

THE RIO NEWS.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Smith Youle & Co.

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Travellers' Directory. São Paulo: Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambó and Lambarý: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praiaha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 2 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São Anna de Maranhã. Returning, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave for Rua Casme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., returning (leave the summit) at 7:30 a.m. and 1:45 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:35, 10:15, 11:35 a.m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m.

Official Directory. U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). PETROPOLIS. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory. CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evarista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service at 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on Wednesdays. Evening service during church year at other times by arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 7 to 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays. E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at a Fabrika Carreiros, Sinafias, 11 a.m. and at 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WEIDENHÖCKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 43 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 Pinheiro Imperial 35. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 212. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—234 Rua D'Anna Nere, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. SAN-CLEMENTE, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory. Dr. William Frederick Eisenhart, German Physician, Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHANT, N. 1, Travessa de São Francisco.

Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alfala.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. ROY SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. L. LEMMY, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of self-addressed, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilo Ottoni. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 46, Rua do Assemblé, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 11 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myrel A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS. — The treasurer of the municipality of Santiago, Chili, has absconded with 300,000 dollars.

— The new Argentine minister to Chili, Sr. Norberto Pinheiro, has arrived at Santiago, where he was very cordially received. The acceptance of the post of Chilean minister to Argentina by Sr. Pedro Montt is again in doubt.

— From a Santiago telegram of the 13th, President Brazauriz has had to give his personal guaranty to a bank there for the money needed to pay the police of that city. It is strange that the government cannot provide for so common a need without obliging its president to raise money in this manner.

— S. S. Corcovado got clear from Point Dungeness on 18th ult., and proceeded to Punta Arenas to reload the 1,200 tons cargo discharged into lighters. She was leaking on her arrival at Punta Arenas. Divers have been sent to her and it is probable that she may have to enter dry dock on her arrival at Montevideo. —Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 1.

— A commercial treaty has now been signed between Japan and Peru, by the provisions of which Peru is to favour Japan's manufactures, and Japan is to give preferential treatment to Peru's raw materials. Japan's martial success is leading her to aspire to commercial conquests also. It was not expected, though, that she would successfully invade America. —European Mail.

— The second of six torpedo boats of the Tiger type, lately ordered by the Chilean government, was successfully launched at noon on January 16 from Messrs. Yarrow's yard. The remaining four boats are to be shipped in pieces, finally put together and riveted in Chili. The first of these four was on January 16 successfully tried under steam in the presence of the Chilean authorities, having been completely erected and bolted together in the contractor's yard. —European Mail.

— Herr Hilfinger, the eminent German engineer, in the course of a report upon the gold resources of Peru, says: "The rich gold-bearing zone extends for 1,000 square leagues—3,000 square miles, with an altitude varying from 2,800 feet to 7,000 feet above sea level. The climate is beautiful and salubrious. The country is intersected by numerous deep valleys and rivers, which will assist the examination of the formation, which is principally slate, and the whole country is traversed by auriferous veins. All the veins contain gold, and the Indians obtain from them, by simple pan washings, from 4 to 6 adams of gold daily. One rich mine yielded the late owner, by a small plant of machinery crushing 1 1/2 tons of ore daily, in six months no less than 11 quintals, or 1,100 lbs., of gold; and, more recently, in a vein of 6 feet by 3 feet and a length of 98 feet, a thread of pure, solid gold was found 3 inches thick, the walls, besides, bearing gold. In other districts rich quartz veins have been traced, one 50 feet in thickness, and there have been taken 500 lbs. of quartz yielding from 50 ozs. to 100 ozs. of pure gold. Herr Hilfinger believes this zone is richer than those of Australia or Africa, and that it may be a source of inexhaustible wealth to Peru, far surpassing that of nitrate or guano. No one is better qualified than Herr Hilfinger to speak on the subject, as he has been engaged in prospecting the various goldfields of Sumbia and Carabaya since 1887; and has a more intimate knowledge of the value and capabilities of these particular districts than anyone else. —European Mail.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS. — The Borda government prohibited the popular meeting which was to have been held on Sunday last.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that five employees of the Banco de la Nación have been arrested for defrauding that establishment to an aggregate of five millions dollars.

— The Montevideo Times has appeared in a new dress on the 2nd inst., and is receiving compliments on all sides for its improved appearance. The Times will accept our congratulations.

— It is now said that the Argentine government has at last resolved to repress the abuses committed by the military. It is quite time. There is little credit in permitting military officers to order men to be so cruelly beaten that they die from it.

— The special correspondent of The Financial News, Mr. Maurice Hervey, is at odds with a considerable part of the River Plate press because of his defence of the corrupt Borda government. Mr. Maurice Hervey is unfortunate in his sympathies. If we are not mistaken he espoused the Balmaceda cause in Chili.

— A great deal of activity was displayed yesterday in the public plazas. It was not a carnival or Spanish romeria, but an energetic campaign against the locusts who seemed determined to devour the few green leaves left by their predecessors. Two regiments of the line were called on to help the usually lazy peons and threw a little life into the latter. The soldiers constantly confined in the barracks it is a sort of diversion to chase locusts by means of long poles and rags. The campaign was rather successful owing to the high wind that came to the assistance of the pole and rag battalion. —Times, Buenos Aires, Feb'y. 4.

— The Montevideo customs receipts in January were \$662,107.58, or about \$300,000 less than the receipts of the same month of last year.

— Buenos Aires telegrams state that it is considered certain that Gen. Roca will be the next President of Argentina. This is had news altogether for Roca represents some of the worst elements in the country. The jobbery and corruption under his rule were so great that the people should take care never to trust the same man again.

— The Buenos Aires sanitary authorities are again trying to work up an excuse for quarantine restrictions. A "suspected case" was discovered on the steamer Magestic a few days ago, which has resulted in the isolation of the patient and the disinfection and quarantine of the steamer. From personal observation, we know that these "suspected" cases are generally nothing more than ordinary complaints.

— On Wednesday, the President, accompanied by the minister of war and a military suite, personally visited the barracks of the 3rd and 4th chassours and the heavy artillery, and gave liberty to the prisoners of war therein confined after lecturing them severely on the monstrous iniquity of taking up arms against so excellent a government. They were also given \$10 each towards paying their expenses home. The prisoners thus released numbered some 120 or 130. According to very general report, the majority of them were not taken in fight at all, but were merely labourers and peasants seized by the government troops for refusing to volunteer to fight on the government side, or for not declaring in favour of the official party. We think this is quite probable, though naturally it would be difficult to prove. —Montevideo Times, Feb'y. 5.

— Despite the fact that the official surveyors report against the seaworthiness of S.S. Triunfo and condemn the unsound and unsafe condition of her boilers, and despite the further fact that a subsequent official survey confirmed the previous one, we understand that the captain of the port has given the steamer the necessary authorization to ply between this port and Rio for two round voyages. The consent thus given implies a heavy risk that may result in very serious consequences and even loss of life and inasmuch as the captain of the port has no right nor authority to thus expose the life of seamen, we think that the minister of war should call upon that official to explain the reason for this extraordinary action. We understand that "certain influences" have been at work, which are more weighty than the probable loss of life. —Times, Buenos Aires, Feb'y. 1.

— The second meeting of the independent colorados took place at the Cibils theatre on Sunday afternoon with even larger attendance and a greater show of enthusiasm than the first. On this occasion the police made no attempt to interpose or to restrict the liberty of speech in any way. This was a wise proceeding on which we may congratulate them, for a great deal of steam was let off and no disorder provoked. Every inch of room in the theatre and corridors was occupied, and the crowd inside and out could not have been far short of 5000. The veteran Don Tomás Gonsensor took the chair and had an indescribably enthusiastic reception. —Montevideo Times, Feb'y. 2.

— The S.S. Corcovado, which was grounded at Point Dungeness, arrived at Montevideo on Tuesday and after bunkering left on her homeward voyage. The vessel is leaking slightly, but the damage done owing to the stranding is not of any consequence. —Times, Buenos Aires, Feb'y. 1.

— Truly the coolness of the special correspondent is as unbounded as must be his pity for us poor benighted idiots who have lived in the River Plate for the better part of half a century, and yet know nothing whatever of what is going on. As we have seen in another column Mr. Hervey of the Financial News, has pronounced his dictum upon Uruguayan affairs, and declares, after 5 weeks study and with all the authority and aplomb that ignorance of the subject imparts, that Mr. Borda is a much malign'd gentleman of good character and conduct, who could not be easily replaced, and that any revolution is foredoomed to failure, etc., etc. We do not for one moment deny that Mr. Hervey, like Mr. Anybody Else, has a perfect right to form his opinions upon Uruguay, Buenos Aires, our people, manners, customs, etc. But we doubt the wisdom of his publishing these opinions, which can have no basis of knowledge, and which can only raise a feeling of derisive amusement in the minds of "old hands." If our readers would like to know the opinion of the educated Argentine with respect to these specialists who from England and the States pay us occasional visits, we recommend for their perusal an article in El Diario of 28th inst., entitled "Enviado Financiero." —Revista, Buenos Aires.

— MAYOR PENNOVER of Portland, Oregon, has recently sent an example which will, we fear, not be very popular among office-holders. When he entered upon his duties in July last, he expressed the resolution to accept only one-half of the salary allowed him by law, which is \$5,000, as he considered it excessive. On January 1st Mayor Pennover officially paid into the city treasury one-half of his legal salary, which he declined to accept on the ground that the duties of his office were not worth it, and he directed the auditor to draw a warrant for half of the remainder, amounting to about \$1,250, to the order of the secretary of the city board of charities to be expended for the relief of the needy. If more officials were imbued with this spirit, there would be a radical change in politics.

Banks.

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

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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. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

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

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DRAWS ON:-

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Item paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 880,000

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists, the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$3.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$6.00 and One dozen boxes for 20\$0.00.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage gushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

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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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20-22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20-22 CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations. Ice-cream and choppes. Open until 1 a. m.

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"The Lancet" says:—
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"The British Medical Journal" says:—
"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known waters."
"Agreeable to the palate."
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"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—
"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special remedial agent."
"Constant as regards its general characteristics."
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"A CARBONICA."

Messrs. L. E. Chateaux, proprietors of the well-known Logas Brewery, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, have recently mounted an establishment, under the title of

"A CARBONICA,"

for the manufacture of every description of

MINERAL WATERS.

- Soda Water, Quinine Tonic, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Fruit Champagnes, Seltzer Water, Gas Waters, etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

The prices to customers are:

- Ginger Ale, 350 reis per bottle; Quinine Tonic, 350 reis per bottle; Lemonade, 300 reis per bottle; Pine Apple Champagne, 400 reis per syphon; Soda Water, 300 reis per bottle; Seltzer Water, 400 reis per syphon; Potass Water, 400 reis per syphon; Gas Water, in syphons, 200 reis.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

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SITUATION WANTED.

A first-class cook, American, (now in Santos), with much experience in hotel work, wants a situation as cook, or steward. Apply to F. E. D., care of The Rio News.

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A young man, aged twenty, speaking English and Portuguese fluently seeks employment in an English House.

For references apply to Mr. Crashley, Rua do Ouvidor 67.

Nursery governess.

Wanted for Bahia an English nursery governess for three girls, ages 10, 7 and 6. State age, salary and full particulars to Mr. Henschmann - Post-office box 68, Bahia, enclosing also photo, which will be returned.

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Good rooms and board. Baths; Billiards. Very healthy locality.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Canabarro to the following:

REICH, M., who is supposed to have left Paris for Brazil some ten years ago. Information as to his whereabouts is greatly desired by a member of his family. Rio de Janeiro, 30th January, 1897.

AMERICAN HOME SCHOOL.

Nova Friburgo

A Boarding and Day School for girls, also for boys under ten years, has been opened in the beautiful town of Nova Friburgo.

Its purpose is to afford a good English education to English-speaking children of Brazil. General tuition includes English, Drawing and Physical Culture.

Extras: Music and Oil Painting.

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Misses WILCOX and STENGER RUA DA AV. NIDA N. 15

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THE TELEGRAPH CONTROVER-SY AT BUENOS AIRES.

In our issue of the 2nd instant we published a news item to the effect that the Argentine government had closed the offices of the Western and Brazilian company in that country because of its high rates. It transpires, however, that the offices closed were those of the River Plate Telegraph Co., which works the short line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires and represents the Western and Brazilian Co. in that city. And it also transpires that the controversy is not over the general rates, but over those on messages from Europe and the United States forwarded to Brazilian ports by the West Coast, or Galveston, line, over the Western and Brazilian cables. As the Galveston line is competing for the American and European traffic hitherto enjoyed by the Western and Brazilian and the Brazilian Submarine lines, the Western and Brazilian Co. refuses to receive or deliver them in Brazil at its regular rates. The Galveston Co. thereupon appeals to the Argentine government to compel the Western and Brazilian to deliver these messages at the lower rates, and the former promptly acquiesces by closing the offices of a company which has nothing to do with it. The River Plate Co. merely delivers the messages to the Western and Brazilian Co. in Montevideo, and probably collects no more than its regular rate for the service. It certainly appears that the Argentine government has made a bad blunder in the business, and has made itself liable for heavy damages. Our River Plate exchange comment on the incident as follows:

The most sensational incident of the week occurred on Saturday, when at 2 o'clock, the sub-director of the post-office, accompanied by policemen, entered the office of the River Plate Telegraph Company, prohibited the despatching of any more messages and grounded the telegraph wires, thus effectually cutting off communications.

What was the reason for this serious and arbitrary act? Simply this: the Galveston telegraph line claims to send its messages to Rio graph line by means of the River Plate Telegraph Company to Montevideo and thence by the Western Brazilian line at the same rates as the Western Brazilian company or private messages can be sent, but the Western Brazilian company, which is entirely distinct from the River Plate company, refuses to receive messages proceeding from any place north of Lima except at a special rate, and consequently the River Plate company was obliged to refuse to transmit such messages, unless the Galveston line would pay the additional sum charged by the Western Brazilian line for their transmission from Montevideo to Rio. This the Galveston line refused to do and petitioned the postmaster-general for compulsory measures against the River Plate company, and yesterday these were adopted, as we have said. But it is obvious that the River Plate company cannot be compelled to send its messages to Rio at a loss. It has no control what ever over any such Brazilian company (which is not bound by the regulations of the Bern International Convention), though it so happens that the two offices at Montevideo are managed by the same person, Mr. Orlinam. It is this fact, probably, that has been made use of by the Galveston company to induce the postmaster-general to commence serious measures, for which the government will certainly have to pay dearly. The postmaster-general has been guilty of gross abuse of authority, for even if the River Plate company had been in the wrong in the question with the Galveston company, the postmaster-general ought to have instituted proceedings against it before a judge and not to have acted as if he were plaintiff, judge, jury and executive officer, all in one. — Buenos Aires Herald, Feb'y 1.

P. T. Co. could not do this, the Argentine government has gone to the extreme length of summarily closing its offices and suspending its business, inflicting serious injury on the company itself and on the foreign international companies which it served. A greater outrage can hardly be imagined, and, if diplomatic influence is not a myth, we expect a very heavy indemnity will be exacted. The companies thus affected are powerful concerns, and are not likely to submit quietly to the assault on their interests from a government which has no jurisdiction over them. The Argentine government has acted just as unreasonably as if it had shut up a tailor's shop in Buenos Aires because it imagined some other tailor in London, with whom he had business relations, was overcharging. Of course there is trade jealousy — that of the Galveston line — at the bottom of the trouble, but this does not in the least justify the arbitrary assault committed by the Argentine authorities.

The Nation of Buenos Aires warns the government of the grave consequences of such an assault on a foreign company. The Nation, on the other hand, rather approves the outrage, and says that this is the only manner in which all foreign companies should be treated! — Montevideo Times, Feb'y 2.

The Argentine government has received a well merited rebuke in connection with its arbitrary closing of the River Plate telegraph offices and the damages it will have to pay to that company will probably make the lesson a lasting one. The bureau of the Bern Convention has decided that no messages from the North Atlantic for Brazil shall be sent via Galveston cable to European and thence direct to Brazil, thus removing the cause of complaint against the River Plate company and preventing any recurrence of it.

This will also be a heavy blow to the Galveston company, though, if they used their influence with an arbitrary and unjust South American government, such as that of Argentina, to secure a petty revenge on a rival company, its opponents only too clearly to be the case, everyone will say that they have richly deserved the snub that is being served them.

As for the Argentine government, it has long been in need of a sharp lesson to teach it that however it may humbug, abuse or sit upon Argentines it must keep its hands off foreign belongings. — Times, Buenos Aires, Feb'y 4.

DR. SANARELLI.

The discovery of the bacillus of yellow fever, first announced in the Standard of January 1, is confirmed by further advices from Montevideo, and a few particulars respecting the discoverer have been supplied to that journal by its correspondent in Rome. Dr. Giulio Sanarelli, whose name, by telegraphic error, was at first printed Gaccarelli, is a man not yet thirty years of age. He took a degree in the University of Siena in 1889, and was afterwards successful in several competitive examinations in Italy and abroad, continuing his studies at Pavia, and also in Paris and in Germany. He devoted himself especially to the study of medicine, notably typhoid and cholera. In these branches Dr. Sanarelli worked with extreme ardour. He made special studies at the Pasteur Institute of the Seine water, and of the water supply of Versailles, during the winter months, when there was no suspicion of the alarm of cholera, and in finding the cause of the vibriosis of cholera, and in the study of the vibriosis of cholera. These researches at Paris first brought him into notice. On his return to Italy he was appointed to the chair of hygiene in the University of Siena; and soon afterwards the University of Montevideo, having decided to found a great institute of experimental hygiene in imitation of that of Pasteur, offered him the direction of it, with a salary of £1,000 a year, and other advantages. Sanarelli, who hesitated, did not wish to go to Italy; he had asked in vain from the then minister of public instruction some advancement, and it is probable that had he succeeded in obtaining a post of £120 a year he would still be teaching at Siena; but urged by his friends, he at last closed with the offer from Montevideo, and, having provided himself in Paris with many of the scientific material necessary for setting up a cabinet of experimental research, he set forth. In less than a year the institution directed by him has come to be a most active and flourishing condition, and now enjoys the envied distinction of being the first to have under cultivation the bacillus of yellow fever. It is, of course, hoped that the discovery of the means of destroying or neutralising its effects will not be long in following. In Italy, which not so many thousands of emigrants annually to the countries where the dreaded malady is rife, especial pride and interest are felt that the first step in this important discovery should have been made by an Italian. — European Mail.

It is highly satisfactory to record that the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Washington on the 16th inst. This is the longest step thus far taken in the direction of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes, and can not fail to reflect great credit and honor upon the two great Anglo-Saxon nations concerned.

The Best Scotch Whiskey IS THE MOUNTAIN DEW

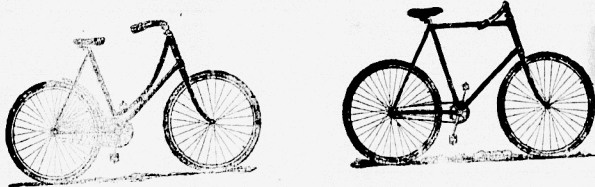
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RIO DE JANEIRO

DER DRUMMER.

Who puts out der pest hotel,
Und dakes his osslers on der schell,
Und goes for fraulins cuts a schwell?
Der Drummer.

Who vash it comes indio mine schlore,
Drows down his puddles on der vloor,
Und nefer schtopps to shut der door?
Der Drummer.

Who dakes me py der handt und say
«Hans Pfeiffer, how you vas to-day?»
Und goes for peussness right away?
Der Drummer.

Who spreads his zamples in a trice
Und dells me «look, and see how nice?»
Und says I gets «der bottom price?»
Der Drummer.

Who says der tings vas eggstra vine—
«Vrom Scharmany, ubon der Rhine»—
Und sheats me den dimes out of mine?
Der Drummer.

Who dells how sheep der goots vas bought,
Mooch less as vot I could infort.
Und lets den go, as he was short?
Der Drummer.

Who varrants alder der goots to suit
Der gustomers ubon his route,
Und ven dey gomes dey vas no good?
Der Drummer.

Who gomes around ven I been out,
Drinks up mine bier, and cuts mine kraut,
Und kiss Katrina in der mout?
Der Drummer.

Who ven he gomes again dis vay
Vill hear vat Pfeiffer has to say,
Und mit a plack eye goes away?
Der Drummer.

From The Lancet.

ENGLISH ABROAD.

It is astonishing to note with what obstinacy English travellers on the Continent maintain English habits, however unsuited they may be to their surroundings. Under the broiling sun of Italy or Spain we find English travellers asking for a grilled steak or roast beef. Of course the steak is tough, tasteless, and indigestible, the «rosbif» raw in the centre though burnt outside, nasty in flavour, and leathery in substance, thus constituting the most unsuitable article of diet that could be taken under the circumstances. Then the Englishman will pay 1s. 3d. for a 4d. bottle of English ale which is far too heavy and alcoholic for the climate, instead of drinking the pure wine of the country that is supplied without stint and gratuitously at all meals. These British peculiarities have done much to destroy the advantages of foreign travel and to render the better known hotels, which are frequented by English families, as expensive as the hotels in England. The experienced Continental traveller, who has learnt to do at Rome as the Romans do, very carefully avoids the hotels frequented by the English. He is, consequently, treated with much greater civility, is fed on dishes which the natives know how to cook and which the experience of centuries has proved to be better suited to the climate, and economises something like 50 per cent. on the cost of living. On the other hand, he may have to content himself with a very small washing-basin (the introduction of English habits in the matter of personal ablution is much needed), and the drainage of the hotel may leave much to be desired; nevertheless, even in this last particular improvements are being effected every day.

In one respect a retrograde tendency has been manifested abroad, notably in France. Efforts are made to exclude English medical practitioners from foreign health resorts. This narrow minded policy will, of course, result in keeping away English tourists, and especially English invalids. The towns in question are bound to lose considerably, for such measures will check the influx of English gold. The hotel and lodging-house proprietors should enter a strong protest against any such legislation. They have incurred considerable expense so as to improve their drainage in the hope of attracting English visitors, but this outlay will be useless if there are no English practitioners on the spot. The presence also of English medical men might be of advantage in helping by their advice the local authorities to raise sanitary conditions to the English level of excellence. Unfortunately in this respect English practitioners abroad have sometimes been themselves to blame. They have not sought to associate with their fellow-practitioners who were natives of

the country. They have taken no interest in local administrative matters. They have behaved as strangers in a strange land instead of seeking to fraternise with the natives and participate in their efforts. Thus jealousies have arisen where common interest should have cemented strong friendships. This has helped to strengthen the outcry against foreign medical men, and while some English practitioners abroad have known how to render themselves very popular with the native practitioners and the local authorities, others, on the contrary, seem to be unpopular.

From The Montevideo Times, Feb'y 6th.

A GOOD IDEA.

In a recent article, the *Times* of Argentina comments in plain but necessary terms on the frequent attacks made by the Argentine government on foreign enterprise and investment in the republic and on the notion with which the governing classes seem imbued that the foreigner has no rights except to invest and to work in order to assist the native to live in idleness and collect taxes levied on the enterprise, industry and capital of others. Its remarks are entirely applicable on this side of the Plate, and it concludes with the following suggestion, which we heartily endorse—

«The very last thing these people (the Argentines) are prepared to take into account is the fact that it is industry, thrift, enterprise and dogged perseverance which makes the foreigner successful, while the Argentine insists on luxurious idleness and active disbursement. Even in this favoured climate nature exacts some little work for the privilege of eating and will insist on the effect of competition on prices, but the Argentine of the governing guild thinks he is above nature's laws. Of course nature will triumph in the end but in the meantime the aforesaid objectionable person may make things exceedingly unpleasant for other people. Therefore it is the duty of other people to defend themselves. It is time that some organised action was taken on the part of those who have invested money in railways, banks, telegraph companies, tramways, and a hundred other things in this country. It is a case of «United we stand, divided we fall.» The small minority of professional politicians who govern this country can, apparently, understand no argument based on abstract justice. Their business is to extract money in the form of taxes from the workers of the land, whom they hold in subjection because they have usurped the reins of government and the instruments of justice. They can, therefore, be brought to reason only by a protest sufficiently powerful to threaten them with loss of power to extract money. In view of the signs of the times we would advise the representatives of British capital invested here to meet and discuss the situation fully, make the state of affairs fully known at home and let action be taken to meet the necessities of the case. Patience has ceased to be a virtue; it is time that the iron hand under the velvet of the glove was beginning to be felt.»

The United States Consul at Pasco del Norte, in Mexico, in the course of a recent report, refers to certain Mormon colonies in that country. There are, in all, ten of these colonies in northern Mexico—nine in the state of Chihuahua and one in Sonora. In the lower valleys the colonists raise cattle, fruit, and in the mountainous districts they grow grain and breed sheep. They also engage in the lumber trade, and own four saw mills, besides carrying on tanning, shoe and harness making, canning and drying fruit, and making furniture and tinware. They trade a good deal with the Mexicans, who flock from all directions to the Mormon shops, travelling with their pack trains and mule and ox teams hundreds of miles in order to lay in provisions and other supplies. Many of the colonists buy and sell Chihuahua and Sonora cattle. The chief markets for the Mormon produce are at present the mines of Corralitos and Sabinil, while in Chihuahua city they find a ready market for their milk cows and canned goods.—*European Mail.*

A VERY smart piece of engineering work was accomplished early on Sunday morning on the Great Eastern railway, under the direction of the engineer of the company. Not only was a bridge removed, but, by the same operation, another one was pulled in its place. Over the River Lea, at Tottenham, was an iron bridge of 77 feet long, weighing 10 tons, and it has been replaced by one 84 feet 9 inches long, weighing 130 tons. The new structure had been erected on cross staging side by side with the old, and the first work was to cut the old bridge at both ends and raise it bodily 18 inches, so that it could be mounted on wheels, in a similar way to the new bridge. Then the two were hauled along until the new bridge occupied the place of the old. This was successfully accomplished by eight o'clock in the morning, the hauling having been completed in exactly an hour. Then the new bridge had to be raised for the removal of the wheels. This was done by a huge travelling crane, and the new viaduct was gently lowered into its place. The permanent way was restored, and the first train passed over the bridge at 2.20 p.m. The ordinary traffic was not resumed until 4.20 p.m., but solely because previous arrangements had been made to that effect. On their part, the engineers were ready at least three hours before the appointed time.—*Transport, London, Jan. 22.*

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 300.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1897.

THE renewal of the quarantine propaganda at Buenos Aires merits more than a word of condemnation; it should be met with a vigorous protest from the Brazilian government and from the steamship companies. These quarantine restrictions are nothing but outrageous speculations in the interests of lazaretto contractors. They are not only unnecessary, but are not even justified by the shadow of a valid excuse. We have no fever epidemic here, nothing but a few sporadic cases, and there is no danger whatever. And we dare affirm that the so-called «suspected» cases recently reported, have not even a resemblance to yellow fever. The youngsters sent out to visit the shipping in the port of Buenos Aires, are not men of experience and sound judgment, and their decisions are absolutely worthless. They would not know a case of yellow fever were they to see it. As a rule, they do not know enough of medicine to diagnose even the simplest ailments. They are given a political appointment simply because of the salary and because they could not earn a decent living by their own efforts. And to such men is given the power to order steamers and passengers into quarantine and to disorganize the commercial intercourse of this coast! It is quite time the wretched business were stopped. Let all this sanitary inspection foolishness be stopped, and let the Argentines devote themselves to practical sanitary work as they did last year. The Martin Garcia contractor can earn his living in some other way, and the sanitary inspectors might be pensioned if it is really necessary that the government should support them.

THE recent case of lynching at Araraquara, São Paulo, has aroused not only widespread indignation in that state, but has also stirred up political complications of an unexpected character. No special interest in the affair has been shown here in Rio de Janeiro, but in São Paulo the excitement was intense during the past week. Public meetings have been held at many places and the police and certain political chiefs have been roundly denounced. Even the government organs have been driven to express their regrets and to denounce an act so barbarous that it promises to discredit the good name of the state. From all that we can gather, the facts are as follows:—The Carvalho family is prominent and influential in the district about Araraquara, and one of its prominent members is Theodoro de Carvalho, chief of police and secretary of interior under the last state administration. The local representative of the family, Joaquim Antonio de Carvalho, is said to have been a man of arbitrary and violent temper, and as the political leader in that district, exercised almost despotic sway. Rozendo de Brito was a popular and respectable young pharmacist in Araraquara, some 22 or 23 years of age, who was esteemed for his courage and devotion during the fever epidemic of last year. Although the town authorities and almost every-

one else ran away, he remained at his post and kept the pharmacy open. A dispute between himself and Joaquim de Carvalho led the latter to assault him with a cane. Brito's uncle tried to separate the two men, and was thus drawn into the quarrel. In his excitement and to defend himself from the blows of his antagonist, young Brito drew a revolver and shot him, causing his death. He was of course arrested and imprisoned, as was his uncle also. The Carvalho family then took the matter up privately, and with the result that the prison was broken into by an armed party of about 300 men, the police force there making no opposition whatever, and the two unfortunate men were dispatched with knives and clubs in a most barbarous manner. It is openly said by the São Paulo papers that a letter exists which incriminates Theodoro de Carvalho in the affair. The authorities, however, are moving very cautiously, as Theodoro de Carvalho is a political influence in the state, and the family is a large one. Possibly some humble scape-goat may be found to sacrifice and thus appease popular indignation, but it is unlikely that the real authors of the crime will ever be punished. For a time, however, the partizan government of Dr. Campos Salles will be embarrassed, and the partido republicano federal will be anxious.

THE JACOBIN PROCESSION.

As had been announced, a jacobin procession went on Tuesday, the 9th inst., anniversary of the battle of Armação, to the Marly cemetery, though it is difficult to see why the jacobins should wish to celebrate a day in which 5,000 of their soldiers were partly decapitated by 500 revolutionists and narrowly escaped sustaining a complete and decisive disaster.

At the cemetery there were made several speeches, including that of the official orator, Capt. Gomes de Castro, who, it will be remembered, was put under arrest in July, 1895, for having censured the conduct of the government and of his superior officers in connection with Marshal Floriano Peixoto's funeral. In this speech he explained to his hearers that the republic has thus far proved a failure because no worthy successor of Benjamin Constant has yet appeared.

In the procession the official and military elements largely predominated. There were two bands of military music, representatives of Vice-President Manoel Victorino and his ministers, of the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro, of the municipal government of this city and of various military and civil bureaux and officers of the army and of the so-called patriotic battalions. Public employes were permitted to absent themselves from their offices, which were, consequently, virtually closed during the day.

In view of the well-known character of some of the prominent promoters of the celebration, of what had occurred on similar occasions and of reports that had reached the editors of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde* and had been by them transmitted to the police authorities, it was expected that the demonstrations would not terminate without disturbances. The apprehensions in this respect were not unfounded, for a body of rioters, who had taken part in the procession, paraded the streets for some time and finally, about 6 o'clock p.m., in shouts of «Long live Moreira Cesar and the memory of Floriano Peixoto!» attacked the editorial offices of those two papers. Fortunately the editors of the *Gazeta da Tarde* had followed the advice which they had received from the chief of police when they were threatened with an attack at the time of Moreira Cesar's arrival from Santa Catharina. They had provided themselves with arms and ammunition and the few persons who were in the office at the time were consequently able to repulse the assailants who did not succeed in reaching the upper part of the building.

In terminating this brief account of the jacobin celebration on Tuesday we cannot refrain from referring to the censurable conduct of the government. Last November, when ladies belonging to the best society in this city, to whom it would be absurd to attribute riotous intentions, went to strew flowers on the graves of revolutionists, these were illegally arrested from entering the Paqueta cemetery by troops sent by the government for that purpose. And yet to a jacobin celebration, ending, as was to be expected, in disorderly demonstrations, the government did not hesitate to lend its countenance, even going so far as to cause itself to be represented in the procession. This is a significant symptom of the wretched state of affairs now prevailing in Brazil.

The death rate in the city of New York was reduced to a fraction over 21 per thousand last year through improved treatment of infectious diseases and better supervision of tenement houses. It was over 23 per thousand the previous year.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 16th battalion of infantry arrived at Bahia on the 11th inst.
—Maj. Vebonio de Brito is vice-president of the Bahia military club.
—Another party of the soldiers wounded in the fight at Canudos arrived at Bahia on the 10th inst.

—Subscriptions have been opened in S. Paulo for the families of the two prisoners who were lynched at Araraquara.
—Moreira Cesar boastfully telegraphs from Queimadas to the minister of war that his only fear is that Antonio Conselheiro will not wait for him at Canudos.

—On the 11th inst. the 9th battalion of infantry left Bahia for Queimadas for the purpose of taking part in the operations against Antonio Conselheiro.

—A detachment of 200 men belonging to the 26th battalion of infantry left Aracaju for Simão Dias on the 8th inst. The battalion left go men at Aracaju.

—In Bahia it was reported on the 12th inst. that Antonio Conselheiro's followers had disbanded and abandoned Canudos. The report, however, was contradicted.

—It is reported from Salto, Uruguay, that 200 Uruguayan refugees have been parading the streets in Quaralim, armed and protected by the Brazilian authorities.

—In passing through Rio Claro and S. Carlos do Pinhal on his return to Araraquara the district judge was cheered by the crowds assembled at the railway stations.

—The movement of the epidemic hospital at Pirassununga, São Paulo, week before last, shows that the fever epidemic there is much worse than generally supposed. There were 4 cases under treatment at the beginning of the week, to new cases were admitted, 4 were discharged cured, 4 died, and 6 remained under treatment at the end of the week.

—The total amount collected in aid of the widow and children of the late Rev. Cecil F. Luckman, who died of yellow fever at Bahia, reached 11,278\$720 on the 31st ult., of which Bahia contributed 9,778\$720 and Rio 1,500\$000. Other places are still to be heard from.

—It is stated that Rozendo de Brito and Manoel de Brito, while they were kept in prison at Araraquara before being lynched, were very badly treated by the prison authorities.

—In the S. Paulo papers the mother of Rozendo de Brito has published an article in which she claims that her son, having been attacked by Dr. Carvalho, killed him in self defence.

—It was only in consequence of the earnest insistence of Governor Campos Salles and of his solemn promise to maintain the supremacy of the law that the district judge consented to return to Araraquara.

—It is stated that recently large numbers of fanatics, not only from different parts of Bahia, but also from the states of Sergipe, Ceará and Piauí, have left their homes for the purpose of joining Antonio Conselheiro.

—It is stated that Araraquara, São Paulo, the scene of the recent lynching, has been abandoned by nearly all the population. Even the prosecuting attorney took to his heels and his place of abode was unknown for some time.

—We very much regret to state that Christopher Columbus was locked up in the São Paulo jail one day last week for robbing passengers' luggage on the Paulista railway. This shows how easy it is for a great man to fall into disgrace.

—Learning that Barão de Geronimo had instructed the overseer of his plantation to furnish cattle to the troops of Col. Moreira Cesar, Antonio Conselheiro sent to the baron's plantation some of his men who seized all the cattle they could find.

—The São Paulo positivists are greatly shocked by the Araraquara lynching and fear it will damage the reputation of the republic. The murders in Rio Grande, Santa Catharina, Paraná and even in the vicinity of this capital, have never yet aroused such a protest from these tender hearts.

—According to late telegrams, Col. Moreira Cesar is hurrying on preparations for attacking Conselheiro. He was waiting at Queimadas for the 16th battalion, with which he proposed to go to Monte Santo, and thence march against Conselheiro with his whole force. With the resources at his command, it is difficult to believe that he will fail to crush the poor, unarmed fanatics gathered about Conselheiro. Clubs and stones are of very little use against Mausers.

—Indignation meetings were held in São Paulo on the 11th inst., for the purpose of protesting against the lynching of the two prisoners at Araraquara. A committee was appointed to call on Governor Campos Salles and ask him to cause justice to be done. He answered that he had already taken steps for this purpose. Among the crowds on the streets the cry of "Long live the monarchy and death to the republic" was repeatedly heard. The crowds were dispersed by mounted police.

—The apparent connivance of the police at the lynching of two prisoners at Araraquara has excited much indignation in S. Paulo. At Rio Claro and S. Carlos do Pinhal crowds, assembled at the railway stations, hissed the commander of the force, Col. Lucidoro, as he passed on a train on his way to the capital, where he has been placed under arrest at the police headquarters. At the S. Paulo station a large crowd awaited the arrival of the train and it is thought that serious consequences would have ensued if Lucidoro had been found. The authorities, however, had taken the precaution to cause him to leave the train at the station of Agua Branca.

—The Associação Commercial of Bahia has passed resolutions endorsing the administration of Gov. Luiz Vianna.

—Gen. Innocencio Galvão is reported to have written a letter approving of the organization of the military club at Bahia.

—It appears that Col. Moreira Cesar has displayed extraordinary activity in reaching Queimadas. Thus far the way has been open. A telegram from Maceió states that on the night of the 7th inst. policemen threatened to destroy the office of the opposition journal *Nacional*.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

—Capt. Francioni Junior, who commanded the castilhistas that murdered Frederic Haensel in November, 1892, is reported to have been recently killed near Cerro Chato.

—A telegram from the *Correio do Povo* states that a castilhistas meeting held at Livramento for choosing candidates for the late legislature was attended by only two voters.

—Lieut.-Col. José Carlos Pinto has taken command of Castilhos' military brigade.

—Telegrams from S. Borja state that persons arrested by the police have disappeared without the public's being able to learn what has become of them.

—The *Reforma*, of Porto Alegre, sharply criticizes Vice-President Manoel Victorino for causing himself to be represented in the jacobin procession on the 9th inst.

—At Venancio Ayres the police has seized 96 Mauser rifles belonging to a marksmanship club.

—Col. Torres Homem, the new director of the military school, in taking office made a speech intimating that he had been sent there by the government for the purpose of making proselytes for republican doctrines.

—Ramiro Barcellos, Pinheiro Machado and Borges de Medeiros are said to be candidates for the office of governor of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts and shipments of merchandise at the stations of the Central railway in this city amounted last month to 62,123 tons.

—Travellers on the São Paulo section of the Central railway should beware of the Panabé restaurant. It apparently makes a business of swindling passengers, charging double what it should.

—Beginning with the 14th the director of the Central railway has established a better service for the transportation of cattle to the Santa Cruz abattoir, by which he expects to bring down not less than 700 head a day.

—The traffic receipts of the Sorocabana railway from May 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1896, amounted to 10,856,928\$60 and the operating expenses to 6,325,501\$207. The board of directors estimates the receipts for the present year at 10,000,000\$.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of the 9th says that a commission of Belgians, composed of L. Franken, banker, and engineers Adrien and Blandel, were at the headquarters of the Central railway on the previous day, where they were studying the maps of road, its receipts and expenses, etc. The *Journal* hears that they stand no chance of getting the property because they demand an interest guarantee.

—There was another bad accident on the Santa Theresia electric line at about 4 p. m. on the 10th inst., a tram escaping the control of a green motor-man just below the Vista Alegre hotel, jumping the track on a curve and smashing through a wall on the edge of an ugly precipice. The tram brought up against a tree, which saved it from going down the bank. The company should drill its new men on the level and not on the declivities.

—Some years ago the government illegally cancelled the concession of the railway from Macaé to Rio Bonito. The owners of the concession went to law and obtained a judgment against the government, which has recently succeeded in effecting a compromise reducing the claim from 2,000,000\$ to 600,000\$. It is announced in a recent issue. This should teach the government to be less arbitrary in its action.

COFFEE NOTES

—We are glad to hear that the coffee plantations in Jujuy are giving splendid results, and so next year the fruit will be cultivated on a large scale in the northern provinces. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Some of the prominent planters in the northern districts of São Paulo, those served by the Paulista and Mogyana railways, will be much diminished. The reports from the new districts in the southern part of the state, those served by the Sorocabana railway, are still highly favorable.

LOCAL NOTES

—The treaty between Brazil and Japan was formally ratified in Paris during the past week.
—The meeting for organizing Barão de Miracema's party will be held in this city on the 6th prox.

—Hurrah for Greece! The only country in Europe whose humanity is superior to its selfishness!

—It is interesting to note how the theories of Brazilian republicans in regard to the liberty of the press have changed since Nov. 15, 1889.

—At the offices of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta de Noticias* subscriptions have been opened for the families of the two men who were lynched at Araraquara.

—The minister of justice has annulled the election of three deputies to the Junta Commercial and ordered a new election to be held within 30 days.

—The adjutant-general has finally issued orders for the return to the arsenal of the guns posted at various points on the shore line during the revolt.

—At the casa de detenção on Thursday four prisoners unsuccessfully attempted to make a hole in the prison wall for the purpose of effecting their escape.

—On Friday there were noisy complaints among the prisoners at the casa de detenção on account of the bad quality of the food that is furnished to them.

—The police made an attempt last week to clear Rua do Ouvidor of the loafers who are in the habit of blocking the street at the corner of Rua de Gonçalves Dias.

—It was reported last week that the minister of industry and the chief of police had tendered their resignation. In both instances the report has been contradicted.

—The government has dismissed the administrator and assistant administrator of the casa de detenção, where a disturbance among the prisoners recently occurred.

—The executive has nominated Dr. Nuno de Andrade director of the new department of public health. The new director was formerly chief of the health service of this port.

—Rua do Ouvidor Juci Reis has obtained documents certifying to his good conduct and he wishes the police to let him alone.

—Two men wearing naval uniforms broke into a house in Encantado and gravely wounded its occupant with knife and razor. It is thus the armed force defends the republic!

—On Friday the purchaser of a second-hand desk found in one of the drawers on account current book of a depositor of the government savings bank with the entry of a deposit of 500\$.

—The *partido republicano federal*, organized by Boss Glycerio, celebrated its first anniversary on the 12th. We are not advised that the executive was officially represented at the festivity.

—The commission appointed by the minister of marine to examine the sanatoriums at Barbacena, which it is proposed to purchase for a hospital, left for that place on the 12th inst.

—Seeing that it will not do to let the Turks do any more slaughtering in Crete, the so-called Christian nations of Europe now propose to absorb the island themselves. Their sense of justice is a strange one, surely!

—The government has accepted the resignation of Judge Aureliano de Campos and has replaced him with Dr. Godofredo da Cunha, former federal judge in the state of Rio de Janeiro, where he distinguished himself in the recent Campos election.

—It is said that President Prudente de Moraes is steadily improving in health at Theropopolis. He is able to take long walks daily. Nothing is yet decided in regard to his return to Rio, but it is thought he will not return before the end of the hot season.

—On Monday the supreme court annulled the sentence of the Rio Grande court which had convicted Judge Alcides Lima of exceeding the limits of his functions in refusing to execute Julio de Castilho's jury law. That jury law, then, must be unconstitutional.

—Last week it was discovered that a fictitious firm, calling itself Egmoot, Taveira & Co., had succeeded in obtaining merchandise under false pretences from several houses in this city. The circulars of the firm stated that ex-minister Rodrigues Alves and Visconde do Ganh were silent partners.

—It was reported last week that Dr. Emes de Souza, at the head of operatives of the mint, intended to attack the offices of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Liberdade* for the purpose of capturing the arms and ammunition said to be stored there. It is stated that he threatens to prosecute those papers for publishing the report.
—It is a small matter, but if the municipal authorities, or the police, will compel the tily-drivers in the Largo da Carioca to remain in one particular place it will be greatly appreciated by the people crossing that square to take the bonds. Their constant driving about this crowded little square is a source of great annoyance.

—The *Republica* says that it is doubtful whether there is any ground for thinking that the law protects the liberty of the press that seeks to undermine the institutions of the country. In theory there may be some doubt on the subject, but in practice there is none at all: the law does not protect the liberty of the opposition press, even if the latter does not seek to undermine those institutions.

—The alleged robbery of the jewelry store of Benjamin Galucci in this city some weeks ago, is leading to some very curious developments. Nearly all the native journals are accusing Galucci of connivance in the removal of the jewelry, and the *Journal do Commercio* even goes back to an event in Collucci's career, that of his arrest in 1885 for attempting to smuggle jewels into the country, to show what a bad man he is.

—During the revolution João Dobowitch, an Austrian subject, residing on Morro do Casimiro, was arbitrarily arrested by the government. His life was threatened and he was incarcerated in a convict prison. Released on June 30, 1894, without having been tried, he returned to his house, which he found had been robbed of all its contents. He has applied for compensation and the papers relating to his claim have been sent by the war department to the solicitor-general of the republic, who is requested to report thereon.

—On Saturday the supreme court sustained the decision of the S. Paulo tribunal of justice which had denied a writ of habeas corpus to Dr. Eduardo Prado and other monarchists. Five judges voted in favor of issuing the writ. The extreme partisans in the court voted against the issue of a writ.

—In view of the *Republica*'s demand that the offices of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde* shall be searched and the arms taken therefrom, the *Liberdade* contends that it is not illegal to have weapons at one's house and states that it is a well-known fact that Marshal Floriano Peixoto used to have a piece of artillery and ammunition at his house at Pedregulho. One of the editors of the *Republica* likewise is known to have had a revolver, which he not only carried with impunity, but actually used it in the midst of a crowd at the Central railway station. Neither Floriano nor Medeiros e Albuquerque were molested for having arms in their possession.

—When the jacobins returned from their festivities at Maruhj on the 9th, they stopped in front of the office of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and began shouting with the object of provoking the parties connected with that paper.

—Someone replied with a shout which displeased them, and they thereupon invaded the office, attacking its inmates, destroying furniture, tearing up papers, etc. The police soon appeared, however, and order was restored. One of the Tiradentes crowd was slightly injured by an inkstand which was thrown at him.

—Another retired legislator, ex-Deputy Luiz de Andrade, has been provided for. It is said that he is to be nominated inspector of consuls. We had such an inspector for a foreign government through here a few days ago, and it makes us wonder why the taxpayer consents to the existence of such sinecures. But as long as we have party government we shall probably have sinecures for those who have influence.

MARRIAGE.

—LAUGHTON—McCULLA. — On Tuesday 9th inst., at the English Church, São Paulo, by the Rev. G. E. Craven, ARTHUR GEORGE LAUGHTON, of Birkenhead, to HELEN, daughter of the late William McCulla, of Newry, Ireland. No cards.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Last year there were issued in Brazil 200 patents and 40 caveats.

—The present sugar crop of Rio Grande do Norte is estimated at 100,000 bags and the cotton crop at 400,000 sacks.

—It is stated that the custom-house wishes to collect a duty of 1\$4 a copy on the illustrated catalogue of Bofido Moniz & Co.

—This year's sugar crop in the state of Pernambuco is thought to be much smaller than that of last year. For the month of January the receipts amounted to only 274,000 bags, against 347,000 in January, 1896.

—We take much pleasure in noting that Mr. George D. Estill, until recently sub-manager of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, has been appointed manager of the branch of the same bank in Bahia.

—It is stated that the prefect of the federal district will shortly call for tenders for the telephone service of this city. In the meanwhile a temporary service, it is said, will be established. That is about what we have been having all along.

—The defective and negligent service rendered by the Santa Theresia electric tramway has driven away many residents and frightened away a considerable part of its holiday traffic. This is the natural result of bad administration. Will the shareholders see it?

—There was an explosion in a hardware store at S. Diogo on the 8th inst. There was a large quantity of powder, fireworks, kerosene and other inflammables in the place, and the explosion probably resulted from the customary carelessness of some smoker. The place was wrecked and burned, and the young man in charge was fatally burned.

—It is stated that the government has agreed to accept from the Banco di Republica in part payment of the latter's debt certain property including the railway of the Companhia Melhoramentos do Brazil, the bank building in construction on Rua Primo de Mayo, the S. Lazaro tramway, the market building on praça da Gloria, the Uruguayan loan of 6700,000 and the Companhia Leopoldina's debt of 26,000,000\$. The payment thus made will, it is expected, reduce the bank's indebtedness to 50,000,000\$, which, it is said, will be paid without interest in 20 years, the bank binding itself to lend to planters the sum of 25,000,000\$ on mortgage bonds of the banks of Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and S. Paulo.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian 1889 funds were down to 66 1/2 in London yesterday.

—The new Macaé custom house yielded a revenue of 14,546\$403 in January.

—The minister of finance is preparing new regulations for fiscalising the custom-houses throughout the country. It is beginning to be seen that the officials require quite as much watching as the merchants.

—It is stated on the authority of the *Débats*, that the Brazil Banque Française has agreed to advance 25 million francs to the Brazilian government, the leading Paris banks sharing this loan, and thus demonstrating their confidence in the future of that country, where wise measures of economy have been adopted. —*European Mail*, Jan. 20.

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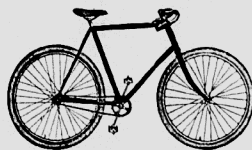
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