

THE RIO NEWS.

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Number 36

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 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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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.
 JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory
Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 58, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.
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WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —Late telegrams from Santiago state that it is now proposed to submit the dispute over the presidential election to the supreme court.

—Telegrams from Santiago on Sunday announced the meeting of congress to declare the vote in the last presidential election. The declaration was in favor of the election of Errazuriz, who therefore becomes President of Chili during the next constitutional period. Errazuriz received 143 votes, against 139 for Reyes.

—Late telegrams from Equator announce the capture of Cuenca by General Alfaro, the revolutionists suffering an overwhelming defeat. It is necessary to explain that Alfaro was the revolutionist a few months ago, but he now represents legalidad. On the contrary the revolutionists now defeated have only just been turned out of power.

—In Peru where a bill has been introduced into congress in favor of civil marriage, a strong opposition has arisen to the measure and it is now probable that it will be defeated. Ignorance and bigotry are so strongly entrenched in that country that no liberal measure is possible. It is called a republic, but it is a despotism of corrupt officials and a debased church. It is a Nazareth of the modern world; if any good comes out of it, we shall not be able to credit it.

THE FORTUNE-TELLING BIRDS.

The Argentine correspondent at Rosario of the *Southern Cross*, whose persistent attempts to write idiomatic English must command general approval, has been investigating one of those popular street swindles known as the fortune-telling birds. And this is the result:

Companion estimated:
 I felicitate you that you allow me to appear before your readers Englishes or Englishes speakers in my style colloquial. I also profit of the occasion to say you that you should not too much to imitate me in the use of the phrases idiomatics, for indeed then must I, in defence proper, accuse you at our readers common of the tendencies plagiarist-matiffial. (Here, I regret to say, you have my young friend, wishing to lecture his superior. It is the way of youth.)

Now I have to tell our readers intelligent of one dudge cue that I have of myself discover between these last days. Indeed it treats itself of the luck of the little birds (*Pues se trata de la suerte de los papaveris*).

There are two citizens or subjects of notoriety visible which gain the life pacifically using the cuteness of the birds' small. These birds when they know much it is only the ration of seed. The subject notorious—the birdteacher—sees approximate itself one child, or one woman, or even one girl of our society, and presently he made the propaganda praising the wisdom of the bird and the ability it possesses to do the prophesy of the luck. Then the client pay its money, the subject say at his bird at the give it one seed, "¡Ho presto! tell the fortune." And the bird he eat the seed at the time he pick up one small paper prepared beforehand on which is written the prophesy. Thus it happen that one child young is told the prophesy that it will be married in the proximate year.

Thus it happen that one woman already married will be told the luck that she must marry one subject of hair golden.

Thus one girl compromised (engaged is the better word, Alfredo) will be told the luck that she will next week bury the spouse not yet for that epoch married.

Thus it is that one youth robust—one athletic English will have the strange prediction that he marry one other a hetic English—that, in fact, one footballer marry one other footballer, the which is of course not Tommy (modism English).

Thus it succeed (*sucede*) that ancient of hair grey—who have already buried all his kindred will be told the luck that he will marry one widow interesting of much beauty.

It is supposing all this futility. I have the sagacity to perceive in one moment the fraud, for it is to me evident that if the bird receive no seed, it not do no stroke of work at the foretelling. The bird not know one circumstance blessed (take care, Alfredo) of the prescience—not one "ch" (*chota*) of the future. Thus it is, I explain at our readers the hoax.

After the which I shall end by quoting them one proverb known at them:
 "One man is so good as one smile of a horse blind." All know what this means who know the tongue English.

Yours of affection,
 ALFREDO.
 DURING the reign of Philip V. of Spain, in the year 1711, a vessel arrived in the port of Cadiz in which were found eight enormous chests, so heavy that it was with difficulty they were conveyed to the custom-house. Their weight induced the officers to inspect the contents with unusual care, when they were found to contain nothing but large balls of chocolate. The inspectors took up one of these, and found it heavier than any chocolate with which they were acquainted. A second and a third produced similar surprise. They endeavored to break the balls, but without success. Pieces of the delicacy, however, were detached, and revealed lumps of gold, which, when assayed, were found to be very fine and pure in quality. All turned out to be of the same composition, gold under a cover of chocolate an inch thick. This singular discovery was made known at Madrid, but the Jesuits took care not to claim such precious chocolate, and protested that they knew nothing of it. The King became the possessor of these eight enormous chests of gold.

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

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:
 No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

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

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 800,000
 Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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 And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

OUR AMERICAN VISITORS.

The gentlemen who have been our guests from the United States for two weeks or so have left us for Montevideo, Brazil and home. During their visit among us they have received many attentions and courtesies which we trust will leave with them pleasant memories of Buenos Aires. So far as we are aware, there has been a general wish that they should have a pleasant visit among us, and that nothing should be said or done to mar this wish. The writer has had the honour of several interviews with these gentlemen and knows full well that they deserve the respect and esteem of all who may meet them, and in what we may have to say we wish to disclaim at the outset any criticism on our late guests, either collectively or individually, but we deem it proper to discuss the policy pursued in the creation of a commission. We understand, although we may be mistaken, that Minister Buchanan has long been impressed with the fact that the men who shape commercial policies in the United States do not appreciate Argentina and have not any clear conception of what she is now doing and the greater things she is destined to do at no distant day. He has made a pretty extensive exploration of the country and he is a man whom nothing escapes. Impressed with these facts and thoughts he naturally became interested that the leading men of his country should see what he saw. Mr. Fishback, who for five years was secretary of the United States legation here, was about to return to the United States and between the minister and him it was thought that there might be arranged a delegation of leading capitalists and manufacturers to make a visit to Argentina, not a company of respectable gentlemen, merchants and manufacturers only, but leaders and typical managers of great undertakings. It was understood here that such a result had been reached, in view of which certain steps were taken to extend to such a representative commission a few appropriate

courtesies. By some unfortunate means, this plan miscarried and the idea in the United States was to send delegates from several local manufacturing associations, with the view of seeing what could be seen. These gentlemen so delegated did not assume to represent the initial idea, nor did they know what it was, and so it came to pass that these visitors, who would have been very glad to make us a visit quietly and without ostentation, found themselves thrust into a position which was not a little embarrassing, though Minister Buchanan, with infinite tact, courage and good sense, minimised the embarrassments as much as possible. The idea he had in mind and for which he prepared was not carried out, and the efforts from the two points were at cross purposes. Under the circumstances, there was nothing for it but to make the best of the situation, and it was to the credit of our visitors that this was done as well as it was. These facts will explain what has puzzled many people and what has engaged the attention of some of our colleagues, viz: why these visitors should have been treated differently from any other company of commercial visitors who are continually coming and going. There really was no reason for so doing, but had the original idea been carried out, the commission would have been something more than the visit of a dozen respectable business men.

Why did the original idea fail? In our opinion, the answer is not difficult. Such representatives as were contemplated are men of many and great affairs, and they have not three months to spare in a journey of indefinite exploration. There is too much to do at home to admit of this and they did not come and they will not come. We do not in the least believe that any adequate good can come of itinerant commissions beyond extending a knowledge of the country. Business does not follow a bandmaster and a show, but enters an opening when seen. There is nothing to prevent the Americans from constructing railways, establishing banks, or doing anything else that English, German, French and Italian capitalists do, but the Americans do not come here in large numbers, because it does not suit their interests to do so. We have had a procession of visiting commissions for at least 20 years. One, an official commission, arrived here on a Thursday and stayed in one of the hotels till the following Monday, having in the meantime visited Palermo park, and the secretary of that commission has written two books on the country on the strength of the visit. Who does not remember the many projects, the wonderful promises, the indefinite wondrous to come from these visits, but from it all has come nothing but words. There are American houses here which came without the sound of drum or parade of banners, and when anything else is done it will be done without fuss, noise or clatter. This was the idea and wish of Minister Buchanan, who has no use for a show, but, like his predecessors, he was made to some extent a victim to the ambitions of others. The visit we have had will not be valueless. The hard-headed men who were with us will let their people know what they have seen, which will be to them a revelation of the fact that Argentina is not the commercial ally, but a competitor of the United States.

THE CREED OF THE ABYSSINIANS.

With the exception of a small percentage of adherents of Mohammedanism and of the Falashas, or "Black Jews," of whom there are about 300,000 in Abyssinia, and of the heathen Gallas in the south, the Abyssinians are all Christians, and really belong to the oldest Christian nations of the globe, having kept their national and ecclesiastical organizations intact, even against the Moslem attacks of the centuries, ever since the fourth century. It is commonly estimated that there are from three to four million Christians in Abyssinia, but this is evidently an exaggeration. Gerhard Rohlfs, who visited Abyssinia officially as a representative of the German government, reports in his work entitled "Meine Mission in Abyssinien," that the number cannot exceed one and a half million.

It is a strange phenomenon that the highest ecclesiastical official in the country, the Abuna (literally "Our Father"), the head, in fact only bishop of the land, must always be a Copt and can never be a native Abyssinian. In former days the viceroy of

Egypt was accustomed to charge the Abyssinian government a heavy tribute in payment for their Abuna. Even against the king the Abuna at times maintains his authority, although against a determined ruler he can do nothing. When in 1868 the Abuna excommunicated the ferocious King Theodoros, the same that caused the English expedition of that year and the capture of the capital city Magdala, the King coolly drew his revolver, and holding it to the temple of the prostrate Abuna, said, "Dear Father, I beg of you your blessing!" Quite naturally it was no longer refused.

The Abuna resides in Gondar, and is the head of the church. The stage in the hierarchy is represented by the archpriests, and then come the four stages of priest, subpresbyter, deacon, and subdeacon. The only rival in authority which the Abuna has is the head prior of the monks, a powerful class, who is officially called *Eshégé*, and resides in the monastery of Dabra Lebanor in Shoa. Rohlfs met this official in company with the negus or king, and declares that he was a cultivated and highly educated gentleman, much more so than any other representative of the Abyssinian clergy that he met. A strange official is the *Nebreit*, who resides in Axum, the old capital in the north. He is the manager of the church property throughout the country, and a great portion of Abyssinia belongs to the church. His representatives in the various churches are the *Debtaras*, who are at least able to read and write, and are versed in the laws of the country. They are, however, laymen, notwithstanding the fact that they take a leading part in the public services, notably in the singing of the liturgy. As a rule the monks are not active in church services or work, although they have as a rule received a lower grade of ordination. There is an abundance of cloisters in Abyssinia, and Rohlfs has visited a monastery in northern Abyssinia in which there were fully a thousand inmates. Yet the monk priests need not confine their activity to their monasteries; they are also permitted to hear auricular confessions and absolve the Abyssinian Christians.

It is difficult to determine how large the clerical profession in Abyssinia is numerically. The traveller Henglin, who visited the country in 1861 and 1862, computes that there must be at least 12,000 priests and monks altogether, and declares that the bulk of these are drones living on the labour of the common people. It is, however, doubtful if the charge of idleness can be proved against the Abyssinian priests. The superior clergy have political and administrative duties to perform as well as ecclesiastical, and are kept busier than the clergy in the eastern churches generally are. In regard to numbers it would seem that Henglin's figures are really too low. Some travellers report that a single village church has as high as twenty priests, and that the city of Gondar alone, which is really but an insignificant town of 4,000 souls, has "several hundred" priests. — *Christliche Welt*, Leipzig.

THE FORESTS AND PEOPLE OF GUIANA.

The high woods, the dense primeval forests of tropical America, shoot straight upwards in grand and crowded array, the pillars of a dense roof of dark green foliage; and from their branches hang festoons of bush rope, in strenuous, though invisible, combat one with the other to reach the soil, even as the great trees are in similar combat to force their way up into the sunlight and the air. So thickly matted is the roof of branch and leaf, of pendulous rope and ivy, that the light is dim. You may travel for days and never see the sun save for slanting shafts of burnished gold that pierce the interstices of this natural ceiling; or for occasional clearances where some old giant of the forest has fallen, crashing down all the weaker trees that could not withstand its weight. The atmosphere is almost intolerably hot and dank. The ground is encumbered with a dense undergrowth of bush, making progress painfully slow, even over an Indian trail. The silence is as oppressive as the heat. Just before daybreak, in the ten minutes or so of half light, the forest will resound with the cries of monk-ys and the notes of birds. As the sun rises over the woodland golden-breasted marmosets will leap from tree to tree; now and again a red-plumaged bird may dart like a flame through the leaves; a labba, a peccary, a tapir, or possibly a

puma, will crash through the undergrowth; but as the day wears on and the heat grows less endurable, these sights and sounds cease. All is still and silent. A large bright-hued butterfly may float lazily past; the solemn note of the bell-bird may echo in the groves; but these rare incidents of the forest moonday seem but to intensify the motionless character of the scene, and deepen the sense of perfect solitude and silence. It is much the same when traveling on the rivers and creeks. Rarely does the traveler on these winding streams get a clear stretch in front of him. He is on a wide avenue of water with high forest banks to the right and left, with a great wall of trees behind him and another in front, a wall that gives way as the boat approaches the bend, and resolves itself into new forest banks with another wall of trees at the next turn of the stream. Not a sign of life will be seen, not a sound heard but the rhythmic stroke of the paddles. The creeks are of equal stillness and of unsurpassable loveliness, the cool brown waters covered with the queen of water lilies and over-arched with trees, festooned with lianas, creepers, and orchids. Often does a passage have to be forced with cutlasses through these meandering waterways. Every stroke of the paddles gives a new view and reveals a still more entrancing scene.

And what of the people of this interesting country? They number but 287,000, an infinitesimal proportion of what the area could support. When the Dutch went there in the sixteenth century the forests were the home of a large tribe of red Indians, who had probably found their way from the northern part of the continent along the chain of islands across the Caribbean sea. Now, however, there are scarcely 20,000 aborigines between the Orinoco and the Corentyn. The Caribs, the only warlike and courageous tribe among them, are practically extinct; the few who remain have lost their love of battle. There is no market for slaves such as that established by the Dutch nearly 300 years ago on the Orinoco delta; and with the cessation of the trade in Indian labor for the Dutch plantations in the Pomeroon and Essequibo districts, the Caribs found their occupation gone. They have dwindled down to vanishing point. The diminishing tribes that remain are inoffensive, and as shy, too, as the animals whose forest habitation they share. These make magnificent boatmen and woodmen, threading their way through the intricacies of the forest with an ease incomprehensible to the European, a giant tree, a fallen trunk, a crooked twig, their only landmarks. And they know the rivers as only the aborigine can know them. From them and from the forest they draw their food. In the woodlands, when they form a settlement, they clear a patch and cultivate cassava, from the root of which they make large, thin cakes, which answer the white man's bread. The men hunt the laliba in the forest, or spar and net fish in the rivers; while the women weave hammocks, tend the cassava field, and make pajuarie, an intoxicant from the fermented juice of the cassava root. It is not a strong intoxicant, much has to be drunk before an hilarious effect is produced. And since they have been brought into contact with Europeans they have learned the qualities of more fiery spirits than the cassava root will yield; they have learned some of the white man's tastes, and with them some of his diseases, rapidly hastening their extinction as a race. Many of those who keep to the river banks and about the wood-cutting grants have admixture of negro blood. They are useful because of their knowledge of the cataracts and Indian trails, and they now find abundant employment as bowmen and boatmen for the gold-hunters. But they are a people who will not continue in the land; they will be merged in the hybrid population of the country. The true Indian will go farther inland before the steady advance of civilization. He shrinks from European contact, a veritable child of nature, of an impenetrable reserve, full of superstitious dreads, peopling every mountain, river and forest-grove with spirits, and utterly unable to adapt himself to any conditions other than those of the nomad. Before many generations are passed there will be no other evidence of the Indian occupants of Guiana than the mysterious and indecipherable picture-writing wrought by their remote ancestors upon the great bowlders of the river cataracts.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

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CUSTOMS OF THE PORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 22nd 1896.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Kindly advise whether a vessel discharging a cargo of lumber is liable for shortage upon the following conditions. Having signed bills of lading for so many thousand pieces, containing so many thousand superficial feet, [quality and cubic measurement unknown to master], freight payable upon intake measurement, consignee makes claims on the ground that cubic measurement is not superficial measurement. We are fully aware that the names are different, but as one can be converted into the other, where does the difference exist? The vessel overran in pieces, but claims are made on short measurement delivered here. No doubt can exist in any European ports, that such clauses printed in your bills of lading would fully protect against such claims, and no consignee would think for a moment of making claims upon such grounds. Here they seem of no value, for I hear, in this case, they not only refused to pay freight on invoice measurement, but claim for shortage delivered here, which clearly does not concern the ship, not being responsible for such by terms of bills of lading. When such clauses as above, inserted in your bills of lading, fail, can you inform me upon what contract a ship could feel she was fully protected, as every merchant seems to make his own customs, more or less? Could you inform me if a custom exists, recognized by the Chamber of Commerce? Could such matters be brought under their cognizance?

I hear that a vessel recently arrived with pitch pine. The captain lost some days, owing to consignees insisting that ship must pile up his lumber across the street in his yard, consequently the lighterman would not take contract unless a further advance in rate of lighters was given. Such demands are not strange for Rio and Santos. The great wonder is that they get ships to accept the custom of the port in their charter party. When these abuses shall cease I am not prepared to say, but I trust the day is not far off when a ship will contract for a Brazilian port without merchants receiving their merchandise without reach of ship's tackle. I am pleased to observe some few owners are now insisting upon such terms, and it will be a great relief when it becomes universal in all Brazilian ports.

I remain
 Yours respectfully,
 SEEKING INFORMATION.

We should be glad to publish the opinions of such of our readers as are familiar with the customs of this port in regard to these inquiries. We must confess that we have never been able to get a clear statement of what they are. As our correspondent says, "every merchant seems to make his own terms, more or less," and the dilatoriness, indifference and worse of the commercial judges to whom such disputes are referred, make it possible for them to do so. We have heard of shameful evasions of justice in these claims on the part of judges, and as the shipmaster can not settle down here to fight it out, he is compelled to submit. It is a disgrace to the port that such impositions and evasions of contract obligations are permitted. Formerly the commercial association undertook to arbitrate such disputes, but in the decadence of that body this recourse seems to have been discontinued. It would be of incalculable benefit to the port were the custom to be revived by the appointment of a permanent arbitration tribunal for the prompt settlement of all such disputes. It would not only afford relief to the shipmasters themselves, but it would save the port of Rio de Janeiro from great discredit. Until that is done, all we can advise is that every case should be published in the shipping papers at home and filed with the shipping associations, and that efforts should be made to secure a common charter party which will secure carriers against such impositions.

ART NOTES.

Rio de Janeiro offers so little in the way of art for tourists to visit and examine, that we deem it a pleasure to point out to them one such monument which may have been forgotten for years, consigned to oblivion and decay, and which has been recently, so to say, rediscovered and restored to life and to our admiration. Such an instance is that of the S. Francisco da Penitencia church on the S. Antonio hill, above the Largo da Carioca. This church, which belongs to the "Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco da Penitencia," was built in the beginning of the last century, close by the Santo Antonio convent, and commands one of the finest views of the old city, and the bay with Nictheroy as the background.

The interior of this beautiful church was entirely in the baroque style and its walls had been all profusely decorated with handsome ornamental designs finely carved, and richly gilded with sterling gold, from the ground up to the ceiling; but, through time, carelessness and man's vandalism, the beautiful carvings had become more or less decayed, and the gold completely covered by a hard and thick layer of dust and deposit from the smoke of the wax torches for nearly two centuries.

The ceiling, made of timber, had been painted by a naive artist named José de Oliveira, who probably studied in Portugal or, more probably still, under a celebrated Flemish artist who lived here, called Frei Ricardo do Pilar and who was a great painter, leaving a magnificent painting of "Our Saviour," still in the "Mosteiro de São Bento." The subject of the painting on the ceiling

of the S. Francisco da Penitencia church is the apotheosis, the consecration of St. Francis, who is seen kneeling in the central portion of the temple on a pedestal, in ecstasy, surrounded by the most illustrious members of his order. All this painting had become black and colorless with time and smoke, and its existence was known to very few of the students of ancient chronicles in the city. When, about two years ago, the "Mandado de S. Francisco" decided to have their church repaired, as usual the unconquerable "maestre de obras" and whitewashers were resorted to and the whole work would have been pitilessly destroyed and irremediably lost if Dr. Ferreira Vianna had not appeared in time, to show that this task ought to be entrusted to a competent artist thoroughly qualified for the work of restoring the old paintings and carvings to their original condition. This artist was happily found, and after two years of incessant and hard labor, Mr. Thomas Driendl has succeeded in showing us the interior of the church as nearly as possible in its original condition. It was no slight and unimportant achievement, when it is considered that, not only has he had to clean and re-touch the whole work, but in some parts, as for instance, in the chancel ceiling, everything has had to be painted anew, only the designs having been saved of Mr. Driendl has, however, proved himself superior to all difficulties, and has contrived to preserve the almost unfamiliarity of idea with the primitive artist's conception.

The decoration is a magnificent piece of painting, rather Flemish in style, remarkable for its perspective and chiaroscuro, and rather surprising to be found in an old colonial church.

Mr. Driendl has also, by a private process of his own, succeeded in removing all the dirt and in rendering to the gold of the wood carvings on the walls all its pristine brilliancy.

And now, thanks to Dr. Ferreira Vianna's timely and wise intervention and to Mr. Driendl's exceptional artistic qualities, Rio de Janeiro has recovered one of its most beautiful monuments, one which possesses a high historical and artistic value and which deserves to be visited both by old residents and passing tourists.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The cost of mobilizing the Argentine national guards in April and May was \$4,350,000, including uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding transportation.

—Work has been begun on the construction of a large sugar refinery at Montevideo. It must turn out 70 tons, and must be ready for operations next March. The concession is owned by a rich Belgian company, and 150 families of Belgians are to be introduced for the production of sugar beets for the refinery. The company will depend principally, however, on imported raw sugar.

—We were right, the other day, in remarking that Capt. Castex was unwise in appealing against the lenient sentence passed on the Argentine lieutenant, Lieut. Krulz, for the fiscal of the Argentine council of war has declared, in his report on the petition of appeal, that the sentence ought to be annulled, the proper punishment for the crime being that of death.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—In Buenos Aires, some of the native papers are very angry because some Argentines have been seen wearing foreign decorations at balls or other public places. They even argue that although special laws may graciously permit Argentines to accept foreign decorations, out of courtesy to the governments conferring them, the permit does not extend to using or wearing them. This is really very childish, and we fail to understand why there should be any law on the matter at all. Foreign governments had better take note, and in future refrain from conferring any compliments on Argentines, for they are evidently not appreciated. Perhaps, however, the critics are merely inspired by jealousy, not having received—or merited—any decorations themselves.—*Montevideo Times.*

—Capt. Gissing having gone home [per *Ore-lana*, Aug. 15th], his place on H.M.S. *Retribution* has been taken by Capt. Ashle, formerly of the *Basilio*, who is now acting captain of the *Retribution* and senior officer of the South Atlantic station. We may also add that, ashore and afloat, Captain Ashle is one of the most popular commanders that has been here, so the change has been a cause for general congratulation. Lieut. Clarke, formerly 1st officer of the *Retribution*, takes command of the *Basilio* in place of Capt. Ashle. Comd. Woods, who recently arrived, takes command of the *Avon*. The *Barraqueta* left this port a few days ago under reserved orders, the presumption being that she goes to remove the British flag from Trinidad island, the Brazilian claims to which have now been formally recognized. This may take her some little time, as the diminutive island, 100 miles from the Brazilian coast, is not easy to find, and when found it is sometimes necessary to wait a week or ten days to effect a landing.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 23d.

—In Buenos Aires a man has just been fined far not having taken out a dog license at a time when he neither resided there nor had a dog. The *B. A. Standard* thus tells us how this feat was accomplished.—"Caso del Perro." One of our city subscribers, just returned from a visit to Montevideo, brought back with him a little yellow dog which had been presented to him. Wishing to conform to the laws of the land, he applied to the respective department of the municipality for a dog license. What was his surprise at being informed that not only must he pay a whole year's licence for the remaining four months of the year, but must also pay a fine into the bagain, for not having taken out the license before the end of May. In vain did he argue that he did not have the dog in May, that he had only just got it; the reply was—All his expenses for the dog since May must pay a fine. In North America a test case would be made of his, and a mandamus obtained from a judge enjoining the municipality to deliver the license without fine. If we people are too apathetic, and Argentines like all peoples, as the proverb puts it, have the government they merit."

—The Paraguayan congress at Asuncion has been much troubled with the "no quorum" epidemic. The cure for that is: "no quorum, no pay."

—The sanitary authorities at Mendoza, Argentina, have now resolved to kill vagrant dogs instead of cutting down shade trees. This is a very sensible change.

—For the next three months the unmarried national guards, between 17 and 30 years of age, in Argentina are to assemble for drill on every Sunday and holiday. Life is becoming tolerably pleasant for the Argentine hachelor, surely.

—The striking printers in Buenos Aires are about to open a co-operative printing and lithographic establishment, a capitalist having offered to advance \$400,000 for that purpose. The chances are that the scheme will prove a failure.

—It has been discovered at Mendoza that some of the wine dealers have been using a poisonous coloring substance for their wines. Croscine is said to be the substance used. The authorities have forbidden adulterations, and we trust they will be able to suppress them.

—The Italians in Buenos Aires are preparing a monster demonstration against the treatment of their compatriots here in Brazil. The *Diario e Notion*, however, are criticizing the project as premature and imprudent, declaring that it may lead to disagreeable consequences.

—The *Montevideo Times* of August 15th relates an incident which occurred at the Solis theatre on the evening of the 15th where a young colored man was ejected from a seat which he had paid for, and also from the theatre, by orders of a police official, simply because he was dressed in a grey suit. He was clean, well dressed and well behaved, but as the official considered that black should be worn on such occasions, he was not only humiliated by being turned out, but lost the price of his seat. This is the liberty which is enjoyed in a South American republic, gentlemen! And the beauty of it is, that the officials are wholly irresponsible. They can not be prosecuted for abuse of authority. The only recourse is revolution—and the world wonders why revolutions are so frequent!

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1896.

The political disorders of the past week were of an exceptionally sensational character in many respects. Although the government had a large majority in the chamber and counted upon a safe majority in the senate, the bill approving the protocols on the Italian claims was suddenly abandoned in third reading on Monday and was unanimously rejected by the deputies at the request of the leader of the majority. The alleged reason was that of the Italian demonstrations against Brazil in the city of São Paulo on the Saturday evening and Sunday preceding, though no efforts had been made to verify the truth or falsity of the reports sent down by telegraph. It has since been stated, however, that opposition to the protocols had appeared in military circles, and that the São Paulo incidents were a convenient pretext to escape from a threatening situation. The leader of the government party then presented a bill authorizing an open and unlimited credit for the payment of recognized foreign claims against Brazil, which aroused renewed opposition from the Jacobins and their friends. The government, however, disclaims all responsibility for this measure. There were general rejoicings throughout the whole country, however, over the defeat of the Italian protocols. On Thursday the hostility which had been steadily increasing between various cliques, reached a climax both in the chamber and in the cabinet. In the chamber Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, whose intemperate partizanship has caused trouble on other occasions, was

announced to speak on the Caminada claims, in which he proposed to show that Minister Carlos de Carvalho was or had been an advocate of the claimants, and that his connection with the affair was discreditable. His first charge against the minister called out a retort from Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho (the minister's brother) and the exchange of compliments which followed led to violence, José Carlos striking Medeiros e Albuquerque in the face and seizing him by the throat. They were at once separated before having time to tear each other's clothes, and then Deputy José Carlos promptly resigned his mandate. A secret session followed, when the deputies voted that the chamber identify itself with Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, which means that the whole house had been assaulted. As José Carlos had resigned, nothing further was done. That same afternoon Minister Carlos de Carvalho took occasion at a cabinet meeting to explain the situation and complained that his efforts to settle these questions with foreign powers had been disloyally thwarted by Minister Gonçalves Ferreira (interior and justice) and his friends. This led to a sharp controversy which the President was unable to control, and which ended by Minister Gonçalves Ferreira leaving the room in a rage. Both ministers presented their resignations, and both were accepted. On Monday morning their successors were announced as General Dionysio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira, minister of foreign affairs, and Deputy Alberto de Seixas Martins Torres, minister of interior and justice. The former was a member of the Brazilian arbitration commission at Washington, and is credited with being a gentleman of broad and liberal views. It is believed that he will be a safe and satisfactory foreign minister. The other appointee's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with possible cabinet changes, and it may therefore be assumed that he has a strong political following. The position is one which should be filled by an eminent jurist. At the present moment there is a lull in the storm, but it is believed that other changes and other controversies will soon follow because of the excited state of the various parties and cliques in and out of congress.

THE S. PAULO DISTURBANCES.

We are in receipt of the following letter from São Paulo, dated the 27th ult., in regard to the disturbances in that city over the Italian protocols:

Dear Sir. — Your valuable article on the São Paulo troubles is sound throughout. The youngsters at the beginning should have been energetically dealt with and there would have been no blood shed, instead of which they were allowed to insult everybody with impunity who happened to be an Italian.

It was exactly the same at the time of the *Revolta* with the Portuguese, then came the French about Amapá, afterwards the English with Trindade, and now the Italians about the protocols.

The fact is the "officials" depend upon the fathers of these students for "place". This is the secret of the leniency with which they are dealt.

Surely it is time that the college was moved to some *campo*, where the lads could have fresh air and be away from the baneful influence of two or three political agitators, their seniors by only a few years.

Are we as business men with great capital at stake in the country, to be continually threatened simply because we happen to be foreigners?

Only one conclusion can be drawn: the unripe youths of 15 to 16 years, now that their fathers are apathetic (as low exchange and consequent high price for coffee do not go hand in hand as formerly), take matters entirely into their own hands and a demonstration of 50 boys (more were not in the first procession of protest) can turn the whole opinion of the representative chamber of the country.

To show their unripeness allow me to mention one incident in the Trindade demonstration. In the Rua de São Bento the British Bank of South America, Ltd., have a brass plate. When every thing with an English name was being smothered with blacking, a youth started to black the first name, upon which his companions made him desist as it (British) was not English. *Tableau*.

With regard to the Italians receiving provocation. On Sunday the whole of the

police were kept in the city proper, so the lads were able to attack any Italians just outside as they pleased; hence the so-called fighting in the suburbs.

There can be no question as to where the fault lies in these lamentable conflicts. Whether the Italian consul is or is not to blame for promoting disorder, the simple fact remains that the conflicts had begun before he appeared on the scene, and provocations had been given days before. The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 25th ult. says that a person of their full confidence, then in São Paulo, had written to them in regard to the origin of the conflicts:—"The students had given *morras* to Italy and had even burned some handkerchiefs with the Italian colors. Consul Brichanteau, who hates the republic and who is destitute of the smallest quota of good sense, went to Campos Sales to protest and even to exact public reparation in order to save the Italian flag. . . . Yesterday, Saturday (22), the students having given *morras* to Italy in the Largo de S. Francisco, he returned to insist against the insult (*desaffronto*) and declared that he would withdraw the coat of arms from the consulate". From this it will be seen that the *Jornal's* correspondent fully confirms the statement of our correspondent that the provocation was given by the students.

Here in Rio the same thing occurred. The Jacobins led the demonstrations and were the first to parade the streets, with insulting cries of "death to Italy", and "long live Menelik", but the Polytechnic students, whose recent exploits have made them somewhat notorious, were not far behind them either in denouncing the measure, or in proffering gratuitous insults to Italy. And then the medical students, and the free law course students, and even the boys in the preparatory schools, all joined in the demonstrations and boldly ventured to advise congress what it should do to preserve the honor and dignity of the republic! In such hands the honor and dignity of the republic will of course be safe, and as the sequel proves the grey-beards should not be slow to recognize that fact.

Still further, the street demonstrations here in Rio were made principally by beardless boys. The assaults on the Italians were made by *moleques*, clerks, students and other youngsters, including a pretty large proportion of the rowdy and vagabond elements of the city. We have not seen a single citizen of position and prominence taking part in any of these demonstrations, and yet they are characterized in the press as of patriotic citizens zealous for the protection of the honor and integrity of the nation! A greater deception was never practised! What can such boys know of these questions? A large percentage of them can not even read, and probably ninety-nine out of every hundred are utterly incapable of serious reflection.

And yet, both here and in São Paulo, these irresponsible and unreflecting boys were able to provoke conflicts which led to bloodshed and were also able to completely defeat a measure designed to settle a dispute between this country and a foreign power! A greater absurdity and a more humiliating incident will not be found anywhere in the history of any nation.

We have already given our reasons why the protocols should have been approved by congress. They simply provided for the settlement of outstanding claims by arbitration, and we are in favor of that method of settling disputes. Brazil apparently is not, but that makes no difference to us. There were many unjust and exaggerated claims of course, but we believe that any fair-minded arbitrator would have thrown them out and that would have ended them forever. But, supposing that the protocols were objectionable, why should this have led to all these insults and attacks on the Italians? It was the Brazilian government which proposed that method of settlement, and it was this same government which was pushing the measure through congress. The Italians had nothing to do with it, and the great majority of them living here in Brazil probably never heard of the claims. If there was any need of a popular demonstration, therefore, it should have been directed against the President and his cabinet, and not against the poor laborers who are doing the menial work for us that Brazilians are unwilling to do. Because Carlos de Carvalho and Glycerio wanted

these protocols adopted, is no reason why Brazilians should have organized hostile demonstrations against Italy and against the poor Italians resident in Brazil. The whole affair exhibits a lack of reflection and good judgment, and for this we are indebted to students and youths of all classes, who have fallen under the influence of a very dangerous class of agitators.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

As had been announced, the commission of the Association of Manufacturers of the United States arrived here on Wednesday last. The reception committee of the Associação Commercial went to meet them and conveyed them to the Grand Hotel on Largo da Lapa, where they breakfasted.

At the breakfast appropriate toasts were drunk and short speeches made.

At 4 o'clock p. m. they took the boat for Petropolis, where they stopped at the Pensão Central hotel. They were much pleased with their quarters, which, they say, are the best they have found since they have been in South America. They were also very much pleased with the town of Petropolis, to which they will probably return when they come back from their trip to São Paulo and Minas Geraes.

On Thursday they were presented to the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro by Mr. Thompson, minister of the United States, who has courteously exerted himself to promote their comfort during their stay in Brazil and to aid them in the accomplishment of the objects of their mission.

They afterwards visited the Collegio Americano [Miss Watt's school] and the Cascatinha cotton factory. At night they attended a reception given in their honor by Minister Thompson, which was attended by many prominent personages.

On Friday three of the commissioners came to Rio de Janeiro to look after their individual interests and some of the others went to examine the water power of the electric light.

On Friday they came to Rio de Janeiro, breakfasting at the Globo hotel.

At noon Mr. Thompson presented them to the minister of foreign affairs and at 1 o'clock p. m. to the President of the republic. They then were presented to the minister of marine and to the minister of industry, who represents the government in their entertainment during their visit.

At 9.30 p. m. the greater part of the commission, accompanied by some officers from the *Castine* and the gentlemen charged with their guidance, left for São Paulo on a special night express, where they arrived on the following day at 1.30 p. m. Mr. Bacon was unable to accompany the party on account of illness, and Messrs. Fishback and Gilbert remained in Petropolis. The commission had also lost another of its members, Mr. Johnston, who returned to Europe without stopping in Rio because of impaired health.

According to the telegrams they were received at the railway station in São Paulo by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people. The committee appointed to receive them took them to the Hotel Paulista, where a breakfast and reception were given them. They were then shown the city and the Cantareira waterworks.

Yesterday they went to Campinas to see a large coffee plantation of the São Paulo type, visited the Lidgerwood and McHardy factories of coffee machinery, and then returned to São Paulo in time to attend the opera in the evening. They were to have started on their journey into Minas to-night, but they will in all probability return direct to this city because of the sad news sent them this morning.

It is our painful duty to record the sudden death of Mr. S. E. Bacon, of Erie, Pa., a prominent member of the commission and representative of the Erie board of trade, which occurred at the Pensão Central, Petropolis, last night at about 11 o'clock. On Friday last Mr. Bacon visited the electric light plant at Petropolis in company with other members of the commission, and was induced to climb a very steep hill to see the reservoir for the water power. The warmth of the day and the fatigue of the climb — he was a man of about 65 years of age — led him to drink rather too freely of the cold water there, and this brought on some acute disorder of the stomach. He was attended by Dr. Moreira, of Petropolis, and everything possible was done to save his life, but in vain.

Mr. Fishback telegraphed to the commission in São Paulo this morning, and it

is expected that the party will return here at once. The deceased gentleman's family has also been advised of his death. Arrangements have also been made for embalming the body and sending it home by the *Galleo* on Saturday next, it being Mr. Fishback's intention to accompany the remains to their destination. It is expected that funeral services will be held in Petropolis on Saturday morning next, after which the friends will come down on a special train to see the remains embarked for New York.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará has been afflicted with a severe epidemic of measles. The death rate among the children was very large.

—The irrepressible music composer in S. Paulo is out with a new waltz, which is called "Down with the Protestants."

—The *Estado* of São Paulo estimates that more than a hundred persons on both sides were wounded during the recent conflicts in that city.

—Dr. Henrique Gorcex has arrived in Minas Geraes and has entered upon the duties of his office as inspector-general of agricultural instruction.

—S. Carlos do Pinal has not a large place, but its municipal council has granted 64 licenses for hotels. Keeping hotel must be the principal industry of the town.

—In São Paulo it has been necessary for the chief of police to issue an order forbidding school boys to create disorder or to assemble in the streets for that purpose.

—When Silveira Martins suddenly resolved to withdraw from Porto Alegre and pull himself free from the treacherous power of Julio de Castilhos, it may safely be assumed that he had good reasons for it.

—From São Paulo and Campinas the students have sent congratulatory telegrams to Menelik. The latter will probably feel highly honored when he knows who his new admirers are. Appreciation based on spite against a third party, honors neither party.

—In S. Paulo during the recent disturbances, a group of excited youths went through Rua Principe de Naples tearing down the street name plates. They were of course attacked by Italians, who resented the insult, and the foolish raid led to the injury of a considerable number on both sides.

—A telegram, dated Rio 25th August, published in the *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the following day, stated that Minister Carlos de Carvalho had resigned, that the diplomatic corps had expressed their regrets and that he would be succeeded by Alberto Torres. It would appear that we must go abroad for our news.

—The Italians in Ribeirão Preto have resolved not to celebrate the 22nd September this year, on account of the antagonisms which have arisen. In this they are showing good sense. As a rule the Italians have shown commendable prudence and good judgment. Had the *matidade* been as wise and discreet, there would have been no conflicts.

—Cricket has not been as active in Santos this year as its friends anticipated at the beginning of the season, but the match to be played with São Paulo on the 6th, 7th and 8th is already exciting interest and will unquestionably call out the best efforts of the Santos men. There are so many good players in Santos that it is a pity to see interest flag in the sport.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of 27th ult. announces the discovery of a mysterious crime. A cook had been detected in the act of putting acetate of lead in small quantities in the food given to the wife of Dr. Luiz Gedeano Ferraz. He was arrested and confessed that he was instigated to do this by a lady of high social position (*alta sociedade*), but declined to give her name.

—It would appear that the students in Bahia felt themselves forgotten in the midst of all the exciting news from Rio and São Paulo, so they turned out one day last week and attacked the Italian consulate, tearing down its coat of arms. No one appears to have been hurt, but the youngsters proved their patriotism and now rest upon their laurels. Singularly enough, the telegraph gave us no details of the affair.

—A man named Costa was forcibly recruited in Ceará a short time ago, and his friends tried to obtain his release by means of a writ of habeas corpus. The judge refused to grant the writ, however, and the poor fellow was left to his fate. A short time after he was sentenced to 100 blows with a stick and 20 days imprisonment on bread and water. Later on he will be secretly buried, and his fate will be forgotten, like that of the national guard who was beaten to death in Rio de Janeiro last year.

—The sudden departure of an Italian female servant from the house of D. Carolina da Conceição in Santos on the early morning the 24th, aroused the suspicions of the mistress, who at once instituted a search and found that she had been robbed of 2,200\$ in cash. It is a mistake for people to keep such sums in the house to tempt servants to commit theft. The poor and the ignorant have enough to contend with, without having such temptations put in their way, for they are not educated to draw a very clear line between right and wrong.

—The following item from the *Diario Popular* of S. Paulo of the 26th is significant as to the character of the conflicts in that city: "Persons worthy of confidence inform us that some policemen in a state of drunkenness yesterday in the Avenida Rangel Pestana attacked a poor Italian laborer who was carrying a child in his arms. In Rua Glycerio about midday a similar fact occurred." These indignant protests against the "aggressive conduct" of the Italians in S. Paulo seem to be the ones entitled to make protests.

—It has been decided by the state government of Minas Geraes that the 1897 session of the state assembly shall be held in the new capital, Bello Horizonte. And the first act of that assembly should be that of changing the name of the place.

—A gleam of humor in the *bellum* news from São Paulo during the past week was found in a letter to the *Commercio de S. Paulo* from an Italian residing in Campinas, who says, in regard to the reported conduct of the Italian consul and a group of his intimates: "For my part, I protest and I invite all Italians of good sense (who unfortunately are few in Brazil) to protest against such an occurrence." The parenthetical is not complimentary to the two or three hundred thousand Italians in São Paulo, it must be confessed, but as the writer is a Milanese perhaps he will be excused.

—There was a quarrel and exchange of pistol shots between two members of a circus brass band at Amparo, São Paulo, a few days ago. One of the valetines received a slight wound in the leg. Their companions at once seized the aggressor and carried him to the town jail, but were unable to find a policeman, or any one in charge. They whistled, and they waited—and then they gave it up, letting the prisoner go. The local paper says that the absence of the policeman in charge of the jail is due to the small number of men provided—which excuse is hardly sufficient. One man is enough to lock up an assassin.

—There was a suspension of traffic on the city tram lines in São Paulo on the evening of the 26th, the employees stating that they could not continue the service because of the thieves continually made again to them. A majority of the employees are Italians, and as the Brazilian and Portuguese employees were tired out, the traffic was suspended. This is another sample of the judgment employed by the São Paulo conflicts. By permitting the *matidade* to interfere with peaceful employees of the tram lines, the residents of the city had the pleasure of walking home at night, and the distances in São Paulo are not insuperable either!

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 27th ult. says: "Once more the Brazilian people have shown that they know how to protest energetically against every offense to the national pride (*bravo*), also that they are not ignorant of the duties which good sense and prudence counsel, once the crisis has passed." *Pomada*, colleague! Are provocations, mob processions, attacks on defenseless and peaceful foreigners, vainglorious resolutions, and all that, proofs of this statement? It looks to an unconcerned outsider that the Brazilian students and the mob—not the men of education and responsibility—are very much to blame for these troubles, and that they have not known their duties either during or after the crisis. But, of course, this is only an opinion.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB. SPORTS, SEVENTH MEETING.

The above were held on August 23rd under rather trying circumstances.

At noon, the time stated for the first event, the Beach looked exceedingly pretty and must have given the energetic Committee a considerable amount of trouble.

The course [a quarter of mile in one straight line] was marked off with flags, kindly made by the ladies, and was simply one mass of colour. Unfortunately a sou' wester sprang up before the second event was over and the course was under water.

The Committee looked glum and the competitors cast frowns, but the former were equal to the task and announced the jumps, etc., would be taken first and the sports later on.

The programme was ultimately carried out with the following results:

100 yards flat race, — 1st H. Fussell, 2nd G. O. Temple;

220 yards flat race, — 1st H. Fussell, 2nd G. O. Temple;

440 yards hurdle race — 1st J. Thomson, 2nd H. Barton;

1/2 mile flat, (20 yards) race — 1st, E. Kilton-Cooke, (60 yards), 2nd H. Barton (20 yards);

1/2 mile flat race — 1st, C. L. Stock (80 yards), J. P. Jones (80 yards);

Long jump, — 1st J. Crosland, 2nd G. R. Kennedy;

Throwing the cricket ball, — 1st J. Fraser, 2nd C. L. Stock;

Putting the weight, — 1st J. Fraser, 2nd G. R. Kennedy;

High jump, — 1st G. R. Kennedy, 2nd H. Brown;

Pole jump, — 1st H. Brown, 2nd J. Fraser;

Tag of war, — Married vs. Single; after a very severe struggle the latter won;

120 yards flat race, Challenge cup [presented by two old Santistas, to be won twice in succession, or three times in all before becoming the property of the holder] 1st H. Fussell, 2nd G. O. Temple. The cup is now the property of Mr. Fussell, he having won it two years in succession. Mr. Crowther-Smith the holder for 1895 was unable to compete.

Married-men's race, — 1st Mr. Cooke, 5 yards, 2nd Mr. Fussell, 5 yards.

Obstacle race. — This was the event of the day, and the Committee are to be congratulated on their obstacles, 1st J. Thomson, 2nd E. Cooper;

Girls' race, — Miss Lily Cross;

Menagerie race, — J. A. Cross;

Three-legged race, — J. Fraser and J. Crosland.

Consolation race, — E. Cooper.

The Committee take this opportunity of thanking the donors for a very handsome lot of prizes. Mrs. E. O. Broad very graciously presented the same to the successful competitors and three cheers for her and the ladies were enthusiastically responded to.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana line, Rio Grande do Sul, has been opened to traffic as far as Cacequi, the point where the line from Rio Grande and Bagé is to form a junction.

The authorities have been granted to the chief engineer of the Bahia and S. Francisco prolongation to concede an extension of 14 months for the conclusion of the Jacu and Feira de Sant'Anna branches.

—The Carioca company is to-day inaugurating its electric line on Santa Thereza from Largo da Carioca to Franca. If well managed it will make a vast difference in the time and comfort of the journey up Santa Thereza hill.

—Another station on the Bahia and Minas line, to be called Francisco Sá, will be inaugurated on the 11th inst. This is 27 kilometres beyond the station opened 23rd November last, and increases the extension on the Minas section of this line to 148 1/2 kilometres.

—The surveys for the duplication of the S. Paulo line were to have been signed by the President yesterday. About three millions sterling will be expended on the work, which will enable the railway to handle all the imports and exports of S. Paulo for many years to come.

LOCAL NOTES

—The police guard at the Italian legation was maintained up to the end of the week.

—Councillor Silveira Martins is on his return to this capital, having left Porto Alegre on the 26th ult.

—It is known and admitted that some of the Italian claims covered by the recently-rejected protocols, have already been paid.

—It seems that the news agencies were wrong, as usual, about Anilée and his balloon. Later news state that he had made a start, but was unable to proceed far.

—A statue symbolizing Justice is to ornament the front of the Cattedra palace. It is to be found that being ornamental will be its only occupation, should present ideas prevail.

—According to all accounts exchange went up to 12, if not 15, on Sunday last when the "World" beat the "United Banks" on the cricket field. Unfortunately the banks were able to retaliate on Monday and the rate fell.

—During the past week it is said that manifestations of hostility were made against the *Pais* on two successive days by passing processions. This must have been terribly disappointing to "mossy tree cleric," who has been playing to the pit for so long a time.

The minister of war has had the unhappy idea of creating a rifle range on the grounds of the Palacio Isabel in Laranjeiras. It will be both a nuisance and a danger to the neighborhood. Such a range should be located well outside of the city.

The police department has recently received two wagons for the rapid transportation of men, and one for the transportation of munitions. They came from the United States. The first named will carry 20 men each, and are similar to the fire patrol wagons in use in American cities.

As Deputy Timotheo da Costa is a statistician, or was once in charge of an important statistical work, he will obligingly tell us how much money Brazil has expended on the introduction of Italian immigrants? It would help us amazingly to appreciate the present situation.

If the row over the Italian protocols should lead to the overthrow of Boss Glycerio and his pernicious influence over the political destinies of Brazil, it will not be altogether without good result. Let us hope, however, that it will not give us *Iboayava* and *Peganha* as substitutes.

A short time ago Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, who had just resigned the post of private secretary to the President, was appointed district attorney. He at once obtained a leave of absence, and on the expiration thereof he left last week, he resigned. This description of office-holding merits consideration.

On the 28th a detachment of police was stationed near the medical school, but was afterwards withdrawn at the request of the director. It is needless to say that it was not designed to coerce the students into study. Were they to interfere less in politics, the authorities would not have to do such things.

On the 29th Barão do Ladario stated in the senate that in Amazonas various army and navy officers are holding salaried positions under the state government, thus drawing two or more salaries. He also said that the sons of various officers, 16 to 17 years of age, are also holding high salaried offices.

It's a grand thing surely! The chamber of deputies associates itself with Medeiros the Jacobin! We shall soon expect to see the Boss embracing the Martyr, and then the whole gang will turn out to make a holocaust of the obnoxious engineer. It is only one more step toward the Terror, but is a good long one.

A telegram from Rome of the 27th ult. states that the Italian government had prohibited further emigration to Brazil, and that a squadron had been ordered here to protect the Italians in the country. This looks ugly. Another telegram of the same date says that the legation here is authorized to demand satisfaction for the insult to the Italian flag.

The Jacobins have circulated bulletins during the past week stating that the Italian claims amount to 62,800,000\$, which amount will be covered by Glycerio's bill authorizing the government to expend on legitimate claims. Such falsehoods are largely responsible for the troubles which beset the government, and it seems time to have them checked.

We take much pleasure in noting that Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, of this city, has been presented with a valuable token of appreciation by the British Admiralty because of the many services which he has rendered to the British naval vessels visiting this port during a period of many years. Mr. Mendes deserves such a recognition and will accept our congratulations.

We trust that it will not be forgotten that Saturday evening, the 5th, is the date fixed for the Hospital Ball at the Laranjeiras Club. The attendance promises to be large and the ball will be a gratifying success. And even if you can not attend, you can surely take a ticket and thus help an institution of which our English-speaking colony has every reason to be proud.

—For some days last week the Italian street-sweepers failed to put in an appearance, and we therefore revelled in dirt and patriotism together.

—On Saturday some of the journals asserted that Brazil and Italy are on the most cordial terms. Of course, isn't Italy even going to send out a squadron to visit us?

—Some persons accuse Medeiros e Albuquerque of politeness in not resenting José Carlos' blow. Such persons are probably unaware of the terrible effects of torpedoes and dynamite bombs.

—Smith says that, when Deputy José Carlos struck Medeiros e Albuquerque, he hit the right nail on the head. Does Smith mean to insinuate that the latter has a cast-iron countenance?

—In action on the José Carlos — Medeiros e Albuquerque affair congress has expressed sympathy with the smitten deputy. This is contrary to precedent. Didn't government and congress sympathize with the Polytechnic students who expelled their professors?

—The Argentine squadron arrived in port yesterday, having made the voyage up in about seven days. Salutes were exchanged as the vessels entered port, and after the customary exchange of courtesies is over we shall expect to see a grand display of uniforms on the Ovidor.

—Now is the time for the Pantheon Ceroptostomian man. José Carlos is no longer covered by congressional immunities and may be called to account for that dynamite raid on the so-called Pantheon some weeks ago. It would seem to be the will of the gods that José Carlos should be prosecuted.

—Some persons assert that, when José Carlos struck Medeiros e Albuquerque, he took an unfair advantage, directing his blow, as he did, to the part of the latter's body that offered the widest mark. It may be said, however, that the assailant exposed himself to the same danger, if his opponent had chosen to avail himself of his opportunity.

—We should like to advise our readers that the social year of the Strangers' Hospital runs from July 1st to June 30th. There are several new-comers who have expressed an intention of becoming subscribers, and by doing so now their subscriptions will cover the whole year. There are still many Americans and Englishmen resident here who ought to become subscribers.

—It would seem that the Brazilian minister at Rome has been caught napping. The delay in responding to the urgent telegrams on the Italian question was due to the circumstance that he was not in Rome, but at Paris without leave. It is said that he has been ordered to come home. It would be interesting to know how much of the time of every diplomat is spent in Paris.

—According to the premier of the Spanish cabinet the war in Cuba has been costing Spain 140,000,000 *reals* a month. With the 40,000 men now being sent there as reinforcements, this monthly cost will be increased to 400,000,000 *reals*. And should Spain win the fight, she will have nothing to show but the pride of the victor, for the island will be ruined, its industries destroyed, and its revenues lost. It will be a fruitless victory.

A revolution has now broken out in the Philippine islands, and from the telegrams (reading between the lines) we infer that the revolutionists are in possession of the whole place outside the capital and garrison towns. It is said that the freemasons are at the bottom of the outbreak, particularly the Japanese masons. We may now expect more telegrams of Spanish victories and the slaughter of insurgent masons, to whom we have been receiving from Cuba. These revolutions will very soon leave poor old Spain bankrupt, morally as well as financially.

The contradictions over the dispute between Brazil and Italy are enough to make one abjure the news agencies and their doings forever. It is now a common event to have telegrams side by side contradicting each other flatly. Yesterday in the *Journal*, one telegram (29th) stated that the Italian government had finally resolved not to send out the *Pennone* to Brazil, while another telegram immediately following it, dated the 30th, stated that the *Pennone* would leave for Rio in a few days. It would certainly contribute much to our peace of mind to have the truth told.

A Rio correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* says that a report was current that a colonel of the army called on Boss Glycerio on the Sunday before the collapse of the Italian protocols to tell him that the army would not consent to their approval. After some discussion, Glycerio asked him to return in the evening to meet Minister Carlos de Carvalho, which he did. After another discussion and a consultation with the President, the abandonment of the measure was resolved upon, the charges against the Italians in São Paulo being used as the reason. It would have been incredible had the army officers been able to keep out of the dispute.

A few days ago a woman residing in Rua do Zepelão was nuzzled and robbed of some valuable jewelry and 3,500\$ in money. The thief being a visitor, she was able to give a description of him to the police. After searching here, police agent Oliveira went to Parahyba do Sul, where the rogues frequently go to escape detection, and was fortunate enough to find his man immediately after landing from the train. The thief had the jewelry and money intact in his pocket, confessed that it belonged to the woman in question, but claimed that it was given him for safe keeping. The thief is one Reynard Waller, recently arrived from Argentina, where he is also wanted, it is said, for robbery.

It is well known that the cabinet meeting of the 27th was not altogether pacific and dignified. Minister Carlos de Carvalho complained that the minister of justice Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira had been disloyal and with Deputy Rosa e Silva had worked against the projected settlement of the Italian claims. The accused minister became violently angry, said he was tired of offering his resignation, and at last left the room rudely, leaving his portfolio on the table for any one who might want it. His lack of control was certainly not creditable to a man holding a cabinet position.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 31st, 1896. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000, gold) 27 d. do do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per £ 1st. 54 75

EXCHANGE.

August 27.—The Banco da Republica still furnished bills for September remittances—2 1/2, and the British Bank other banks posted 8 1/16, and kept 1 1/2 in their tables—during the day. The market was better than the day before, and the Brazilian banks were more liberal in their dealings.

August 28.—During the morning and early afternoon the market was quiet and fairly steady with the Banco da Republica still furnishing bills, for next month, at 90, and the other banks at 8 1/16, and there was a moderate demand for other sterling.

August 29.—The market opened very uncertain. The Banco da Republica continued to furnish bills at 90, for September 1, but only the Brazilian and the London & River Plate banks posted 8 1/16, and during the morning bills were not forthcoming without very heavy discount taken for a corresponding amount.

August 30.—The Banco da Republica was still furnishing bills at 90 for the September packets, and the Brazilian and London & River Plate banks posted 8 1/16, the market opening fairly steady with bank sterling to be had at 8 1/16, and even 8 1/8 mentioned.

August 31.—The Banco da Republica was still furnishing bills at 90 for the September packets, and the Brazilian and London & River Plate banks posted 8 1/16, the market opening fairly steady with bank sterling to be had at 8 1/16, and even 8 1/8 mentioned.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with columns for date (August 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

Table with columns for date (August 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

Table with columns for date (August 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

Table with columns for date (August 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

Table with columns for date (August 29, 30, 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

Table with columns for date (August 30, 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

Table with columns for date (August 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

Table with columns for date (August 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

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Table with columns for date (August 31) and various stock categories like Apolices, Nacional, Republica, etc.

and brokers' quotations according to New York types, and per auro, were the following: No. 6 nominal 15700-15800 nominal 15700-15800

Table titled 'DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO' with columns for date and various coffee types.

Table with columns for date (Aug 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various coffee types.

Table with columns for date (Aug 29, 30, 31) and various coffee types.

Table with columns for date (Aug 30, 31) and various coffee types.

Table with columns for date (Aug 31) and various coffee types.

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Table with columns for date (Aug 31) and various coffee types.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. We continue last quotation of 170 rs. per foot. Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—The market is considered slightly improved in tone, without, however, any change in last quotations of 6000-7000 per foot, for red and 6000-6500 for white do.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 20,000 cases per Salomon, Capua and Galles. The market is easier, and quotations are now about 10500-11000 per case.

Turpentine.—We continue last quotations of 26-30 rs. per kilogramme, and there have been no receipts.

Rosin.—Receipts are 275 lbs. per Capua and Galles. We learn of no changes in last quotations of 24000-25000 per barrel, according to quality.

Cement.—The Mid brought 200 bags, from Southampton last quotation was; British 12500-13000, per lb. Belgian and German 10500-11000 and French 13500-14000.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 23,411 bags per Ono, 200 per Pelicula, 21,500 per Brachberg, and 100,000 bags per Yarrowood from the River Plate.

Hay.—Receipts are 10,721 bales per Bell, 1000 and Yarrowood. Quotations are rather higher at 120-130 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 5,373 tons per Freehold, from Cardiff; 2,710 tons, 'T' do, do; 3,270 tons, 'N' do, from Newport.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 25. MARSEILLES.—Ital. bk. Eritrea; 770 tons; Amatiucci; 65 ds. studies to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 24. FALMOUTH P.O.—Br. lug. Cymric; 156 tons; Jones; same cargo.

Pard...	Opoto	29 July
Primo...	Cardif	17 June
Prinasse Maria...	Rangoon	2 June
Ptogo East...	Leith	3 Aug.
Refectio...	Sagunay River	..
Reisenberg...	Pensacola	..
Rognar...	Pensacola	..
Rembrandt...	Pensacola	..
Saari...	Hamburg	23 June
Serbi...	London	..
Sofia...	Hamburg	..
Stork...	Pensacola	..
Sterna...	Grangemouth	10 July
Sumaride...	Pensacola	14 July
Suzanne...	Mobile	..
Thomas Hayward...	Mobile	..
Tanah...	Pensacola	..
Victoria...	Hamburg	..
Vidette...	Baltimore	..
Venturo...	Opoto	..
White Wings...	Baltimore	20 July
William Adams...	Baltimore	21 July
Zampa...	Aho	10 June

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, August 31st, 1896

NAME	T	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
American				
Ing J. W. Ellwell	1081	July 24	New York	Geral de C. & I.
bk Virginia	7251	31	New York	John Moore & C.
Ing K. J. Trean	591	Aug 17	Baltimore	Quayle, D. & C.
Ing Josephine	871	17	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
bk Julia Robins	571	18	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
Austrian				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles	To order
British				
sp Br. Army	1196	July 1	Caniff	In distress
bk Glandmowerg	2146	10	Caniff	Harz Coal Co.
sp Klyler	1917	12	Pensacola	Perez Sobr & C.
sp Charles	1456	14	Caniff	Gas Co.
sp Forest King	1604	14	New York	City Improv.
sp Crocodile	2424	18	Hancon	Norton, M. & C.
sp Parthenope	1452	20	Hull	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Forest King	1604	20	New York	Soc. Travaux
sp Pengween	1462	21	Caniff	F. W. Guim & C.
bk Bianca	919	25	New York	H. Rodrigues & C.
bk Inverness	1143	25	New York	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Inverness	1143	25	Caniff	Wilson Sons & C.
Ing Hector	498	30	Valencia	Gas Co.
sp Kate Thomas	1597	31	Caniff	A. H. Carvalho
bk Edinburgh	1599	Aug 5	Hull	Harz Coal Co.
bk East African	1587	5	Caniff	A. Avelar & C.
sp M-nova	1449	11	Caniff	Laurey & C.
bk Inverness	1143	15	Hull	F. P. Passos
bk Robin	1501	22	Gaspé	A. A. Magalhães
Dutch				
sp Adriaans	1740	Aug 20	S. Rosalia	In distress.
Danish				
bk Haabet	107	Jan 31	Alcoa	To order
bk Richard	591	Aug 31	Rangoon	To order
bk Serapis	393	14	Rangoon	To order
German				
bk Montana	481	Aug. 17	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
Italian				
bk Fidella	618	Aug. 11	Marseilles	Karl Valais & C.
bk Mad'na G.	546	25	Pensacola	C. H. Silver & C.
bk Eitres	779	25	Marseilles	To order
Norwegian				
bk Helga	1447	June 10	Leith	Theod. R. & C.
bk Carl Pihl	679	July 20	Bumswick	Geral de C. & I.
bk Penner	1458	31	Drontheim	Water, B. & C.
bk Guldreg	614	31	Pensacola	F. W. Guim & C.
bk Buseka	348	Aug 15	Krauffoss	C. Hecksher & C.
bk Arizma	1230	17	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & C.
bk America	850	28	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
Portuguese				
bk Iselle	1148	July 25	Ilha do Sal.	Macedo Jr & C.
bk Agues	639	28	Opoto	Macedo Jr & C.
bk Atlantico	54	30	Ilha do Maio	Macedo Jr & C.
bk Oliveira	749	31	Opoto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Quitanda	374	Aug. 13	Ilha do Sal.	J. A. G. Santos
Russian				
bk Neptun	1047	Aug 6	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & C.
Spanish				
sp Roca Alegre	216	June 9	Caniz	Souza Filho & C.
bg Neuvius	1002	July 18	Montevideo	Sanza, B. & C.
Swedish				
bk Julius Palm	740	Aug 8	Rangoon	Karl Valais & C.
Ing Henry	282	8	S. derham	C. W. Gross & C.
Ing Magretha	249	8	Mosson	To order
Ing John	741	15	Mosson	A. O. Maia
bk Garth	691	19	Leith	Wilson Sons & C.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Aug 24	Thomas Dr	South'pton 1634	Royal Mail
24	Frisfield Hr	Cardiff 242	Braz. Coal Co.
24	C. L. von Hr	Mad'na G. 546	W. Sanson & C.
24	Cordillere Fr	River Plate 668	Messa, Matlines
24	Batsberg Nor	Montevideo 71	Luiz Campos
25	Tanah Hr	South'pton 260	Royal Mail
25	Galton Hig	New York 202	Norton, M. & C.
25	Salerno Hr	do 374	E. Johnston & C.
25	Verleida Hr	Cardiff 242	Large Indus
25	Niagara Hr	New York 202	do
25	Yarrowdale Hr	Rosari	E. Ashworth & C.
25	Vento Hr	do 181	Rio Flor Mills
25	Mel'c Fr	Houlens* 284	Messa, Matlines
25	Tauoman Gr	Hansburg* 284	E. Johnston & C.
25	Louenbug Gr	Bremen* 324	H. Stoltz & C.
25	Thomas Hr	River Plate 668	Royal Mail
25	Meare Gr	Rio Grand' rd	H. Stoltz & C.
26	Orientes Fr	Santos 191	Chaqueurs & Co
27	Inca Hr	Liverpool* 202	Wilson Sons & C.
27	Santos Hr	Santos 202	Wilson Sons & C.
27	Lassel Hr	Manchester* 202	Norton, M. & C.
28	Lapan Gr	New York 242	E. Johnston & C.
28	Milton Hr	Santos 202	Norton, M. & C.
28	Norte Nor	S. J. da Barra rd	do
29	Porto Alegre Gr	Hamburg* 202	E. Johnston & C.
29	Stabo Hr	Glasgow* 202	Norton, M. & C.
29	de B. Aires Fr	Flav* 242	Chaqueurs & Co
30	Pullice Aust	Trieste* 260	Rombauer & C.
30	K. F. Wilm Gr	Santos 181	H. Stoltz & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Aug 25	Cordillere Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
25	Hercules Aust	Trieste*	do
25	Nite Hr	River Plate	do
25	En. Barroso Ort	Montevideo*	do
25	Corib Fr	Santos	do
25	Lamor Hr	do	do
25	Thomas Hr	Southampton	do
25	Theris Hr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
25	Pic-moyr Hr	do	Sundries
27	Orientes Fr	Ilha da Barra	do
27	Inca Hr	Valparaiso*	do
27	Mel'c Fr	River Plate	do
28	De Hay Hr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
28	Newt n Hr	Santos	Sundries
29	Salerno Hr	do	Coffee
29	Mont' Hr	New York	do
29	Ket. Comp'n Hr	Galveston	Ballast
30	Porto Alegre Gr	Santos	Sundries
30	Tucuman Gr	do	do
30	Louenbug Gr	do	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Aug. 31st

Circulation	Public Funds	
10,126,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apollite)	915,000 - 945,510
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895	915,000 - 946,000
14,650,000	Stock 4% (1891), converted	1,245,000 - 1,250,000
12,294,000	Gold Loan 1868, 6%	2,500,000
74,679,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %	1,600,000
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4%	---
17,500,000	State of Santos	---
10,030,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5%	---
4,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	---
15,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	157,000 - 159,000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8\$000 - July 96	200\$000 - 203\$000
20,000,000	Commercio	200	3 000 - July 96	210 000 -
24,000,000	.. and series	80	3 700 - July 96	81 500 -
24,000,000	Constructor	200	---	8 000 - 9 000
10,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2 000 - July 96	---
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6 000 - July 96	111 000 - 130 000
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	100	3 000 - July 96	50 000 - 56 000
135,275,000	Republica do Brazil	200	10 000 - July 96	205 000
10,000,000	.. do	200	6 000 - July 96	137 500 - 138 100
20,000,000	Fural e Hypotecario	100	3 000 - July 96	63 500 - 64 000
20,000,000	.. do and series	100	1 9 000 - July 96	---
20,000,000	.. do	100	4 500 - July 96	---

Capital	Ranchoes	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	---	---
15,000,000	Muzambique	100	---	---
64,000,000	Oeste de Minas	70	---	---
24,000,000	.. do and series	70	---	50\$000
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	15 000 - 18\$ 00	---
75,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Iguaçu	200	---	70 000
---	.. do and series	60	---	10 000 - 17 000

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$.. - July 96	100\$000 - 115\$000
14,000,000	S. Christovao	200	.. - July 96	145 000 - 150 000

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alfama	100\$.. - Aug. 96	---
4,000,000	Brazil Industria	100	.. - Aug. 6	---
2,000,000	Latifundia	200	10 000 - Jan. 96	---
2,000,000	Companhia Real	200	15 000 - Aug. 96	---
5,000,000	D. Isabel	200	10 000 - Jan. 96	---
1,000,000	Industrial Mill	100	.. - Feb. 96	---
1,500,000	Manufactura F. Fernandes	100	8 0 0 - 11. 96	---
4,000,000	Petrobranca	2 00	5 000 - 11. 96	---
4,000,000	P. de Aca. Luta	100	.. - July 1895	---
150,000	Santa Theres	100	8 000 - July 96	---


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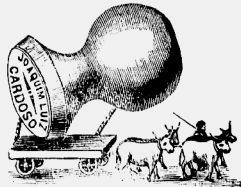
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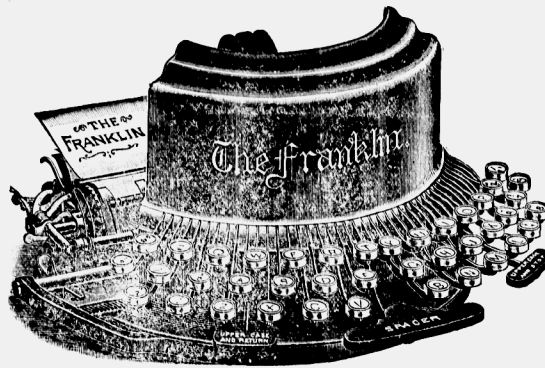
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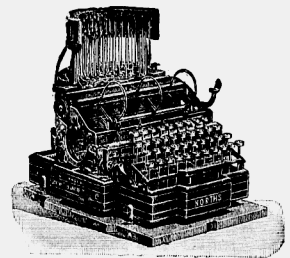
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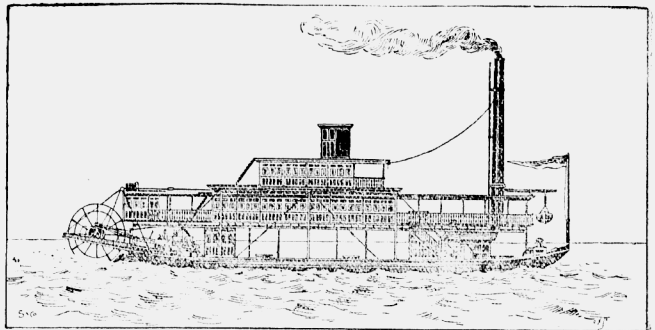
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