



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1896.

NUMBER 38

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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 Agents for the Republic of Brazil:
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 Reserve fund 1,328,751 ..
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 and vice their numerous friends and patrons that they have opened a department for English Tailoring, having contracted for that purpose an experienced cutter from London
 No. 38, RUA DO ROSARIO

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 Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses, engravings, telegraphs, aquarrels, oil paintings, chromos, 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 gouaches and aquarrels, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.
 Sales at lowest prices.
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 Superior quality of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes and tobacco, sold at
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 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraity [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 NOSLEY, 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 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. 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 MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev FRANK WIEDERHEKER.
 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 B. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

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

Medical Directory
 Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.
Miscellaneous.
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LEMBY, 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.
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CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.
 To celebrate the 10th anniversary a Ball will be held at the Club on the 28th inst. For invitations members will please apply to
 H. W. Stacey,
 1st Secretary.
 Rio de Janeiro 12th September 1896.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.
 A Smoking Concert will be given on Saturday 10th inst., to which all members are invited.
 Rio de Janeiro 12th September 1896
 H. W. Stacey,
 Hon. Sec.

PETROPOLIS
 To Let a comfortable house, with garden, in fashionable part.
 Apply to O. P., this paper.

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —The bakers and cigarmakers in Lima, Perú, have gone out on a strike for an increase of 50 per cent in pay.
 —It was announced that the names of President Errazuriz's cabinet would be announced in the Chilean congress yesterday.

—A telegram from Lima of the 12th inst. says that the Peruvian senate has approved a project granting to foreigners the right of suffrage in municipal elections.
 —The Chilean press is promoting a popular meeting to ask the government to send a large squadron to Rio de Janeiro. It might have been foreseen that the visit of the Argentinians would have found an echo on the other side of the Andes.

—The reported alliance between Brazil and Argentina and the comments of the Argentine press on the Italian question, have stirred up the Chileans from the very bottom. They claim that Chili is the true friend and ally of Brazil, they call for an American alliance against the aggressions of European powers and they are holding meetings all over the country to demonstrate their sympathy for Brazil. Of course their jealousy of Argentina will lead them to extremes.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.
 The now celebrated Chinese Envoy is thus described in a London paper:—

His personal appearance is, as is well known, distinctly imposing. It is not merely on account of his height, well over six feet without the additional advantage given by the cotton sole of the Chinese boot; that he would be deemed a man out of the common. His attitudes are dignified and natural. The hand, concealed as he generally keeps it in the loose sleeves of his jacket, except when he takes it out to admire the very brilliant diamond ring he wears on the first finger of his left hand, is well formed, and with much prehensile power, and above all things worthy of note, is the fact that the nails not only of the great and short, but of all the members of his staff are cut as short as our own. That little practical reform may be the commencement of far more important measures and it is at least some evidence that one section of Chinese society has broken with tradition. During an interview the viceroys smokes, his pipe being replenished by a silent attendant, and sometimes he waxes it with a long cigarette in a holder. I believe he times the length of an interview by the number of pipes he has to take, and that a sign of dismissal is his stopping smoking. The viceroys' eye is larger and rounder than most of his countrymen, and is consequently more like a European's. His hue is as nearly as possible the hazel of many English men and women, and the gleam in it is most genial, and at times almost merry. Although he does not speak English, rumour says that he has some slight knowledge of it sufficient at least to distinguish between the negative and the affirmative, but in his own tongue he talks with extraordinary clearness and emphasis. The words are strange to one who is not a Sinologue, but the tone is extraordinarily like the English; in fact, a listener behind a screen could not tell the difference between Li speaking Chinese and an Englishman declaiming unmeaning sounds with the requisite fluency. This was not the only point of similarity that struck me between the Chinese and ourselves. Notwithstanding their dress and their way of wearing their hair they are far more like Englishmen than any nation of India that I have ever met. Their physique is much nearer our own than any other easterns, the shape of their hands shows power, their movements are active, and there is not a trace of physical or mental decay about them. If there are drawbacks that qualify these natural advantages they are a want of seriousness and a mercurial temperament too easily satisfied with present comfort to submit to the necessary sacrifices to provide for the future security of an empire which has never yet been properly conquered, for when subdued it has speedily assimilated the conqueror to its own ancient usages, and materialistic proclivities.

It is said that the largest kitchen in the world is in that mammoth Parisian store, the Bon Marche, which has 4,000 employees. The smallest kitchen contains 100 quartis, and the largest 500. Each of the fifty roasting pans is big enough for 300 cutlets. Every dish for baking potatoes holds 225 lbs. When omelettes are on the bill of fare 78,000 egg are used at once. For cooking alone sixty cooks and one hundred assistants are always at the ranges.

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. GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

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

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

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

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 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.
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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. 597, 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.

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- 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.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO

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Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. F. A.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opéra.

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

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO.

Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUAYHÍ,

Directors: PEDRO GIACIE, M. G. DUARTE
 L. R. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

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Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE

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London: MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AGORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

SOME PECULIAR RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

One of the most curious rivers that have come to the knowledge of men is the Webbe Shebeyll of Eastern Africa, a deep and rapid stream, abounding in strange fish and ferocious crocodiles. Although it flows for hundreds of miles through fertile lands, the immense volume of water never reaches the sea. A short distance north of the equator the river is lost in a desert region a few miles from the Indian ocean.

Some of the more recent explorers of Alaska and British America claim that the Mississippi can no longer be regarded as the largest river on the North American continent. This distinction is claimed for the great Yukon river. According to Ivan Petroff, who spent over two years in Alaska collecting materials for the last census, the Yukon empties into Norton Sound about one-third more water than the Mississippi pours into the Gulf of Mexico. The Yukon basin comprises the larger part of Northern Alaska, and 600 miles from its mouth the river is a mile in width. Many centuries before it was discovered by white men it very likely served as the water highway into the interior for tribes whom we believe to have crossed from Asia to the American continent. The Yukon river is over 2,000 miles in length.

Travelers report that in Algeria there exists a small stream which the chemistry of nature has turned into ink. It is formed

by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes large quantities of the gallic acid. Letters have been written with the natural compound of iron and gallic acid, which forms this small, yet wonderful stream. The Rio de Vinagre in Columbia is a stream the waters of which, by admixture with sulphuric acid, become so sour that the river has been appropriately named the Rio de Vinagre, or Vinegar river.

The Orange or Garigh river, in Southern Africa, rises in the mountains which separate Natal from the Orange Free State. The length of this stream is 1,000 miles. Its banks abound in various valuable woods, and around it are found rich copper ores. In this stream are many varieties of fish which are found until the river passes through a rocky region containing copper, below which the water is said to be poisonous, almost instantly killing the fish that venture near it. Another remarkable river is the Indus, a great stream in Hindustan. It rises in Thibet, and its course is a wonderful one. On reaching the Sassi, its most northern point, it turns southward, losing itself in the hills, and reappears at Takot in Kohistan. The Indus is 1,700 miles in length. After receiving the waters of many tributaries its channel grows narrow, and here it divides into many channels, some of which never return to the parent stream. It abounds in fish and crocodiles. That classical river, the Ganges, is erratic in its course, like the Hoang Ho. It is prominent both in the religion and geography of India. It varies not only from season to season, but from year to year, and frequently exchanges old passages for new ones. It has been said that the Ganges delivers into the sea every year 54,000,000 tons of mud, sand and other solid matter. — Philadelphia Press.

From Bradford's, New York, Aug. 15.

SILVER AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

An unusual amount of interest has been manifested recently regarding conditions in Mexico, the nearest to the United States of any of the countries where a silver standard prevails. This, of course, is owing to the bearing which the information may have on the campaign discussions regarding the free coinage of silver in the United States. Among those who have contributed to the understanding of conditions in Mexico is Mr. James W. Porch, of Philadelphia, who was formerly consul-general at the City of Mexico. Mr. Porch's personal experience in Mexico has covered a period of twelve years, during which period, he says in an interview in the Philadelphia Press, he has seen silver gradually depreciate from about 84 cents on the dollar to 53 cents, and at times go even lower. Whenever there has been a rally in its value it has been because of a demand for silver in China, Japan and the East Indies, and as soon as this demand stops the Mexican silver dollar sinks to a point lower than it was before the rise. The tendency has been downward, and his opinion is it will go even lower, as its value is based entirely on what it represents in the markets of the world.

There is, he says, no part of Mexico with which he is acquainted where the cost of living has in any degree depreciated in comparison with the depreciation of their money. It needs to be understood that Mexico did not go to a silver basis as a matter of choice, but as a matter of necessity. There is no gold to speak of found within her borders. There is enough silver in Mexico, when the value of silver shall be increased, to supply the markets of the world. In case of the success of the free-coinage advocates in the United States, he believes that we will hear of more silver being mined in Mexico than the most sanguine ever dreamed of, and that our country would be flooded with silver mined in Mexico with cheap labor, and that commodity would be almost as common as the debased metals. Miners get about fifty cents per day in silver, and the most skilled of them not over a dollar. All other labor does not exceed thirty-seven and one-half cents a day.

"In Mexico," Mr. Porch adds, "is to be found the most striking contrast between the rich and the poor. There is no middle class to speak of, and fully one-half of her population of thirteen millions of people have never known what it was to be free from want. I do not mean free from such

want as certain classes in our own country are afflicted with, but free from wants of the actual necessities of life. Millions of them never know what it is to wear a pair of shoes or sleep in a bed, and their entire housekeeping outfit with their wearing apparel included would not be worth five dollars of our money. * * * It is true that Mexico is making progress, but there is no comparison to be made between the toiling millions in the United States and those of Mexico.

"The business men of Mexico, outside of the mine owners, are not in favor of silver, and were it possible for them to change to morrow to a gold basis it would be done. My experience there under a free-silver régime showed me that the people are poorly paid, poorly clothed, poorly housed and poorly educated. Of course I am speaking of the masses. We would rapidly degenerate to the same condition as soon as the purchasing power of our dollar was cut in two. We would not only suffer from the depreciation, as they do, but we would suffer from an equally as great a curse—fluctuation. You can readily understand that the purchasing power of the dollar changing from day to day, wavering in its decline it is true, but gradually down, makes all business ventures that have a future settlement as a part of of the transaction, very unsafe and very hazardous.

Conditions in Mexico are hardly of a kind to tempt sober-minded citizens of the great republic to change from the existing gold standard to a silver basis for their currency.

From the Montevideo Times, Sept. 4.

THE FOREIGN DEBT OF URUGUAY.

Our laborious contemporary the *Till-grafjo Martini* has recently published a very complete statement of the debt of this republic, brought up to the date July 1 of the present year, the accuracy of which it guarantees, and which, indeed, has since been accepted by the official organ. We cannot undertake to reproduce in their original form the rather elaborate and complicated tables of our contemporary, but we can give the more important results, interpolating such remarks as may be necessary.

The total debt of the republic in circulation stood as follows on the dates named, (cents omitted throughout):

July 1, 1895. . . . \$ 105,493,975
 Jan. 1, 1896. . . . 105,183,895
 July 1, 1896. . . . 118,479,725

It will be seen from this that in the present year the public debt has been increased by some 13 million dollars. This increase is composed as follows:—\$1,899,840 corresponding to the National Bank liquidation debt, authorized Feb. 15, 1896; \$57,88,050 (say \$1,231,200) bonds of consolidated debt, emitted nominally to settle the long-pending Western railway question, but mainly in order to secure the bank loan regardless of cost: \$7,831,900 (say \$ 1,667,000) bonds of the bank loan, authorized March 13, 1896, in return for the \$5,000,000 cash to constitute the capital of the new state bank. (The chambers and the government may be congratulated on their progressive ideas. 15 millions addition to the public debt in six months is not to be despised, especially when it is remembered that not one of the items comes before the public candidly or without suspicions, but every one is associated with a scandal or a disaster.)

We now give, as condensed a form as possible, some particulars of the items composing this terrible total of 118 1/2 million dollars.—

INTERNAL DEBT.

Unified Interior Debt.—Law of April 11, 1892. Authorized emission \$7,900,000. Interest 4%. Amortisation 1% annual, accumulative and by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$6,999,150. Amount redeemed Jan. 10, 1896, \$121,000. Present amount (July 1) \$6,878,150.

Guarantee Debt.—(This is one of the charges on the nation arising from the ruin of the National Bank.) Law of March 24, 1892. Authorized emission, \$1,000,000. Interest 4%. Amortisation 1%, accumulative and by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$3,875,200. Redeemed Jan. 15, 1896, \$5,000. Present amount, \$3,880,200.

Railway Found Debt.—Law of Sept. 24, 1884. Authorized emission \$94,478,

Interest 4% (service suspended since October 1890. The amortisation of this debt to be effected by the Central Uruguay Railway Company with the excess of 8% produced by the railway. Present amount, \$94,478.

Unliquidated Debt.—Another outcome of the National Bank. Law of February 10, 1896. Authorised emission \$2,000,881. Interest 6%. Amortisation 4% accumulative and by purchase. Amount emitted in June 30, \$1,589,879. Redeemed June 15, \$82,200. Present amount \$1,575,570.

Consolidated Debt of Uruguay.—Law of Oct. 7, 1891. Interest 3 1/2%. Service and amortisation not to exceed 1% by purchase of par, provided for out of 45% of the customs receipts. Authorised emission \$97,350,000 (£20,500,000). Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$89,414,962 (£19,747,715). Amount issued recently in conformity with the Western railway arrangement, \$5,788,050 (£1,231,500). Redeemed Feb. 14, \$1,561,810. Present amount \$93,641,222 (£20,923,660).

Uruguayan Loan generally known as the Bank Loan. Law of March 13, 1896. Interest 5%. Amortisation 1% accumulative and by purchase. Amount emitted and now in circulation \$7,834,900 (£1,567,000).

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.
Italian Debt.—Law of Sept. 25, 1893. Authorised emission \$1,200,000. Interest 5%. Amortisation 5% on the original amount, by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$394,150. Redeemed January 4, \$29,750. Present amount \$364,400.

French Debt.—Law of November 20, 1877. Authorised emission \$1,934,725. Interest 4%. Amortisation \$100,000 annual at par. Present amount \$684,725.

Spanish Debt.—Law of October 30, 1882. Authorised emission \$300,000. Present amount \$197,830.

Brazilian Debt.—Another consequence of the National Bank failure. Law of June 28, 1894. Authorised amount \$3,500,000. Interest 5%. Present amount, \$3,446,500.

Reducing the present amounts of the above to a tabulated statement, they stand as follows:—

Debt	July 1, 1896.
Unified Interior.....	\$ 6,877,950
Guarantee.....	3,830,200
Railway Foment.....	94,478
Liquidation.....	1,597,570
Consolidated.....	93,641,222
Uruguayan Loan.....	7,834,900
Italian.....	364,400
French.....	684,725
Spanish.....	197,830
Brazilian.....	3,446,500
Total.....	\$ 118,479,725

Not yet included in the above total are the long-standing Brazilian debt, the exact amount of which no one knows, and a floating debt of some two or three millions. The government has also some \$2,000,000 of treasury certificates, corresponding to five months' local obligations, in constant circulation. It is supposed that there is a treasury reserve corresponding to the greater part of this latter sum, but there are no signs of its being applied to its legitimate purpose, and the non-publication of any treasury balances renders it impossible to ascertain the real financial situation. These treasury certificates bear no interest and, as they are redeemed with moderate punctuality, circulate freely at a discount of about 1% per month.

The annual service interest and amortisation of the above debts including the recent emissions, and exclusive of the railway guarantees, amounts to \$5,622,391. This for a country of some 800,000 inhabitants.

The death rate in New York city during the six months ending June 30 was 22.3 per thousand per annum, against 23.8 in 1895, the same in 1894, 27 in 1893, 26.9 in 1892 and 27 in 1891. There has also been a corresponding decrease in the death rate from contagious diseases.

An illustration of the difference between silver on a silver basis and silver on a gold basis is found in the recent experience of a Cincinnati man in a restaurant in Mexico, where he got a dinner, the price of which was one dollar. He laid down a silver dollar of the coinage of the United States, and received as his change a silver dollar of Mexican coinage, which in fact contained more silver than the American dollar although current at only half the value, from the fact that the American dollar represented under existing conditions the equivalent of a gold dollar.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

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Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
Dr. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1^o de Março, from 1 to 3 p. m.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repaired and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver. Against hemorrhoids. During pregnancy, and in many female diseases. In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration. Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil consequences of indigestion in diet.

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THE LAND OF VICE VERSA!

Once ran my thought
 On things of nought,
 As Beauty's glance,
 The song, the dance,
 And every joy conceivable:
 But, now, my mind,
 More wise inclined —
 Or grown more old —
 Recks but of gold;
 And doth despise
 Sweet lips and eyes,
 To hood on solid merchandise —
 On "cash," and "Bills Receivable"
 (Especially "Receivable"!)

Away! nor dare
 To hint of care —
 Of frayed and worn,
 And wrinkled brow,
 And say they'll come the faster now.
 Pate not of Bacchus, Phryne, Cupid,
 Begone unutterable stupid!
 Of all such I'm weary-o,
 Henceforth rejecting them with scorn
 I'll "make a spoon — or spoil a horn!"
 At Ryoo-lee-Jancary-o,
 Yes — Ryoo-lee-Jancary-o!

Thus says — or sings — in effect, many a hopeful adventurer, as, having hidden a tender farewell to his grass widows and poker chums on board the Royal Mail steamer, he inhales his first soul-satisfying sniff of Brazilian air amid the gorgeous tropical scenery of the Praia de Peixe. Alas, how often are his virtuous resolutions sent to pave a certain place which, by this time, cannot surely require that operation half so much as Rio; how seldom does he succeed in obtaining even one satisfactory spoon for all his industrious spoiling of horns! And so, having failed in the horn spoon business, he returns to his native land to make the mistake of saying naughty things about the country he has visited, — which, after all, is as good as any average country, and better than most. Why, even should things come to such a pass with him that he has to "comb the beach" for a living, and to retire at nights to snatch surreptitious sleep on a bench in the Jardim Publico, at least the climate admits of his doing so in comparative comfort. Like all other countries I have ever seen, "Tis" —, as some one says,

— "a very good country to — ve in,
 To spend, or to lend, or to give in,
 But to beg, or to borrow, or get back your own,
 'Tis the very worst country that ever was known."

But if, on the other hand, he should happen to be successful, behold what a pleasant life is in store for him. He may become, in time, even as Hobbs and Nobbs, there, whom he sees every day in the "City Club", eating breakfast at one another across a narrow table, guzzling their enjoyable way through the bill of fare, criticizing the claret, and judging the Havanas, till their plump faces shine forth like the sun in a winny mist. Prosperous are these and highly respectable — the very commercial salt of the earth. For if they have by any chance a knavish trick to play, lo! Dobbs, the thin Knight of the Vulgar Countenance, is always at their elbow; and knavery can make no more impression on Dobbs' reputation than whiskey can on his liver.

Then, too, if he have an ambition to sit in the high places of the synagogue — but "stop, traveller!" — How is it there is no synagogue in Rio? There are, *sabe Deus*, Jews enough, and even to spare, both amateur and professional, by blood and by adoption. I merely ask out of curiosity, The reason may, and probably will, be as difficult to settle, and of as little importance when it is settled, as — to quote an extreme case — say, a question of social precedence among the "Anglo-Saxon" colony in São Paulo; or that as to the comparative merits of the same kind of "Paulistas" and "Santistas". Neither have I a word to say against the Hebrew nation. They are a people for whom I have always felt a profound admiration; indeed, were it not for a trifling objection I entertain regarding a minor point, — or, rather, detail — of their ritual with which, at my time of life I hardly think it worth while to concern myself, I might even join their community, and perhaps become a chief Rabbi in time.

But, rich or poor, Jew or Gentile, our adventurer will find people here in Brazil just as good, and as bad; friendship worth as much, and as little; justice as easy, and as hard, to get, as anywhere else: while as for the three Christian Graces of evil speaking, lying, and slandering, well — as for them — well, well — as for them, good luck, good luck!

Do not let him trouble his mind with such considerations at all. What it behoves him to do is assiduously to cultivate a "good

digestion and a bad heart." Every man, — except you, reader, — carries within himself the seed of the second, and perhaps the flower of the first. In this, as every wise man's son doth know, lies the true "segregata per esser felice."

But this Italian quotation, — for which, in the present excited state of political feeling in some parts of this adumored republic, I hastily apologise — reminds me that, in order that the happiness so achieved may not be rudely broken in upon some day, it is his duty to acquire at least some rudimentary knowledge of the conditions of government to which he will be called upon to subject himself. For my own part, when in doubt regarding such matters, I always refer to the *Diário Popular de São Paulo*.

Turning to yesterday's edition of that entertaining paper, the first thing I find is an article signed by a gentleman whose contributions I always look for with interest, for they are usually written with a certain philosophical humour rarely encountered among Brazilians in print. At the first reading I confess to having taken the said article as being conceived in a spirit of subtle and refined satire; but further perusal almost convinces me that it was seriously intended; and in any case that it fairly reflects the light in which late disturbances are regarded in Brazilian circles.

The writer begins by complimenting the "brisa modeste paulistana" on its most beautiful attitude (*bellissima attitude*) of Saturday and Sunday; and then proceeds to compliment himself on his own inborn qualities of impartiality and justice.

Next he gently deprecates the attitude (we are always striking "attitudes" here) of certain Brazilian deputies and journalists, — who, he says, rely on the Emperor of Abyssinia to avenge outraged Brazilian honour; and also the idea of the students, and their friends, who, to the number of some three thousand, paraded the streets, each with Menelik's photograph, — or that of Luiz Gama, the abolitionist which did just as well — pinned to his coat collar.

After this he refers with satisfaction to the late triumph (*sic*) obtained by Brazil over "the most powerful nation in the world" in the Trindade affair.

Ve victis!

We are next introduced to an emblem of Brazil in the shape of a lioness, who, it seems, is a very sleepy creature as a rule; but occasionally wakes up, chiefly for the purpose of roaring, showing her teeth and claws, and making herself generally objectionable.

This allusion, so soon after the reference to the Trindade triumph, is obviously not without a purpose. "Old England's a Lion stretched out at his ease," says the old song; and now it seems, according to the "*Diário Popular*," we are to have a paraphrase of it: "Brazil's a Lioness, and deniced hard to please" — a sort of peevish *segret* among the beasts, who by means of spitting, scratching, and making ugly faces at the male of her species, succeeds in "triumphantly" lugging out the bone from between his paws.

But what says Bully Bottom, the weaver? "Masters, you ought to consider with 'yourselfes.' To bring in — God shield 'us — a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing; for there is not a more leariar 'willow' than your lion living, and we 'ought to look to it.'"

"Therefore," says Shout the Tinker, "another prologue must tell he is *not* a lion."

The lion, — at least so far as I am aware, — has never before been the animal selected to represent Brazil. Would not any other *bicho* serve their turn as well; and so spare us the annoyance of having two lions at large among our little society at the same time?

"On Afric's shore I heard the Lion roar;

"Another Lion roared on Aric's shore;

"The second Lion thought the first a bore."

I forget the precise source of the above important quotation, but you will doubtless remember it. I think it is from "Bombastes Furioso" — (a work no Brazilian patriot should be without) — but I cannot verify it; as here in São Paulo I have no books, — except indeed the "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," and the old "Bradshaw's Guide" with which I while away the long evenings; and, of course, besides these, my well thumbed and tear-battered copy of the "Song of Solomon" (in D flat minor: one verse of which I piously commit to memory each night before retiring to rest.

Well, we gather from recent events, the article in the *Diário Popular*, and other sources, that there exists behind the President, the Executive and Legislative bodies in Brazil, a Fourth Estate whose *fiat*, when issued, overrides all these.

The representatives elected by the people are apparently considered sufficiently intelligent to deal with matters relating to the humdrum, routine work of government. But when any question arises which demands extraordinary judgment, tact, and discretion—any matter, say, of foreign policy, such as, unskillfully handled, might bring about a war,—reference is at once to be made to the students of the universities, whose decision is to be final and binding. Ministers are to disregard their own exclusive information, place their private judgment in abeyance, and be guided by the spasmodic vagaries of popular passion, as expressed by the breaking of windows and heads under the enlightened leadership of the students.

Very good. As foreigners in any country it is our duty to conform to the laws and customs of the land we live in; in Brazil it is our further duty to be struck with admiration of them. What are we that we should criticise them? What are we, after all, but hostages for the good behaviour of our respective governments?

I, for one, am accordingly struck with the deepest admiration at the idea of Government by Schoolboy. Evidently the author of "Vice Versa" thought he was giving the world something to laugh at when he hit on the idea for his book. But "there is many a true word spoken in jest." As Rudyard Kipling says:

"The world is wondrous large, seven seas from
I hold a vast of various kinds of may,
And the wildest dreams of Kew are the facts of
Khatmandou,
And the crimes of Clapham chaste in Muradban."

Were it possible to conceive that a number of Oxford or Cambridge undergraduates could so far forget their cricket, football, polo, rowing, and gentlemanly breeding, as to take to insulting, or injuring stray unarmed Brazilians in their streets, the fact would in England be regarded as a breach of the law calling for punishment by hard labour, or the gallows, according to circumstances. Neither would the judge make the least allowance for high patriotic motives, or even enquire who were the fathers of the delinquents.

But we are not in Kew or Clapham,—we are in Khatmandou; and the situation must be faced. The students in general being virtually accepted as the arbiters of their country's destinies, why not frankly give them their position in a properly recognised manner? At present, in order to call attention to their decisions, they are put to the trouble of marching out against the intended victims of their resentment, in armed organized mobs, bawling out *morras* and *trixas*, and supported by infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The foreigners, whose home government happens to have excited their anger, thus find themselves between the Devil and the Deep Sea; with the students on one side of them, and the soldiers on the other; and this, no doubt, is all right and proper in Khatmandou. "The law allows it, and the court awards it." But surely it would be more convenient were the students called upon to elect from among the very wisest of their number a tribunal by which international questions affecting Brazil could be promptly decided; a sort of "Court of Oyer and Terminer" to be called the "Juvenile Supreme Court of the United States of Brazil."

Thus would disorder and bloodshed be rendered unnecessary in the future: thus would carping foreigners be deprived of all excuse for saying that the talk about *generosidade, hospitabilidade, liberdade, igualdade, fraternidade, legalidade*, and a host of other excellent things ending in "dade," promised so freely in November 1889, and frayed and snivelled about *aspe de nau-seco* since that epoch, might all have been conveniently summed up under the one word *fulfildade*—or *lanalidade*.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

30th August, 1896.

THERE will be a Central American exposition inaugurated at Guatemala on March 9th next—provided, of course, no revolutionary movement interferes. One new feature—and a good one—is that all exhibits from other countries which obtain premiums, may be sold in Guatemala free of duty.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A commercial treaty has been signed between the two great maritime powers of Switzerland and Paraguay.

—The August customs receipts at Montevideo were \$761,979.12, a small gain on the returns for the same month of 1895, but a decrease from those of 1894.

—During August there were 10,109 arrivals in Argentina and 7,041 departures. Since January 1st the arrivals and departures have been 40,727 and 15,622 respectively.

—There is great excitement in some of the Argentine papers because it has been discovered that Sr. Zavalla, the new governor of Entre Rios, is an Uruguayan and not an Argentine. Such an outrage must be remedied at once. Every self-respecting Argentine will indignantly refuse to be misgoverned by anyone who is not a compatriot.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 3.

—The persistency with which swarms of locusts have invaded the province of Santa Fé augurs very badly for the agricultural interests of the province. At present the plague is ravaging the whole country and there is scarcely a colony exempt from a visit. They have now set to work in earnest eating everything before them. The government has named a commission to destroy the locusts but it is doubtful as well have appointed a committee to blow soap-bubbles. The locusts are in possession of the whole province and they will leave only when it suits them.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The antiquarian collection of Sr. Garcia Meron which he left at La Plata is about to be purchased by the public museum of that city. At least the provincial executive has taken upon itself the responsibility of recommending its purchase to the legislature. The collection is said to be a good one and worth a tolerably good price. It contains about 300 articles pertaining to Peruvian antiquities and is just what the La Plata museum needs to fill up its collections. The price, 1,000 dollars, is considered moderate enough. If the La Plata museum does not buy it Sr. Meron will withdraw it from the city and perhaps from the country.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—An important telegram relative to the port has been received from Sr. Zambran, secretary of the Uruguayan legation in London. It is to the following effect:—"A strong financial syndicate has been definitely formed to-day for the building of a port of Montevideo. At the head of it is Mr. Alexander Henderson of the important firm of Greenwood and Co. of this market." As no definite financial plan has yet been calculated for the cost of the port works, the announcement sounds rather premature, and the *Siglo* interprets it as meaning that the syndicate has been formed for the purpose of making an offer, and this is probably the truth. Mr. Alexander Henderson is the understander, brother of Mr. Frank Henderson, the manager of the Central Uruguay railway, now on his way back here. We reserve comment until more is known about the matter, beyond saying that it would be a source of general satisfaction to our readers and of confidence to the country to see the contract for the port fall into English hands.—*Montevideo Times*.

SOUTH AMERICAN MILITARISM.

We clip the following paragraphs from the *Montevideo Times* of the 9th and 4th inst. in regard to promotions in the pigmy army of that country, which forcibly illustrates the mercenary and parsimoniousness of the military classes in these impoverished countries of South America:

The executive has sent a "secret" message to the permanent commission. It is known that its purpose is to confer generalities on the colonels Mr. Pamplon, G. Amalvin and R. Tavares. Of course it will be granted, neither executive nor commission pausing to remember that there are already more than twice as many generals as are permitted by the military code, and that the military expenditure of the republic is extravagant in the highest degree. (Sept. 3.)

The granting of military promotions is fully confirmed. They are as follows, Colonel Ramon Tavares to be general of brigade (not that there are any brigades to command), Brevet Colonel M. Cardoso (chief of the Artigas fortress) and Lieut. Colonel J. Bayley (of the navy) to be full colonels. The decree conferring these promotions was published on Wednesday evening, after the face had been gone through of reference to that useless body, the permanent commission, which has never yet been known to comply with its duty of refusing to sanction these improper promotions. The affair has called forth the usual chorus of censure from our independent contemporaries. No objection is raised to the men themselves, though in one case the promotion notoriously corresponds to nothing except electoral services of no very reputable description, but serious objection is raised to the creation of more superfluous and expensive military officers. The *Dia* strongly condemns the act as entirely unconstitutional, for although the executive and the commission have the right to fill posts, they have none whatever to create posts, which is what they do when making promotions not required to fill vacancies. Thus it is that an army of 3,000 soldiers has an officer to every two or three men, and costs the country the enormous sum of some three millions annually or say \$3,000 per soldier! Some of our contemporaries assert that there has also been another batch of minor promotions, to make the case worse, but of this nothing certain is known on account of the secrecy which the executive has introduced into this as into so many other matters, mainly with the object of concealing irregularities. We fear that the vice is past curing. (Sept. 4.)

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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30 Cornhill, LONDON;

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and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 366.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1896.

THE Chilean press is much concerned over the apparent injustice shown by Italy in her reclamations against Brazil, as compared with her attitude toward the United States. There is of course some reason in the charge, for Italy would unquestionably think twice before sending out a squadron to the United States to back up a reclamation. Aside from this, however, the cases are quite distinct. The Italians lynched in the United States were assassins, whose crimes had stirred up a feeling of bitter resentment. We do not excuse the lynching, but as no indemnities would have been asked had they been hung by judicial sentence, it is difficult to see how they can be demanded because lynching was substituted. To be sure the Italian government would be right in asking for a fair trial and a just sentence, but it could not interfere to protect murderers nor to ask for indemnities for their execution. Here, however, the case was wholly different. An agreement, based on propositions made by the Brazilian government, had been reached through diplomatic channels for the settlement of certain Italian claims. This agreement simply provided for the settlement of these claims by arbitration. The agreement required the ratification of congress, and when it was submitted for discussion the opposition succeeded in stirring up great excitement among the students and Jacobins against it. Protests and public demonstrations followed, but had they stopped there no harm would have resulted. But they did not. The youngsters decided to express their opposition, which they mistakenly interpreted to be patriotism, in a much more forcible manner, so they began to jeer at the Italian residents of São Paulo and Rio, to insult their flag, to parade the streets giving *morras* to Italia and *trixas* to Melnik, and to provoke them in every way possible. So far as we have been able to learn, the Italians resident here, outside the few persons interested in the claims in question, had taken no part in the discussion, and had given no occasion whatever for these demonstrations. Even after the trouble began, they kept quiet and gave no cause for complaint, with the exception of those living in São Paulo. Naturally the Brazilian demonstrations against Italy, which were wholly unjustified, stirred up considerable indignation among the Italians, and in São Paulo it led to counter-demonstrations and then conflicts. In our opinion the Jacobins and students were wholly to blame for these occurrences, for had they kept their demonstrations within proper bounds and avoided giving insults to the Italians, there would have been no conflicts and no trouble with Italy. It should be understood both here and in Chili that every nation must accept full responsibility for its acts. No nation can escape its international obligations, and there can be no American alliance to shield one another from the reparation due on account of injuries committed or obligations repudiated. In the present dispute Brazil is clearly the aggressor, and the Chilean press will render a service to the good relationship which should exist between all nations, irrespective of geographical position or form of government, by advising Brazil to meet her responsibility honorably, and then by letting the affair severely alone.

THE action of the chamber of deputies on Saturday in resolving to annul the indictment against Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque for assault with intent to kill, has occasioned no surprise. The present legislative body has refused on four occasions to permit the judicial prosecution of members for crimes, once for seduction, once for libel, once for directing an assault on a place of amusement in which dynamite bombs were used, and once for assault with intent to kill. It is not a credible record, nor is it one that can be justified. The men who figure as legislators in the present general assembly are possessed with the idea that they alone are the best judges of their own conduct, that the safety of the republic rests solely with them, that their persons are sacred and that they themselves are above the action of the law. Greater insensibility to their own shortcomings and misdoings has rarely ever been shown by legislators in any country—rash as the statement may seem. In other countries violence and venality have frequently been recorded, but it is extremely rare to find instances where a legislative body has insisted upon extending its immunities to the protection of seducers and assassins. The purpose of these legislative immunities was not to protect such criminals as these, for in no system of government could it be supposed that such men could hold seats in a law-making body. A proper sense of their own unfitness to enact laws for others, should lead these law-breakers to resign their mandates at once, and if they do not possess that sense their colleagues should at once expel them. No form of government can long withstand the exercise of such immunities, nor the demoralization which it must occasion in the administration of justice. There can be no just punishment of the private citizen for crime, when the law-maker himself goes unpunished for the commission of the same offence. There is no justice in a system which excludes officials and legislators from the penalties of criminal conduct, for it is the essence of good government that those charged with its execution should be in every way above reproach. More than that, it is manifestly discreditable and unjust that law-abiding, respectable citizens should be compelled to take their laws and public administration from the hands of notorious criminals. If the people are insensible to the shame of such an imposition, then they are unfit for self-government and incapable of holding their own among the leading nations of the world. It is a satisfaction to feel that the present general assembly is now near the end of its term and that it can disgrace the country but a short time longer, but if the press and the people do not make their condemnation of such abuses felt there is danger that its members will be returned and that the second stage will be worse than the first.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 19.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the army bill, the bill regulating the granting of pensions and some others. The bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica passed in 3rd discussion. Some remarks were made on the arrest of Col. Torres Homem and on the Camindia claim.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the bill for ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims and voted in 3rd discussion a special appropriation of 336,018\$428 for the department of finance and one of 34,000\$ for the navy department.

Aug. 20.—*Senate*.—The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion. In 1st discussion the senate voted a bill repealing law No. 463, of Sept. 2, 1847, and a bill for obtaining from the proper authorities of the Catholic church the records of births, marriages and deaths.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department.

Aug. 21.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal ordinance granting three lotteries to the Candelaria brotherhood, and voted in 1st discussion a bill on the stamp-tax and a bill transferring to the state of Maranhão certain property belonging to the general government.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department. The bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 92 to 67.

Aug. 22.—*Senate*.—There was introduced a bill for abolishing lotteries. The discussion of the question of the lotteries for the Candelaria brotherhood was continued.

Aug. 24.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the budget of the department of foreign affairs and a motion of Senator Vicente Machado to ask for information in regard to payment of certain Italian claims in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber in 3rd discussion unanimously rejected the bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputy Glycerio introduced a bill empowering the government to make appropriations for the payment of all just claims of foreign nations.

Aug. 25.—Senate.—Dr. Bernardino de Campos was recognized as senator for S. Paulo. There was introduced a bill on the retirement of military officers. The senate discussed the budget of the department of foreign affairs.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department and the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan.

Aug. 26.—The senate discussed the question of the charter for the Candelaria brotherhood, and voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the bill on contracts for agricultural laborers.

Aug. 27.—Senate.—By a vote of 26 to 17 the senate annulled the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal ordinance granting three lotteries of 1,000,000 each to the Candelaria brotherhood. It discussed the bill on general elections.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, while speaking against the minister of foreign affairs, was struck by the latter's brother, Deputy José Carlos, who immediately resigned his seat. The chamber went into secret session and passed a resolution expressing sympathy for the injured deputy, but declaring that the aggressor's resignation placed him out of the reach of disciplinary measures.

Aug. 28.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill on elections.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan, in 2nd discussion the bill on contracts for agricultural laborers and in 1st discussion the bill on the pay of the members of the next congress.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo e Minas says that the pipe-laying for the Ribeirão Preto water-works is so far advanced that it will be completed in a very few days.

—There were 118 deaths in the city of Campinas during the month of August. This gives a rate of 46 per thousand per annum, assuming the population to be 30,000.

—Colonels Ricardo and Felipe Seminario left Pará on the 18th ult. for the United States. Ricardo will probably not return to Pará until he is forgiven for his absurd revolution.

—After two or three preliminary meetings the congress of Paulista agriculturists is to be assembled in São Paulo on the 30th inst. to adopt statutes and to discuss matters relating to that industry.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo says that it is authorized by Gov. Campos Sales to contradict the report, published by the *Fanfulla*, that he is in favor of a law prohibiting the holding of real estate by foreigners.

—Owing to the absence of our assistant editor, we have been unable to give our usual summary of legislative proceedings for the last two numbers. We now give an abridged summary of the sessions since our last report in order to complete the record.

—It is said that the government of S. Paulo has contracted for the introduction of 20,000 immigrants into the state up to the end of the year. These immigrants are to be chiefly Austrians, Germans, Portuguese and Spaniards. No Irish-Italians, we mean—need apply.

—A band of armed men captured and broke into the jail at Avare, Ceará, a short time ago, from which they took out a condemned murderer and laboriously lynched him. The victim, named Romaldo Rodrigues da Fonseca, had been condemned to four years imprisonment, which the lynchers thought insufficient.

—An item in one of our exchanges suggests an interesting comparison. In the town of Rio Claro, São Paulo, there were 37 lawsuits in the municipal cemetery in August, from which a revenue of 1,022\$ was derived. In the same month there were 125 deaths in 164 hours killed at the municipal slaughter-house, on which the revenue was 608\$500. For the municipality, therefore, burying its population is more profitable than feeding it.

—The old laws regulating labor services, called "*licença de serviços*," has produced a genuine state of serfdom throughout Brazil, particularly on the Amazon and in the interior districts of Minas, Goyaz and Mato Grosso. The poor man is attached to the service of some rich and influential personage, in whose debt he passes his whole life. Until that debt is satisfied, he is not at liberty to leave the place, nor accept any other service. It frequently occurs that if a traveller wishes to obtain canoas or boatmen for long journeys, which take the men beyond the influence of their masters, he is at first compelled to pay their debts. An instance of the hardships of this species of serfdom recently occurred in Mato Grosso. A canavieira (as such serfs are called) of Sr. José Miguel, named Benedicto, living in the parish of Barra do Rio dos Bagres, became dissatisfied with his lot and ran away from his master, to whom he owed money. He left behind a wife and three children. He went to Cuyabá, where he was enlisted in the police force. After a time it became known where he was and his master at once came to Cuyabá to reclaim him and have him discharged from the force. Hearing of his master's arrival, Benedicto deserted and made his way back to his family. He then resolved to take refuge with his family on the estate of Sr. Jayme Ghilis at Descalvado, which involved a long and dangerous journey. Fearing again fall into the hands of his master, he embarked with his wife and children in a small canoe on the night of June 30th, but unhappily on the following morning his canoe was overturned in the rapids three leagues below Barra and he was drowned together with his three children. His wife escaped and found shelter in a neighboring rancho, where she told the story. It is evident that the service to which this poor man was subjected was not light, or he would not have taken such risks to escape from it. It is fine that these laws were revised, or else let us stop describing Brazil as a free country.

—An epidemic of small-pox is reported from Pernambuco, where a large number of deaths from the disease is already reported.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 11th announces the explosion of a large box of matches in the custom-house there. The storage of such dangerous articles in the custom-house is prohibited, and an inquiry will probably be made into the affair.

—Col. Vallada's partisans since their reinstatement in office seem to have inaugurated a perfect reign of terror in Sergipe. They are suppressing opposition newspapers and arresting political adversaries, some of whom, it is stated, are in danger of being shot.

—The popular S. Paulo hatter, Mr. Christy, has this season grown a cabbage weighing 18 kilos (39 lbs. 9 oz.) on his chачaca in the suburbs of that city, and has had the phenomenon exposed in his wad-w. Such a head deserves the best hat Mr. Christy can make.

—The students of the Polytechnic school of S. Paulo have appointed a committee to ask the government to place that establishment on an equal footing with the Polytechnic school of Rio de Janeiro. We should think that the professors of the S. Paulo school would object.

—Some of our São Paulo exchanges are full of talk about the "hospitality" which has been extended to the Italians. Are we to understand, then, that sending agents to Italy after colonists, paying their passages out and all their expenses after arrival, implies an act of hospitality?

—The editor of the *Comercio de São Paulo* alarms us. In a critical comment on an Italian contemporary which had suggested procuring immigrants from "the beautiful island of the rising sun, Japan," our tasty contemporary replies: "In the first place Japan is not an island: it is an archipelago." Arguments like this fill us with terror.

—There were 281 deaths (including 12 still-births) in the city of Pará during the month of July, of which 22 were from *beriberi*, 10 from yellow fever, 15 from measles, and 14 from pulmonary consumption. For the seven months ending July 31 the deaths numbered 1,824, of which 159 were still-births. Among the 212 foreigners included in this number, 6 were British and 4 American.

—There was a *rageo* of patriotic enthusiasm in the S. Paulo jury on the 12th—apparently in honor of the action of the chamber of deputies in annulling the criminal indictment against Medeiros e Albuquerque. They absolved all the persons arrested for manufacturing and issuing counterfeit money. The criminal is surely a highly favored individual in Brazil—always provided he can secure a trial.

—The physician of the Misericórdia hospital in São Paulo was assaulted on the 7th inst. by a son of one of the titled residents of that city, and has been compelled to appeal to the chief of police for protection. He was not hurt much in the assault; in fact he was only scratched a little. Had he given the boy a sound flogging—presuming that he is able to do it—the cause of public order would have been greatly benefited.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Journals received from Rio Grande do Sul give a full account of the proceedings of the federalist convention, in which all parts of the state were well represented and in which was displayed the utmost harmony consistent with a free expression of opinion. Among the delegates present were Cols. Felício Portinho, Estácio Azambuja, Rafael Cabelo and José Serafim Castilhos (Juca Tigre), Gen. Salgado and Marshal Augusto Cesar, Gen. Tavares and Col. David Martins, who were unable to attend, were represented by their proxies, Col. Estácio Azambuja and Councilor Silveira Martins.

After an animated discussion the programme framed by the respective committee composed of Adriano Ribeiro, Wenceslau Escobar and Fortunato Barreto, was adopted by the convention almost unanimously, there being only 6 dissentient voices.

Silveira Martins, accompanied by Councilor Maciel, Col. Joaquim Pedro Salgado and Dr. Saabra, has since returned to Rio de Janeiro. On the way they stopped for a few hours at Santos, where a meeting was held and speeches were made by some of those gentlemen and by Dr. Marfim Francisco. It is understood that there is a movement in progress throughout Brazil for organizing a party for cooperating with the Rio Grande federalists.

Several so-called elections for municipal officers have been recently held in different parts of the state, with the uniform result of the *castilhistas* candidates being declared elected. This has elicited protests, and the federalist executive committee has advised members of its party not to take part in the electoral fare announced for the 28th inst.

Barros Cassal and João Machado are taking steps to see whether it is possible to cause Julio de Castilhos to be tried for his violations of the constitution and for his crimes against the personal liberty and security of citizens. We suspect that they will find it as difficult as it is to bring a federal congressman to trial.

On the 7th the garrison at Porto Alegre was unable to parade for want of uniforms. Evidently the money furnished for clothing the troops has been squandered.

Carlos Telles' friends have succeeded in inducing the war department to countermand the order for the removal of the 31st battalion of infantry from Bagé to Livramento.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Itaboraí railway of Pará yielded a deficit of 7,647\$8657 in the month of July.

—The excessive fares, both for merchandise and passengers, on the Cantareira tramway of São Paulo, have finally been reduced. The state authorities have at last discovered, in this instance at least, that overcharges are not always remunerative.

—The cash receipts of the Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana line during the half year ending June 30 last were 825,700\$950, against 684,503\$870 in the same period of 1895. The amounts charged were 53,460\$720 this year, against 261,064\$392 last year.

—The electric light company of Jacarehy, São Paulo, complains of the non-delivery of a case of lubricating oil by the Central railway, which is causing much prejudice. Were the railway in private hands it could be prosecuted, but being a government line its robberies are privileged.

—The decree authorizing the duplication of the English line from Santos to Jundiahy, to gether with other improvements, such as a new station at São Paulo, was signed on the 3rd inst. and published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 10th. The company proposed to spend £3,100,000 on the work, according to estimates presented, which the government cut down to £2,900,000.

LOCAL NOTES

—Two or three assassinations were registered in this city during the past week.

—The report that the Argentine government had intervened in the dispute between Brazil and Italy, is denied from Buenos Aires.

—In the municipal budget for next year, the "municipal theatre" scheme calls for 138,000\$. It reminds us of the legend of Nero's fiddling while Rome was in flames.

—The President visited the Argentine squadron on the 11th and was received with all the customary honors. The ships were tastefully decorated for the occasion.

—It is to be noted that our American visitors were not able to escape a visit from a jacquin commission. Fortunately the infliction was postponed until the last moment.

—The return match between the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. and the Club Brazileiro de Cricket will be played on the Paysandu grounds on Sunday the 20th inst.

—Extensive preparations are making to give a cordial reception to Augusto de Castilho on his arrival at this port in command of the Portuguese iron-clad *Vasco da Gama*.

—Police delegate Vicente da Neiva reports that the Companhia Agave Americana is nothing but a lottery scheme and that its so-called debentures are really lottery tickets in disguise.

—The prefect of the city says that the sanitary state of the city is good. He is apparently not well posted, for some streets and many habitations are positively dirty and unsanitary.

—It is stated that on Sunday the iron-clad *Riachuelo*, during the matinee on board, was visited by over 3,000 persons, of whom more than half, it is estimated, were young ladies.

—The Polytechnic secured a visit from some Argentine officers on the 12th, and the *modicidade* is now looking for other political worlds to conquer. It is astonishing how many ways the Brazilian student finds to avoid study and meddle in politics.

—At Aracaju, Sergipe, an attempt to assassinate Padre Olympio de Campos was made on the 11th. Padre Campos is one of the leaders of the opposition, while Padre Dantas is a leader in the Valladao party. The church militant is making a record in Sergipe.

—On last Wednesday the chamber of deputies by a vote of 102 to 14 approved the election held in the 3rd congressional district of Pernambuco and ex-Governor Barbosa Lima was admitted to the chamber.

—Now that the king of Italy has demanded compensation for his subjects ill-treated in Turkey, we may expect to hear the name of the Sultan mingled with that of Menelik in the cheers of the jacquins when they make their raids through the streets of this city.

—In response to requests from this city, the Argentine government gave permission for its squadron to remain in this port until to-day, the 15th. The cordial reception and entertainment of the Argentine officers have produced a very friendly feeling in both countries.

—Poor old Spain has officially announced her intention to be present at the Paris exposition of 1900. Perhaps the poor old creature will be buried before that time. She can not hope to last very long under the victories she is winning in Cuba and the Philippines.

—When a man meditates the commission of a serious crime it would be advisable for him to secure an election to the chamber of deputies in order to have the protection of his immunities. It is much simpler, cheaper and more effective than the old style of "napal indulgences."

—Among the passengers leaving for home on the 9th inst. by the *Nils*, was Mr. Charles Murray Marling, 2nd secretary of the British legation at this capital. We understand that Mr. Marling will not return to Rio, and that his successor will be a son of the eminent philologist, Prof. Max Müller.

—As had been expected, the chamber of deputies refused to permit the trial of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque. What opinion can be formed of a congress that allows its members to be arrested, incarcerated and banished for political motives and yet protects them from punishment for ordinary criminal offenses?

—In token of gratitude for the kindness shown to them when refugees in 1894, the cadets of the naval school are going to present to D. Dolores Lavalle, president of the Red Cross society in Buenos Ayres, a handsome silver card set with precious stones in the form of a star and bearing an appropriate inscription.

—On last Tuesday there was held in this city a meeting of members of the Partido Demócrata Federal for the purpose of adopting measures for perfecting the organization of the party. We had supposed the party dead, for nothing resulted from its last meeting some months ago.

—The sanitary commission will be interested to know that the practice of throwing dirty water into the street from the windows of dwelling-houses still continues. How is it possible to remedy the miasmatic influence of a foul subsoil as long as this practice is permitted?

—Dr. Ferreira de Azevedo in a recent number of the *Noticia* says that there is not the slightest hope of the adoption of any measure for either financial or electoral reform. In his opinion the utmost that congress can do, even if it sits till December, is to vote a fictitious budget.

—The iron fence surrounding the Passio Publico is now being substituted. It is the opinion of many that the old fence, which was not broken and which had a good appearance, might have been retained a few years longer, or until the city is better able to incur the expense.

—We have neglected to mention that Dr. Fort has been eliminated from the list of foreign correspondents of the national academy of medicine, because of his book on Brazilian customs and manners—"*Revisão da medicina*." When we remember the protection extended to this same Dr. Fort by the faculty of medicine, we can not help but consider that this is the worst blow of them all. Dr. Fort should now write the inner history of his first visit to this country.

—The *Pais* says that several Rio Grande federalists are about to obtain compensation for property destroyed or stolen by government troops during the war and it professes to be very much scandalized thereat. The *Pais*, we believe, sustained no losses during the war, being supposed, on the contrary, to have largely profited during the period of civil strife. It was consequently hardly to be expected that it would sympathize with those who were robbed.

—In addition to pay and mileage, members of the next congress are to have their sessions on the government railways. At least a provision to that effect was voted last Thursday by the chamber of deputies, the majority of whose members evidently count on being re-elected. Mileage and free passes seem to be rather contradictory. If the legislator is to have free passes on the railways, then he does not require mileage; and if he is paid mileage, then he does not require free passes.

—José Carlos has freely pardoned Medeiros, says he did right, in fact just what he would have done himself, and that, so far as he is concerned, the affair is ended. They are a dear little pair, these two! What a pity it is they were not able to butt each other enough to make a real sensation! If a cowardly attempt to assassinate, involving risk of life to others, is the essence of their code of honor, then perhaps it would be well to give the affair no further attention. Let us leave it to the police!

—The chambers have resolved to prolong their sessions to October 14th. They did not meet on the day fixed by law, nor for some time later, and they have filtered away the time on the street or in fruitless discussion. But they have done for 258 a day with pretentious regularity, even for the time when they were not present, or when there were no sessions for lack of quorum, and now they propose to prolong the sessions—and augment their incomes—in order to finish the business for which they were assembled. And yet they call themselves patriotic and honorable, and all that!

—Smith says that when the *Barracuda* went out to *Trindade* island to remove the British flag which had been left there over a year and a half before, nothing of it was found, so they removed the flag-tall and buried the bones of the health officer who so kindly furnished that ship with a bill of health in January, 1895. Another report says that the land crabs are extremely dissatisfied about the settlement of the dispute and are threatening to revolt and depose the first governor-general sent out to rule over them. They claim that Brazil appreciates them only when some other country shows a disposition to do something for their neglected industries, and they are disposed to submit to this neglect no longer.

—The formal examination of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque for the attempted assassination of Deputy José Carlos by the *Caravelha* took place at the 8th praetoria on Friday last. Eight witnesses were examined and then the inquiry closed, and the documents of the case were ordered to be returned to the chamber of deputies, where Deputy Nino Peganha has a motion prepared declaring the criminal not subject to prosecution. On the following day the chamber declared the prisoner free from prosecution.

—Among the many entertainments provided for the officers of the Argentine squadron during their stay in this port, none seem to have been better organized than that of the *Caravelha*, which is gratifying to note that at this entertainment the dead were not forgotten. Saldanha da Gama's portrait, adorned with flowers, occupied a conspicuous place in the principal room, one of the banquet-rooms was named for him and one of the boats was named for Midshipman Harold Schiller, who was killed during the fighting in the bay and whose remains are interred on the island of Paqueta.

—Admiral Custodio de Mello was selected by the naval cadets as president of the committee appointed to deliver to the commander of the Argentine squadron the card for D. Dolores Lavalle. When the boat containing Custodio and his companions approached, the *Avare de Jacu* fired a salute of 13 guns, which was returned by the *Riachuelo*. The commander of the squadron expressed his gratification at having so distinguished an officer as a guest on board his flag-ship, and Custodio, in presenting the card, alluded in touching language to the kindness of the Argentines to the Brazilian refugees, and took occasion to emphasize his firm conviction that the resolution of the 6th of September had sounded the knell of military despotism in Brazil.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1896.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British Gold, U.S. Gold, and Brazilian Gold.

Table with bank rates of exchange for London, Rio de Janeiro, and other locations.

EXCHANGE.

September 8—Church holiday. The Banco da Republica was furnishing bills at 2 1/2 for the steamer of the 15th inst., the Britannische Bank opened at 8 1/16 and the other banks posted 8 1/16 but were drawing at 8 1/16 also.

September 9—The Banco da Republica was furnishing bills at 2 1/2 for the steamer of the 15th inst., the Britannische Bank opened at 8 1/16 and the other banks posted 8 1/16 but were drawing at 8 1/16 also.

September 10—The market opened firm, with 8 1/16 posted at all the banks, except the Banco da Republica, which was still furnishing bills at 2 1/2.

September 11—No changes were made in the official rates of 8 1/16 and 9, and the market opened with small transactions in bank sterling at 8 1/16 and in other paper at 8 1/16.

September 12—No changes were made in the official rates of 8 1/16 and 9, and the market opened with small transactions in bank sterling at 8 1/16 and in other paper at 8 1/16.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' listing various companies and their share prices.

Table titled 'Miscellaneous' listing various goods and their prices.

Table titled 'September 10' listing market data for that day.

Table titled 'Banks' listing financial data for various banks.

Table titled 'Miscellaneous' listing various goods and their prices.

Table titled 'September 11' listing market data for that day.

Table titled 'Banks' listing financial data for various banks.

Table titled 'Miscellaneous' listing various goods and their prices.

Table titled 'September 12' listing market data for that day.

Table titled 'Banks' listing financial data for various banks.

Table titled 'Miscellaneous' listing various goods and their prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1896.

Exports.—During the four working days of the past week about 100,000 bags were reported sold, or about 90,000 bags since the 1st inst., but as shipments have exceeded 120,000 bags the very important difference has never been included in the sales figures.

Table titled 'Exports' listing various goods and their quantities.

Reviews

Sept. 12—River Plate Br. Cof. Receipts for the past week were 2,441,511 bags, against 3,779,779 for the preceding week and 3,178,943 for the week before.

Table with market data for various goods and currencies.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks for various coffee grades.

Imports.

Receipts of most articles continue moderate and the changes in quotations are generally unimportant.

Table with market data for various goods and currencies.

Imports.—The only receipts have been 2,438 lbs. per Good News from Baltimore.

Table with market data for various goods and currencies.

Shipping News.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 8. HEROSAND—No. 14, 235 tons; Jensen, 84 dis; pine to Chr. Heckscher & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 7. NEW YORK—Br. ship Good News, 2,438 tons; Jensen, 84 dis; pine to Chr. Heckscher & Co.

Table with shipping schedules for various vessels and routes.

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Table with shipping schedules for various vessels and routes.

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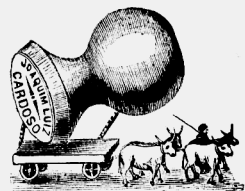
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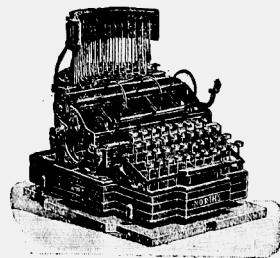
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