

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 16TH, 1896.

NUMBER 25

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.  
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CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS. The second dance of the season will be held on the 20th June 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley. Rio 30th May 1896.

An English Lady, experienced and highly recommended, has some hours disengaged. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc. Address: M. S., 35, Rua Real Grandeira.

FURNISHED HOUSE. For immediate disposal the contents of No. VI Boulevard Isabel, Búzios, including handsome paraffin in walnut case, brass and iron bedstead, Winton and Brussels carpets, all recently purchased in England—on view at the above address.

SITUATION WANTED. Young American (18) seeks a situation in a commercial house, speaks Spanish and German well. Address: A. D. 70, this office.

WANTED. A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London in July or August as nurse for two children aged 10 and 12 respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references. Address: Rev. LUCIEN LUK KINSOLVING, Caixa 47, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS. Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa. Office: 96, Assombé 4a, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Missing Friends. Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCKEY, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts. DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts. APPELBY, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harehoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliance, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts. MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house. OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him? TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General. Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory. U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (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.—No. 2, rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory. CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evarista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool seas in according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. 181, Rua d.s. Laranjeiras. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a. m.: a. m.: a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev A. J. MEILLO. 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. JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33. W. B. BAGHY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory. Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS. —The presidential elections in Chili took place yesterday. The result is not yet known. —According to the recent census the city of Santiago, Chili, has a population of 243,593. —Santiago telegrams report that torrential rains have fallen there, causing considerable damage. —A Catholic congress is to meet in Lima, Peru, in November next. Let us hope that it will try to do something for peace and for education. —The Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, which is giving Prince Amado a pleasure trip around the world, left Valparaiso on the 13th inst. for Buenos Aires. —A Lima telegram of the 12th says that the Loreto revolutionists are fortifying Iquitos and are preparing for a desperate resistance. According to a previous telegram Col. Ibarra, the minister of war, will soon leave for Loreto with 600 men, going by way of the Amazon. —It is said that Col. Pauli, a German officer formerly chief of staff under President Caecere, has written a letter to the President of Peru in regard to a campaign against the Loreto insurgents, in which he blames Brazil for the revolution. It would probably be an advantage to Pauli to stir up a row between Peru and some neighboring state. —During the season, and up to the 30th ult., the Transandino and the Villonga expresses have conveyed over the Andes 1,851 passengers and 3,737 packages of luggage for Argentina, and 1,450 passengers and 3,400 packages of luggage for Chili. These numbers do not include travellers and luggage conveyed over the cordillera without the intervention of the expresses. During the same period the customs' officer at Silito del Soldado recovered 380 dolls. 81 centavos on dutiable articles not considered as luggage. —Chilian Times, May 20. —Bolivia is one of the poorest of the South American republics, but it is not lacking in spirit. The new budget provides for an expenditure of \$400,000 on armaments—an outlay which has been forced on the government by the restlessness of some of Bolivia's neighbours. The sum appropriated will not go very far in the acquisition of modern arms; but it will do a good deal towards complicating the finances of the country, which, fortunately, is not among our debtors. In view of the situation in South America, it is hardly surprising that Bolivia should try to show that it is still alive. —Financial News, May 21.

MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN BRAZIL. The following piece of information originating with the Associated Press agent in this city, is now going the rounds in the United States and Europe: "Rio de Janeiro, April 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The monarchical movement in Brazil is beginning to take a serious turn. Profiting by the general disorder which obtains among the republicans by reason of foreign and domestic troubles, the monarchists are picking up courage and declare openly their intention to restore the monarchy. As long ago as Nov. 25 last they made a considerable demonstration at Rio and at São Paulo in favor of restoration. What adds to the gravity of the situation is that numerous officers of high rank in the army and navy, who have hitherto maintained their neutrality, have declared openly for the monarchy. General Thomas Pompeu, professor in the military school of Fortaleza, a few days ago at a public meeting, invited his pupils and colleagues to the monarchists. The republican journal Paiz recently demanded that all soldiers and sailors above a certain rank declare their faithfulness to the republic. Very few army officers have responded, and many are suspected of sympathy with the conspirators. The dispute over the Amapa territory is not as well solved as it is sought to make it seem. Popular demonstrations have taken place at Pará and at Rio against the project of a mixed commission to report on the question, which the government has agreed to. Veiga Cabral, the Brazilian governor of Amapá, who is almost solely responsible for the disturbance over the Amapá question, is in Rio, diligently working up a party of sympathizers with his cause. There is also a Bolivian question concerning the Bolivian frontier which had been almost forgotten when a rather imperious note was received from the Bolivian government to name its commissioners to act with those of Bolivia to ascertain the true boundary. President Moraes has named Sr. Thaumaturgo de Azevedo president of this commission, which is to begin work on the frontier May 15.

A CORRAL OF BULLS. In the Irish House of Commons of 1795, during a debate on the leather tax, the chancellor of the exchequer—Sir John Parnell—observed that "in the prosecution of the peasant war every one ought to be ready to give his last guinea to save the remainder of his fortune." Mr. Vandeleur replied that "a tax on leather would press very heavily on the barefooted peasantry of Ireland." The Morning Post in 1812 made the following statement: "We congratulate ourselves most on having torn off Collett's mask and revealed his cloven foot. It was high time that the hydra head of faction should be soundly rapped over the knuckles." The present Duke of Leeds is reported to have accused the late government of making a direct attack on the brewers by means of a side wind. Only the other day I noticed in The Standard (I believe) that Sir Francis Scott, reviewing the troops after the Ashantee expedition, said that they were no doubt disappointed at having no fighting, but if there had been "there would have been many absent faces here to-day." It was during the late administration that one of the Irish whips telegraphed to Dublin that "the silence of the Irish members would be heard in the House of Commons no longer." It was the celebrated Sergeant Arabin who, at the central criminal court, informed the prisoner before him that "if there was a clearer case of a man robbing his master, that case was this case;" and, after passing sentence, concluded, "I therefore give you the opportunity of redeeming a character irretrievably lost." —The Spectator.

**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., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Foh, Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direction-Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:  
Germany..... (Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents. Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)  
England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)  
France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.)  
Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.)

and any other countries  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
Boettiger-Petersen, Directors.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 950,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

**DRAWS ON:-**

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First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

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

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul,  
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Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

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Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

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Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAYH.  
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Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. FRANCISCO B. M. TOPIN.

**Correspondents:**

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From the New York Times, April 29.

**THE SITUATION IN CUBA.**

Some light is thrown upon the actual situation in Cuba to-day by the following interview with J. Frank Clark, staff correspondent of the United Press, who has just arrived from Havana. Mr. Clark said: "Three conclusions forced themselves upon me as the result of five months' observation of the progress of the revolution in Cuba. The insurgents are making a remarkably good fight. Spain has demonstrated her inability to put them down. The end is not in sight, but Cuba is surely slipping away from Spain, and, unless some new element is introduced, she will be lost to the mother country. Meanwhile atrocities are being committed and methods of warfare are being followed which are not countenanced by civilized nations. I have made two trips to Cuba. The first was at the beginning of April, 1895, when the insurrection was in its infancy. I remained two months, returning to the States in June. Early in January I went back to Cuba. I found that Gomez and Maceo, whom I left in the mountains of the eastern district, had marched 600 miles, carrying the wave of revolution westward, and were then almost at the gates of the capital city. When I left Havana a week ago the insurrection was larger, more formidable, apparently more promising of success, than at any time in the fourteen months since the Cubans rose against Spain.

I went to Cuba, not as the representative of any one newspaper with an editorial opinion of its own, but as the correspondent of The United Press, an association whose sole mission is to obtain a knowledge of facts and to disseminate news.

In the early part of the struggle, before the insurgents had made much progress, my reports were criticised by Cubans as unfair to them. Now that they have swept over the island, pushing the troops of Spain before them, and making a record that will live in history, Spaniards say that my reports are unfair to Spain. In both cases I have told the truth.

Before the arrival of Gen. Weyler correspondents were permitted to accompany Spanish columns, and in the early stage of the war Spanish generals even permitted correspondents to visit the enemy's camps. Since the enemy has grown from scattered bands to organized and fairly well armed and drilled columns, it is a matter of life and death for a correspondent to penetrate the rebel lines. He would be welcomed by the insurgents, but would be shot upon his return to Spanish camps. I have had experience with four captains general—Calleja, Campos, Marin, and Weyler. The last is the only one of them who made the life of a war correspondent burdensome. Suave and courteous in his talk, profuse in offers to aid correspondents in sifting truth from error, polite in his reception of all Americans, yet he has a way of impressing upon a correspondent without putting it in words that it would conduce to his personal safety to report nothing but Spanish official news.

As these have failed to mention a single insurgent success from the beginning, and are a record of many Spanish victories which exist on paper only, the correspondent who accepts them at face value beguiles his readers. If Spain were winning battles, why not permit accredited correspondents to accompany columns of troops and report from personal observation? If battles are fought whenever announced officially, why are correspondents refused a safe-conduct pass to enable them to visit the battlefield, when all is over? If the affair at Guatao was a battle and not a butchery, why were two correspondents thrown into Morro Castle charged with having visited the place which is only twelve miles from Havana?

The Spanish correspondents of Madrid papers, the Spanish reporters of Havana papers, all subject to the press censor, and the American correspondents, are penned up in Havana and every effort is made to keep the world in darkness as to what is being done in Cuba. Every cable dispatch is carefully edited before it can be transmitted. Everything unfavorable to Spain or favorable to the Cuban cause is eliminated. The mails are searched to prevent newspaper correspondence being sent off. But with all these precautions the truth cannot be suppressed, and every Wednesday and Saturday the papers of the United States arrive in Havana and long accounts of rebel victories and Spanish brutalities, which are true, are read by the English-speaking residents and translated for the benefit of Spaniards.

The situation in Cuba is not difficult to gauge.

Spain has sent 140,000 regulars, and 60,000 volunteers have been raised in the cities of the island. The latter are used almost entirely for home defense. Of the regulars, approximately, 25,000 have succumbed to bullets and disease during the year, 15,000 are in the hospitals or have been relieved from duty, and about 100,000 are available for active operations. These figures are estimates made by an army surgeon, and are very near the truth. The Spanish official statement of the loss of 3,800 men from all causes during the year is too absurd to be considered. Fully half of the regulars available for active operations are required for garrison duty in cities and towns. About 2,000 small forts, or block-houses, have been built, and these are occupied by the troops. The establishment of the latest trocha, that between Mariel and Majada, absorbs 30,000 regulars for the defense of the line. There are about 10,000 regulars divided into flying columns of 1,500 to 2,000 men each operating aggressively against Maceo just west of the trocha in Pinar del Rio, and in all of the other provinces there are not more than 15,000 troops in the field against the enemy.

General Weyler made numerous attempts to surround and crush Maceo and Gomez during his first month on the island. He

did not succeed. He then resorted to the well-worn Spanish device called a *trocha*, which had been abandoned by Campos and Marin as useless.

In order to make it a strong line, he has practically stopped aggressive operations in all the provinces except the western one, and concentrated his troops there. Gomez, Laceret, José Maceo, Calixto Garcia, and other insurgent leaders, with large forces, are unopposed. They move from one province to another, constantly recruiting, and spreading the flame of rebellion. They are gaining accessions daily from the better classes, and their followers can no longer be designated as ignorant blacks. The number of insurgents under arms is now fully 45,000. Cubans claim anywhere from 60,000 to 75,000, but they include unarmed camp followers, and men whose only weapon is the machete.

Spaniards say that Cubans will not fight, but I have seen many trainloads of wounded Spanish soldiers brought into Havana and other cities, and American planters upon whose estates encounters have taken place declare the Cubans are absolutely reckless under fire. They go into a fight with two or three rounds of ammunition to the man, knowing that they must capture cartridges, or they cannot fight on the morrow. When their last shot is gone, they charge upon the mule train with machetes, and generally obtain supplies for the next day. It is true they avoid general engagements. They have not the ammunition nor the artillery to operate as a fully equipped army. They therefore resort to guerrilla warfare, and Spain can make no progress against them. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, Gomez and Maceo are men of military genius. The rank and file of the insurgents worship their leaders and obey orders implicitly. On the other side there are jealousies, political intrigues, and personal ambitions among all grades of Spanish officers. Gen. Weyler says that when an officer obtains a rank above that of colonel in Cuba his usefulness is gone. Twelve brigadier generals have been sent back to Spain for incompetency since Weyler's arrival.

The Spanish troops themselves have no heart in the fight. They are raw conscripts from the peasant class of Spain. They are poorly fed and are driven about like cattle. They obey orders faithfully, undergo hardships and exposure in a climate to which they are unused, and fall by the wayside or die in hospitals, the victims of a war in which they have no interest. Their condition is pitiable indeed. In a few weeks the rainy season will set in, and yellow fever will cut wider swaths in their ranks than the bullets of the enemy have yet done.

The entire interior of the island is either in actual possession of the insurgents or is in sympathy with them. In every small town the Cubans are doing what they can to aid the men in the field. Food, clothing, and, if possible, ammunition, is supplied to them. This work is surreptitious in towns where a Spanish garrison exists, but there are large tracts of country in which the colors of red and gold do not wave. Cuban columns never carry provision trains, and Spanish columns always do it if they are going any distance.

In the large cities are many men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the insurgent cause. They are men of standing in the community, men who have property interests, wives and children to look after, and who, therefore, remain ostensibly loyal to Spain. In the early days of the war the better class of Cubans declared the rising to be premature. They feared to support it, hoping that reforms could be obtained politically, and the ruin by war avoided. Many of them feared that the success of the revolution meant anarchy, or negro domination. Within three months there has been a decided change of opinion. Sons of leading families, and, in some cases, heads of families themselves, have joined the insurgents. The fear of confiscation of property keeps others back. A gentleman who owns a sugar plantation worth \$2,000,000 came to me recently and said he had become convinced that Cuba must be free or annexed to the United States, or every planter on the island would be ruined. He pointed out that the taxes and customs duties in the past had been all that the people could bear. The taxes which would be added to pay for a couple of hundred millions added to the old debt on account of this war, and the cost of the large stand-

ing army which Spain would be compelled to maintain if she won, would, he said, compel every sugar planter to abandon his property. I have talked with Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, and Cubans, and even with some Spaniards who own property, and they take the same view. The office-holding class of Spaniards and the merchants who profit by Spain's continuance in power still insist that Spain must win, even though the island be laid in ashes and her sod drenched with blood.

The rabid Spaniards are the ones who forced the recall of Gen. Martinez Campos. They have recently attacked Gen. Weyler, accusing him of being as lenient as Campos. The general sent word to the editor of *Leon Español*, an organ of this class, that if the editor would point out any Cubans whom he believed should be shot he would accommodate him. The General was sarcastic in this instance. He has been between two fires ever since he took command. He has endeavored to satisfy bloodthirsty Spaniards, and at the same time avoid bringing down the wrath of the United States on his head. He has succeeded in both fairly well.

The first butchery after his arrival was at Candelaria, where seventeen prisoners taken in battle were shot an hour afterward by Gen. Cannella. The affair was common talk at once, and Cannella was sent back to Spain, presumably for effect at Washington, for upon his arrival in Madrid he was received by the Queen Regent and shown many honors. There is no means of learning how many similar affairs have taken place, but cases have come to light in which Cuban hospitals have been raided and wounded insurgents killed, and the shooting down of peaceful employes on estates has continued without being checked since Weyler assumed command. There were affairs at Punta Brava and Guatao, in which eighteen citizens were butchered in their own homes, and one American made prisoner, shot in the arm after capture, and thrown into Morro Castle with fourteen others, not one of whom had taken up arms against Spain. This American is still in prison. The affair on the El Gato estate, in which Pedro Rubio, the owner, was shot in his own doorway, after his fifteen-year-old daughter, Aurelia, had been cut down with a sword for begging for his life, is one for which no man has been punished.

Col. Arce has not been dismissed because he butchered twelve peaceable men and one woman on the Oyaltia estate and killed the manager of the estate, an old Frenchman named Bernardo Betharte, who wrapped himself in the French flag and was shot through the body four times and given half a dozen machete cuts beside.

When the case of Dr. Delgado, the American citizen who was shot down with seven of his employes by the orders of Brig. Gen. Melquizo, was made public by the American correspondents, Gen. Weyler announced that a military court would be formed, and whoever was responsible would be punished, regardless of rank. Yesterday's dispatches state that Gen. Weyler has asked the government to promote Melquizo to be a division commander for gallant conduct. Dr. Delgado, it will be remembered, survived his terrible experience, and the full story of his case is now on file in the state department at Washington. Since the Delgado affair Gen. Melquizo has continued in the same kind of work. On March 29 his troops killed nine laborers on the Rico Hoja farm and eight on the Garrido estate, both near Baimoa. Among the latter were one woman and a six-year-old child.

Near Campo Florida, on Good Friday, Major Fondaveilla of Melquizo's command, took nine white people of the town and kept them in the barracks all night. In the morning he shot them down in a piece of wood near by.

Gen. Prats shot and killed four peaceful employes on the estate of a Frenchman named De Friville, near Limonar, April 2. These are a few instances of the methods of Spain in Cuba.

Nearly all I have mentioned are confirmed by official records on file in the different consulates at Havana. There are almost daily reports of similar affairs which are impossible to verify, owing to the difficulties placed in the way of correspondents. Owners of plantations, foreigners and Spaniards, as well as Cubans, state that government columns sent out in pursuit of insurgent bands, and failing to force a fight,

or getting the worst in one, fall upon unarmed and peaceable employes in the fields or hiding in their houses, and slaughter them without mercy. This is followed up by an official report of a brilliant victory.

In these reports the rebel loss is given from half a dozen to fifteen or twenty, and on the Spanish side one or two soldiers are reported wounded. The ultra-Spaniards urge Weyler to do more of this kind of work. They declare without hesitancy that all Cubans should be exterminated. They ask for the arrest of more suspects, although the prisons are overcrowded with political prisoners. They have succeeded in obtaining a decree against the employment of Cubans in the offices of the civil administration. They urge Spanish merchants to discharge their Cuban clerks and employ Spaniards. They look upon Cuba as a place to be plucked, and would drive every native from the island and confiscate his property for themselves.

These Spaniards are the dominant faction at present, but they are only a small minority in Cuba. The more liberal Spaniards, and those with property interests at stake, have different views, but they are very careful about expressing them now. The liberal Spaniards, the Cubans, and the foreigners who own property on the island are the people who would come to the front if an independent government were to be formed. There are people of wealth and prominence who are behind the revolution, and their influence will shape the destiny of the future republic, if there is to be one. As for the present civil government which the Cubans claim to have organized and in operation, I have little information. I have never visited Cuevitas. I have never seen President Cisneros, nor any of his cabinet. So far as I can learn, the delegates met, organized an administrative council, elected a president and officers, commissioned Gens. Gomez, Maceo, and others, and then laid the civil government on the shelf until the military commanders should succeed in conquering the island. So far as Spain is concerned, martial law prevails from one end of the island to the other, and there is little reason why Cubans should endeavor to hold legislative sessions just yet.

While I was in Washington a few days ago I found a strong feeling in both the senate and house in favor of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

I talked with several senators and representatives, who said they regretted now that the joint resolution of Senator Morgan had not been insisted upon instead of the concurrent resolutions which were passed, but there was little talk of attempting to force a joint resolution through before adjournment. The attitude of the administration may be stated as opposed to recognition of belligerency until some more tangible evidence of the existence of a civil government is produced. The patriots in the field say they are satisfied that they can win. They claim to be able to fight their own battles, but they would like an opportunity to fit up expeditions and obtain arms and ammunition openly. They would also like Spain to cease shooting prisoners of war as bandits, to stop killing unarmed employes on estates, and to respect modern usages in regard to hospitals and wounded soldiers.

THE FATE OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

Dreyfus is undergoing his sentence on the Ile du Diabie, an arid, desolate rock, one of a group of three small islands situated fifteen miles northwest of Cayenne, in French Guyana. The island is about half a mile long by 300 yards wide, the last exile there having been Delesclaze, the French communist. I am told that Dreyfus, who is the only prisoner on the island, will not long survive the rigid discipline and terrible monotony of his captivity. He is permitted to see no one but a prison doctor from the mainland, and while he is here for a moment out of sight (by night or day), of one at least of his warders, all are expressly forbidden, under pain of imprisonment, to converse with him.

Escape is impossible, for Dreyfus is kept under lock and key when not at exercise, pacing up and down a measured hundred yards by word of command. Supplies are brought daily from the adjacent Ile Royale, where there is a large convict establishment, but it is only in very fine weather that a landing on the Ile du Diabie can be effected. To further guard against escape, any boat not flying the cipher flag is at once fired upon, while a telegraph now connects Dreyfus's place of exile with the neighboring islands. A swimmer would stand no earthly chance, for the sea swarms with sharks. Dreyfus is much changed in appearance, and has grown old and careworn, almost beyond recognition. Mme. Dreyfus still firmly believes in her husband's innocence, and the report that she had taken another name is absolutely unfounded. — *Pull M. H. Gazette.*

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From *The Chilean Times*, May 13th.

**THE TREATIES WITH BOLIVIA.**

Owing to the agitation arising out of the boundary question with Argentina, the fact that treaties of peace and friendship and of commerce between Chili and Bolivia have just been ratified has attracted but little notice from the general public. The treaties in question were entered into on May 18, 1895, and the ratification took place in Santiago on April 30 of this year. In the first clause of the treaty of peace and friendship the boundaries between the two countries are defined as follows: The sovereignty of Chili is acknowledged over all the territory extending to the south of the river Loa from its debouchure in the Pacific to the twenty-third degree of south latitude, the eastern limit being a straight line drawn from Zapaleri from the intersection of that territory with the boundary which separates it from the Argentine republic, to the Licacaur volcano. From this point the limit is a straight line drawn to the summit of the extinct volcano Cabana or hill called del Cajon. From this spot the boundary is a straight line drawn to the brook at the south-westernmost extremity of Ascotan lake, and from thence another straight line drawn across the said lake and terminating in Ollagua volcano. From this point the limit is another straight line from Tua volcano continuing afterwards the division between the department of Tarapaca and Bolivia. By clause 2 Chili undertakes the payment of a number of debts owing by Bolivia. These are the sums owing to the Huanchaca, Corocoro, and Oruro mining companies; the balance of the Bolivian loans raised in Chili in 1867; the Mejillones and Caracoles railway bonds; the debts of Pedro Lopez Gana and of Henry G. Meiggs; and that of the Gardav family. Clause 3 exempts Chili from the obligations contracted in the sixth clause of the treaty of truce, the revenue of Arica custom-house is declared free, and Bolivia is at liberty to establish custom-houses where she pleases. In clause 4 it is provided that in case of difficulties arising with respect to the boundaries a commission of engineers shall be appointed by both countries to make the delimitation on the ground. It is also provided in this clause that a commission of engineers shall be appointed to erect landmarks along the traditional boundary of the former department of Tarapaca, now Chilean province of Tarapaca, and the republic of Bolivia. It is further provided that in case of disagreement in the demarcation of the boundaries between the two countries the question shall be submitted for decision to a friendly power. These are, in substance, the provisions of the treaty which puts an end to the situation created by the treaty of truce of April 4, 1884.

The situation between the two countries is still further defined by a treaty of commerce, which is the natural outcome of the treaty of peace. In clause one it is provided that the commercial relations of the two republics shall be maintained on a footing of full and reciprocal liberty. The citizens of each of the republics engaged in any kind of business in the territory of the other, are to be, in every respect, on an equal footing with native born citizens. Clause two secures to citizens of each of the republics the right to acquire and to dispose of all kinds of property in the territory under the same conditions as native born citizens. By clause 3 the two republics oblige themselves "mutually to recognise to all companies and other commercial associations, industrial or financial, constituted or authorized in conformity with the respective laws of each one of the two countries, the right to exercise all their rights and to appear before the courts of law, without any other condition than that of being in conformity with the legal prescriptions of their respective states." By clause 4 the citizens of each of the republics are exempt from military service in the territory of the other, and they cannot be subjected on account of their movable or immovable property to greater burdens than those imposed on native born citizens. By clause 5 each of the republics obliges itself not to interfere diplomatically in behalf of its citizens in matters properly belonging to the courts of law, except in the case of a denial of justice or of a manifest infringement of international law. Each republic, by this clause also, renounces all right to prefer claims against the other for loss or injury sustained by its citizens in consequence of insurrection or civil war, except in the case of culpable remissness on the part of the author-

ities. By clause 6 the natural products and products made of raw material natural to each country, are to be free of all state or municipal imposts, except those established prior to the date of the treaty, when imported into the territory of the other. The products comprised under this head will be enumerated in a special protocol. It is stipulated, however, in clause 7, that Chilean alcohol, of upwards of 25 degrees, is not included in the exemption just mentioned, but it is provided that in no case shall it be subjected to higher imposts than the alcohol of other countries. Clause 8 is the customary "most favoured nation" stipulation. Clause 9 provides that Chilean ports in communication with Bolivia are to be free for imports to, or exports from, that republic. By clause 10 both republics oblige themselves to promote railways in their contiguous territories, to protect those already made, and specially to promote the extension of the Antofagasta line to Oruro. Clause 11 provides that all railway material for the prolongation of the line from Oruro to La Paz, shall be free of all state dues and imposts in all Chilean ports. Clauses 12, 13, 14, and 15 relate to postal matters. Letters and other matter are to be prepaid in the country from which they are sent and are to circulate free in the other. Official correspondence and other matter is to be post free. Postal matter in transit through either of the republics is to be forwarded to its destination by the country through which it passes, and when necessary the country through which it passes must prepay it without charge to the country sending it. The two republics oblige themselves to maintain in service an equal number of mails. Clauses 16 and 17 relate to diplomatic and consular agents, and the "most favoured nation" stipulation is embodied in the latter. Clause 18 provides that the treaty shall remain in force ten years. At the expiration of this term, either party may give the other one year's notice of its desire to terminate the treaty.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—The *Herald* says that "Russia is the last and largest of autocratic governments." Evidently our neighbor forgets a few of the South American republics which are quite as autocratic as Russia.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th reports a duel between Captain Castex and Lieut. Kruls, the latter being killed. One telegram says the encounter originated in some dispute over a refusal of the victim to obey an order. It is a curious situation, surely, where an officer has to fight duels with subordinates in order to enforce his authority.

—It may be remembered that some time ago an Argentine officer was killed in Paraguay whilst taking part in a dance for which he had crossed over the river purposely. The matter has been carefully investigated there by our minister and the punishment of the criminal secured. But as an after-note the minister has informed the government that it has become too common a practice for Argentine officers stationed near the borders to cross over and to make a show of themselves on the other side of the river. They march about the towns and pueblitos in full uniform, take part in the feasts and dances and besides do not conduct themselves very decorously. Hence it is no wonder if they now and then give provocations that have serious consequences. The minister of war is requested to interfere in the matter by a general order and put some limits to these scandals.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—With gold several points below 300, it is little wonder that men should begin to anticipate something extraordinary. They have now begun to suggest that it is the intention of the finance minister to effect the conversion of Argentine paper at 250. Two or three times within the last five years has conversion been spoken of, and generally at this rate. It was spoken of at times when it was obviously out of the question. It is not so obviously absurd now. But gold has still some distance to fall, and 50 points out of 300 is a larger proportion than 50 out of 350. Moreover, we should require to see gold pretty steady about 250 for a time before we should believe it possible to effect a successful conversion. Now gold steady about 250 means very expensive living, and very slow trade. If the Argentines are prepared to put up with this, the conversion scheme will be possible. But it seems far more likely that they will lose patience, and that something will be done to set things booming again.—*The Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The four-masted ship *Blackburne*, 2100 tons, master M. B. Chisholm, has put into this port in distress, with a terrible tale of bad weather experienced at the Cape. She left Liverpool for San Francisco, with general cargo, on January 20, had a slow voyage, and finally was knocked about the Cape for 40 days, experiencing most terrible weather, until finally the captain resolved to put back to Montevideo. Her sails are nearly all destroyed, her water spoilt, rudder broken, and some of her crew of 32 are suffering from scurvy. The weather down at the Cape and the Falklands is reported as having been exceptionally bad, and there have been several wrecks, details of which are now beginning to arrive. Among the vessels lost was the *Bankville*, the crew of which were brought here from Port Stanley by the *Tolme* a few days ago, and have been sent home by British consul. Another vessel is reported to have gone down near the Falklands with all hands, but we are not able to give her name.—*Montevideo Times*, May 28.

—The Buenos Aires Review says that the cost of paving with Trinidad asphalt in that city is about \$21 currency per square metre guaranteed for five years. At the end of that period the cost of maintenance will be 20 cents gold per square metre a year, or about 60 cents currency. At the end of 18 years, therefore, a square metre of asphalt pavement will cost \$5.50 currency, against \$47 of the best *algarrobo* wood pavement. The first cost of the wood pavement is about \$75 currency, but it requires renewing every six years.

—A rather serious affair is reported from the Caridad Hospital. An injection of glycerine was ordered for five patients, but instead of glycerine the nurse (a sister of charity we presume) employed carbolic acid and persisted in her mistake until the screams of the patients, who must have suffered fearful pain, called the attention of a doctor, who at once applied an antidote. This is the result of employing untrained nurses, and proves again that skill, not piety, is the principal requisite for a hospital nurse. —*Montevideo Times*, May 24.

—We are glad to learn that the committee of the Caridad Hospital have taken into consideration the recent serious mistake given by one of the nurses, who applied carbolic acid for an injection instead of glycerine, and they intend to introduce some reforms in the present system, insisting, at least, that the nurses shall be able to read and write—from which we presume that some of the present nurses are entirely illiterate! The best reform would be to replace the present sisters of charity, few of whom have any proper qualification in their hands, by a proper staff of skilled and trained nurses. —*Montevideo Times*.

—It is generally expected that the bill authorizing the Uruguayan government to borrow a million sterling for establishing a national bank will be carried; indeed, intelligence that it has passed is expected very soon, and we believe we are right in saying that the government has already arranged for floating the loan, subject, of course, to the bill passing the congress. The measure will not affect the existing debt, the service of which is secured by the hypothecation of 45 per cent. of the customs revenue. Borrowing in London for the purpose of founding a bank is a very questionable proceeding. If the government could induce private capitalists to start a bank, it might be very advantageous—a well-managed bank necessarily would be; but for the government to borrow in order to found a government bank is very questionable. Almost certainly it will be used for government purposes. Borrowers will be accustomed still to a far greater extent than they would be by an independent institution, and possibly the bank will be used for corrupt purposes likewise. All experience goes to show that a government bank of that kind is abused in every way, and does much more harm than good to the country that starts it. —*The Statist*, May 16.

—Lord Farrer's letter to a holder of Rosario city bonds is obviously intended to be read in the Argentine republic as well as at home. After signifying his disapproval of the present mode of municipality to give its creditors worse terms than were offered three years ago, when Argentina was much less prosperous, Lord Farrer goes on to point out how damaging such propositions are to the whole republic. So long as cities which borrowed money to carry out public works continue to draw the revenues proceeding from these works, and pay nothing at all on their loans, it is impossible that investors should advance more money for their improvements. The national government is involved in the dishonour of Rosario; for it has taken no step to compel the municipality to fulfil its obligations. "In such circumstances," concludes Lord Farrer, "the only real remedy which creditors of these defaulting communities have is to expose their dishonesty and warn the people of this country of the same, if they are leading to them." These cities and provinces of Argentina are young and growing communities; they will want more money; and the most effective pressure that can be put on them is by refusing to lend to them—thus showing that by neglecting to pay the debts they have already incurred they are destroying their own credit, and that of the country such plain speaking will induce the Argentine government to follow up its efforts to restore the national credit by putting pressure on the dishonest municipalities of the republic. —*Financial News*, May 11.

—The unfortunate tobaccoists were up to their eyes yesterday stamping their goods in conformity with the new and abominable law. The labor entailed is something prodigious, and to add to the grievance it is found that the stamps are so badly gummed as to be useless—the result of a jobbing contractor. Curses both loud and deep were heaped on the promoters of the law by the tobaccoists, and their clients when the latter found that they had to pay more for their usual "smoke" in consequence. The "inspection" will commence next week, and then, we believe those who have not fulfilled the intricate and in some cases contradictory, impossible or unobtainable dispositions of the law to the last letter. The penalties imposed are out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence, and certainly do not belong to any civilized code. In fact, omitting to stamp a single cigar is made a more serious offence than assault and robbery. Henceforth no one may buy a single cigar unless there is gummed on it the mischievous stamp, which will certainly not improve the flavor, and which cannot be removed without breaking the cigar. If it is desired to purchase a box of cigars, the box cannot be opened for the inspection of the purchaser without breaking the stamp, so that if he rejects it, the tax has to be paid over again. Another monstrosity of the law is that every tobaccoist must keep always on hand not only the goods ready for immediate sale, but his entire stock in hand, this meaning a serious amount of capital unprofitably employed. This tobacco tax is so monstrous and vexatious in its details, that its devisers and promoters ought to be publicly whipped by a select committee of tobaccoists and smokers—though we fear that if this rule were to be followed with all iniquitous taxes, very few members of the present government and its supporters could escape unwhipped. We now see the result of the sanctioning of taxes in unconstitutional secret sittings of unrepresentative chambers. —*Montevideo Times*, May 23.

—For the time being, the authorities seem to be in a fix as to the author or authors of the numbers of forged twenty five, and one hundred dollar notes of the latest emission. The fifty-dollar bills seem to be most profuse in circulation in this and in the immediate provinces. The manufacturers are no mean adepts at the transgression, and the most minute and extensive preparations go on, before essaying the work, fully bear out this belief. The detectives have managed to get wind of a few of the circumstances attending the operations, but nothing of any practical utility, as regarding detecting the forgers, has as yet come to their knowledge. The circulation of the forgeries is going on with amazing rapidity, and if something is not done soon the convulsion office should call in all the bills recently thrown on the market. The detectives are of opinion that the forgers, as soon as they finish the printing of the notes, destroy all their implements, thus leaving no trace behind on which they might possibly be arrested. The fault of these many forgeries rest with the *caja de conversión* desiring to have no copies printed at too cheap a price. Not only the design, but also the execution on the notes, is not of a first-class order, the employees of the company that printed the notes being experts. There is no paper-money in the world that cannot be imitated in a manner by forgers, except the issue of the Bank of England, and unless our officials contract to have the notes printed on special water-marked paper or paper that is made exclusively for this government, imitated with inks of a colour that forgery cannot imitate, the unfortunate holders of false notes must suffer. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 16th, 1896.

Now that the government's estimates for the coming year are before congress, we shall soon see how much sincerity there was in Deputy Glycerio's proposal to have certain items reduced or eliminated altogether from the national budget. If he was honest and sincere in his proposal, we shall soon see all such expenditures as that for "public lands and colonization" struck out altogether from the budget. As the nation has transferred its public lands to the states and has no place to locate its immigrants, it is clear that there is no longer any need or excuse for this item of expenditure. If the states want immigrants then let them procure them at their own expense. They have all the benefits, and should therefore bear all the costs. Then there are various subsidy measures which will now bear a little critical study. For instance, if the state has absolute control over its industrial establishments and derives all the public benefits which may result from them, why should the nation either pay subsidies, or advance loans to them in the shape of *bonus* titles? It may be presumed that such states as São Paulo, or Minas Geraes, or Bahia, are abundantly able to take care of their own industrial enterprises, and that the intervention of the national treasury is not necessary. Then, too, the state railways are not only incompatible with present institutions, but they should be at once transferred to private management. They have now become, through gross mismanagement, a serious burden upon the taxpayer, for there is not one of them that now pays operating expenses. The Central, one of the best railway properties in the world, actually left a deficit last year, and there is unfortunately little prospect now apparent of any improvement in the near future. Why then should the Paulistas, whose great trunk railways are in private hands, be taxed to support a grossly mismanaged line running into the federal capital? Or why should Amazonas be expected to pay for the maintenance of a line designed solely for the service of the Rio water-works? The whole system is evidently out of joint. It is full of contradictions and absurdities. It may be difficult, if not impossible to remedy them all at once, but congress should surely lose no time in making a beginning.

The lamentable incident of the past week in which a youth, under the impulse of a violent passion, used a murderous weapon on another, and then a short time later committed suicide, calls attention to two points of profound importance to all Brazilians. We have no wish to further wound the feelings of this misguided boy's parents, for they have been compelled to suffer all that human nature can bear already, but there is a lesson in the tragedy which can not be allowed to pass in silence. The first of these points is the mistake of allowing boys to grow up without wholesome restraint. For some strange reason parents have come to consider that corporal punishment is brutal and unnatural, and that it should neither be employed at home nor in school. The result is that mischievous spirits go quite uncontrolled, while those boys endowed with really malevolent spirits, as is sometimes the case, not only do as they please but really become a terror to everyone about them. The policy of allowing such boys to go unpunished for their misdeeds is a serious mistake, and is bound to lead to trouble. Sooner or later such boys are sure to bring disgrace upon themselves and upon their parents. Moreover, an ungovernable boy is sure to make a bad citizen, and it is to the interests of the state, therefore, to see that the obedience to law and authority which it exacts from the man shall be preceded by all necessary obedience to parents and teachers from the boy. The unhappy boy whose terrible fate was chronicled in our last issue, was one of these uncontrolled and ungovernable spirits. He would submit to discipline neither at home, nor in school. And in the end, swayed by feelings of revenge against the teachers who had just expelled him from school and of passion against a youth who interfered to save another boy from his vengeance, he first made himself an assassin, and then committed suicide. To properly restrain such turbulent spirits, there must be strict discipline both at home and in school. There must be punishment for all misdoing, or else the boy will grow into manhood unaccustomed to restraint and jealous of every privilege which may contribute to his passions and pleasures. The other point to which attention should be called is that of carrying concealed weapons. The sword-cane, which this unhappy boy used, is sold openly and carried habitually in this city. Boys begin to carry them as soon as they begin to loaf about the streets and attend the theatres—and that is very early. We hear also of their carrying and using revolvers and knives. In fact, there is many a vicious boy in this city who makes a perambulating arsenal of himself, and who knows so little self-restraint that he would use these murderous weapons before taking a second thought. All this should be rigidly prohibited, and the prohibition should be enforced. It is not enough to raid the tenement houses to seize the knives and pistols of the vagabonds and workmen; the well-dressed youths in school and on the street should be subjected to the very same treatment. A more pernicious habit could not be imagined than that of habitually carrying concealed weapons, and it is doubly dangerous and demoralizing in the case of school-boys.

**THE ESTIMATES.**

As we stated in our last issue, the budget estimates were sent on the 8th inst. to the chamber of deputies. Comparing these estimates with those of the budget of the present year, we observe a proposed reduction of 14,423,456\$337 in the expenditure and an estimated decrease of 13,740,000\$ in the revenue.

In regard to the latter the minister of finance says that, although the causes which have produced the decrease in revenue receipts noted in the months of April and May have, in his opinion, ceased to operate, he deems it prudent not to adopt for the coming year the estimate for 1896. The estimated expenditure is distributed as follows among the different departments:

Interior.....	16,258,872\$235
Foreign Affairs.....	2,034,012\$000
Marine.....	28,439,706\$443
War.....	54,707,584\$199
Industry.....	98,923,333\$850
Finance.....	128,659,745\$072
Total.....	329,112,753\$899

The minister remarks that in these estimates compared with those for the present year there is an increase of 1,966,184\$000 in the sum required for the war department

and of 3,155,923\$800 in that required for the marine department.

The estimate for the war department is just a little less than the sum actually expended in 1893, when it was 54,960,376\$261. The total amount of the estimates is 37,801,683\$853 more than the total expenditure in 1893.

The minister calls attention to the fact that, although the expenditure with the imperial family has been entirely eliminated from the budget and the greater part of that with courts of justice has been transferred to the states, the sum required for the department of justice and interior is very little less than what was required in 1889 for the two departments of justice and empire, which was 16,908,933\$920.

The government's estimates reduce the appropriations of the department of industry, which in the budget for 1896 amount to 116,866,914\$077, to a sum which is 17,903,580\$127 less, but which is, nevertheless, 54,024,257\$264 more than the sum required for the corresponding department of agriculture in 1889.

The minister points out that 38,431,174\$715 are required for the operating expenses of the Central railway, besides 3,200,000\$000 for extending that road, 19,191,376\$321 for operating and construction expenses of other government railways, not including that of Rio do Ouro, which will take nearly 1,000,000\$ more, and 14,160,206\$870 for payment of guaranteed interest on capital invested in private roads, of which about 10,000,000\$ are payable in gold. The minister thinks that the government should be relieved of a great part of this burden.

He takes occasion to allude once more to his repeatedly expressed wish for special resources for making payments in gold and says that he does not consider reasonable the objection made by importers to the payment of part of the duties in specie. Since they already have the trouble of obtaining gold, or its equivalent, in order to pay for the merchandise they import, they can, he asserts, with very little additional trouble obtain what is necessary for the payment of duties.

The following statement of estimates and, as far as known, of actual expenditures since 1892 is interesting and instructive:

	Estimate.	Actual expenditure.
1893.....	197,308,750\$416	291,311,070\$046
1894.....	250,457,908\$652	370,668,341\$033
1895.....	275,691,670\$588	
1896.....	343,536,210\$236	
1897.....	329,112,753\$899	

A glance at the foregoing shows that the government's efforts to retrench are very feeble and will doubtless be entirely neutralised by the prevalent tendency to exceed the appropriations made in the budget. The government asks for the approval of appropriations made by executive decrees to the amount of 13,278,933\$749.

The following is a comparative statement of the sums which the government expects to receive from some of the principal sources of revenue:

	1896.	1897.
Import duties..	261,000,000\$	250,000,000\$
Central railway	35,000,000\$	32,000,000\$
Other government railways.	3,000,000\$	3,000,000\$
Tax on breweries	1,000,000\$	1,500,000\$
Tax on transfer of property.....	3,200,000\$	2,800,000\$
Tax on industries and professions.....	3,450,000\$	2,700,000\$

The estimates of the receipts from storage and custom-house fees (*expediente*), post-office, telegraphs, stamp-tax and tobacco-tax are the same as those for 1896.

**THE GUIA QUESTION.**

Rio de Janeiro, 12th June, 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir,—I agree completely with what you say in your last issue as to this discussion being only a waste of time. If you remember, I said this from the first, because few of your readers care anything about the matter and therefore it will not repay you to make such a thorough study of the complicated question as would enable you to enlighten those interested in it. Therefore, I take as quite natural not only your misapprehensions as to my project but also your want of familiarity with the real state of matters concerning the *guia* question. But you grieve me by your injustice in saying that I evade your questions and "treat all discussion in the light of a joke." The matter has always seemed to me quite serious, even before that unhappy dispatch

which you publish and refer to without sparing me a consolatory "poor devil."

By virtue of my nationality, I "jock with deafly" even on the merriest subject and never about matters that show a chance of money making. If I dismissed somewhat too summarily three of your questions, as based on misapprehension, I hope you will believe that I had no intention of being discourteous, but only of abbreviating the discussion. I imagined you would easily get any further explanation by consulting some unbiased and competent friend, among the many foreigners here who, like myself, are obliged for business purposes to acquire a practical knowledge of this purely technical matter.

Instead, however, of getting it made clear to you how it is that the superabundant guias have not continued to accumulate, you try to prove the contrary, out of my own mouth, by the following: "The discounts in weight on the guias established by the convention of 21 May 1895 have not succeeded in extinguishing, as was expected, the great stock of superabundant guias." Are you prepared to insist that this is equivalent to saying that the superabundance of guias is increasing? May it not mean that it has remained stationary, which you will find on careful inquiry to be the case? I have seen none of the "admissions" you allude to on part of merchants and officials that guias have continued to accumulate. I should only be too glad if they could adduce adequate proof, because, as the local consumption cannot exceed the estimate sufficiently to account for any important increase of guias, it would be necessary to fall back on the other explanation you suggest, that guias are being falsified.

This would supply an additional and very strong argument in favor of my plan, because, of course, falsification would be out of the question when the commissarios sold the guias direct to the bank.

Continuing your strictures on my petition (or "circular" as you are good enough to call it) you proceed: "He then says that the free despatches of May and part of June counterbalanced the discounts provided for, but he omits to take account of the coffee which came in during that same period without guias."

I wish I knew a perfectly agreeable way of alluding to the prodigious error in the words I have underlined. So great a delusion for a person still to be possessed of after many weeks active discussion of the subject only proves how far into outer darkness a very intelligent and intrepid man can wander, when he gets on a wrong track.

I would consider it ungenerous to insist on this error but that it suggests itself to me as the explanation of your opposition to my project, which has puzzled me. Clearly, if coffee had really come in without guias during all that month and a half, the superabundance of guias would be quite insignificant, if not nil, and there would be no need of a bank to buy them up.

But as, in point of fact, all the coffee that came in during that period produced guias, you must add that large quantity to your estimate of the existing guias, and as this produces a great superabundance, it must of necessity alter completely your ideas on the subject.

If you do not consider me too deeply interested in the business to give good advice, allow me to suggest that you carefully reconsider the matter in view of the facts I have pointed out, and, if, after clearing your mind of the radical errors that have misled you from the first on this question, you care to treat of it further, I shall hope to be able to receive your future criticisms, with that appreciative acceptance with which I have for long years been accustomed to hear you on most other subjects, in common, as I believe, with the great bulk of English speaking residents here.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS, JR.

Our time and space will not permit a reply to the foregoing this week. One topic, however, must be noticed, for it is not agreeable for any man, much less an editor, to rest too long under imputations of ignorance. In May and June of last year the state of Rio de Janeiro authorized the free exportation of coffee. No guias were required for exportation. The tax then was an internal tax, a tax on production. The documents issued were simply tax receipts,

and nothing else. The exporter was not required to buy them, and had nothing to do with them. They had no business, then, in this market. Are we to understand that they still came into market, were bought up by dealers and added to the stock of guias? And are we to understand that it is a part of Mr. Newlands' scheme to now redeem these tax receipts, at 90 per cent., say, of their face value, and get the cost out of the exporter? "Outer darkness" in connection with such a transaction can be very easily excused, for even an "unbiased, competent friend" would hardly be up to its intricacies.—Ed. News.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 8.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the motion offered by Barão do Ladario in regard to the civil and military functionaries who hold more than one office. The treasury, he said, appears to be rigorous towards civilians, but indulgent towards military men. He would even venture to assert that the minister of finance does not know what amount of public money is paid to the ministers of war and marine. He offered an amendment to Barão do Ladario's motion. Senators Aquilino do Amaral, Pires Ferreira, Kamiro Barcellos and Coelho Campos discussed the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the ordinance on professorships voted by the municipal council.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Almeida Nogueira presented a petition signed by 300 merchants for maintaining the S. Paulo custom-house. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill for abolishing that custom-house and also the custom-house at Juiz de Fora. Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento spoke on the bill relating to the railway from Victoria to Pechaua and Deputy Simão da Cunha on the bill relating to the Brazil Great Southern railway. Deputies Cornelio da Fonseca, Costa and Thomaz Cavalcanti opposed the bill for reorganizing the national guard. On motion of Deputy José Carlos the bill on gambling was recommitted. The bill making an appropriation of 350,000,000 to pay the shippers for the losses which they sustained in consequence of the action of the officers in charge of the Ilha Grande quarantine station, was referred to receive the assents. *Centario e China*, was voted in 2nd discussion, as were also the deficiency appropriation of 5,710,812 for the war department, the deficiency appropriation of 7,707,800 for custom-houses, the bill authorizing surveys on the frontiers and the bill regulating ground leases. Several motions to ask for information were also voted.

JUNE 9.—Senate.—Senators Rosa Junior, Pires Ferreira and Otizica discussed the motion of Barão do Ladario to ask for information in regard to the civil and military functionaries who hold more than one office. Senator Pires Ferreira asserted that the minister of war receives no pay that is not entirely legal. He deprecated the constant attacks on the army, which, he said, is a guarantee of peace and order. The motion passed, Senator Coelho Rodrigues' substitute motion being rejected. The senate annulled the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the ordinance adopted by the municipal council on professorships. The three senators for the state of Amazonas moved to forward to the legislature of that state a certificate of baptism showing that Lieut. Filoteo Pires was born on March 16, 1868.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bueno de Andrade moved to inquire what item in the budget furnishes money for widening the gauge of the Central railway beyond Cachoeira and how far the gauge is to be widened. Deputy Glycerio, who said that he would vote for the motion, suggested that the money expended on widening the gauge may possibly come out of the special appropriation of 8,000,000 for the Central railway. Deputy Francisco Veiga opposed the bill for reorganizing the national guard. Seven years, he said, have elapsed since the republic was proclaimed and it is certainly high time of passing laws for giving practical value to the liberal principles embodied in the constitution of the 24th of February. Under these circumstances the country is painfully surprised at this attempt to pass a bill, framed by a committee composed of young and ardent republicans, which, if it becomes a law, will be destructive of liberty and completely annul all the triumphs which have been won by liberal ideas during the century. He denounced the bill as unconstitutional and asserted that congress has no right whatever to legislate on this subject, or take any action whatever in regard to the national guard beyond mobilizing it in the cases for which provision is made in § 20 of art. 34 of the constitution. Deputy Nilo Pechaua answered this speech, which he characterized as an exhibition of romantic passion for sickly liberalism. He contended that to leave the national guard in the hands of the state governments would be a crime. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque moved to recommit the bill. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the special appropriation of 2,220,000,000 for compensating the Companhia Nacional Costeira and Lage & Dros for the losses which they sustained during the naval revolution and also the bill for ratifying the four protocols for the protection of industrial property. Deputy Cassiano's motion for recommitting the bill on the railway from Victoria to Pechaua and that of Deputy Simão da Cunha for recommitting the bill on the Brazil Great Southern railway and Deputy Bueno de Andrade's motion on widening the gauge of the Central railway were all adopted.

JUNE 10.—Senate.—From the chamber of deputies there was received a communication stating that chamber declined to accede to the senate's proposal to cause the budget to be studied jointly by the respective committees of the two houses. Barão do Ladario warmly censured the President of the republic for encouraging the illegal acts of the governors of states. He argued to prove that Lieut. Filoteo Pires, the so-called governor-elect of Amazonas, has not the age required by the state constitution. Senator Moraes Barros defended the bill extending for two years the period during

which foreign vessels are permitted to engage in the coastwise trade. Senator Otizica opposed that the most scandalous abuses prevail in all the public departments. In the revenue offices fraud and peculation reign supreme. The mint is unable to coin sufficient nickel for the purposes of circulation. Charges of the gravest character are made by students of the Polytechnic school against their professors: the government listens to these charges, closes the school and relapses into silent inactivity. Charges equally grave are made against the management of the Central railway and against that of the national lunatic asylum. In the asylum of the Invalidos da Patria the whole fund intended for its support, amounting to 1,400,000,000, has evaporated. Encouraged by these and similar signs of approaching dissolution, the crafty foreigner has not hesitated to make a scandalous offer for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway, an offer in which the government is expected to become responsible for large sums of money without any corresponding advantage. Liberty of navigation, he said, is beautiful in theory, but in practice it means deserted shippers, a decaying merchant marine and the utter impossibility for obtaining sailors for the navy. Senator Kamiro Barcellos also opposed the bill, which was rejected by a vote of 23 to 14.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Zama moved to inquire what law authorizes the government to pay 3,000,000,000 for the Friburgo palace and 600,000,000 for furnishing and ornamenting that building. The government, he said, had promised to adopt a policy of retrenchment and economy, and yet it does not hesitate, at a time when the people are struggling with want and when starvation stares in the face of many hard working families, to squander the people's money in buying and furnishing palaces. He was answered by Deputy Augusto Montenegro, who said that by art. 8 of law No. 1,360 of Dec. 30, 1895, the government had been authorized to receive buildings from the Banco da Republica in payment of the latter's indebtedness. He asserted that in purchasing Friburgo palace the government had rendered an important service to the country. Deputy Zama responded that the arguments employed by the honorable member can be used to defend any abuse. He does not hesitate to declare, he said, that he is decidedly opposed to the present government, which has broken its promises to the country. Since the republic was established Brazil has passed through three periods: the dramatic under Deodoro, the tragic under Floriano and the comic under Prudente de Moraes.

JUNE 11.—Barão do Ladario spoke on political affairs in the state of Amazonas. The senate rejected the bill on Chinese immigration and several other bills from the chamber of deputies. It adopted the reports against the payment of passages of immigrants to be introduced into the country by Antonio Augusto Pereira de Barros and against the favors solicited by Domingos Motilho and Francisco Ferreira de Moraes, who offer to introduce into the country 50,000 Chinese or Japanese immigrants.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy João Lopes, chairman of the budget committee, moved to ask the government for information on the tobacco tax. Deputies Antonio de Siqueira, Nilo Pechaua, Thomaz Cavalcanti and Ruiz Domingues discussed the bill on the organization of the armed force of the country. Deputy Zama's motion to ask for information on the purchase of the Friburgo palace was rejected by a vote of 112 to 4. The appropriation of 3,000,000 for equipping the change of the *Centario e China* and two small appropriations for the war department and for the Espírito Santo custom-house were voted in 2nd discussion. The bill on reorganizing the national guard was voted in 2nd discussion.

JUNE 12.—Senate.—Senator Otizica spoke on the subject of the Sociedade Asylo dos Invalidos da Patria and on that of frauds in the custom-house. He moved to ask the government for information on the former subject.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Zama opened the debate on the army bill and was answered by Deputy Serzedello, who thinks that an army of 28,000 men, far from being too large for a country like Brazil, is much too small. Unfortunately, he added, this number exists only on paper and, if the minister of war strictly observed the law, the country would soon have no soldiers at all. The few which it has are badly armed, badly clothed, badly paid, badly fed and badly lodged. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti also answered Deputy Zama and, replying to the point made by Serzedello, said that the presence of that deputy in the chamber is a proof that the elections are free. Deputy Tosta declared that he is always ready to discuss with Deputy Zama the political affairs of Bahia. Deputy Belisario de Souza defended the government and said that the organization of the monarchist party and its press is a proof that liberty is a reality in the republic. He was painfully surprised, he said, to see that the honorable member for Bahia was led by his arguments to the conclusion that for the misfortunes of Brazil there are only two remedies—separation and the protection of some foreign government. Deputy Valladares said that, if he combats the proposal to fix the number of troops at 28,000, it is not from a spirit of opposition to the government, which is already surrounded with difficulties that he has no desire to increase. What he desires is to refrain from burdening the country with the cost of maintaining a large army, especially since the President's message states that the financial state of the country is precarious and retrenchment an absolute necessity. He can not understand, he declared, why the republic should require an army more than twice as large as that of the monarchy. It surely cannot be from the necessity of maintaining order, since the gentlemen who have just answered Deputy Zama assert that the people of Brazil are prosperous and contented. Public order is never threatened by a prosperous and contented people. Moreover, money is required for reorganizing the navy, and the country is not rich enough to furnish this money and maintain a large army besides. Replying to some remarks made by Deputy Zama, he said that it is true that abuses and crimes have been recently committed in that state, but he has no desire to discuss these questions on the present occasion, relying, as he does, on Governor Dias Fortes and on the courts of justice and

believing that they will cause justice to be done and preserve unimpaired the traditional good name of the state of Minas Geraes. Deputy Bueno de Andrade introduced a bill for confirming the commissions of officers brevetted by law No. 350 of Dec. 9, 1895. Deputy Lauro Muller inquired whether the marine and war committees intend reporting on the military instruction bill. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti from the committee said that the bill cannot be utilized. Deputy Lauro Muller insisted on knowing whether it will come up for discussion. Deputy Otizica Alvaros assured him that the committee would report in a few days.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that there are many cases of small-pox in Netheroy.

—There are said to be now 400 policemen in the disturbed districts in Bahia.

—There were 50 deaths from yellow fever in the town of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, during the month of May.

—On the 13th inst. two business houses in Parã were destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at 500,000,000.

—The district judge of Lavras Diamantinas, Bahia, has indicted 60 persons who attacked that town on the 17th ult.

—The epidemic of yellow-fever in S. Simão, S. Paulo, is still raging. The sanitary condition of the place must be exceptionally bad.

—At Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, some judgments have recently been refusing to serve clerks of the open vote provided for by Castilhos.

—At the election for two state senators on the 24th ult., there were 952 blank votes at S. José do Paraiso, in the state of Minas Geraes. This candidate should have been elected.

—There was an explosion in the pyrotechnic laboratory at Porto Alegre on the 11th inst., by which seven workmen were injured, five of them seriously. Probably the cigarette-smoker was again at his old tricks.

—Notwithstanding the activity of the police officials on S. Paulo exchanges continue to register frequent burglaries, robberies and confidence games. That city must be simply overflowing with criminals.

—Cases of yellow-fever are still reported from Araraquara, S. Carlos do Pinhal, Lins and other S. Paulo towns where epidemics have occurred the past season. It would appear that the distinctions made have been valueless.

—On the 13th inst. in S. Paulo, in front of the office of the *Diario Republica*, Col. Goes Pacheco and Capt. Domingos Reis on account of an old quarrel, emptied their revolvers at each other, the former being wounded. Both were arrested.

—The *Republica* of São Paulo is still engaged in a crusade against gambling, catenism and prostitution. The purpose is good, but our contemporary must go deeper for the remedy. The Brazilian youth must be educated in another school of morality.

—The São Paulo chief of police has issued orders that the police soldiers shall not be employed in transporting the sick or burying the dead in the places where fever epidemics exist. Their true mission, we presume, is that of carrying a gun and creating disorder.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived at Pernambuco on the 14th inst. Although the vessel has apparently encountered little rough weather the commander sends reassuring telegrams in regard to its seaworthiness, which had been considered doubtful.

—August Spiller keeps a beer saloon in São Paulo. On the evening of the 9th he served out beer to some young patriots, and in payment received various cuts and bruises from the sticks which the gilded youth used in clinching an argument they were having with him.

—The São Paulo *Município* relates that in a quarrel at Piracibã an individual named Manoel dos Santos tore a large piece of flesh from his adversary's cheek with his teeth. If the saints are turning cannibals, or dogs, in this manner, perhaps we had better pin our faith to something else.

—There was an explosion of escaped gas in one of the small rooms of the S. Paulo postoffice on the evening of the 8th inst. The clerks were so frightened by the noise that they dropped the letters on the floor and ran into the street. Fortunately no harm was done, but the mails were not distributed that night.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 13th notes the capture there of three fine roulette tables with accessories, valued at about 15,000,000. The São Paulo police are making a good campaign against gambling, but it will be fruitless as long as the vice is carried on in private residences and by people of position and influence.

—In its zeal to imitate certain Rio and São Paulo journals in their crusade against "catenism," a Santos newspaper recently attacked a resident of that city for the same offense, publishing his name and giving an account of his career. Nothing was hidden and denunciations were not spared. The editor is now being prosecuted for libel.

—On the 9th inst. three streets in São Paulo were in part deprived of electric light because of the mischievous conduct of someone who crossed the wires in front of the normal school and caused them to be burned. Some of these days, one of these middle-class youths will come up with a live wire and furnish a valuable object lesson to his friends.

—It is said that at a state senatorial election held in Barbacena, Minas Geraes, on the 24th ult., not a single elector or member of the election board appeared. It is explained that the people are tired of going to the polls to vote for men chosen for them by political managers. Then why do they not nominate candidates themselves, and vote for them?



—It is said that the Santos jail is not only excessively crowded, but that it has six lunatics among its inmates. Something should be done, surely to remove these unfortunates to an asylum.

The *Catamborg* of Macéio says that civil marriage in the state of Alagoas is too costly as to be almost impossible for the poorer classes. The lowest price, if the ceremony is performed at the court-room is 160000, and if performed at the house of one of the parties, 270000. The consequence is that, while religious marriages in Macéio average about six a week, the average number of civil marriages is only about three.

The refractory police detachment at Mogyminim, São Paulo, has at last got into serious trouble. For the disturbance created on the 20th ult., in which these ruffians defied the whole town and kept up a disturbance the whole night so that no one could sleep, the sergeant has been imprisoned and three of the policemen have been transferred to Jundiáhy. This is altogether too mild a punishment. They should have at least six months imprisonment at hard labor.

The second delegate of police at São Paulo says that the most successful means at the Congonissa plantation, belonging to the Carmelite friars, still continues. Two police agents recently visited the place and found nothing, it appearing to be abandoned. A few days later the second delegate himself appeared there and found the parts of a lithographic press and some stones under a stoneway. Removing the box he found an excavation two metres deep with signs of recent occupation.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The prosecution of Judge Alcides Lima has not had the effect of suppressing opposition to the new jury law. Some days ago in the court room at Santa Maria da Booca do Monte nine citizens, who had been empanelled to serve on the jury declared that, in view of the provisions of that law, they could not conscientiously do so and were consequently excused from serving. Judge Vieira da Cunha, who voted against the indictment of Judge Alcides Lima on this question, has been compelled to resign.

On the 11th inst. the federalists held a meeting at Porto Alegre and organised a club, of which Marshal Augusto Cesar da Silva was elected president and Gen. Contreiras vice-president.

It was decided to send circulars to the members of the party throughout the state, asking them to elect delegates to a convention, which will be held at a date to be fixed hereafter. At this convention, it is said, there will be proposed modifications of the programme adopted at Bagé in 1892. The majority of the federalists who attended this meeting were favorable to taking part in the elections.

A meeting of autonomists has been called for the 10th prox. There seems still to be a desire in some quarters to promote the union of all the opposition parties.

Disturbances are reported in the colony of Alfredo Chaves and troops have been sent there from the colony of Caxias.

Col. Carlos Telles, after his conference with Gen. Cantuaria at Pelotas, returned to Bagé on the 8th inst. On the following day Cantuaria also went to Bagé, where he had a long interview with Gen. Silva Tavares. The latter, it is said, has recently had much difficulty in restraining his followers, who are anxious to retaliate for the outrages committed by the castilhos.

A committee from the Club Caiçal called on Gen. Cantuaria, who treated its members with the utmost courtesy and revoked Telles, order for closing the club.

Dr. Francisco Tavares who, after the indignities to which he had been subjected, had retired to his estancia in Uruguay, has returned to Bagé and had a long conference with Gen. Cantuaria at which his brother, Gen. Silva Tavares, was present.

On the 13th inst. Gen. Cantuaria returned from Bagé to Pelotas, accompanied by Drs. Francisco Tavares and Dória Tavares, and proceeded on the same train to the city of Rio Grande.

A telegram of the 14th states that the federalist convention at Porto Alegre will be held on Aug. 1.

RAILROAD NOTES

—At the end of last year the Central railway had 3,720 cars and 321 locomotives.

The engineer-in-chief of the Estrada de Ferro Sul do Espírito Santo is calling for tenders for furnishing 8,000 steel rails.

—It is stated that the traffic receipts of the Central railway amounted last year to 27,945,000\$ and the operating expenses to 28,011,700\$.

The government owns nine railways, whose aggregate length at the end of last year was 2,950,070m., and whose cost up to that date amounted to 288,118,193\$324.

—On and after July 1st the freights on the Central railway will be increased by 50 per cent, except on the products of agriculture and national industries. This means another tax on foreign commerce.

—There was another collision on the Central on Saturday evening last, an open switch sending the Minas express into a freight train. There were no casualties, but some of the freight wagons were considerably damaged. It was due to the customary negligence of the officials.

—The director of the Central railway consulted with his subordinates in the administration of that road on the 13th in regard to its projected lease, and the *Journal* learns that the opinion was against it. Very naturally! No private company would furnish so many sinuceres, nor permit so many men to die away their time.

—During the year 1895 there were 1,504 reclamations presented to the Central railway, the claims aggregating 286,979\$283. Of these 203,655\$878 were for total losses, 79,225\$533 for damages and 4,095\$67 for restoration of property. All the claims were not settled at the end of the year, but 701 were paid, amounting to 121,855\$713. Would not be good policy to enforce greater care in this service?

—The new projected railway to connect this capital with Pernambuco, is to start from Petropolis. It is to be strategic, economic. The money expended by the Central with the same general object in view, is to be ignored. And the money for the new scheme advocated by Sr. Luiz Gomes is to come from we know not where.

—On the 10th inst. at the department of industry were opened the proposals received for constructing the first and second sections of the extension of the Central railway from Ouro Preto to Maracá. The number of proposals received was two, one of which was presented by Augusto Gesteiro de Figueiredo and José Praxedes Rabello Bastos and the other by Dr. Joaquim Carlos Trassavos and Eugenio Meinicke.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* the government has declined to accede to the proposal which was made by Messrs. Morton Rose & Co. and on which depended their offer to purchase the Leopoldina railway. The same paper says that the government has decided to render to the states assistance in their efforts to enable the present company to overcome its difficulties. It is needless to say, perhaps, that it will be a waste of time and money.

—The passage traffic on the Pará tramway line during the last ten years, which shows a very rapid increase, was as follows:

1886	2,206,510
1887	2,856,600
1888	2,866,890
1889	2,475,670
1890	4,644,214
1891	5,685,748
1892	6,357,157
1893	7,452,640
1894	8,819,658
1895	9,284,542
1896 (1st 6 months)	2,835,347

LOCAL NOTES

—A partial report on the surveys of the projected new capital of Brazil was presented to the minister of industry on the 12th inst.

—It is stated that both Silveira Martins and Raphael Cabeda are expected to arrive shortly in this city, the latter from the River Plate and the former from Europe.

—Last year there arrived at the port of Rio de Janeiro 91,773 immigrants and at that of Santos 72,598. Another authority says that 98,570 foreigners disembarked at this port, and 44,411 embarked.

—It has been ascertained that of the 144 names attached to the published declarations of the Polytechnic students, only 92 really belonged to that school. This deception will not reflect much credit on the students.

—The official count gives the senatorship from this city to Deputy Thomas Delfino, who received 3,125 votes in a city possessing a population of over half a million. The new senator should feel proud of such an election.

—On the 10th inst. the 3rd regiment of artillery left for Rio Grande on the steamer *Santos*. This regiment, which at present numbers 170 non-commissioned officers and privates, was accompanied by 76 women and 24 children.

—Telegrams from the River Plate state that a quarrel had recently occurred at Asuncion between the Brazilian and Uruguayan secretaries of legation, and that a duel was prevented through the intervention of the President of Paraguay.

—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti considers that Deputy Zama's presence in chamber is a proof that elections are free. May we not be equally warranted in believing that Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti's presence there is a proof that they are not free?

—The minister of justice and interior has appointed a committee composed of Drs. Fernandes Pinheiro, Lucio de Mendonça and Alfredo Maia to investigate the charges made against professors of the Polytechnic school by students of that establishment.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the Peruvian minister, Sr. Rosas, is coming to Rio de Janeiro on a special mission. It is thought that his mission will be in connection with the Loreto revolution and the passage of Peruvian troops up the Amazon.

—A second change of date for the next ball of the Larangeiras Club has been made necessary because of another entertainment arranged for the same evening. The date has now been fixed for the 20th, and will, we trust, bring out all the better attendance for the delay.

—Telegrams from the River Plate report intense cold in the cordilleras, with a great fall in temperature at Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Asuncion. This will occasion a very great moderation in the temperature here and we shall have much colder weather during the present week.

—Senator Pires Ferreira (an army officer, who draws pay as such and 75\$ a day besides as senator) says the army is a guarantee of peace and order. Since when? It is the peace of fear and repression, and the order of military brawls in the streets. Such peace and order the civilian can easily do without.

—A desperate attempt at suicide occurred at No. 8 Rua Gregorio Neves on the 12th, where the daughter of Sr. Raphael Pedro de Alcantara, named Letícia, shot herself twice in the head. She is only 20 years of age and is in a serious condition. No cause for this act of desperation has been published.

—If no statue has yet been provided for that long unoccupied pedestal in the Largo do Catete in front of the Fribourgo palace, we would suggest that a statue of Saldanha Maranhão as he appeared during the last year of his life should be placed there facing the entrance to the palace, and that the words which he is said to have uttered when a discussion broke out—"This is not the republic of which I dreamed!"—should be engraved on the pedestal.

—Although Fitzgugh Lee has been appointed to the position of United States consul at Havana, we see that the Havas agency had Consul Williams back there on the 11th inst.

—The *Journal* had a visit on the 11th from one of the clerks who have been defrauding the custom-house. When asked if he were not afraid of arrest he replied that he was not afraid of prosecution and that nothing would be done. "The business will be hushed up," he said, "because if I speak I will compromise many good people: no one in the custom-house will escape." Under such circumstances an outside investigation should be ordered at once, and this clerk should be promptly compelled to tell what he knows.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the report of the minister of industry there were shipped from Victoria last year over 400,000 bags of coffee, against 346,806 in 1894 and 253,232 in 1893.

—The state of Ceará exported last year 2,166,540 kilos (35,199 bags) of coffee officially valued at 2,600,758\$800, against 1,084,186 kilos officially valued at 1,358,472\$500 in 1894.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The town of Pirassununga, São Paulo, is now lighted by means of electricity.

—The exports from Ceará amounted last year to 6,996,554\$350, against 4,484,434\$481 in 1894.

—The senate of the Pernambuco legislaure has annulled the contract made for the lighting of that city by electricity.

—On the 20th inst. by order of the commercial court of Bahia a biscuit factory valued at 150,000\$000 will be sold at auction in that city.

—The employés of the Moinhos Rio Grandenses (four mills) have abandoned their work, says an exchange, because they are no longer permitted to go outside for meals.

—The state assembly of Pará has voted 15,000\$ for assistance to the "jockey-club" of that city. The country would be much better off without these jockey-clubs.

—The Companhia Comercio Nacional has applied for an injunction against the collection of the tax of 3% *ad valorem* on sugar by the state government of Rio de Janeiro.

—The state of Pará imposes an export tax of 10 reis per kilo on rubber, 5 reis on castanhas and 3 reis on all other products for the construction of an Exchange in the city of Pará.

—The commercial chamber of the civil and criminal court has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia União Industrial and the Companhia Materias e Melhoramentos da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro.

—The minister of finance has informed the Santos company that the period for concluding its work having expired Nov. 7, 1895, it is no longer entitled to import material free of duty. The minister has apparently resolved to hold the company to its contract.

—Last year the steamers of the Companhia Pernambuco de Navegação made 88 trips aggregating 91,585 miles. The number of passengers carried was 7,855 1/2 and the quantity of merchandise 463,747 packages. The receipts amounted to 1,444,000\$225 and the expenses to 1,229,888\$07.

—The final step toward the liquidation of the Par exposition scheme occurred on the 26th ult., when the commission formally surrendered its mandate. The scheme is postponed indefinitely, and all property or material acquired for its realization will be sold. The publication begun of an exposition album will be at once suspended.

—A prominent business house of this capital, Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co., on the 13th applied for a mandamus prohibiting the illegal collection of imposts on goods shipped to other Brazilian ports. The district judge granted the order and sent intimations to the custom-house and the *recorderia* of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro located in this city.

—One of the most singular appointments we have thus far seen is that of Dr. Americo dos Campos Sobrinho by the S. Paulo state government as fiscal (inspector) of immigration in Canada and Porto Rico. Are the Paulistas expecting immigrants from Canada and Porto Rico? Or is the office only another sinucere? And how can an inspector serve in two places so widely separated?

—If we are not mistaken there are minute regulations in force in this city in regard to the hire of carriages and tilburies, but they are not observed in any particular. The demands of the drivers are so excessive, that some step should at once be taken to repress the abuse. There is not a tilbury driver in the city who will accept even double the legal hire, while the great majority of them usually want four or five times what is due them. Is it not possible for the chief of police to enforce the regulations?

—A telegram published yesterday announces the nomination of McKinley for the presidency of the United States by the republican convention at St. Louis. It also said that this party had pronounced for the gold standard. As McKinley's opinions on the silver question have been carefully concealed, it is not known how this declaration will suit him. His extreme protection views, however, are well known, and his election for that reason will be highly prejudicial to the best interests of the United States.

—The *Insurance Age* says that *The Rio News* is in a state of frantic excitement owing to its desire to discover who are the founders and backers of the "Sul America." Quite incorrect. There is no "frantic excitement" whatever in this office over the New York Life or the Sul America. We know who the nominal founders of the Sul America are, and we also know who declared one thing and did another in connection with Rio de Janeiro. And we also know who one of the *Age's* patrons has very seriously smirched its good name down in this part of the world.

—A conflict has arisen between the executive and judiciary over the new taxes imposed upon alcoholic beverages. At the instance of various commercial houses the district judge of this city has ordered the suspension of the tax. The minister of finance considers this "an attempt upon the independence of the executive and legislative powers," and has ordered that the tax be collected in spite of the embargo. The minister should read how the United States supreme court annulled the income tax last year. The cases are parallel. There it was not considered an invasion of any other department to declare a tax unconstitutional.

—On the 12th the *Journal do Commercio* published a statement by João Gonçalves Cardoso, recently dismissed from the employ of Messrs. Veiga Pinto & Co. for frauds practised in the custom-house, to the effect that all the custom-house officials would be affected by the disclosures which he would make were he arrested. This statement seems to have created a sensation in official circles. It was referred to in congress on the same day, the minister of finance at once took steps to investigate the matter, and the customs inspector at once asked the minister to appoint a commission of persons outside the custom-house to investigate the charges. The inspector considers the charges absurd, but we are inclined to believe that a rigorous investigation will show that there is some basis for them.

—There was a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. S. Stanley Jacob & Co. on Saturday last to consider a proposition of Mr. Arthur Bomilcar for the liquidation of that firm. Mr. Jacobs has not been seen since the 1st inst. and his affairs were found to be in a very disordered condition. According to the statement made by his partner, the liabilities amount to 81,000\$ (which do not include all the claims either), he had pawned the bills of lading for about 30,000\$ of merchandise in the custom-house for 14,000\$, he had even pledged the second bills of lading and had borrowed money of everyone on various pretexts, and the business-house had only about 4,000\$ in stocks on hand. The contract for the house, however, is a valuable asset, and Mr. Bomilcar offered 30 per cent, which was accepted. Jacobs is an American and was ambitious to do a large business without any capital to begin with. His partner charges that he lost heavy sums at roulette, and it would seem that the money borrowed from his acquaintances for business emergencies was lost in this way. His present abiding place is not known, but it is best that his friends in New York should know of his doings, and that his countrymen at the River and elsewhere should be on their guard against him.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue and expenditure of the state of Alagoas for the year 1895 are each estimated at 1,998,700\$820.

—The custom-house at Parnahyba, state of Piahy, collected 121,766\$370 during the first quarter of the current year.

—The cash balance in the national treasury on the 11th inst. was 23,000,000\$, of which 16,000,000\$ consisted of *bonus* titles.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the state of Minas Geraes is negotiating with the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas for a loan of from 50,000,000 to 62,000,000 francs.

—The aggregate revenue of the municipal governments of the state of S. Paulo for the present year is estimated at 10,922,519\$038 and the expenditure at 9,851,322\$019.

—By executive decree No. 279, of the 10th inst., the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro makes an appropriation of 500,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness.

—In spite of the injunction issued by the federal judge the government has instructed its officials to persist in executing the decree regulating the collection of the tax on alcoholic liquors.

—During eleven months of 1895 (from January to November, inclusive,) the receipts of the government treasuries amounted to 3,120,839\$104, including 471,478\$870 for official treasuries.

—The new loan which the state of Minas Geraes is making through the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas will be for 2,000,000\$ sterling, or 50,000,000 francs. The terms of issue are the same as those of the last national loan.

—The cost of the improvements and repairs required at the immigrant depot on Ilha dos Fls is estimated at 681,000\$ and at 105,000\$ those required at the Pinheiros depot. And yet, according to the *Journal do Brasil*, the considerable sum already spent is only provisional.

—The customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the 5 months ended on the 31st ult. were 53,256,322\$, against 53,794,647\$ in the corresponding period of 1895, the decrease being consequently 538,325\$. It was expected that the increased receipts of the first three months would furnish an increase for the half year, but this is now highly improbable.

—The minister of finance has addressed a communication to the solicitor-general of the republic informing him that the injunction issued by the federal judge of this city against the execution of the decree regulating the collection of the tax on alcoholic liquors is illegal and encroaches on the rights of the executive and legislative branches of the government. The solicitor-general is instructed to take the proper action in the matter.

—A Parisian contemporary states that the Brazilian government has entered into a contract for a loan of 1,000,000\$ sterling with the Braziliansche Bank fur Deutschland, the Banco do Brazil, and Messrs. Wille Schlimsky, of Rio de Janeiro. The advance is to be made mainly in the form of bills on Germany. No one will be surprised to learn of this loan, in view of the embarrassed condition of the Brazilian treasury, and the knowledge that such an operation is contemplated may explain the recent strength of Brazilian bonds.—*Financial News*, May 15.





ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of foreign steamers from June 8 to June 14.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 14th 1896.

Table with columns: NAME, TON, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro from June 14th 1896.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of foreign steamers from June 8 to June 14.

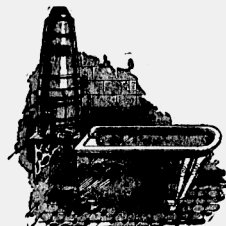
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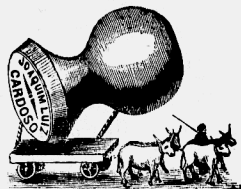
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1896		
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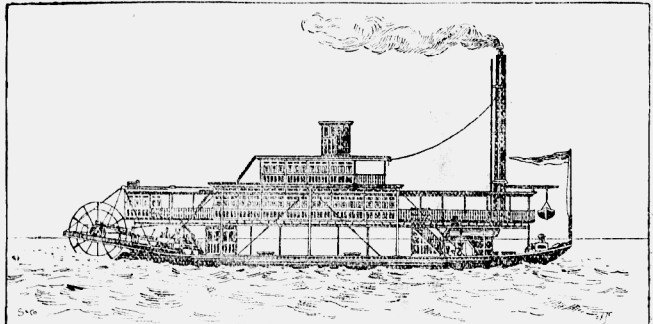
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