

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4TH, 1896.

NUMBER 32

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

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 Accumulated funds £4,057,000
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
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 No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
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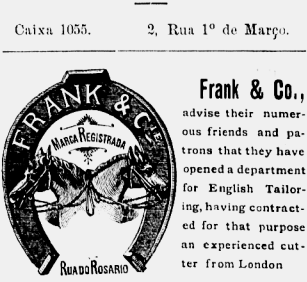
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 advise their numerous friends and patrons that they have opened a department for English Tailoring, having contracted for that purpose an experienced cutter from London
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 CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.
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 Rio 1st August 1896.



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 Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses, engravings, eolegraphs, aquarelles, oil paintings, chronos, and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.
 Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings, painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also painter's colors in tubes for guaches and aquarelles, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.
 Sales at lowest prices.
 Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.
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 opposite Rua Pinheiro
 Telephone No. 326p.
 N.B.—Special deposit of the famous Votca chromos.

WANTED.
 A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London sailing August 12th as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references.
 Address: Rev. LUCIEN DE 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: 66, Assembl'ca, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, 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.
 APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haetoff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 MERICCA, Fortunio.—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.
 O'LEARY, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
 TERRY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Tonia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
 Rio de Janeiro, March 24th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 64, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo 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 season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
 181, Rua das 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 6:45 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. Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev A. J. MELLO.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
 Residence: Rua Pinceira Imperial 33.
 JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
 BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUÉLO.—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 28, 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.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
 ROY 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.
 YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66, Rua da Assembl'ca, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Valparaiso telegrams announce the shipwreck of the steamer *Vina del Mar*, but particulars are not given.
 —A Lima telegram of the 2nd says that a loan will probably be floated in Paris for the redemption of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.
 —A telegram from La Paz, Bolivia, of the 30th says that fears are entertained here of a revolution designed to separate the provinces of Santa Cruz, El Beni and Caupolicán.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 31st ult. says that the situation there was unchanged in regard to the electoral count. The excitement and anxiety of the public was extreme.

—The President of Peru, Dr. Nicolás Pierola, has sent his congratulations to Errazuriz. The Reyes partisans say that it is because Errazuriz is favorable to the surrender of Tacna and Arica.

—A Santiago telegram of the 30th states that the Chilean chamber of deputies will annul seven of the votes cast for Errazuriz, because of their being from relatives. This will not only give the election to Reyes, but will create civil war.

—According to telegrams from Chili the recently published treaty with Bolivia promises the provinces of Tacna and Arica to Bolivia in case they revert to Chili, Bolivia agreeing to pay five millions pesos to Chili for this. This looks like disposing of property belonging to another.

—A Lima telegram of the 31st says that the Indians have attacked an expedition of seven Americans and Germans, killing four of them. Other reports of Indian depredations have been made, but we are inclined to wait for mail advices before charging the much-abused aborigine with all these crimes.

—According to a telegram of the 2nd from Santiago, the political situation in Chili is very critical. A revolution is threatened because the senate has given a seat to an Errazuriz senator, the loss of the two other seats being so evenly divided that the issue is very doubtful. The senate is composed of 18 partizans of Errazuriz and 11 of Reyes, while the chamber is composed of 48 partizans for each candidate. This gives Errazuriz a majority of seven votes in congress.

ATTRACTIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Herald thus describes the sort of experiences which a man goes through who, without capital, tries to make a home and a living on wild land in Australia:

"If the sturdy yeoman's means are limited he has to find a selectible spot in the wilderness, which is no easy job to begin with, burn off the timber, build a humpy, and put in a crop which, if not killed by drought or eaten by bandicoots, or consumed by bush fires, may after the first year yield him 'damper.' Next year, if he is not ousted for inability to pay in taxes, and everything does not happen to be carried away by a flood, and the neighboring squatter does not wear him out with litigation, and the roads are not too boggy to get to market, he may achieve last junk. After that, by carefully patching his pants with flour bag and fastening them to his braces with a rusty nail, so as to save the expense of buttons, and other economies, he may, if the seasons keep tolerably good, struggle along to an end, and surround by a rickety gum tree, and by dint of constant worrying may get his sons into the police.

"That is a fairly successful career for a man who goes on the land without plenty of money. The young man who has that desideratum may, if he likes, do the same, or he may spend his capital buying in a good farm in a civilized locality with easy access to a market, and surrounded by all the comforts of a gentleman's life. Neither prospect, however, is very alluring to one who has money enough to live in a nice suburban villa without any of the toils and anxieties which beset the man who depends for a living upon what he raises from the soil. That sort of young man knows too perfectly when he is well off to sink his capital in farming or anything else that means hard work."

THE TURBOT'S BALL-AND-SOCKET EYE.

Lying limp and slimy on a fishmonger's slab, or dry and sandy in the Dutch fishwives' baskets, the turbot are perhaps the least interesting of fish. When swimming in an artificial sea or lying on the sandy bottom, they are the most attractive of all of the denizens of this mock ocean, and whether at rest or in motion, have an air of vigilance, vivacity, and intelligence greater than that of any of the normally shaped fish. This is in part due to their habits, and in part to the expression of the flat fish's eye. This, which is sunk and invisible in the dead fish, is raised on a kind of turret in the living turbot, or sole, and set there in a half-revolving apparatus, working almost independently as the "ball-and-socket" eyes of the chameleon. There is this difference, however, in the eye of the lizard and of the fish. The iris of the chameleon is a mere pinhole at the top of the eyeball, which is thus absolutely without expression. The turbot's, or "butt's" eyes are black and gold and intensely bright, with none of the fixed, staring stupid appearance of ordinary fishes' eyes. It lies upon the sand and jerks its eyes independently into position, to survey any part of the ground surface, the water above, or that on either side at any angle.

If it had light rays to project from its eyes, instead of to receive, the effect would be precisely that made by the sudden shifting of the jointed apparatus which casts the electric light from a watchpost at any angle, on to sea, sky, or horizon. The turbot, though ready, graceful swimmers, moving in wavelike undulations across the water, or dashing off like a flash when so disposed, usually lie perfectly still upon the bottom. They do not, like the dabs and the flounders, cover themselves with sand, for they mimic the color of the ground with such absolute fidelity that except for the shining eye it is almost impossible to distinguish them. It would appear that evolution plays some part in this subtle conformity to environment; for one turbot, which is blind, has changed to a tint too light, and not at all in harmony with that of the sand.—Spectator.

HERE is an act of parliament allowing a young woman to propose to a man of her choice. It was passed in 1228 by Queen Margaret of Scotland: "Let it be ordained that every maiden of both high and low degree shall have liberty to propose to the man she loves. If he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall pay her one hundred pounds, or less, if his estate cannot yield this. He is to be exempted, however, if he is already engaged to a lady." This act of parliament has never been repealed. In leap year it might serve to drive all the bachelors into the woods.

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.,
 nachf.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 350.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
 pondents.
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
 England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
 Manchester and Liverpool Dis-
 count 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.
 Andrieux Neufville & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa e Açores and corres-
 pondents.
 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.
 Boetiger-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

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:-

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

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From the New York Times, June 3.

SUNDAY STROLL IN HAVANA.

It was a bright, balmy morning in the month of November when Dick and I, after breakfast was over, started out for a stroll. We had been awakened at an unearthly hour in the morning by martial strains of music under our windows, which announced the weekly review of the "Guardia Civil." We had enjoyed a delicious breakfast, served and explained in a poetic and fervid way by our host in his most effective manner, and were prepared, when we had lighted two of his choice green perfectos, to wander out and see what we could, before Old Sol made himself too disagreeable.

The Central Park of the city was close at hand, and passing through it we saw the large bronze statue of Queen Isabella II. by the sculptor Vega. I do not think that it can be said that the Cubans waste much

time admiring the work of art, in spite of the fact that Froude remarks concerning it, in his sarcastic style, that "time and distance seem to have disinfected her memory." At the base of this statue, however, in the evening—the best part of the day—one can study the life of Havana at its best and worst at the same time. Great crowds gather here to gossip and be fanned by the sunset breezes, and listen to the music which is rendered by some of the military bands of the city. When the marine band plays this is really a treat, but this is more than can be said of any of the others.

Leaving the park, we passed down the Prado, with its three miles of Indian laurel trees reaching away toward the Morro. While passing along this famous street one is instantly struck by the difference between this bit of Old Spain and our American life only ninety miles away, across the Straits of Florida. The forms of architecture are of the most curious, the boxlike appearance of the houses as well as their material giving them a bleak and rather deserted look. The walls are of all sorts of colors, sometimes of the most discordant shades. The street itself is far from clean, and the general effect is not very pleasing. Then there are things which the American visitor misses, as, for example, the almost total lack of chimneys. I do not know but this is an advantage. Most of the cooking is done over a charcoal fire, and a real stove, such as we are accustomed to see, is a curiosity. Then there are the windows; the strange appearance they present, completely barred over the whole face of the house, is not easily forgotten, and is among the first impressions of the traveler. It seems to be one of the necessities of the climate which all have accepted as inevitable. One naturally associates such barricades with jails and lunatic asylums. They are hardly thought of as the possible accessories of a private house, perhaps the home of a friend, or even a hotel. Here they invariably front the street, and as the solid inside shutters are closed during the greater part of the day, the appearance of the houses from the street is dismal in the extreme. At night these are the favorite flirtation corners, and when the lamps are lit and the soft light falls upon sunny young faces, and the sound of some bright song or a joyous peal of laughter breaks upon the ear, the whole scene is changed as if under the influence of magic.

At the end of our long walk we had before us the ancient and almost impregnable fortress, Morro Castle, which lies just across the bay, a most impressive sight. Its frowning parapets, dominated by the O'Donnell light, rising to a height of 120 feet, are, like Gibraltar, made of the rock of the promontory, and in many portions are cut out of its solid mass. This splendid piece of work is said to have cost over \$6,000,000, and is supposed to be as near impregnable as anything can be in these days. Very few people can say that they have been within its walls, as most of those who do go in never get out to tell their experiences; and visitors are not allowed, so great is the fear of spies. It rises, tall, solemn, and formidable, straight up from the water's edge, where it stands guard to the entrance of the harbor, which is here only 1,000 yards wide. Its armament does not seem to be of the modern type, consisting mainly of Dahlgren guns, the bore of the largest of them being about ten inches; but it is majestic enough even without these finishing touches, which make it look a little like a porcupine, always ready for business. Once only has it been forced to surrender. In 1762 the English succeeded in capturing it, but lost it again the next year. A little further along on the same cliff is another fortress, known as the Cabañas.

After wandering about for a time, we turned our steps toward the cathedral. It is not an interesting building from an architectural standpoint, the combination of Gothic and Latin forms not being fortunate, to say the least. The structure was completed in 1724, its construction having occupied about seventy-five years. The interior is almost as devoid of beauty as the exterior—in fact, it looks tawdry and squalid. We went inside, thankful for the protection of its darkness from the glare of the outside light. After some little search we found the monument of Columbus. We already knew that it was a wretched memorial of a man with such genius and daring, but we were nevertheless desirous of seeing the supposed resting place of his dust. I say "supposed," because there is,

as usual, the shadow of a doubt, due to the carelessness or willful neglect of the persons who transferred his (or his brother's) bones to this place. Columbus died at Valladolid in 1506, and his remains were taken to Seville in 1513. They were transferred to San Domingo in 1536, and on Jan. 15, 1796, somebody's bones—whether those of Christopher or of Diego, no one knows, and no one will probably ever find out—were brought here and installed in this cathedral with a great deal of pomp, no doubt. But one feels like pitying poor Columbus when we see the end of all his bravery and his struggles.

On the left-hand side of the chancel we found a very commonplace slab, with a bust in relief. This is bad enough, but the inscription surpasses everything in connection with its appearance. The author of the lines is unknown—perhaps it is just as well that he is, for the effect upon the reader is daring enough, without his being called upon to endure any further stroke. We could not resist a smile as we read the impassioned words:

Oh! remains and image of the great Colon!
 A thousand ages endure preserved in this urn,
 And in the remembrances of our nation.

We noticed that the people were gathering for service, and, taking our place beside one of the columns, we watched them. We had noticed in our guide book that the services were "pompous and solemnous," consequently, being in the mood, we were ready, Yankee-like, to try something new. Apparently that was not what we had come to church for. We had not been in our favored position for seeing many minutes before we found out that others besides ourselves had not come there to attend the religious exercises, pure and simple. In the chairs before us, and on bended knees, were many whose thoughts were undoubtedly far from earth or the things of earth. I remember one sad, worn face in particular, which was still sweet, because youth had not been completely wiped out of it. There was the solemn and anxious look, which told of care come too soon that is so often seen on the faces of Spanish or Italian madonnas. And what a pleasant contrast they made with the flippant "dolly" not far away, who was there evidently to see and be seen! While I had been engaged in this study of the faces before me, my companion had also had his eyes about him, for, taking me by the arm, he said:

"Do you understand the language of the fan?"

"No," said I, "but I should like to see this telephone system in operation."

"Well, you see that little beauty over there; she is doubtless watching very hard for some one. As soon as the favored person arrives we will change our position, if necessary, so as to see both, and we may have some fun."

"Agreed," said I, "but since you are the detective in this case, I must rely wholly upon you for further details."

Not far from us, seated upon a rug, which had been brought in by a faithful "duenna" and spread upon the stone floor, was a vision in white. A pleasant face with a very expectant look, which kept up a guarded search, not to attract the attention of her faithful attendant, who seemed absorbed in her devotions. The black hair which streamed in broad, glossy waves across her shoulders was partly tied with a dainty bit of pink ribbon, and she presented altogether a very pretty picture.

This young creature would have attracted attention anywhere, but a curiosity which was increased by the positive assertion of my friend, that something was going to happen that would be very interesting, led me to take a deeper interest in her. It soon became quite evident to my mind that she was not there for the service; she paid absolutely no attention whatever to what was going on in the chancel; the door seemed to be of vastly more importance to her. Each new-comer was examined with the closest care. One article of her equipment which I had not noticed before, was now occasionally brought into view. In her lap was one of the beautiful fans for which Havana is famous; it was taken up listlessly several times and as listlessly dropped again. Finally, even watching the new faces as they came in seemed to weary this little disappointed angel, for the minutes, precious indeed, as they were her only chance that day, wore on, and still nothing happened. I confessed to a feeling of some disappointment myself, and began twitting my friend upon

his supposed smartness. At length he quietly took me by the arm, and, as he remarked, "I told you so," I looked in the direction in which his eyes were turned.

The scene was all changed. Where detection has begun to reign before, all was now sunshine. Too great a change, it seemed to me, to be produced by such a cause. A youth, largely necktie and white teeth, the regulation thing in the line of the Cuban young man. His costume was curious, to our eyes at least, but we had seen many similar ones, and our visual organs had become gradually accustomed to such sights. His clothing must have been made for his younger brother, and even then they looked as if they had been "shrunk" on him. The only thing about him which did not look perfectly natural was the absence of a cigarette. However, I could not waste much time on him, as operations had begun, and as they were mainly carried on by the young woman, our eyes were fastened upon her.

The first step taken after the rainbow radiance which had spread over her face had become transformed, I had almost said materialized, into a smile of delight, was to open the fan fully in front of herself. This elicited the remark, "I am delighted to see you," from Dick, who I found was prepared to render a running comment upon what took place. He then told me to keep quiet and watch, as he thought he could tell me all about the little play which was about to be performed before us. The fan was then suddenly changed in position, so that its edge was pointed toward the young man; this meant, "You have not been sick?" A moment's delay, and it was quietly answered by a motion of the head which indicated "No." Next the fan was shut up and held perpendicularly—all this was done as composedly as though nothing was intended, but I was satisfied, from the conditions, the young woman's movements, and the expression on the face of our "Don Juan" that it was all intended for him. After thinking a moment, Dick said: "Will I see you again to-day?" This was answered in the affirmative by a nod. Then the fan was held horizontally, which, being interpreted, meant "Will you come and see me?" This was also naturally answered in the affirmative. Now the fan was gradually opened; slowly, fold by fold, meaning, "The hours will pass slowly until you come." I found that Dick had been counting the folds of the fan, for when the opening ceased he remarked, with a wink, "Eight o'clock is the hour." Next the fan was dropped in her lap, and a hand placed upon it; and the tailor at my elbow said, "Do not fail me; I count on you." Then it was again opened, and used vigorously, indicating "I have much to say to you."

But here, unfortunately, the service ended. That evening, under the spell of the moonlight and a fragrant "tobacco," I caught my friend dreaming, and when I joked him on being romantic, he said, with a sigh, "Well, I wonder if our Schottia is happy now." Such were the feelings produced by his unrequited love.

EDWIN AUSTIN.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The federal government as well as some of the provincial authorities are preparing for the visit of the fifteen representatives of the financial and mercantile interests of the United States, who are expected here on or about the 2nd of August. The federal government has given full authority to Engineer Maschwitz of the railway board to arrange for special trains to convey the visitors to Bahia Blanca, and thence to Rosario, Santa Fe, Tucuman, Cordoba, and Mendoza, returning to this city. It is proposed that the party shall leave here on the 8th of August and spend at least ten or twelve days on the road. The government have given Mr. Maschwitz "carte blanche" in the matter of buying every kind of creature comfort, and the most luxurious coaches in the republic are to be placed at their disposal. All the railways of the republic have signified their intention of passing this special train over their lines free of charge, except two of the companies, who intend to request the government to foot the bill. But how the party of distinguished guests is to gain a good knowledge of his vast country in a couple of weeks is beyond our imagination. However, as we know they are and will be under the guidance of men who know how to play the role of viceregent, any matter they require information upon will be readily granted. The government have ordered Dr. Latana of the statistical department to act as the guide and mentor of the party, and to prepare data for their delectation. It is hoped that these statistics will prove reliable. We think if each member of the commission comes furnished with copies of the reports made to the United States government, agent this republic, by Consul Baker they will certainly be enlightened as to the resources of the country, in a very great degree. — Times, Buenos Aires, July 22.

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PASTORAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF PARANA.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF P. CALLAN AND A. GREENLEAF PRESENTED TO THE PROJECTED ENGLISH COMPANY "THE PARANA LAND COMPANY LIMITED", IN 1887.

We believe it will be of advantage to our readers to reproduce the opinion of English specialists upon the resources of a state which could very soon be able, with advantage and under the best conditions, to supply the food products which we now import from the Argentine republic, and which contribute so much to our bad financial situation.

This is what Mr. P. Callan says: "Parana is a sea-board province of Brazil, situated immediately south of S. Paulo, and extends into the interior as far as the Parana river.

In the centre of a chain of mountains, which rise near the coast, the country is a table-land 3,000 feet above the sea level. This elevated region consists generally of plains covered with new grass, *capões* (bushy camp lands) and forests, where may be seen many *auracarias* (Brazilian pines).

I was much surprised with the excellence of the climate. During the day the sun is almost invariably hot, generally accompanied by an agreeable sea breeze. The nights are cool and damp with falling dews. In winter there are light frosts, but snow is almost unknown. Parana owes its admirable climate to its great height above the sea level and to the influence of wind currents.

The water here is remarkably abundant. Rivers and streams cut the state in every direction, forming at the same time excellent valleys. I attribute this abundance principally to the fact of the humidity being continually evaporated, condensed and deposited in the form of rain on the chain of mountains which forms a barrier on the side toward the ocean.

Drouth is unknown in the province, which is not subject to excessive rains nor to tempests.

The grass is luxuriant and varied. The best plains are covered with *capim mimoso*, which is abundant on every plantation. The *grama variety*, which is soft and nutritious, is the herbage of recently-cleared lands, as well as of the pasturage plains; it remaining to be noted that the country is still so unsettled that it is necessary at intervals to burn the herbage, which reaches a great height."

Speaking of this same state of Parana Mr. Greenleaf thus expresses himself:

"In order to give an idea of the opulence, in the matter of pasturage, my pasture enclosure (*potreiro*) is sufficient. It is a pasture covered with natural grass. Notwithstanding it contains only 100 acres of which the greater part is composed of woodland, it nevertheless supports 250 head of cattle and horses during the whole year. I never cut the grass and I only give maize to the horses when they have to make journeys; however they always remain fat.

There can be here sustained 150 head of cattle per square mile, which in my opinion would be considered impossible in Texas and Colorado.

Sheep do well here. The mountainous parts of the province should eventually be the region adapted to sheep, although the natives, through their indolence, have not taken a true appreciation of this industry and consider it very laborious. The horses and cattle graze the whole year without feeding maize or hay, and with but little salt. In every place where they find woods to shelter themselves, they are in good condition. I have never heard it said, during the many years of my residence here, that there has been an epidemic among the stock, whether cattle, horses, or sheep, nor even is scab known among the sheep. Without a doubt it is one of the first pastoral countries in the world. It would be splendid also for agriculture, if it were in the hands of Europeans or North Americans.

All the wheat flour consumed in Brazil is imported and subjected to a heavy tax, although in this district wheat produces admirably. The great water power which is running to waste in the Tibagy and Alegre rivers would move innumerable mills for cereals.

It is unnecessary to say that the agriculture found here is in a very primitive state. Plows are not used. The land is turned and cultivated only with hoes. A small hole is made with a stick and in this is dropped the seeds of wheat, rye, rice, beans,

or cotton, and it is afterwards closed with the foot; and nothing more is done until the harvest. With this miserable method of cultivation, however, the natives have as good harvests as are produced by the best lands in the United States.

The land here will support, in the same proportion and at a less expense, the same number of cattle as in Texas or Colorado. In reality, considering the climate, soil, the abundance of water and the cattle pastures, one can be more prosperous here and with less care and expense.

The Parana table-land will some day become the sanatorium of Brazil. This is explained through this region being situated outside the tropics (one degree to the south), by its great elevation above the sea level, and by the influence of the oceanic breezes. Although we have some very hot days in summer, nevertheless the nights are invariably cool and in truth marvellously uniform, taking into account the different seasons. The rains are abundant, but are not continuous, that is, in the well defined rainy season. There are showers throughout the whole year. Drouth is unknown. The state is finely watered with streams of good water, nearly all the valleys having springs or rivulets.

To recapitulate, I can conscientiously affirm that there are here:

a). A splendid climate, favorable to health and activity, most convenient for European immigration on a large scale. Its situation, one degree south of the tropic, great elevation above the level of the sea, absence of snow and heavy fogs, favors the growth of cereals and plants, such as of native woods of great value, among which the *auracaria brasiliense* (the pine of Brazil) which is an enormous tree.

b). Diversity of atmospheric temperature, from the cold meadows covered with grass of the highest plateaus, to the hottest valleys in the lowest settled districts.

c). Agricultural capacity, which I have never seen equalled, taking into consideration the diversity and rarity of the products which can be cultivated.

d). A mineral region still undeveloped, but sufficiently known to authorize me to say that I am convinced that at any day it will be shown to be the richest of the diamond regions of Brazil and also very rich in gold.

e). A pastoral region certainly equal if not superior to any land in the United States of equal extension, having in view the absence of snow, or of cold rains and tempests, the permanence throughout the year of good grass and abundance of streams and rivers, the splendid winter pasturage of the succulent meadows of the wooded regions in the subjacent low valleys, and the absolute absence of epizootia among the cattle, together with the proximity of market and the sea coast."

COFFEE-PLANTING IN BORNEO.

The Ceylon papers publish the following letter from Mr. Henry Walker in regard to a recent visit to the new coffee district opened in north Borneo. As this island promises to be another source of coffee supply we believe Mr. Walker's letter will be of interest to our readers:

I visited Mr. Edward Walker's estate in Morudu Bay on the 4th May. I was staying at Toritipan coffee estate belonging to the Borneo Coffee Company, when Mr. Walker came over to visit the manager, Mr. Schueck, and I was glad to have the opportunity of visiting a coffee estate opened by a Ceylon planter. We left Toritipan early in the morning and were accompanied to the estate landing place by the Messrs. Schueck, who had supplied us with a good sailing boat (and four coolies) in which we dropped down the small creek which runs about a mile and a half to the sea, at the entrance into which stands the Toritipan village. We had a fair wind, and putting up the nipa-leaf sail we soon passed the police station at Tanjung Batu, where the contract steamer "*Normankurst*" calls four times a month on her coasting trips, and by twelve o'clock we arrived at the mouth of the Mempakad river, which runs through Mr. Walker's estate. We landed at the Campong of Bajows, who are the fishermen of Borneo, and proceeded along a bridge track, and up the rising land on which the estate stands, and reached the bungalow in twenty minutes. I went down to the stream at once and found a pool in the shade of the jungle where I got a lovely bath, and then came back to breakfast. In the evening Mr.

Walker took me through a part of the clearing to see the country at the back, low rolling hills with easy slopes, mostly covered with second growth, but within about a mile of the sea there is big jungle. The soil appeared to be similar to Tortipán, but not so rocky in level, I saw no rock except in the river. The soil is of a rich dark red or chocolate colour with a greasy feel when wet, but when dry it pulverizes and granulates in a most curious way, and when a heavy rain comes on, it sinks into the ground at once, and there is little or no wash. A most suitable soil for coffee, as is now proved by the splendid trees at Tortipán. Mr. Walker has felled about 50 acres of small jungle and the ground is very clean, although the weeding has not yet been fairly taken in hand. A little clearing up and burning remains to be done. Holing has been commenced, ten feet apart, and the coffee nurseries are coming on nicely. Planting will probably be finished in July; indeed, a few plants are already out and look healthy. Mr. Walker finds it best to use small shingles for shade as done at Tortipán, and as the coolies can cut them at 70 cents a thousand the expense of shading is not great, especially as the shingles can be used again. So far Mr. Walker has had no trouble about getting labour. The Dusun villagers near the estate number about 500, and at Pingan Pingan, two and a half miles distant, the village contains 1,000 Dusuns who are willing to work at prices which give them about 16 cents a day. Mr. Walker tries to do everything by contract, which does away with the necessity of keeping hours to which the ordinary native objects. They work well but like to go to work and knock off at their own time. Mr. Walker tells me he expects to bring the coffee into bearing for 10 pounds sterling per acre. He pays \$2.25 per acre for felling, and for the clearing up, burning, holing and one weeding he gave out a small contract at \$5 the acre. Clearing up and burning depends on the kind of jungle; for holing the price is one cent for four holes and the weeding will be done for under one dollar per acre per month. At Tortipán the bungalow field is now weeded for 80 cents and there appears to be no reason to pay more after the weeding is well in hand. Mr. Walker's bungalow is 28' x 32', plank floor, kadjan walls and atap roof; it is well raised from the ground and later on a dining-room will be made below the present floor. The cost, so far, has been, including kitchens, under \$150. As regards food Mr. Walker tells me the chief, Scit Duya, kills cattle several times a month and always sends some meat for which Mr. Walker invariably pays. Fowls and ducks can always be bought, besides which there is already a capital poultry yard at the bungalow. I saw a good many villagers passing the bungalow on the path to the fishing village laden with vegetables, which include melons, sweet potatoes, yams, and beans. Fish is plentiful at three cents a pound. We called in at one house and asked for water, which was presented in a glass and the woman who filled it wore a dirty jacket trimmed with a sort of lace. The house was little better than a birdeage, but as it was only intended to last for one padi crop, or at most two years, little trouble was expended on it, and the number of people living in it was astonishingly large for the space available. The people seemed well nourished and the children I saw were fat. The padi in the house was particularly good, and judging by the length of the straw I should say the crop must have been large, which one would expect from the richness of the soil.

Mr. Walker says he finds the place healthy. He has had fever, but he is looking very fit and has put on weight since last September when he came from Ceylon. Medicines are obtainable at the hospital in Kudat but at very high prices, and it is better to import supplies. Dr. Hoare of the London Borneo Tobacco Estates proposes to establish a convalescent hospital at Tanjung Batu which would serve for the estates generally, and such a scheme would doubtless be supported by this estate and by Tortipán as well as by the Lang Rom tobacco estate. Kudat is about fifteen miles distant across Moruda Bay, and the path to Pitas tobacco estate, where there is a doctor and four planters, is some ten miles (unmeasured) distant. I suppose, in Moruda Bay, and at Pitas, the number of Europeans is now about forty. Tobacco planting is, however, a close and engrossing pursuit, and except on pay days, which occur on the 1st and

16th of the month, the tobacco planter knows little cessation from work. I should mention, however, that they get a good deal of sport, as I know two who have killed over eighty deer in Moruda Bay, and one who killed many rhinoceros on the Kinabatangan. Of course, on the coffee estates Sunday is observed as a day of rest. Since he began to open here, Mr. Walker has killed eleven sambar deer and two kintjings, and along the coast there are lots of caribou. On the estate itself, and in the padi clearings round about, pigeons of several kinds are plentiful, and the bay affords variety in boating. The path from Menapak to Tortipán is fourteen miles long. Mr. Schluck has ridden it, but it was difficult work. As it passes through good soil for coffee, I expect to see more estates along the sides of the bay, and the opportunities for social intercourse will then increase.

Having suffered severely from the strong winds which mark the monsoon in Ceylon, in days now long gone by, I should like to say that so far I have never seen any damage done to coffee by wind in north Borneo, nor do I think there is any part of the territory wind-blown, as is the case in Ceylon.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The reported sale of the cruiser *Garibaldi* to Spain, has created much excitement in Buenos Aires.

—New discoveries of counterfeit money have been made in Argentina. Among the latest are \$50 notes discovered in Santa Fé.

—The sea lions connected with the purchase of the *Garibaldi* are again engaging the attention of the Buenos Aires newspapers.

—A report was current in Buenos Aires that the Austrian minister had been taken prisoner by the Tupimáhuá Indians, during an excursion to Comubá.

—A statue of Joaquín Suñez was formally inaugurated at Montevideo on the 18th. The government issued special postage stamps (1, 5 and 10 cents) in honor of the occasion.

—The slaughter at the seal fisheries off Mallobo this season numbers 6,200 seals, to which has to be added those killed off Rocha, the number of which is not yet known.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The returns for June in Montevideo give 662 births (89 illegitimate), 145 marriages, 335 deaths. The port arrivals numbered 4,718 and departures 4,279. The population was estimated at 243,202.

—The importation of coal, from July 1, 1895 to June 30, 1896, is reckoned at 235,168 tons, of which 179,570 from Cardiff, 11,018 from Newcastle, 21,110 from Glasgow, 1,300 from Sunderland, 4,594 from Hull and 17,570 from Newport.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The Paraguay congress has just voted \$100,000 for a military hospital. As the Paraguayan army can not be more than a few hundred men, it would have been wiser, in our opinion, to have given the money for a general hospital, including a ward for the select few who happen to wear the president's livery.

—On the 19th ult. two students quarrelled at La Plata, Argentina, when one of them suddenly drew a revolver and shot the other through the heart. The horse enjoyed by school-boys leads naturally to crimes like this. They are allowed to carry arms, to mix up in politics, and to do just what they please without fear of punishment.

—The arrival is announced of Mr. Thouras, a distinguished explorer and member of the French Academy of Sciences. He has come on a mission from his government to study the boundaries between Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco, much of which is almost unknown land.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The vital statistics in Buenos Aires for the first half of this year, compared with the same period of last year, are as follows:

	1895	1896
Births	14,609	12,947
Marriages .. .	2,879	2,704
Deaths	6,724	7,183

—The American commission arrived in Buenos Aires on Saturday and was entertained by Dr. Eianislaó Zebollis, ex-minister to the United States, on the following day. According to Havas, the visitors were enthusiastic over what they had seen (they had only just landed) and pronounced Argentina a very rich country. It looks like a somewhat hasty conclusion, but happily the facts will sustain the conclusion.

—The Trinidad asphalt is making its way here. The recent damp weather has proved its superiority over wood pavement in one respect at least—it gives a firmer foothold to the horses. It appears, also, to be more durable. The representative of the asphalt company has entered into a contract with the intendat for paving the new slaughter-houses with asphalt. The area to be paved is 25,272 square metres and the contract price is \$350,000 mfn.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Education is said to be in a bad way in the provincial towns, worse in reality than would be imagined. In some of the smaller places teachers do anything but attend to their duties. We have heard of one place where a teacher went to see the school only once or twice a week and neglected his time principally to the raising of pigs. In Sita we are told only one school for boys is working and eighty per cent of the boys have no provision for education. Such things are bad indeed, and it is no wonder that ignorance should be general in some localities.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The municipality of Asuncion proposes to lay a patente or license tax on every foreigner who comes to establish himself as a commission merchant there. The affair is rather curious and self interest must have considerably benumbed the minds of the city councillors. The government is making almost frantic efforts to attract a little foreign immigration, and the municipality is trying to make the settlement of active foreigners in its limits as difficult as possible. The anti-foreigner paraps would like to get the foreigners to bring their strength and capital to the country to be enjoyed by the natives, leaving the foreigner all the troubles and themselves all the profit.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The inhabitants of the city of Buenos Aires require a considerable amount of food during a year, as will be seen from the following returns of the different markets, into which there entered during 1895, 619,939 steers, cows and calves, 955,545 sheep and lambs, 12,191 pigs, 2,627 suckling pigs, 1,128,046 fowls, 836,429 ducks, 903 turkeys, 100,366 ducks, 1,717,153 brace partridges, 156,320 brace pigeons, 77,380 rabbits, 19,851 mullets, 32,259 geese, 4,291,66 dozen eggs, 80,313 tons vegetables, 683 tons cheese, 39,966 tons fruit, 5,624 tons fish, 420 tons snails, 642 tons butter, 1,120 tons tallow, and 800 tons various. The only article which shows a falling off in consumption during the year is pork.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The returns which have been issued show that the military power of this country, on paper, is 476,553 men and that the proportion among the age of twenty years, and therefore liable for active service, is 29,084, quite a respectable little army in itself. The work of recruiting for the regular army, which it will be remembered was to be increased by over 5,000 men, is not proceeding satisfactorily, less than half that number having been recruited at a cost of about \$200,000. It is curious to notice that nearly one-half of the total number of recruits are from the province of Tucuman, a circumstance which explains the outcry raised against the slave law that interfered with recruiting. On the whole, our army is probably large enough for the work it has to do.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The evil of a currency which is easily forged is an evil that becomes more pressing every day. Vigorous steps are being taken to prosecute the manufacturers of forged notes. But the imposition of such offenders will not do much good unless their punishment is exemplary. The issuing of false money is one of the gravest possible offences against the commonwealth: it is an offence which in the old days punished in the severest way, even in agricultural cases, by mutilation. And if a forger ought to be severely punished, the persons who assist in the circulation of money which they know to be counterfeit, ought to be taught a similar lesson. We greatly fear that the punishment meted out this week by one of our judges to an offender of this kind is not calculated to be deterrent. The penalty fine of \$150, even if they are *financi*, is altogether an inadequate sentence.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, July 11.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1896.

We must credit Deputy Glycerio with at least one good measure. On the 31st he presented a bill making the pay of deputies and senators contingent on actual attendance. The rate will be continued at 75\$ a day, but it will date only from arrival, and will be counted for absences only when excused for illness or other just cause. If the patriotic legislator wishes to leave the capital, he must get leave of absence, which cannot exceed thirty days. We have given a liberal rendering of the bill, for it is worded tenderly so as not to offend the *bras* of legislators who come to Rio one or two months late, who spend their time here on the Ouvidor or attending to private business, and who go away to manage elections or to visit Europe at pleasure and for undetermined periods. To those of us who are not loaded down with the peculiar patriotism which characterizes these gentlemen, their proceedings seem decidedly irregular, if not dishonest. They accept an important office which they do not fill, and they undertake to render a needed service which

is at once forgotten. But they draw their salaries all the same, and the work assigned to them is not done. This in private life would be called tricky and dishonest, and we see no reason for calling it anything other when applied to legislators. Although the finances of the country will not permit a waste of its revenues, these men do not hesitate to neglect their duties during the regular sessions, and then to call expensive special sessions to complete their neglected duties. It may be what they believe to be patriotism, but to the humble, simple-minded citizen it is rank dishonesty. Let us hope that the bill mentioned will pass at once, and that it will be made even stronger than its author designs.

When the American minister called on the minister of foreign affairs a few days ago to give formal notice of the coming of a commission of American business men, the latter seems to have at once proposed placing the Lapa building at the disposition of our visitors for the purpose of an exposition of American products. It is this to be one of the methods by which American trade is to be promoted, we must at once record an unqualified protest. Of all the schemes devised to promote trade, the exposition is probably the most abused and the most over-rated. In most cases it is nothing but a swindling humbug, a scheme created merely to enable certain officious men to display themselves and enjoy good salaries at the expense of others. During the many years of our residence in this city we have been periodically invaded by these exposition promoters, and very few of them have left a regret behind them. Some of them, like John C. Kip Hopper and Eduardo Arthur, actually did more harm by their pretentious schemes and persistent begging than could be made good by legitimate business methods in a decade. It is a curious fact that almost every attempted revival of American trade in South America has not only been spasmodic in character, but has also been accompanied by some kind of an exposition project. There have always been some impetuous individuals attached to the propaganda, and they have invariably brought it to grief. Now, this time let us have something different. We don't want any expositions, nor any fireworks! We would even abolish all patriotic gush and Monroe doctrine twaddle, if that were possible. The commission now on this coast is composed of practical, responsible and substantial business men. At home they are accustomed to manage their affairs on sound business principles. They first make themselves familiar with the wants of their customers, and then they devote their best energies to the task of supplying those wants. Why not do the same here? Why not find out exactly what the South American markets desire, and then see if they can meet the requirement in every particular? There is no occasion whatever for an exposition, for it will not pay a tenth of its expense and will make no impression on the consumer. The majority of people who go to expositions, merely seek to gratify their curiosity. It is a kind of entertainment to them, which is quite forgotten as soon as the next novelty comes along. We do not assert that all expositions have been fruitless, nor that some inquiries for goods do not result from every one of them, but we do assert that the majority of them do not pay for the time, money and energy spent upon them. The best way to introduce American goods into this or any other market, is to open American houses for that purpose, and they should be substantial business houses as well, with sufficient capital behind them to command respect and confidence. If some novel way to introduce the goods is desired, then let the manufacturers or export houses combine to open a bazaar, or combination retail shop, for the express purpose of making the customer familiar with them. The money invested in such a concern will not be wasted, as will surely be the case with what is put into an exposition.

THE HOSPITAL STRIKE.

The following two paragraphs are taken from the columns of *Truth* of July 2nd:

A little incident which has recently occurred in the Strangers' Hospital in Rio de Janeiro is worth the notice of young ladies who contemplate taking nurses' engagements abroad. The nurses of this hospital, which is conducted by a committee of English and American gentlemen, decided to decline to nurse cases outside the hospital. On the strength of this decision one of the nurses declined to go to an outside case. The committee summarily

dismissed her, and two or three other nurses resigned out of sympathy for her. There was no express undertaking in the nurses' agreements that they should work outside the hospital, although the agreements were very full and definite upon a great many points (one clause precluding the young ladies from getting engaged to be married), but it seems from the correspondence that the committee took their stand upon its being a general custom for hospital nurses to take outside engagements when required to do so.

Possibly this is the general rule, but it is easy to see that in tropical climates, where, during the fever season, the work in the hospital is very hard, the nurses may feel a reasonable objection to being employed outside in the season when the hospital work is slack. If they do, I can only say, in view of what has happened at Rio de Janeiro, that they must be careful to see that this is properly provided for in their agreements. Seeing the great inconvenience and loss to which a nurse is exposed by being summarily dismissed in a foreign or colonial town, without a right to compensation even to the extent of a passage home, it would seem reasonable to suggest to the managers of such hospitals that their agreements should clearly specify all the duties which the nurses will be expected to perform.

In regard to the foregoing it may be said that an authoritative statement has been sent to the editor of *Truth*, from which he will see that the managers of an English hospital in a foreign city are subjected to even greater "inconvenience and loss" in difficulties of this character. No one can regret such an incident more than the directors of the Strangers' Hospital do, for it not only involves a considerable loss to the scanty funds of the hospital through the withdrawal of these nurses and the introduction of substitutes, but it also involves the loss of nurses whose efficiency was recognized and who had become accustomed to the work and to the climate. Unfortunately, however, there was no other alternative. The strike not only involved the question of out-nursing, to which the nurses had never raised an objection although they had attended many cases, but it involved also a degree of insubordination toward the directors and matron which no hospital management anywhere could have allowed. In justice to the directors it should be said that while they could not use the hospital funds for the support and travelling expenses of a nurse who had wilfully broken her contract, they offered to provide accommodations for her outside the hospital and with a first-class passage home from their own pockets. This offer was neither accepted, nor acknowledged. The striking nurses insisted upon the reinstatement of the dismissed nurse, or her return home under exactly the same conditions as those enjoyed by nurses who had fulfilled their contracts scrupulously and satisfactorily. We are confident that the editor of *Truth* would have done very much what the directors of the Strangers' Hospital did under such circumstances. We have refrained thus far from any discussion of the question, for we have felt that it could serve no good purpose. The unwise appeal to *Truth*, however, with the purpose of preventing other nurses from coming to Rio, compels us to make these few comments. It should be remembered that these nurses, whose professional duty requires them to go wherever their services are needed independently of any contract, not only refused to go to a young girl stricken with yellow fever, but they afterwards tried to leave the hospital without a single nurse to assist the matron in caring for the sick. This surely is not what any conscientious English nurse would do, or commend. If the directors are to be criticised as having acted harshly, it is no more than fair that all these circumstances should be made public. In conclusion, it should be said that the hospital will soon be provided with a new nursing staff and that the new contracts will expressly provide for attendance on out-nursing cases.

that he was already prepared to state that the majority of the members of that committee are opposed to the amendment. Deputy Nilo Peganha said that he and his friends would continue to vote for the amendment until the island of Trinidad is restored to Brazil. Deputy Alberto Torres protested against the previous speaker's claim to limit the functions of the budget committee to the four elementary operations of arithmetic. Deputy Frederico Borges spoke in favor of the government, and criticized the foreign policy of the government. Deputies Alchido Guanabara, Cassiano and Augusto Montenegro explained why they had voted in committee to report against the amendment. Deputy Hollanda Lima defended the amendment and Deputy Nilo Peganha moved to separate it from the budget and frame it into a separate bill. Deputy Alberto Torres moved to continue the debate, but the chair declared that he could not put the motion to the vote, there not being a quorum in the house. Deputy Glycerio said that a quorum was not required for voting on motions to continue debates; but the chair ruled otherwise. Deputy Alberto Torres spoke in favor of giving to the tribunal of accounts the faculty of preventing continuation of accounts of expenses. He considered this fundamentally essential to the utility of the tribunal. Deputy Victorino Monteiro complained that the *Diario do Congresso* had not reported the remarks with which he had interrupted the speech of Deputy Pedro Mucacy at the sitting of the 20th inst.

JULY 24.—*Senate*.—Senators Ottilica and Coelho Rodrigues discussed the bill regulating the formalities of civil marriage. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Alberto Torres opposed the amendment for striking out of the budget of foreign affairs the appropriation for the legation at London. Deputy Glycerio took the floor and said that it was absolutely necessary to put an end to this discussion, which was doing a great deal of harm. If congress should vote the amendment, if it would congress should vote in a pending diplomatic question and display an utter want of confidence in the government. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 86 to 35. The budget of foreign affairs was then voted in 3rd discussion and that of finance in 2nd discussion. Deputies Sá Peixoto and Thomaz Cavalcanti spoke on affairs in the state of Amazonas.

JULY 25.—*Senate*.—There was received from the marine department a list of civil and military officers holding more than one place. Senator Moraes Barros presented a petition of the Associação Commercial de S. Paulo against the collection of duties in gold. After a speech from Senator Coelho Rodrigues the bill regulating the formalities of civil marriage was rejected by a vote of 28 to 23. The bill ratifying four protocols for the discussion of industrial property was passed in 3rd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cesario Motia Junior introduced a bill for reorganising the board of health. Deputy José Carlos spoke in favor of that bill and introduced a bill for reviving the system of paying to custom-house employes a percentage on the duties collected.

JULY 27.—*Senate*.—Several telegrams were received from Santa Catharina protesting against the destruction of bridges on the S. Lourenço road in order of the municipal chamber of Rio Negro. The order of the collection on commerce reported favorably on the petition of the Associação Commercial de Maceio describing the critical situation of agriculture and commerce in the state of Alagoas and asking congress to adopt measures for improving that situation. Senator Esteves Junior read telegrams from Santa Catharina in regard to the destruction of bridges on the S. Lourenço road. He said that he did not believe that these acts of vandalism had been committed by order of the Paraná authorities. Senator Vicente Machado said he united with his friend from Santa Catharina in deploring what had occurred. He attributed the destruction of the bridges to the mistaken zeal of the local authorities and felt convinced he said, that the government of Paraná disapproved of such acts. Senator Francisco Machado spoke on political affairs in the state of Amazonas.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Gabriel Salgado said that the recent appointment of manager of the government savings bank in Amazonas is a disgrace to the country. The appointee is a gambler of exceedingly bad reputation. Deputy Almeida Nogueira presented a petition of the Associação Commercial de S. Paulo against the collection of import duties in gold. Deputy Francisco Veiga presented a petition of employes of the Escola de Minas, in Ouro Preto, asking for an increase in their pay. Deputies Erico Coelho and Almeida Nogueira spoke against the veto to the bill on public lands and Deputies Paula Ramos and Serzedello in its favor. Deputy Luiz Adolpho proposed the bill for ratifying the agreement between Brazil and Bolivia for permitting the latter country to establish a custom-house at Tamaripeiro, in the state of Mato Grosso. He censured the foreign policy of the government, which he considers weak and detrimental to the interests of the country. The bill was defended by Deputy Cincinato Braga. The chamber rejected two private bills.

JULY 28.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladarão spoke on affairs in the state of Amazonas answering the speech made in the chamber of deputies by Deputy Sá Peixoto. He censured the government for failing to furnish the information for which the senate had asked in regard to Lieut. Filoto Pires and he requested the chair to repent the demand. Senator Coelho Campos and seven others introduced a bill to pay a subsidy of not more than \$50,000 per annum, for five years, to a line of steamers making from two to four trips a month between the ports of Aracaju, Estancia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranaíba, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill for granting a 12 months' leave of absence to Judge Pisa e Almeida and that for removing the navy yard and in 3rd discussion the bill making an appropriation of 50,000 for buoys in the channel off Cape Marajó on the island of Marajó and that for granting certain favors to the employes of the Laboratorio Pyrotechnico do Campinho. It occurred in the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill transferring to the state government of Pará certain property of the general government.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida intro-

duced a bill exempting from freight on the Central railway, Minas and Goyaz beef cattle and making an allotment of 50% in the freight on salt. The bill empowers the government to obtain from subsidized railways similar favors to the cattle industry of the two states. Deputies Lauro Muller and Alencar Guimarães discussed the boundary question between Santa Catharina and Paraná. A telegram from the governor of Paraná expressing his disapproval of the conduct of the municipal authorities of Rio Negro. The bill granting to the Companhia Internacional d'Alcalali exemption from duty for ten years on unrefined petroleum was opposed by Deputies Glycerio and Timotheo da Costa and defended by Deputies Luiz Adolpho and Milton. Deputy Lauro Muller proposed the ratification of the protocol for the settlement of the Italian claims. By a vote of 122 to 12 the chamber sustained the veto to the bill on public lands. The bill for altering the regulations of the navy yard was rejected by a vote of 67 to 61. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill making an appropriation of 2,000 for the purchase of a telegraph from the state and that empowering the government to grant the commission of brigadier-general to certain retired and honorary colonels.

JULY 29.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladarão moved to ask the government whether Lieut. Raymundo de Vasconcelos had obtained permission from the war department to serve as secretary of the state government of Amazonas. By a vote of 30 to 6 the senate refused to permit the trial of Senator João Cordeiro at the suit of Dr. Cavalcanti Mello. After some discussion the bill granting a leave of absence for Judge Pisa e Almeida was passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 26 to 11. The bill from the chamber of deputies restoring to active service in the army retired Brigadier-General Dyonisio Cerqueira was rejected by a vote of 30 to 6. The senate voted in 1st discussion the bill forbidding members of the supreme military court to hold other paid offices and that for transferring to the Santa Casa de Misericordia the control of the national lunatic asylum and colonies.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Sá Peixoto spoke on political affairs in Amazonas. Deputy Rodolpho de Alencar defended the state legislature of Minas Graças. Deputy Lamenha Lus again spoke against the protocol on the Italian claims. He was answered by Deputy Cincinato Braga, who contended that the protocol contained nothing derogatory to the honor and independence of Brazil and that the claims of foreigners for offensive rights are fit objects for international arbitration. For the purpose of proving this he reviewed territorial and international law from the time of Moses to the present day. Both of the speakers were warmly applauded. The chamber passed in 1st discussion the bill exempting from duty during ten years warehoused petroleum imported by the Companhia Internacional de Maraliá.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The planters meeting in São Paulo to-morrow promises to be largely attended.

—The athletic sports meeting of the Santos Athletic Club will be held August 23rd, and promises an attractive list of events. The entries will be closed on the 15th inst.

—Col. Valladão has resigned the office of governor of Sergipe on the plea of ill-health. We suspect, however, that he considers himself well enough to occupy a seat in the senate.

—No wonder assassination is so common. A murderer named Mucuna was sentenced to only 3 1/2 years imprisonment in Santos on the 28th. It will be a pleasant little vacation for him.

—It is reported that during the recent epidemic of small-pox at Vigia, Pará, 78 cases were under treatment, of which 59 were cured and 19 died. There were 271 vaccinations in the village.

—The *Provincia do Pará* advises the state government to send for Dr. Rossas Torres to take charge of the case of Carlos Gomes. The doctor in question has published his opinion in the newspapers without having seen the patient.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has sent a detachment of 50 soldiers to protect the laborers at work on the S. Lourenço road. The governor of Paraná protests against this as an invasion of his state and a violation of the agreement for maintaining the *status quo*.

—On the 30th ult. two elections entirely separate and distinct were held in Sergipe for the offices of governor and vice-governor of the state. At one of these elections Col. Valladão elected his candidates without opposition and at the other his adversaries elected their candidates, also without opposition.

—A São Paulo merchant named Paulo José da Costa had his pocket picked of 2,000\$ on a Central railway train on the 28th. The coach was overcrowded, and the thief improved the opportunity given him by the authorities. The victim had 8,000\$ in another pocket, which fortunately escaped the thief's observation.

—The *Quintess de Novembro*, of Sorocaba, claims the glory of having first published the prescription from which Carlos Gomes is said to be deriving great benefit. It says that some years ago Gen. Antonio de Mascarenhas Camello effected several cures for cancer with the syrup of stramonium, including that of a negro named Pedro, who is still alive and in perfect health.

—There were 275 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of June, including 24 stillbirths. Of these 79 were under 5 years of age, 32 from 5 to 20 years, and 55 between 20 and 30. During the six months ending June 30 the deaths numbered 1,540, of which 147 were stillbirths, against 1,283 and 104 in the same period of 1895. Of this total 628 were males, and 612 females, 1,212 natives, 178 foreigners and 3 unknown.

—Things are not very quiet in Mato Grosso. The revolution reported some time ago did not exist, and what gave rise to the report seems to have been a tangle of the Indians in one district and a conflict raging in the town of Nova. It seems that a number of large proprietors there were at odds with the *intendente*, who is protected by a colonel and his band. They attacked the *intendente* and the colonel and ousted both, with the help of the political *caudillo* of a neighboring district. The local forces are quietly looking on at this unpropitious revolution. At the same time, troubles and disorders are also feared in neighboring districts, and Paracatu has taken precautions to prevent the quarrel from spreading to its own territory.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 22.

—The Minas state legislature has passed an act providing for the creation of immigrant colonies along the railways in that state. Each colony will comprise a school-house and 100 colonists' houses and 200 lots of land, each house not to cost more than 800 milreis (say 145 dollars). The extra 100 lots of land will be reserved by the state for ten years and then sold for their increased valuation. This is a speculation in the "uncertain increment." The lots are to be sold to agriculturists from northern Italy, Germany or the Portuguese islands, and 120\$ will be advanced to each family for stocking the place. After the third year, the immigrants are to begin paying installments on their lots, houses and money advanced. Up to 200,000\$ can be expended on the creation of each colony. Planters wish to create colonies by themselves, the state will guarantee 6% for ten years on the capital employed.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Our readers will remember that on the 1st of November, 1892, on account of a question between the Companhia Hydraulica de Porto Alegre and José Vicente da Cunha Telles, a police force under the command of Pantaleão Telles, José Telles' nephew, attacked the house of Col. Fausto Tavares, manager of the company, wounded, arrested and carried him to prison (where he was kept for nearly three years) and murdered his two sons.

Since that time the question between José Telles and the company has been going through the courts and recently the superior court gave a decision in favor of the company. This has made the Telles family exceedingly angry and the irritation thus caused is probably at the bottom of Carlos Telles' arbitrary conduct at Bagé.

On the 29th ult. at 1 o'clock p. m. in one of the streets of Porto Alegre, José and Pantaleão assaulted and severely wounded Judge Paulo Chaves of the superior court. This outrageous affair produced intense excitement and profound indignation, and Julio de Castilhos sent for Pantaleão and informed him that he must resign the office of commander of the caballista police brigade. Pantaleão took leave of Julio, went to the barracks and invited the brigade to modify. The 1st battalion of the brigade espoused his cause and issued from the barracks into the streets with shouts of "Long live Pantaleão!" The 2nd battalion, under Col. Alfonso Massot, refused, however, to take part in the movement, and the mutiny was quelled. Pantaleão was dismissed and Salvador Pinheiro, (brother of Senator Pinheiro Machado), who has been named to be in Porto Alegre in the first, has been appointed commander of the brigade. It is stated that Pantaleão will come to Rio de Janeiro to join the command in the regular army to which he belongs.

Col. Flores has published an article containing the account of his quarrel with Carlos Telles published in the *Commercia* of Bagé. He asserts that he has asked the war department for a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct. Among the statements made in the *Commercia* there is one declaring that some of the officers under Telles' command proposed to him to depose Flores, but that Telles declined to accede to the proposal.

The war department has issued an order making a general change in the commands composing the various garrisons in Rio Grande. In consequence of this order the 31st (Telles') battalion will be removed from Bagé to Livramento.

In the colony Alfired Chaves the federalist José Antonio Souza has been named by the state. It is stated that the principal federalist leaders find it necessary to keep themselves surrounded by a few armed friends in order to avoid being surprised and murdered.

Minister Assis Brazil is said to have made explicit declarations of his hostility to the government of Julio de Castilhos (his brother-in-law) and of his entire concurrence in the programme of the recently organized liberal party.

It is stated that Gen. Tavares will have an important interview with Silveira Martins as soon as the latter, who is still in Rio de Janeiro, goes south.

Seraphim Brazil, Clarimundo Flores, Franklin da Cunha and Bartholomew Assis Brazil have brought suits against the government to recover compensation for property seized and destroyed during the war. The first of these claimants, whose horses and cattle were taken from Gen. Tavares' estancia in June, 1892, asks for 30,000\$. Franklin da Cunha asks for 30,000\$ and Bartholomew for 72,000\$000.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 23.—*Senate*.—There was received a petition from the Samson Steam Navigation Co., Limited, asking congress to decide that this company is not subject to the first clause of Art. 3 of Law No. 123, of Nov. 11, 1893, and to annul clause 21 of Decree No. 2,054, of July 25, 1895. Barão do Ladarão spoke on affairs in the state of Amazonas, describing the abuses committed under the administration of Gov. Eduardo Ribeiro, who in quitting office leaves in his place a protégé who will continue his disastrous policy. Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke on the bill for regulating the formalities of civil marriage. The senate voted in 1st discussion the bill for removing the navy yard and in 2nd discussion the bill for ratifying the agreement on diplomacy the amendment striking out of the budget for the department of foreign affairs the appropriation for the legation at London. The chair said that this motion was contrary to the rules. Deputy Victorino Monteiro, chairman of the committee on diplomacy, declared

RAILROAD NOTES

The track-laying on the central line of the Sorocabana reached Itaipu (kilometre 405) on the 25th ult. It is said that the connection between that line and Ytu will be effected by the end of October next.

The new station of Biaz Fortes, 18 kilometres beyond Francisco de Sá on the Bahia and Minas railway, will be inaugurated 14th September. This brings the rails within eight leagues of Theophilo Ottoni.

Two stations on the Baturité railway, Ceará, are to be inaugurated between this time and the 15th, and they are to be called Prudente de Moraes and Antonio Olyntho. We take much pleasure in advising the *Priz* that we have no name to suggest for a third station, though we do think that double-barrelled names should be prohibited.

The prefect of this city has sanctioned a municipal decree granting a concession for a metre-gauge railway from the Campo de São Anna, between Rua do Avel and Visconde de Itama, to Palas, at the foot of the Serra de Guaratiba. The city will receive sealed tenders within six months. It is a curious thing, this method of granting railway privileges by the city government.

The Central will inaugurate a new station on its prolongation between Mattozinhos and Sete Lagôas, which will be called "Prudente de Moraes." If his system of christening goes on, every railway in the country will have its "Prudente de Moraes" station and locomotive, and every navigation company will have a steamer bearing that name. And as for the babies—will, that belongs to our demographic department!

The municipal council of Parahyba do Sul has sent in a protest against the 50 per cent increase on the Central since July 1st. The government, however, is not paying the slightest attention to such protests. If the residents of these places will organize to defeat all the government candidates in the next election, they will find their protests attended to almost before they have had time to put them in writing.

Since the present board of the Brazil Great Southern railway took office, ten years ago, the decade has been a record of "alarms, excursions, parties, firing"; for floods and fights have occurred with painful regularity. Colonel Alt believes that if the province of Rio Grande do Sul, with its great natural resources and its population of 600,000, can only have peace, the traffic of the line is bound to grow rapidly. He hopes much from the construction of the bridge over the Quararim river, to connect the Brazil Great Southern with the North-Western of Uruguay, but more from the completion of the St. Angelo branch, which should bring freight from a virtually virgin district. The Quararim bridge is estimated to cost only £50,000, and the two railways interested in the work already pay enough in ferry dues to furnish 5 per cent. on this sum. It is to be hoped that both these well-managed but struggling lines will benefit from the construction of the bridge. —*Financial News*, June 26.

The police of the province of Buenos Aires have succeeded in arresting a famous train robber of the name of Gomez, besides half a dozen aliases, the one by which he was best known being El Galleguito. Due to frequent robberies from freight trains on the Southern railway, the required information being given to the police, and after the company have lost some \$70,000, the thief has at last been captured. His *modus operandi* was as follows: he watched the proceedings of loading the trains, and when he had found one carrying merchandise to the camp he left by an earlier train for some station and then walked along the line and awaited the arrival of the freight train. His tools consisted of a hook tied to his wrist by a strong cord, and a wooden crowbar. When the train reached him he jumped on it, at whatever speed it was travelling, and then fastened his hook to the handle on the door, and with the crowbar he broke the padlock, opened the door and swung himself in. This action was a very difficult and dangerous one, as he had no foothold, and only kept on the car by means of his hook. He then broke open the boxes, threw out the best merchandise, and jumped from the wagon. The coal guards along the line were doubled, but all without avail, and a few days ago he was captured as he was leaving the Sola station with a cart in which there were \$400 worth of stolen goods. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, July 11.

LOCAL NOTES

A shortage of 28,000\$ has been discovered in the government telegraph office.

A public reception was given by the President at the Itamaraty palace on Saturday evening last.

On Friday last at 11:20 p. m. on Praça da Republica a man was robbed of 78500\$ by two soldiers.

Col. Carlos Telles arrived here yesterday from Rio Grande and was placed under arrest at his residence.

The prefect of the federal district has signed the re-organization of the municipal council adopting a coat of arms.

The Reporters Club has secured rooms at 141 Rua do Ouvidor, and the place is now being made ready for occupation.

It is said that a steam launch anchored off the Saude, was run down and sunk by a coasting steamer on Sunday. No lives were lost.

There have been some irregularities in the examinations at the military school and a commission has been appointed to inquire into the matter.

The district attorney has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Aureliano Campos declaring unconstitutional the restrictions contained in the last amnesty law.

There were two murders in this city on the 30th—and yet we are so humane and civilized that we can not stop it. We have more interest in protecting the criminals than in protecting the public.

The municipal government has changed the names of ten more streets. Among the changes made is that of Rua Bilontra to Rua Dr. Pedro Domingues. Did the municipal government intend this as an insinuation?

It is a good thing to be 21 years old! It adds dignity to strength and gives weight to one's wisdom. It is really something to feel proud of. This is the way the *Gazeta de Noticias* feels since Sunday last. Our compliments.

According to telegrams of the 31st ult., President Cleveland has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to observe neutrality in the Cuban revolution. A proclamation of neutrality is a recognition of belligerency. Is this the news the cable wishes to convey?

On Sunday the ware-houses of the Companhia Encasadora de Café, at Nos. 22 and 24 Rua Conselleiro Saraiva, and 4,000 bags of coffee stored therein, were much damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at 200,000\$, the business being insured in 11 companies for 3,000,000\$.

The *Journal do Brazil* of Saturday and Sunday gives information regarding the criminal conduct of a man named Urbano Rocha who seduced his own daughter and then urged her to destroy the child born to them. The brute is under arrest, but we have little hope of ever being able to record his punishment.

The *Journal do Brazil* of the 31st ult. published the deposition of a thief to the effect that the thieves and pick-pockets who operate on the Central railway and at the station of that railway were assisted by a certain employé who received a part of their gains. This should most certainly lead to the severe punishment of the employé in question.

On Tuesday Chevalier Luigi Bruno, chargé d'affaires of Italy, was robbed of his pocket book containing 750 francs in money and three drafts, amounting altogether to 4,800 francs. When Chevalier Bruno went to the police to enter his complaint, he was insulted by one of the employés, who has in consequence been suspended for 15 days (1).

Counterfeit postage-stamps with the head of the republic reversed have been discovered in circulation. The police in investigating the matter questioned Paulo Hein, an employé of the house of Ed. Pecker & Co., who declared that he had bought some of these stamps, supposing them to be genuine, for the purpose of selling them to collectors as "errors."

On Thursday it was reported that the Polytechnic school was threatened with an attack by the suspended professors. Professing to believe the report, the government sent a large police force to protect the establishment. The suspended professors informed the press that, if the alleged intention to attack the school was attributed to them, the report was simply absurd.

The *Journal do Commercio* says: "For some time past the defalcations in public departments have been frequent. After the by one of the Central, there have been discovered and denounced several of lesser amount, and at present the public attention is still directed to the scandals of our custom-house. It would seem, moreover, that defalcation is a contagious disease."

In the debate on the Italian claims Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque remarked that Brazil had once had a President who would not submit to such demands. The *Rio de Janeiro* has shown the President in memory is at fault and that Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the President to whom he alluded, hastened to pay without investigation the sum of 100,000\$ for an Italian marine who had been shot by his soldiers.

On last Thursday at 2:30 a. m., Eduard Stainer Young, an Englishman residing at No. 21 Rua da Conceição, station of Sampaio, was awakened by a noise at his door. Arming himself with a small sabre, he went to ascertain the cause. Soon afterwards his wife heard the report of a fire-arm being fired into his room and fell dead, having been shot through the heart. The murderer man leaves five small children.

Some days ago several witnesses went to one of the police inspectors for the purpose of giving evidence in regard to a complaint that had been made. Annoyed at being disturbed, he sent them all to jail, where he kept them for 48 hours, and then informed them that they must pay 34\$200 each in order to be released. They succeeded in inducing him to reduce the amount to 48\$200, after paying which they were set at liberty. Is there no legal recourse against such a police official?

The friends of Radolf Hansen, second mate of the German bark *Anakowda*, report that he has been missing since Sunday week. He came ashore for the day and was seen drunk in the Largo da Carioca in the evening. Since then no trace of him has been discovered. The police know nothing. The man has a good character on shipboard, and leaves clothes and money behind. It is feared that some accident or crime has occurred. Perhaps the press-gang can give some information.

A little after 6 p. m. on Saturday last the ferry boat *Quinta* ran at full speed into the São Domingos landing place, suffering considerable damage and causing much fright to the passengers, none of whom, however, were seriously injured. Several ladies went into hysterics and others fainted. The landing of the passengers was effected with much difficulty. The accident is attributed to the failure of the pilot to signal the engineer on account of the bell cord's being out of order. There is always something out of order with these peculiarly managed companies.

The quarrel between free-masons and priests is becoming somewhat personal. In one article the grand-master, Dr. Macedo Soares, says of the priests: "Villains! A class the most useless, subservient and dirty, these Roman *padroes*, who comprehend nothing nor can they comprehend, so ignorant are they." To this one of the religious papers responds: "That dirty and stinking animal who answers to the name of Macedo Soares, that most excellent beast, etc. Possibly it may be editing and instructing on both sides, but could they not hire a hall and have it out by themselves?"

Telegrams of the 30th state that a Cuban expedition had surprised the Spanish station on Pinos island, about 60 kilometres from Havana, which was captured with all its military stores and the prisoners there were liberated. Madrid telegrams speak of it as a mutiny among the prisoners which was suppressed, although the prisoners escaped to the foreign vessels in port. Such an explanation is too simple altogether.

The minister of industry is said to have received a telegram from the Brazilian minister at Brussels stating that, in his opinion, the report in regard to the expenditure of 1,000,000 francs for bribery by the gas company is unfounded and that at all events the public administration in Brazil is free from suspicion. The minister at Brussels may have excellent reasons for this opinion; but, if he desires the public to be affected by them, he would, perhaps, do well to state them. The business looks so suspicious that we want something more than assertions to clear it up, and particularly from an official in close contact with the head-office of the company.

If the *Journal do Brazil* is correctly informed, some of the police officials of this city should be promptly dismissed and punished. An *alferes* of police is said to have stopped a poor carregaridor in the Ouvidor on Sunday morning with the remark: "I was dying to fine a *gallego* and you have fallen into my hands. You are arrested." The porter had the morning's marketing for a neighboring hotel which the police succeeded in upsetting in the street. The prisoner was taken to the police station and there discharged. The question arises, therefore, whether the public must continue to submit to these idiotic displays of authority on the part of petty officials. They should be promptly fired or dismissed for such conduct.

The *Journal's* statistician sometimes gives us a general estimate. After telling us how the laborer's effectiveness depends on the quantity of fresh beef which he consumes and that this quantity averages 120 pounds per head in the United States, and 105 pounds in England, down to 23 pounds in Italy, our colleague adds that the average consumption in Rio de Janeiro is 109 kilogrammes [239.8 pounds] per annum, based on an average total consumption of 180,000 kilos a day and a population of 600,000. On that basis the Rio laborer ought to be a genuine donkey engine at his work, when in fact we know only too well that if we get a half day's work out of him we feel that we have done extremely well. There is either something wrong with the deduction, or the figures are surely at fault.

THE POLYTECHNIC IMBROGLIO.

On last Tuesday the professors suspended by the government made their appearance at the Polytechnic school for the purpose of taking charge of their classes. The government, however, had stationed at the school a detachment of 20 policemen, who prevented the professors from entering the building. The latter protested and addressed a petition to the district judge asking him to issue an injunction to the chief-of-police and his subordinates against opposing the execution of his warrant restoring the professors to their places.

On the following day they again presented themselves at the school, which they still found in the possession of the police force; but one of their number, Dr. Pereira, succeeded in reaching his private class-room, into which he was followed by an ensign, two policemen and an employé of the school, who desired him to withdraw. This he refused to do, and when the secretary of the school brought him verbal instructions to that effect, he repeated the declaration, which he had already made, that he would not abandon his chair except in virtue of a written order from the director and a positive statement from the police authorities that they would use force to eject him from the building unless he retired without compelling them to resort to so extreme a measure.

The director accordingly sent him written instructions to leave the school and one of the police delegates informed him that, if he did not obey those instructions, he would be ejected by force, whereupon, after making a vigorous protest, he retired.

The professors then held a meeting and resolved to make use of all legal means for maintaining their rights. In the meanwhile, on Tuesday the district attorney, Dr. Graça Avaraha, wrote to the minister of justice resigning his place and warmly expressing his indignation at the monstrous crime committed by the government of opposing by force the execution of a warrant issued by a court of justice. The minister caused the letter to be returned to its author.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report for 1895-96 of the Young Men's Christian Association of Rio de Janeiro. It is a pleasure to note the fact that this association is not only strong and prosperous, but also that it has taken a step during the past year which will largely increase its usefulness. Through the assistance of Sr. Luiz Fernandes Braga, the association has purchased an unfinished building on Rua da Quitanda, which will give it ample accommodations for the future and also insure a good income. Mr. Braga bought the property for this purpose and gives the association ample time for payment. In order to accept the offer the association was reorganized and legally constituted. Its property is vested in a board of trustees, which is composed of Messrs. A. B. Trajano, J. L. Fernandes Braga, Antonio Meirelles, J. L. Lawson, L. C. Irwin, H. C. Tucker and R. A. W. Sloan, the first three representing the local association, and the remaining four the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Trade and Navigation of Rio de Janeiro, 1895; compiled by Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, Esq., H. B. M's. consul-general at Rio de Janeiro. Although derived largely from private sources involving much labor and trouble, this report is exceptionally full and valuable, and we shall take great pleasure in supplementing this notice with liberal extracts on another occasion. In view of the total lack of official returns, Mr. Wagstaff is to be congratulated on the statistical work contained in this valuable report.

COFFEE NOTES

The chief of the immigration department has received some samples of the coffee crop from the Ledesma plantation in the province of Juju. Those who desire to do so, may see the production at the offices of the department, in Calle Bolivar 765. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

A company has been incorporated in Missouri for planting coffee in Mexico under the title of "The Mexican Coffee Trading and Planting Company of New York." The capital is \$400,000, and the company expects to plant 1,000,000 trees. With such a name the company ought to plant several times that number.

BUSINESS NOTES

The construction of the Macaché custom-house has been completed.

A Pará telegram of the 31st inst. says that the cashier of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company has disappeared, leaving a shortage in his accounts.

The minister of finance has asked explanations from the custom-house in regard to a reclamation of Viuva Wenceslão Guimarães & Co. stating that duties have been assessed on imported pine according to the tariff of 1890 without the 30 per cent. abatement.

We are indebted to the Bavaria Brewery of this city for a sample of a new brand of beer, called the Balyonia Brau, Especial, which is designed to substitute the brand already well known in the city. The beer is apparently lighter and is more like the Petropolis beer.

Somehow we fail to understand what it means. The Instituto dos Bachareis em Letras has just closed an "exposition of products of manual labor (*trabalhos manuaes*)." What kind of manual labor have the "bachareis in letters" been engaged in? Perhaps it is fancy penmanship, or some literary work. It surely can not be anything mechanical, or agricultural!

Minister Thompson officially informed the minister of foreign affairs on the 31st ult. of the arrival on this coast of the commission of American merchants and manufacturers and of their proposed visit to Brazil on the 26th inst. It is said that the minister has placed two officials at the disposition of the commission as secretaries and will do everything possible to further the objects of the visit.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. H. Lowndes & Co. for specimens of seamless hose manufactured at their "Victoria" factory, in Rua Alegria, São Christovão. The factory is equipped with the latest and best machinery and is the only one in the country exclusively devoted to this class of goods. The product has a good appearance, is well made and will unquestionably meet with a ready sale. The new enterprise has our best wishes for its success.

It would be interesting to know if this country is run solely and especially for the benefit of public functionaries. They have special privileges, their work is light or avoided altogether, they are provided with pensions, life tenure, etc., they are endowed with judicial functions in many cases, they are irresponsible generally for their acts, they have banks provided for them and a measure is now before congress providing facilities for loans for them, they are permitted to rob and cheat with impunity, and they have cooperative associations to reduce the costs of living for them. What a fortunate time they are having!

A graphic account of the beginnings of gold mining at Carsevein, in the territory in dispute between Brazil and French Guiana, is given by Consul Churchill, of Paramaribo. The discovery of gold was made early in 1894 by a person called Demker, who secured 200 kilos of gold before lack of provisions compelled him to confide the secret to his correspondent in Cayenne. The correspondent told somebody else, and the story spread until 7,000 out of a population of 11,000 went to Carsevein to seek for gold. The result was an exportation of gold worth £41,520 through Cayenne in 1894. Last year the export fell to about half that figure, owing to fights in the disturbed territory and to the miners sending their gold through Brazil to escape the heavy duties imposed by the authorities of French Guiana. The goldfield is a no-man's-land, with no government of any sort; claims are taken and held only by force, and fever and dysentery are constant. Under these circumstances, organized capital is not likely to be embarked in mining at Carsevein. —*Financial News*, July 11.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of the Pará *recebedoria* during the half year ending June 30th amounted to 727,704\$652.

The President on Saturday sent a message to congress asking for another deficiency appropriation to the amount of 336,018\$482.

During the half year ending June 30 the receipts of the Rio Grande custom-house were 3,919,481\$316, and of the Pelotas *mesa de vendas* 1,383,174\$561.

Orders were given by the minister of finance on the 1st inst. for the payment of the 2,200,000\$ to the Companhia Costeira and Lage Irmãos recently voted by congress in compensation of damages sustained during the naval revolt.

The President has asked congress for a special credit of 120,000\$, to repay naval officers the 2 per cent discounts on their salaries unduly enforced during the naval revolt. If the exactions on the civilian were as carefully corrected, what a happy family we should be!

On the 28th ult. the governor of São Paulo promulgated the legislative act approving the supplementary credit of 3,000,000\$ for the immigration service of Aug. 14, 1895, that of 1,000,000\$ for the same service of Dec. 6th last, and that of 1,500,000\$ for the same of April 6th last. The immigration service in São Paulo is proving to be a serious burden to the taxpayers, who would be justified in asking what benefit they are to derive from it.

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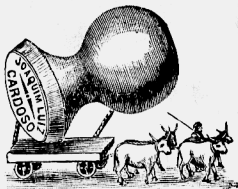
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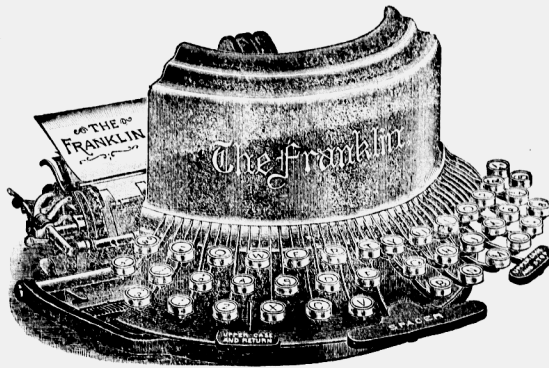
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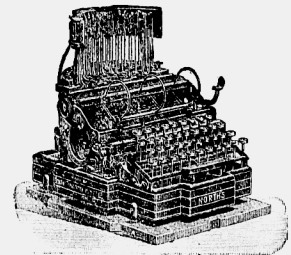
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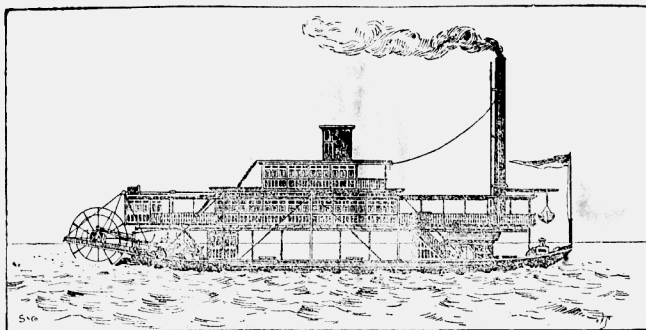
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