military club, the private views of the President of the republic are probably much better expressed in an article of the *Gazeta de Pernambuco*, of which his brother, Senator Moraes Barros, is editor.

"We have no prediction," says that paper, "for such demonstrations of military officers.

"It is a grave symptom, which unfortunately denotes that this class neither understands nor performs the rôle which the constitution assigns to it.

"A soldier has no politics, and if we are really in this situation so full of danger, it is because our military men have not conformed in their practice to this great principle of public order.

"The soldiers, as soldiers, have no right to any preference as to the form of government: it is their duty to be faithful to their constitutional mission. When the sovereign nation clothed them in its uniform as its defenders, it conferred upon them no right to be its rulers.

"As a citizen, the military officer has a right to take part in politics, but he should do so with circumspection and patriotism, so that the power that his uniform represents may not become a factor in political events.

"It is necessary that the people, the whole people, the sovereign masses, composed of all citizens, including the soldiers who do not seek to be politicians, shall exercise the utmost vigilance and gradually become accustomed to the idea of governing themselves in virtue of their own right and not allow themselves to be dominated by the right of force.

"Only thus shall we ever have a republican republic.

"Only thus shall we ever become a free and independent nation." If these, as appears to be the case, are really the President's views he should cause this fact to be clearly understood, so that those who think likewise may feel that they can confidently give him their support and aid him in the realisation of such patriotic ideas.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Barão de Pojeua has made a donation of 20,000\$ to the Misericórdia hospital at Bahia.

—Two steamers arrived at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 1st with immigrants for that state.

—A telegram of the 1st inst. from S. Paulo mentions the arrival of 500 Japanese immigrants.

—It is said that the sanitary authorities have succeeded in isolating all the known yellow-fever cases in Bahia.

—It is stated that of the 13 convicts who made their escape from the casa de correção at S. Paulo 8 have been captured.

—At Curitiba, on the 5th inst., Vicente Machado gave a breakfast, described as sumptuous, to Col. Moreira Cesar.

—The governor of São Paulo made a visit to Campinas on the 4th to see for himself what the condition of that city really is.

—Is the minister of justice a republican? This is the question that the *Falcha do Norte* and *Provincia do Pará* are now discussing.

—The governor of Bahia has signed the contract with the Companhia Metropolitana for introducing 25,000 immigrants into that state.

—Yellow-fever has appeared in Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, but it is anticipated that the sanitary authorities will be able to keep it under control.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has removed to the building recently sold to the government of that state by Barão do Rio Negro.

—The town of Sorocaba is building for the location of a normal school there. From a superficial view, we are inclined to believe that the claim is a good one.

Robertson	London	2 March
Royal George	Leith	11 March
Stanhil	Pennscola	3 Feb.
Serbia	Christiansand	3 Feb.
Sidonia	Oporto	2 March
Sound of Yarn	Swansea	21 Feb.
Santa Fara	Glasgow	19 Feb.
Southern (St)	Marseilles	28 Feb.
Southern (St)	Hamburg	11 March
Victoria	Hamburg	21 Feb.
Willwood	Mobile	21 Dec.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Mar. 31	Matapan Fr	Bordeaux* 2nd	Mess. Maritimes
31	Agua Nor	River Plate 6d	do
31	Coleridge Blg	Buenos Aires* 6d	Norton, M & C.
31	Lesrenix Br	do 6d	Pina Hermans
31	Queenland Br	Glasgow* 31d	Norton, M & C.
31	Catania Gr	New York* 27d	E. Johnston & C.
31	Nirtisdale Br	Leith 31d	Gas Co.
31	Boyle Br	Rangoon* 56d	Perez Sob. & C.
31	Layla Gr	Buenos Aires 6d	E. Johnston & C.
31	Campana Fr	Santos 10	ChargeursRéunis
31	Orissa Br	Liverpool 19d	Wilson Sons & C.
31	Vilva Arg	Valparaiso* 15d	do
31	Halsburg Gr	B. Aires 65d	Comyran & C.
31	Porto Alegre Gr	Santos 19d	H. Stoltz & C.
31	Paralyha Fr	do 18d	E. Johnston & C.
31	Co. Dery Br	Havre* 26d	ChargeursRéunis
31	Delcatia Gr	Antwerp* 44d	W. Samson & C.
31	Comore Br	New York* 27d	Mess. Maritimes
31	Fulford Br	Caillif 26d	do
31	Coninga Nor	Pennscola* 33d	To order
31	Munkia Br	La Plata 6d	W. Samson & C.
31	Colombo It	Rosario* 34d	Royal Mail
31	Las Palmas It	Genoa* 25d	Frat. Costa & M.
31	Beira Fr	do 22d	La Velce
31	Turkish Pr. Br	River Plate* 7d	Kat Valois & C.
31	Julia Park Br	New York* 26d	Quayle, D. & C.
31	Moene Gr	Buenos Aires 5d	W. Samson & C.
31	Kingsland Br	Sao Paulo 10d	H. Stoltz & C.
31	S. of Mag'lan Br	Buenos Aires 7d	W. Samson & C.
31	Doris Br	do 7d	Fris Hermans
31	Nile Br	Southern* 6d	Rio Flour Mills
31	B. Aires Gr	Hamburg* 24d	E. Johnston & C.
31	Gelivara Br	La Plata 16d	To order

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 31	Campana Fr	Havre*	Sundries
31	Furtunata R. It	Genoa*	do
31	Campana Gr	Santos	do
31	Wartburg Gr	do	do
31	Catania Gr	do	do
31	Orissa Br	Liverpool*	do
31	Hampi Br	Glasgow	Ballast
31	Lorenau Br	Antwerp	Sundries
31	Halsburg Gr	Brenne*	do
31	Orellana Br	Valparaiso*	do
31	Matapan Fr	Rio Plate*	do
31	Freshfield Br	St. John	Ballast
31	Layla Gr	Buenos Aires	do
31	Atala Br	do	do
31	Coleridge Blg	New York	Coffee
31	Porto Alegre Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
31	Beira Fr	Marseilles*	do
31	Comitres Fr	Santos	do
31	Berence Atst	do	do
31	Colombo It	do	do
31	Las Palmas It	do	do
31	Turkish Pr. Br	do	do
31	Coninga Nor	Buenos Aires	Ballast
31	Clelia Fr. Br	New York*	Sundries

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1896.

NAME	NO. OF TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
Ing M. B. Tower	665	Feb. 4	Medio	Wilson & C.
Ing Good News	676	Apr. 4	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Argentine				
Ing Alberto Cuxba	142	Mar 23	P. Alegre.	To order
Austrian				
Lk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles.	To order
British				
sp Morambique	3208	Feb. 5	Hull	Gas Co.
lk Assyria	1095	8	Antwerp	Genal de C. & I.
sp River Plate	1063	11	Cordif.	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Z. Ring	1497	19	Pennscola.	Genal de C. & I.
sp M. L. J. J. J.	1449	19	Pennscola.	E. P. Passos
sp New City	1391	19	Pennscola.	V. W. Guim & C.
Ing White Wings	492	5	Pennscola.	Azevedo, B. P. & C.
lk Annassa	1276	12	Caillif.	H. Rodrigues & C.
bk Tanjung	878	12	Pennscola.	Genal de C. & I.
bk Cambria	1251	16	Pennscola.	Genal de C. & C.
sp James Kerr	281	16	Caillif.	Braz. Coal Co.
lk Grenada	618	16	Pennscola.	Genal de C. & I.
bg Gwy'en Castle	778	16	Liverpool.	Hime & C.
Ing Genes	417	17	Swansea.	H. Rodrigues & C.
bk G. G. Crosby	298	17	St. John.	John Moore & C.
sp Nile	2079	18	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Alex. Yeats	1276	19	Cardiff.	H. Rodrigues & C.
Ing H. R. Kelly	578	19	Swansea.	Braz. Coal Co.
bg Aldine	314	21	Rosario.	To order
bg Benthem	159	28	Paspelaic	L. A. Magalhães
sp F. Kelly	578	28	St. John.	John Moore & C.
sp Falks of Des.	184	29	Cardiff.	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Cathy	790	30	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Annassa	1276	31	Baltimore.	E. P. Passos
Ing White Wings	395	Apr. 3	B. Aires.	To order
Danish				
lg Halet	107	Jan. 31	Allon.	To order
lg Marie Sophie	254	Mar. 18	Hamburg.	C. Schritzpfl.
lg Sybille	149	21	Moscou.	A. O. Maa
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg.	C. Hecksler & C.
German				
lk Marie	390	Feb. 7	Marseilles.	To order
lk Frieda Mahn	1297	11	Antwerp.	A. Avenir & C.
lg Joaquin	279	Apr. 5	Genes.	C. F. Keller & C.
Italian				
lk Alpino	513	Feb. 19	Marseilles.	E. Ott & C.
lk Rosa	253	Mar. 13	Pennscola.	Edificadna Co.
lk Giuseppe	670	18	Mabile.	V. W. Guim & C.
lk Corn. Zino	975	22	Pennscola.	Genal de C. & I.
Norwegian				
lk O. Trygvason	820	Mar. 5	Pennscola.	Genal de C. & I.
lk Floga	508	27	Byth.	To order
lk Rindon	500	Apr. 3	Cardiff.	Braz. Coal Co.
lk Ellida	757	3	Greenock	H. Rodrigues & C.
Portuguese				
lk Bella Fern's	560	Mar. 18	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
lk Quiteria	374	18	Oporto	To order
Spanish				
lk Catalina	478	Mar. 9	Montevideo	G. Gudgeon & C.
lk Concepcion	555	31	Montevideo	G. Gudgeon & C.
Swedish				
lk E. R.	387	Feb. 25	Lo ndon.	Walter, C. & C.
lk Heilia	415	Mar. 25	Gothenburg	Genal de C. & I.
lk Norstjernen	601	31	Cadiz.	To order

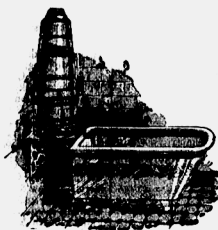
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1. They consume 80 op less gas on account of the air pressure;
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3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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Duplex machines for coffee and tea. Special machines for laundry work.

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Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$800, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$800 and One dozen boxes for 20\$800.

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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Apr. 6th.

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (capitales)	955\$000	956\$000
102,000,000	Bonds of 1895	941\$000	944 000
124,640,000	Bonds 5% (1896 converted)	1,315 000	1,315 000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	2,450 000	2,450 000
24,751,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %		
15,868,500	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %		
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo		
7,379,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%		
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%		1,60,000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	800\$	8 Feb - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	800	Jan. 96
50,000,000	Constructor	200	2 1/2 - Jan. 96
17,000,000	Credito Movei	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	100	3 000 - Jan. 96
156,706,200	Republica do Brazil	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	State of Espirito Santo	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Furale Hypotecario	100	3 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	100	9 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	100	4 500 - Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
49,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	---
16,000,000	Murumbinho	100	---
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	---
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	75	12\$000 - 14\$300
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna	200	7\$800
20,000,000	do 2nd series	60	18 000 - 21 000

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	--- Jan. 96
12,000,000	S. Christovão	800	--- Jan. 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	--- Feb. 96
3,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	--- Feb. 96
6,000,000	Canoca	200	--- Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	40 000 - Jan. 96
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10 000 - Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	6% p. a - Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petroliana	200	6 000 - Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	Jan. 97
360,000	Santa Luzia	200	6 000 - Jan. 96

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From the old firm Heidsieck
ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Carte Blanche,
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Brut Extra.

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Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
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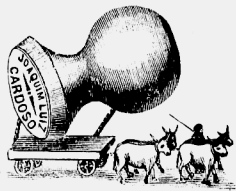
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The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
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The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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These natural mineral waters are well known
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Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
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order. Any intelligent person can un-
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tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
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variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
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tremely economical.

Arranged for writing *Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German*, without
changing parts.

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with hands.

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spool.

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with capital shift, locking shift, and
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A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
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cleaning, and the fact that the work is
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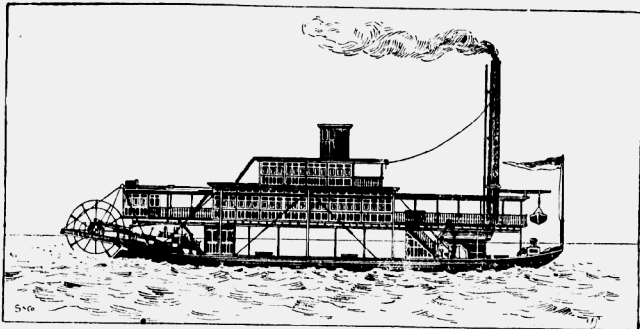
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