

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 9TH, 1897.

NUMBER 10

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
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Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.  
Reorganized 1879.

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For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of Knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

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2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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Reserve fund .. . £ 500,000 "

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G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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Capital .. . . . £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .. . £8,250,000

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John Moore & Co. agents.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. . £1,328,751 "

Uncalled capital .. . £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

4, Travessa do Conselho no Saravia.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1ª de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambaré:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.: Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maad. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a.m., and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.) Returning from Petropolis, the "Barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "All Land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prainha at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Maruhy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 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, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (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 Itaboraiti [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. Bishops after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. 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.—R. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a Fabrica Carioes, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERKER.

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 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 352.

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

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, 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'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—In 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 do Saiz, 185, Rua W. L. LUTWY, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 9 a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean customs receipts in January amounted to \$2,639,134.07 paper and \$985,433.56 in gold.

—Differences are said to have arisen between the Chilean foreign minister and the new Argentine minister.

—One of our Buenos Aires exchanges says that the whole of the Brazilian navy is being brought together in Rio bay to meet the Chilean warships. The Brazilian navy is very rarely to be found anywhere else.

—Immigration from Europe still seems to be full in swing. Nearly ten thousand sons of toil arrived in January and about eight thousand are expected to be marked by the statistics for February. The question is what to do with them under present difficult circumstances. The only provinces where laborers are needed are Mendoza, Tucuman and Buenos Aires. But even these may find it difficult to absorb an average of nine thousand every month during the coming season. Nothing, however, would give us greater pleasure than to see them all well placed and helping on the country's prosperity. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The usually complacent and friendly Chilian Times has at last been driven to see that the middle of February has arrived and the estimates have not yet been passed, and it is difficult to say, with any degree of certainty, when they will be turned out of hand. Meanwhile public employees are unpaid, and the pay of the army is being continued in an unconstitutional manner. None of these things, however, disturb the peace of mind of legislators. The fact of the matter is, this kind of thing has been repeated so often that the country has become quite indifferent about it. Well will it be, however, if there is not a rude awakening one of these days.

—The burning of the Central railway station at Buenos Aires, and the action of the municipality in forbidding the companies to establish temporary quarters at the old site, has led the President to issue a decree ordering the execution of the law providing for a low level station on the lands reclaimed by the new port works. This law provides for a station to cost four million dollars gold, besides which the companies will have to construct new and very expensive approaches. It is considered doubtful, however, that the money will be found, as the companies will not supply it and the government can not borrow it.

—The circulation of false 50 cent notes is said to be reaching an alarming point in the province. The police have undertaken an energetic campaign against the counterfeiters but with indifferent success. In Chascomus they arrested an individual accused of passing a number of false notes, but released him because they had not sufficient proofs. A day later they received a letter from the capital asking for the same individual as a notorious accomplice of counterfeiters. He has however made himself scarce. Meanwhile a number of poor Italians who do not know a good note from a bad one are in jail waiting till it suits the easy-going authorities to give them a hearing. —Times, Buenos Aires.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Great numbers of locusts in Santa Fé are reported to fall and die almost immediately from the effects of a small worm which attacks them. The little worm may be worth millions to the farmers of the provinces. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—The floating debt of the municipality of Buenos Aires has lately been ascertained to be \$4,779,000, so that the authorized issue of bonds will not suffice to discharge the debt and pay for the paving and other works which are to be executed.

—The preliminary works for the construction of the military port at Bahia Blanca are being executed with much activity. The wooden mole at port Parejas is almost finished. In a short time the first battery of heavy artillery, of which the material is now in Zárate arsenal, will be in position. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—After the telegrams of the 27th ult. announcing the long-expected revolutionary invasion, the cable advised us that the Uruguayan government had resumed its fiscalization of all telegrams and then all news of the revolution came to an end. We shall probably hear nothing reliable until mail advices are received from Montevideo. This policy of concealment is worthy only of weak and consciously bad governments.

—The Buenos Aires counterfeiters are evidently an active lot, this time just a little too active. According to the Southern Cross:— "The conversion office has notified the minister of finance that it has ordered the South American Banknote Company to suspend the printing of the new \$50 bills, as they have been already falsified in such a perfect manner that it is most difficult to detect the false bills. The new bills in circulation are to be called in and destroyed."

—Its understood, though not yet officially announced, that on Tuesday afternoon the municipality sanctioned, by a small majority, Dr. Brian's grand scheme for issuing bonds for payment of the local obligations, in imitation of the treasury certificates of the government. The exact particulars of the scheme have not been published, but it is known to be regarded with great dissatisfaction by the employees of the municipality, who threaten to respond with a general strike. It is said, however, that should the bonds receive a very depreciated quotation, they will be at once withdrawn—which we beg leave to doubt. —Montevideo Times, Feb. 20.

—It is said that, at the next session of congress, proposals will be made to raise the salary of the President of the Republic to \$5,000 per month and to raise his allowance for expenses proportionately. There may also be a proposal made to build and furnish an executive mansion similar to that of the United States. We should consider both proposals rather ill-timed. The country has quite as large a burden of debt and taxation as it can well bear and it is time to think of pruning rather than of increasing expenditure in any direction. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—Antonio Vaca Díez, a great Bolivian merchant, is in London on business connected with his new enterprise for developing the India rubber industry on the river Orton in that republic. He is arranging for the immigration into Bolivia of 500 families from Spain and Italy to enable him to carry out his projects. —Montevideo Times. [We believe there was some trouble in Pará, not very long ago, with some colonists or laborers sent out by this party. If we are not mistaken, the colonists claimed they had been deceived and refused to proceed further.—Ed. News.]

—Another instance of obstinate persistence in wrongdoing is afforded by the conduct of the government towards the River Plate Telegraph Company. It is no longer the postmaster-general alone who is responsible for the stoppage of the company's business, for the minister of the interior has intervened in the matter and he knows that a mistake has been committed, as is proved by the abandonment of the original ground of defence (the alleged identity of the River Plate and the Western Brazilian companies) and the setting up of a new one—equally untenable—viz., that all telegraph tariffs must be uniform in the republic or there must be no tariffs, while, at this very time, the government telegraph offices charge only three cents in paper money per word for telegrams from this capital to any part of the republic, unless they proceed from abroad, in which case the charge is five cents gold per word, with an exception in favor of those proceeding from Uruguay, Paraguay or Bolivia. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—The sensational news from Buenos Aires is the complete destruction of the Central railway station by a fire which broke out at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday, beginning in the central tower and finally spreading to the whole building, aided by a high wind. One fireman was killed and several injured in the struggle with the flames. The building, mainly of wood and zinc, was valued at some \$350,000 m/n, but as it was the head-quarters of several railway companies, the destruction to their property represent much more. Mackern's book-stalls and Ramos's refreshment rooms, the latter valued at \$20,000, were also destroyed. All were insured in several of the companies in Buenos Aires and London. The origin of the fire is attributed to an escape of gas. The fire attracted an enormous crowd which completely filled all the neighboring streets until a late hour. The police are said to have behaved with great roughness. The station was a wretched ramshackle building which had long been quite inadequate for its purposes. For some years past there has been talk of building a new and proper station, and the problem will now have to be faced in earnest. —Montevideo Times, Feb. 16.

—In criticism the truth is generally unpalatable. Mr. Child, who has lately written a book on South America, has been taken to task by a contemporary. The amusing part of it is that because Mr. Child, who is a North American citizen, has spoken disparagingly of this city and its inhabitants, he has been dubbed a Yankee Britanizado. What seems to have rankled most in the breast of our contemporary is the fact that he has dared to compare the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso with Buenos Aires, to the detriment of the latter. His complaint that the hotels of Buenos Aires are uncomfortable, miserable, and dirty, and that the service is execrable, is somewhat of a sweeping assertion, but there is a good deal of truth in it, as those people know who have stopped at hotels in Europe. His complaint of the abuse of the cigarette in this city, for do we not indeed see mere children smoking in the trains, on their way to school, and do not all employees, whether bank clerk or others, attend to customers with the eternal cigarette between their lips? His complaint that the youths of this country do not show proper respect to the female sex is also true, it has been acknowledged in the columns of our contemporary itself, as witness the disgraceful scenes which are enacted at the churches every Easter, and the group of young men who assiduously frequent the "Agua" and who always have some remark to make—complimentary or otherwise. Those of us who live here permanently, do not notice all these things. We do not live at hotels, and we are used to the cigarettes and the behaviour of the youths. We partake of the hospitality of the country, and we most of us have some Argentine friends among our acquaintances, therefore it is left to an onlooker to advertise the defects of this city, and it is said that the onlooker sees most of the same. However, Buenos Aires undoubtedly is the most advanced city in South America, and it would be interesting to have Mr. Child's experience, say of Brazil or the Central American states. —Review, Buenos Aires.

[The Review will permit us to say that Mr. Child's sketches of Argentina and Chili were written some years ago, that he never visited Brazil, and that he died in Persia about two years ago. His sketches were published as magazine articles and the book referred to is probably a reprint of them. When they first appeared, we thought his comments on Argentina very true and accurate.—Ed. News.]

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

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 Braun & Co., GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Diskonto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

- Draws on:
- Germany..... [Direction der Diskonto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.] and correspondents.
  - England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London]
  - France..... [Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, Arné Neuhoff & Co., Paris]
  - Portugal..... [Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents]
- and any other countries  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
- Krahn-Petersen,  
Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 15th October, 1891.

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

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General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

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From the Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 26.

**A CHACO INDIAN CAMPAIGN.**

Tacaná, February 18th.

From papers that have come from Buenos Aires I see that nearly as much interest was taken there in the Indian raid as here, the scene of the incursions, and the curious descriptions, more or less imaginative, have given us a great deal of amusement. The fact is a small body of Indians, half starved, made their appearance here in the beginning of January and thought that a few fattened bullocks would make fine game. They were not content with killing a few calves for their bodily wants but also appropriated some 40 horses in the absence of their owners. They assaulted a little rancho in the neighbourhood of this frontier point, but without doing much damage. The ranch people immediately fled to the town, if town it can be called, and gave the alarm. The alarm was transmitted to Santiago del Estero and an Indian expedition was at once organized.

A description of this Indian campaign, I believe will be very interesting. They could not afford the men from flood-stricken Santiago, so a force of 22 regulars was sent from Tucuman, under the command of Captain Hermsid. They arrived at Tacaná on the 18th and Captain Hermsid, Hermsid or Hermsot, for his name is written in all three ways, seemed to be very proud of his expeditionary force, having reached the ideal ambition of his life to command an army in active campaign. He made a proclamation declaring the Gran Chaco in a state of siege and summoning all the able-bodied patriotic citizens in this locality to arms in defence of their country. In consequence 15 men joined him and increased his army to 37 men. On the same evening they set out eastward according to a mariner's compass which the captain's lieutenant had brought with him. A day later we got news that Major Fraga had also set out with a civil police division, for the Chaco, but we got no sight of him here.

Captain Hermsid's force was provisioned with 10 mules, still alive, for they looked as though they were prepared for their transition to a better life. Let it be understood that the mules were not intended to be used as beasts of burden but to be offered up as a gastronomic sacrifice in the wild regions of the Chaco. They were to be eaten up, the poor brutes, and seemed to have a presentiment that way. I would have joined the expedition myself, as I have a good Winchester, but the provisions did not suit me. Hardened as I am, I have not yet arrived so far as to relish mule steak or mule cutlets.

I also had my misgivings about the sufficiency of the food. First of all the mules looked very meagre and I expected that 37 men with good appetites setting to work to devour a mule per day would hardly have enough. At that rate provisions would last only ten days, and who knows but the expedition might lose its way in the Chaco and take a month before returning to civilization if they ever returned at all. And lastly it was not at all improbable that one or other mule might run away or die, and that would be a very sensible loss indeed. So I thought that I had better not go. My patriotism was too feeble in view of these facts.

On the very first day it seems that the expedition lost its way in the Chaco. And no wonder. Who can find his way there, with all the profuse vegetation, thickly grown trees and bushes, made almost inaccessible by vines and climbers of every description. The thing is worse still when you have no reliable guide and nothing but a mariner's compass to direct you. By means of the compass you may succeed in going more or less in an easterly direction, but what do the Indians care where the needle points to: they are not going to put themselves right in the line of magnetic attraction in order to be caught. That the captain had no reliable guides, I guessed from the start, and my guess proved correct by later events.

On the second day they actually hit, as it were, by accident on a body of three old Indians near a sluggish stream. One of the Indians had still agility enough to run away, but the other two were caught and have since been brought here without any earthly reason, as they certainly do not belong to the gang of raiders, and hardly belong to the same tribe. But after this great achievement it was a job to drive the mules through the stream. It seems that the men spent nearly a whole day in driving them across. Some of the men got on the other side and held out green leaves to the brutes, but the brutes said: no you don't, there is plenty of fodder on this side. At one time the captain thought of ordering his men to eat up all the mules if they would not cross to the other side. But at last it seems they got them over by carrying them or pushing them, or both together; I cannot say.

Once on the other side they got entangled still worse in the Chaco. The captain pretends that he went 60 leagues or some 180 miles inward, but I think it must have been roundward rather than inward. After some days he sent guide Farias with a small detachment to reconnoitre some ground and there the small party found an Indian encampment. All the savages made off with the most valuable things in their possession. They had a big troop of horses and in the hurry left about 25 animals behind. These 25 nags were religiously driven back to the captain who got furious over his guide because he took the horses and let the Indians go.

It was found then that the army could march no further for want of water and provisions, as they were about to eat the last mule and the men protested against being put on rations of horse-flesh. Finally on the 30th January the men returned here disappointed and nearly famished after having strayed hither and thither in the Chaco. The question now was what to do with the two Indians, and it has not been resolved yet. The horses might be sent to B. Aires to take part in the coming international races, if it suits the minister of war to do so. Meanwhile the state of siege has been declared over in the Chaco as Captain Hermsid has returned to Tucuman. So ended the famous Indian campaign in which the noble and valiant Captain Hermsid won his first great laurels. I move he be made General and Grand Marshal of the Chaco.

PIONEER.

**VENEZUELAN AGRICULTURE.**

An interesting account of agriculture in Venezuela is given by Mr. D. L. Passavant, a resident of Caracas in the Albany Country Gentleman. The tillers of the soil, he says, are the native Indians, the common people among the Venezuelans being, as a class, "too indifferently lazy to do any manual work." Little, if any, of the staple cereals are grown on the large haciendas, though the fertile soil would produce them in abundance, coffee being a more profitable crop. All the flour consumed in the country, Mr. Passavant declares, is imported from the United States, the price of a barrel of flour in Caracas being \$14 to \$15, when worth \$2 to \$3 in New York, although the freight is only 85c, and the duty about a dollar. The tillage of the soil is of the most primitive description, ploughing being done by oxen drawing a rough beam fitted with a vertical stick, while cultivators and harrows are unknown. As maize fodder is the principal food of the cattle, mules, and horses, that cereal must be grown to considerable extent, though, apparently, mainly to be cut green. As it is summer all the year round in Venezuela, six crops of maize fodder may be grown in 12 months. Similarly, four crops of potatoes, two of bananas, coffee, or grapes can be produced from the same land in the course of a year; and, on irrigated land, four or five crops of vegetables. The Indian gardeners convey their produce to the towns on the backs of mules. It consists of a profuse variety of fruits and vegetables; but the latter, owing to the rapid deterioration of seed in a tropical climate, are small and inferior in quality. Mr. Passavant is of opinion that there are great opportunities for capitalists in the country to make money by the breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep, by agriculture, and by market gardening; but settlers, he says, would need industry, pluck, and self-sacrifice—industry in spite of an enervating climate, pluck in the face of odds as to language and environment, and self-sacrifice in giving up comforts and conveniences.—European Mail.



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From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 30.

## SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Some time ago the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* made a disinterested investigation of the complaint frequently heard in some quarters about the lack of transportation facilities as a hindrance to development of our trade with South America. The result showed that there was no foundation whatever for such statements; that the facilities for carrying freight to South America were ample for present requirements, and that they would be promptly increased as soon as trade conditions afforded any opportunity; in short, that shipping was waiting for trade and not trade for shipping.

Bearing upon this question, Secretary William Harper, of the commission of the National Association of Manufacturers which visited South America last summer, makes the following interesting remarks in a recent report:

«During the year 1895 there were 37 clearances of steamers, from the port of New York for the River Plate and 94 for Brazilian ports, in all 131. This does not include sailing vessels. Of course, there were many opportunities to ship freight by sail. Nor can an accurate idea be formed of the number of opportunities to ship freight by steam to the River Plate during the year 1895 from the above figures, for the reason that, in the case of Brazil, if a vessel clears for a port in that country and subsequently proceeds to the Argentine republic (as is very frequently the case), the clearance to the original port only was recorded. At present there is no direct tonnage from New York to the River Plate via Brazil; all steamers go direct in order to avoid quarantine and save time. There are always at least four sailings per month direct from New York to the River Plate.

«Clearances from all the United States ports for the year ending June 30, 1896, were as follows:

	—Sail—		—Steam—	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Brazil.....	183	131,195	125	179,321
Argentina....	165	129,429	47	68,415
Uruguay.....	43	28,170	8	10,800

«The prevailing opinion in the United States seems to be that we enjoy very limited shipping facilities between this country and Brazil and the River Plate and that for that reason our trade is very greatly handicapped. The above figures, which are compiled from official sources, are sufficient to contradict any such statement. In short, there are frequent and regular departures from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other American ports direct for the ports of Brazil and the River Plate.

«The complaint that we have no shipping facilities is perhaps more frequently made in the case of the Argentine republic than of any other country. It is true there is no direct steam communication with this country under the American flag, but there are three lines which run one or more steamers a month from New York city to the River Plate. During the year 1895 there were 39 steamers and 122 sailing vessels, according to the United States official statistics, cleared from the ports of this country for Argentine ports. This is a steam departure every nine days or less and about five sailing vessels every fortnight for the same destination. It must, therefore, be concluded that the inability to ship goods to South America cannot well be attributed as the principal reason why our export trade is not more extensive with these countries. The present lines now running to these ports are able to carry more freight than they now generally get. Not only is this so, but they are prepared to increase their service if the demand from exporters should render it necessary, and have done so in the past. The experience of European nations has been that it is not shipping that makes exports; it is exports that make shipping.

«In connection with any statement relative to shipping facilities between the United States and the east coast of South America, what is termed as the 'triangular service' of some of the pre-

sent lines should be well understood. It is owing to this, together with the fact that many passengers cross the Atlantic and sail for Brazil and the Argentine republic from the other side, that the idea has gone abroad that a considerable quantity of freight goes the same way. This is a mistake; no freight worth speaking of goes to South America via Europe.

«The 'triangular service,' as it is called, is operated principally by the Prince and Lamport & Holt lines. Each has between 50 and 60 steamers which are constantly hunting for business. A steamer starts, for instance, from Liverpool with general cargo for Brazil; from the Brazilian ports it brings a cargo, chiefly of coffee, to New York, and then takes such general cargo as is to be found in New York harbor for Liverpool. Many of the lines that operate this 'triangular service' run direct lines both ways, and the 'triangular service' is simply a contrivance to keep the boats busy.

«The 'triangular service' to the Argentine republic takes a different course from the similar service to Brazil. The vessel usually sails from New York to the River Plate, then to the British port with wheat or food products and then back to New York.

«In the further development of our trade with South America, although we may be dependent upon foreign steamers for the carrying of high-class merchandise, our American sailing vessels can play a very important part in the carrying of lumber, coal, petroleum, rails and all kinds of materials not requiring fast transportation, with a great advantage over foreign sailing vessels. Our fleet of sailers consists at the present time mostly of large three and four-masted schooners, which have been built especially for our coasting trade.

«These circumstances, while enabling the American schooners to sail at ease from here to South America, would only partially demonstrate their superiority. It is the American schooner's great quality of being able to carry from 1,000 to 1,800 tons dead weight on a draught of 14 to 18 feet of water that would enable her easily to reach distant points up the Rivers Plate and Paraná with large cargoes, and accomplish a feat which would be impossible to a foreign vessel of the same capacity.

«The great drawback to sailing vessels is the difficulty they experience in obtaining return cargoes. This may be remedied, however, by increasing the introduction into the United States of Argentine woods, (wools?) skins, hides, etc.

«It is sometimes supposed that Americans have to pay higher freight rates to Brazil and the River Plate ports than do Europeans. This is not so. In several instances the contrary is the case. It can be stated generally that freight rates from New York to Amazon River ports are lower than from Europe to the same ports.

«It can also be said that during the past year rates from the United States to other Brazilian ports have been slightly lower on the average than from Europe to the same ports. At present the rates from New York to Rio and Brazilian ports south of the Amazon river are somewhat higher than during the past few months, but are not higher than rates from Europe.

«Freight rates from Europe to the river Plate fluctuate considerably, but the American seldom has to pay a higher rate than the European.

«It is also sometimes supposed that Americans have to ship their goods at times via Europe to these South American countries, and therefore the American freight has to pay for crossing the ocean twice. Now, the above figures and statements clearly disprove all this. Although all steamers from the United States to Brazil and the River Plate sail under the English flag, they do not tax the freight extra on account of its nationality, or carry it over to Europe on its way to its destination.

«Steam and sail vessels are constantly hunting for business the world over, and

the American manufacturer cannot attribute the lack of shipping facilities as the prime cause why he cannot get an export trade. Many reasons have been given why our South American trade lacks vitality. The first and principal reason, in my opinion, can be stated in a single sentence: «A lack of capable traveling salesmen for special lines able to speak the Spanish language.» American banks, steamship lines and large stores are all important, but they must follow the results of the efforts of the American salesmen. The New York export commission houses which are doing business in the River Plate and Brazil are doing a good work, but could do much better if the American manufacturer would only cooperate more fully with them in sending out their own traveling salesmen and issuing proper catalogues and circulars in Spanish and Portuguese.

«In short, first let us have American traveling salesmen; next will follow distinctive American importing houses, and then in due time, as the result of these agencies, will follow regular lines of steamers under the American flag and the opening of American banks wherever required. The necessity of the latter, however, is to my mind an outgrowth of the existence of the former.

«Before concluding this report, I would like to call to our manufacturers' attention that the triumphs of English commerce thus far have been derived chiefly from individual initiative, enterprise and perseverance. The government may have aided and encouraged in various ways, and may have been always solicitous in protecting commercial ventures, but the fact still remains that the initiative has almost invariably been with the private individual.

«The lesson to be drawn from this is clear. If we Americans wish to extend our commercial influence as a nation we must adopt the same methods and ideas which have won so remarkable a success for the English. While reciprocity treaties may be of great aid in developing our commerce with South America, yet our manufacturers should cease to rely upon politics to create trade with the outer world, and resort to plain and commonsense business methods. We should simply enter the field as merchants with the purpose of risking our money and working for the object in view; then will our commerce with South America quickly become one of the most important features of our general trade.»

## BOLIVIAN FINANCES.

According to a consular report, issued yesterday, the national revenue of Bolivia during the year 1894 was as follows:—

Revenue.	Amount.
	Bolivars. c.
Custom-houses.....	1,590,534 4
Tax on silver.....	1,006,297 25
Tax on alcohol.....	229,269 75
Other sources.....	749,616 0
Total.....	3,566,777 0

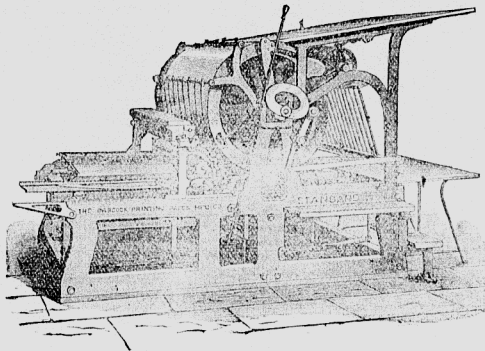
The national expenditure amounted to 4,264,681 bol.24c., leaving a deficit amounting to 644,821 bol., which was made up by loans. The departmental and municipal revenue and expenditure amounts to about 3,000,000 bol., thus making a total income and expenditure varying between 6,000,000 bol. and 7,000,000 bol., worth less than 18. 100. each. The estimated revenue for 1895 was fixed at 4,115,700 bol. During the first six months of that year the total amount collected was 2,271,859 bol.

«It is important to revert,» says Consul A. St. John, «to the subject of the grant of concessions for any of the schemes herein referred to, and to point out that a glance at the budget must prove that Bolivia is not yet in a financial condition to pay anything in the shape of guaranteed interest. The minister of finance estimates, in round numbers, that the internal debt amounts to 5,000,000 bol. However, the total amount which had been registered up to June 3, 1895, was only 3,614,340 bol. The foreign debt was mainly made up of claims arising out of the war with Chili, which have been recognised and nearly all paid off. There are small sums still owing in England. The minister of finance declares in his official statement for 1895 that the question of the foreign debt was laid before congress at a sitting with closed doors.» The present monetary unit of Bolivia is the dollar; but for many years past the only coins struck in Potosi, where the only mint in the country exists, were 5c., 20c., 10c., and 5c. pieces containing nine parts of fine silver and one of alloy. Besides these fractional coins the currency consists of notes issued by private banks.—*Financial News*, Feb. 2.



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From the New York Times.

HOW CADETS ARE FED.

Among the unique parts that make up the commonwealth of the Naval Academy is a band of the most expert and perfectly trained waiters, on whose promptness and attention to duty largely depend the exact movements of academic autonomy. The battalion of cadets must have their fast broken in time to begin promptly their bustling day of busy work. For that purpose the first man who starts the preparations for breakfast reports at 4 a. m. He is the fireman. He starts the fires and begins the first operations for the coming meal. At 5 o'clock the assistant cooks arrive and begin to round up the meal. At 6 o'clock all the cooks are in the kitchen. These are six in number. Three bakers have been at work all night making bread. Warm rolls or some kind of hot bread are given at every breakfast. The meats are started to cook at 6, for it takes good, large quantities of meat to serve 250 hearty cadets. Fish and eggs vary with the meat as relishes. Breakfast is served on the tick of the watch at 6:40, giving just five minutes for morning formation and inspection by the officer in charge.

At 7:15 breakfast is over, and the chaplain comes in and leads morning service—consisting of reading a passage of scripture and prayers. After that the waiters, cooks, and assistants, forty-eight in number, have their breakfast. That over, the service corps begins to make ready for general inspection at 9 by the assistant commandant of midshipmen. This inspection goes to the cleanliness of the mess hall, its utensils, and the entire kitchen, and means that every pan shall be in order and shining like a new pin.

The force, save the cooks, is now dismissed until 11:45 a. m., when the head waiter musters his men, calls the roll, and reports to the officer in charge, and he inspects the personnel of the force to see that the white aprons and jackets are spotless. Then preparations for dinner are rounded up, for at 7 a. m. the work had been begun.

This meal is served with military promptness at 12:35 p. m. When the bugle blows for dinner, the four carvers start to cut up the joints of meat, the cooks begin to dip up the soup, and the waiters to serve the butter and the salads. This is done in a hurry, and the waiters line up awaiting the order to serve the soups. At this order each waiter starts with four plates of soup, each having eight cadets to serve. Soup ended, every dish is cleared from the table and the vegetables are served, each waiter bringing in six dishes at a time. Then the meat plates are taken to the carvers' room, when each waiter returns to the hall carrying eight plates of meat in his hands, for no trays are ever used by these experts, who have never had a crash in all the rush of waiting in the mess hall. Individual orders are now filled, until dessert is served. The waiters line up to receive this order.

Dinner takes forty-five minutes. Supper is served after the manner of breakfast. This work means exacting duty for some of the men and fidelity in all. Colored men form the waiting corps

entirely, and are drawn from the best class of colored people in Annapolis, for only those who are sober, reliable, and alert can hold these places, where all the regularity of military order is observed and the whole body of waiters are required to answer three roll calls daily. The men who compose this capable corps take pride in their calling, which has all the incentive of deserving promotion in it, for while the steward has the power of discharge, promotion goes by good conduct, and long service brings increase of pay, and finally comes transfer to the cadets' quarters, to keep these in order, where pay is enhanced and position continues as long as the incumbent is capable and faithful.

The fourth class is now receiving instruction every afternoon in gymnastics by Prof. M. Strohm. Indian clubs and dumb bells vary the course, with a few points in «the manly art of self-defense.» After these the cadets are ordered to the track course in the gymnasium, and are required to run at a brisk rate a half mile. Then they go below to the pool, fed from the Severn, and kept at its icy temperature and make a «buck» plunge. It takes the breath away, but after rubbing down the youngsters come forth rosy as the morn.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Torrential rains are still reported from Mendoza, Argentina.

—The No. 4 dock of the new port works at Buenos Aires will be formally inaugurated on Thursday next.

—A violent tempest at the River Plate on the 5th broke the telegraph lines between Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

—The committee of engineers appointed by the intendat to study and report upon the best system of pavement for our central streets have, we are glad to note, reported in favor of asphalt. It is unnecessary to say that Trinidad asphalt is the best for the purpose. It is to be hoped that the municipality will act upon the advice of the committee of engineers. —*Southam Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The strike among the Buenos Aires milkmen still continues. The occasion of it is this. Formerly they used wooden covers for their milk cans. One fine day the health authorities decided them unsanitary and the municipality ordered them to use glass «stoppers» or covers. These could not be obtained and the milkmen used cloths to cover the cans. Now the municipality forbids these also and again orders glass. Hence the strike.

—Two young people, one a law student, who were in love with each other, thought fit to put an end to their lives together by taking laudanum. The boy mixed the lotion and gave it to the girl, but took care himself not to put any laudanum in his drink. The girl soon felt the effects of the draught, and both of them were discovered by friends and both of them were and proper medicines administered, that counteracted the effects of the beverage, as far as the girl was concerned. The boy has been sent to prison. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Another injustice is on the tapis against the unfortunate laborers who have to depend on the municipality for their bread and butter. The injustice takes the shape of a monthly reduction of two percent on the salaries of the employees to go towards a species of pension fund. The salaries of some of the men amount to the magnificent sum of forty-five dollars a month, and from this two percent is to be deducted towards the pension fund. Be it clearly understood that the poor laborers never enjoy the privileges of the pension fund, for gangs of them are turned away to be replaced by new ones. The only ones that benefit by the deduction are the superior employees, who are, however, so to speak. The laborers are, however, taken on at so much a day and when there is no work they are turned off, leaving behind a portion of their earnings, for the benefit of whom? —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A Jaguarao telegram of the 5th, via Porto Alegre, says that many Uruguayan had come to the frontier, that various Uruguayan military and police commanders on the frontier were seeking to unite, that Artigas had been left with a small detachment, as garrison, that a small party of revolutionists under Col. Barros had been routed at S. Luiz by Col. Perez, that the police force in Flores had revolted and joined Appario Saravia, that in the departments of Florida and Durazno some 200 police had revolted and joined the revolutionists, that many police officials in Mello had crossed into Brazil with arms and munitions, that Appario had invaded Uruguay at Coxilha Negra with 2,000 men, that Chiquito Saraiva had captured a large number of horses belonging to the government at Passo do Ataque, that Col. Jose Pamplon had joined the revolutionists, and that a report was current that the revolutionists had captured Cerro Largo and Mello. On the 6th the official telegram from Montevideo reported everything calm and quiet. Another telegram of the 7th confirms the reported defeat of the government forces.

# 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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 9TH, 1897.

THE return of the President to this city on the 3rd instant and his resumption of office on the following day, have been made the subject of much unfriendly criticism. According to a friendly newspaper, he returned unannounced because he wished to avoid any ceremonial reception, and it was his intention not to assume office until the 9th, which would make just four months since he transferred his constitutional authority to the Vice President. Arriving here, he found that the Vice President had just received news of his father's death, and he then resolved to resume office at once in order to relieve his associate of the cares and responsibilities of the presidency under circumstances of so painful a nature. His motives, however, were doubted and his return was treated with suspicion and ungenerous criticism on every side. The Jacobin element which has been openly hostile to him, and the «Floriantista» element which has been captious and unfriendly, did not hesitate to accuse him openly of discourtesy and of entertaining suspicions of the cabinet. Accordingly the ministers tendered their resignations and at the cabinet meeting on the 5th they did not hesitate to state their reasons. The President promptly explained the reason why he reassumed office on the 4th, and stated that he had full confidence in them and proposed to continue the line of policy adopted by the Vice President. This, however, was not enough. Minister Murinho, who has the most to fear from a close examination of his projected economies and changes, insisted that the President should publish a statement to this effect, binding himself to follow the policy already initiated. Strangely enough the President amiably acceded to this extraordinary demand and promised to state his position at an opportune occasion. This leaves the situation altogether undecided. Many of the projects of the Victorino government are good, though the manner in which they were being put into execution gave little promise of success. It is patent to everyone that the expenditures of the government were being greatly increased, and that many of the economies were only hypothetical. Notwithstanding his lack of decision, we have great confidence in the honesty and patriotism of President Prudente de Moraes, and we are sincerely glad to see him back at his post. And we shall be still more pleased when we see him throwing out some of the jobs which were impending.

THE inauguration of President McKinley at Washington on the 4th inst. possesses one or two points of interest to the people of Latin America because of the change of policy which is to follow. Efforts are to be made, according to cable advices, to revive the American mercantile marine, but as we are not informed of the stimulant to be administered, we are unable to discuss the matter. It is a matter of history that

several efforts have already been made in this direction and have conspicuously failed. If the new government has nothing better than the stimulant already tried, that of subsidies, then its efforts will be in vain. The decay of the American mercantile marine is due to protection, which increases the cost of construction and operation, and to extremely restrictive laws which prevent purchase in the cheapest market. If the new government will adopt a liberal policy in these respects, which is not to be expected, the mercantile marine will very soon show what it can do in the direction of spontaneous development. The principal point of interest, however, is that of reciprocity, and in this the McKinley administration has a new sensation in prospect. The party now assuming power in the United States has been deliberately deceiving itself on the subject of reciprocity. It has assumed that great benefits were derived from the law of 1890, and that trade was greatly stimulated under it. And it has assumed that all the other American countries were betrayed and annoyed by the suspension of the reciprocity conventions. All this is a mistake. The treaties did not produce the benefits claimed, nor was trade developed greatly except with Cuba and possibly Mexico, and the several American states concerned are not at all anxious to renew the treaties. If this assertion is doubted, let the American government take steps to learn the opinion of Brazil on the subject. All these South and Central American countries have their own interests to consider, and they are not at all likely to surrender their tariffs without the certainty of ample remuneration. They do not consider that they derived any benefits from the 1890 treaties, and they will not enter into others of the same character without an assurance of gain. Moreover, their financial condition is to-day worse than in 1890, and they will not willingly yield one dollar of customs revenue merely for the platonic satisfaction of increasing American trade at the expense of Europe. However, as an extraordinary session of congress has been called for the 15th, we may soon expect to see the purposes of the McKinley administration put to the test.

THE news received here on Sunday of the defeat of the expeditionary force sent against the Conselheiro fanatics at Canudos, Bahia, has led to intense excitement in this city and São Paulo, and has caused disorders which can not fail to bring great discredit upon the country. The defeat was evidently a severe one and resulted in a terrible loss of life. For this the families of those who have been sacrificed will receive heartfelt sympathy from every side, and the wish is a common one that further news will afford hopes of the escape of a greater number of men than is now thought possible. As to the results of the news on the excitable population of this city, we can find no terms too strong to condemn them. Three newspaper offices and one private residence have been wrecked, one newspaper proprietor assassinated, other offices threatened and a general reign of terror imposed. For this the credit of the country must suffer, for it will show to the world that neither justice nor law nor mercy sway the minds of the men who incite and form part of the mobs which have been terrorizing this capital. Sincerely as we regret the Canudos defeat and sympathize with those who have suffered irreparable losses by it, we regret infinitely more the madness and criminality which has followed it in this capital. We have better wishes for Brazil than that it should be ruled by mob violence.

## THE BAHIA INSURRECTION.

For over ten days the public has displayed a constantly increasing anxiety for news of the expedition sent against Antonio Conselheiro and last week began to circulate rumors of the defeat of the government troops.

On Friday it was reported that through military channels there had arrived information that a body of Conselheiro's followers had surprised and cut to pieces the 7th battalion of infantry and the cavalry accompanying the expedition.

On Saturday evening it became known that the government had received information and it was reported that Col. Moreira Cesar, commander of the government troops, had been killed. The military club, which was sitting on that evening, sent to the headquarters of the army a committee, which was there informed that the government had received no news of the death of Moreira Cesar.

On Sunday the following statement of official origin was published by the morning press:—The commander of the 3rd military district has telegraphed to the government that he has received information, without particulars, of an engagement between the legal forces and the followers of Antonio Conselheiro and promising to forward a detailed account as soon as he receives it. He suggests, however, the expedient of reinforcing, as a precautionary measure, the legal forces in the state of Bahia. The government is proceeding to take the necessary steps for this purpose.

From telegrams afterwards received we learn that on the 3rd inst. Moreira Cesar attacked Canudos and was killed, the force under his command being repulsed.

On the following day this force was attacked by Conselheiro's followers and completely routed, losing its commander, Col. Tamarindo, several other officers and over 200 soldiers killed, besides a large number of wounded. Four pieces of artillery and a considerable quantity of munitions were captured by the victors, whose loss has not been ascertained.

Maj. Cunha Mattos, of the 7th battalion of infantry, reports that on the 5th he was endeavoring to assemble the fugitives at Cumbé, which is 5 leagues (20 miles) from the battlefield. Telegrams received to-day report that Col. Tamarindo was not killed and had rejoined his command.

The government has ordered the following troops to be sent to Bahia: 14th battalion of infantry, now stationed at Pernambuco; the 2nd and 34th now in Ceará, Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte; two of the battalions of infantry now in Rio Grande do Sul; the 5th regiment of artillery, which now forms a part of the garrison of this city.

The transport *Carlos Gomes* (ex-*Itipá*) leaves to-morrow with the 5th artillery for Bahia, and will then go to Pernambuco after the 14th infantry.

Several vessels belonging to the naval division at Santa Catharina will be sent to Bahia and the new torpedo-boat *Tymbira* on its arrival from Europe will receive orders to remain at that port. The *Andada* also leaves for Bahia at once.

As Gen. Roberto Ferreira, who was recently appointed commander of the 3rd military district, cannot at once assume command, his appointment has been cancelled and Gen. Cantuária has been made commander of the district. Gen. Arthur Oscar will take command of the forces in the field.

The news of the defeat of the troops under the command of Moreira Cesar so enraged the Jacobins that on Sunday they sacked the printing and editorial offices of the *Apostolo*, *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde* and the residence of Col. Gentil de Castro in this city and the office of the *Commercio* in S. Paulo. The broken furniture of the *Gazeta* and *Liberdade* was taken to the street and a bonfire kindled.

Even the former printing-office of the *Liberdade* on Rua Nova do Ovidor, which, we believe, has not been at work for some time, was attacked and its contents destroyed.

Several persons, we learn, were attacked on the street.

The authorities appear to have made no effort to prevent or repress these dastardly outrages. In S. Paulo, however, there seems to have been a slight attempt to maintain order and it is reported that 14 persons were wounded by the police in dispersing the mob.

On Rua do Ovidor in this city the crowd was harangued by Jacobin speakers, including several members of congress.

There were circulated reports of disturbances in Bahia and it was said that the governor had been deposed. These reports, however, were contradicted.

Yesterday afternoon the mob again collected on Rua do Ovidor, compelled the closing up of the shops and threatened to sack the *Jornal do Brasil*. At 5 p. m. Col. Gentil de Castro was assassinated at the S. Francisco Xavier station where he had just taken the train for Petropolis. Visconde de Ouro Preto and Alfonso Celso Jr. both had a narrow escape from the same fate at the same time.

To-day the Ovidor is crowded and the excitement intense. A strong police force is at last put on duty.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is decidedly a strong man, a man that knows what he wants and goes for it, and seems likely to become before long the most popular Englishman in or out of England. He determined that his countrymen should play first fiddle in S. Africa, and will only admit of a very humble accompaniment by outsiders. If there is any living Englishman to whom England owes a debt of gratitude it is certainly Cecil Rhodes, the Hastings and Clive of S. Africa rolled into one, and posterity will not fail, whatever this generation may do, to recognize that the extension of British power and the expansion of our race owe more to Rhodes than to any other man of his generation.

Everything nowadays is smirched with commercial tar, even the reputation of this important maker of empire. We should love him more were he poor, but scarcely less because, combining business and patriotism, he is said to

have amassed a colossal fortune. Mr. Rhodes (Lord Rhodes the *Jornal* prophetically dubs him) is to go to Abyssinia on a special mission. What our particular business is there is not quite clear, unless it be to invite the negus to help us thrash the mahdi; a little habit of ours this to get other people to pull our chestnuts out of the fire. Menelik, however, must have had about enough of fighting by this time, and probably wants only peace and quietness and an opportunity of practising the bicycle, which we are informed he has taken to *con amore*. Anyhow he is letting his lieutenants fight out their quarrels alone, so that Ras Mognascia has just wiped out another black brother, Ras Alula, both not unknown to fame in the Italian campaign.

The terrible plague in Bombay which has swept away thousands of victims seems at last to be yielding to scientific treatment, a Dr. Haffkine having successfully inoculated for the disease and the number of fatal cases sensibly declined. India, indeed, is having a bad time; besides the plague, cholera has broken out in Calcutta, and famine is decimating the northern provinces, the misery and despair being terrible. The subscription on the Lord Mayor of London has reached almost £400,000, a goodly sum, but what is it amongst so many? The periodical occurrence of such terrible calamities calls for some comprehensive system of organized aid and insurance, by which at least sufficient food to maintain life should be insured without the necessity of appealing to strangers for assistance that, however generous, comes too late to be of any use to those whose soul and body have already parted company.

Russia at the instigation of France is, says the cable, about to exact the evacuation of Egypt by the British army of occupation; if not, Egypt is to be treated like Crete and blockaded by the powers; a little contract that even united Europe may find it difficult to carry out if England on her side refuses to be classed with Greece. Whichever the British government kicks a little over the traces, and refuses to pull level with the rest of the team, as she seems inclined to do now in the matter of Crete, the Egyptian question is lagged in to reduce her to order. If the powers were really to insist on the evacuation it would be pretty betting as to the result. On the one hand we have the characteristic reluctance of John Bull to let go of anything he has once grabbed, and on the other the shilly-shally policy of the Salisbury cabinet, becoming rapidly celebrated for its surrenders. The United States, Venezuela, China, Transvaal, Turkey, Brazil; all in two short years claim to have got the better of honest J. Bull; will Egypt be added to the list? What'll bet?

A terrible storm has been raging on the coasts of England; at Tiverton it went to the length of scullage, tearing up tombstones and raking up the poor, quiet corpses from their graves. In consequence of the storm telegraph and cable communication was interrupted for some time.

### UNITED STATES.

Any one that wants to go to the United States must now, literally, take care of his 'Ps' and 'Qs', as if he mixes them he stands a good chance of being sent back again. Congress lately passed a bill forbidding the landing of immigrants over 15 years that cannot read and write English or their own language. President Cleveland vetoed the bill, but the cable informs us that it has passed in the House, and if equally successful in the Senate will become the law of the land in spite of the veto. Austrians, Russians, Italians and Irish will now have to rub-up the three R's if they want to become citizens of the Great Republic. Let us hope they will not get so mixed at the examinations, which will now we suppose take the place of the health inspection, as the theological student who when asked by the examiner to state what he knew of Jezabel replied, «Jezabel was Queen of Sheba, and one day whilst Solomon was driving furiously up the street called 'Straights' she looked out of the window and jeered him, «go up thou bald head, go; Solomon was very wrath and cried to her attendants «throw her out», and they threw her out; «throw her out again», he cried, and they threw her out again; «throw her out even unto seventy times seven, said Solomon; and they picked up the pieces that remained seven baskets full».

In spite of the victory of sound money neither party can make up its mind to let silver alone. President Cleveland has just sanctioned the bill to summon a monetary congress at Washington to convince the powers of the feasibility of the 16 to 1 ratio. We much fear that its efforts will be no more successful than those of the Rosicrucians who a few centuries ago tried to convince the world that one and one do not make two, as was generally believed, but *three*. There is, they pretended, first the initial unit, that's one; next the unit added, that's two; and finally the sum of the two, clearly distinct and different to the others, and that's *three*.

*Le roi c'est moi, vive le roi!* The President of the U. States like the King never dies; Grover Cleveland goes back to private life, but William McKinley reigns in his stead. His message is a mixture, a jumble of phrases to please all classes. Sound money for the republicans, bimetallicism for democrats, and a good dose of protectionism and reciprocity to make everything comfortable all round. He desires peace and concord, but says nothing of Cuba; repudiates war and conquest and freezes on to arbitration, becoming particularly enthusiastic over the treaty with G. Britain. Perhaps now that it has a congenial President the Senate will mend its ways and not try to spoil that great work of Cleveland by foolish amend-



ments. A coincidence; Mc Kinley assumed the reins of office about the same time as Prudente Moraes was reinstalling himself here, the first official act of the Brazilian President was to despatch a congratulatory telegram to his great and good friend of the U. States.

Senator Sherman wants republics all over America; so long as any monarchical flag flies over American soil he can know no peace. Perhaps a visit to S. America might cool his enthusiasm and make him comprehend that there are worse institutions than monarchy in this world, and even on sacred American soil!

CUBA.

The Cuban struggle still drags its weary length along without apparently getting any nearer to its solution. First one and then the other party are said to have got the advantage or been defeated, according to the source of the information. The rebels refuse to have anything to do with the home rule offered by Spain, which they declare is only *forma 20672 707*, and mean to fight it out to the bitter end, Liberty or death! The usual squabbling is going on with the United States, but gets no further than diplomatic notes.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Nothing exciting from this part. The locusts having eaten up all there is to eat in the south and surfeit of wheat and maize are turning their attention to the vineyards of Mendoza and sugar fields of Tucuman. Voracious insects with human tastes and more than demon appetites, nothing escapes them! The milkmen have struck, and now the inhabitants of B. Aires have an opportunity of judging how superior the top water is to the adulterated article supposed to be supplied by the Argentine cow. The cause of the strike is a dispute about corks; the municipality insists on glass stoppers to the cans, whilst the milkmen hold out for corks *com rags*, and the public goes milkless to bed.

URUGUAY.

The long promised revolution has at length come off, the invasion of the Banda is a *fait accompli*. The peoples of S. America, like the early Christians, seem to exist only "on the happy expectation of a speedy rising." Let us see what next week will bring forth.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The absorbing topic of the week has been the eternal Eastern question; old as the hills, it reappears persistently in European politics as King Charles' head in Dickens' old lady's conversation.

The vacillating conduct of the powers reflects in its inconsistency the mutual distrust and jealousy that has so long delayed the settlement of Cretan affairs. Most, if not all, are agreed that Crete must be freed from Turkish misrule, but none is willing to entrust to the other the mission of belling the cat.

Greece alone, throwing prudence to the winds rushed heedless of consequences to the assistance of its persecuted brethren, disembarking troops and provisions and placing a Greek officer, Colonel Vassos, at the head of the insurrectionary movement. This, however, did not suit the views of the Powers, who dreaded that a declaration of war by Turkey might prove the spark to set the world ablaze. Consequently last week Greece was intimated that she would not be permitted to annex the island, and the Greek commander taking no notice of the intimation had his positions bombarded by the combined fleets, a sight to make the angels weep! This act of barbarity has rightly been condemned by eminent men of all nationalities and creeds by Gladstone, Harcourt, Labouchere and Dillon in England, Clemenceau in France, and Crispien in Italy. In Germany alone generous sentiments seem to find no echo, stifled by the iron discipline of their Emperor, the bitterest foe of Christian liberties and Greek aggrandisement in the East.

The powers, in pursuance of their policy, blockaded Crete to prevent any further assistance from Greece and on the third presented an ultimatum to the Athenian government exacting the withdrawal of Greek troops within six days. The reply of Greece is not yet known, but it is believed that it will be a refusal, to be followed possibly by a declaration of war against Turkey. The Greek reserves have already been called out and at any moment the selfish action of the powers may have proved to be the means of having instead of checking the general conflagration, that for so many years has been the nightmare of Europe.

Honesty is always the best policy, in private or public life, and no good can come out of the egoistic and inhumane policy pursued by the powers in Crete.

Autonomy, what we call home rule, is to be guaranteed to Crete, but if under a Turkish government, as the Porte exacts, it is not likely to prove more than a fiction, and sooner or later the whole cruel business will recommence.

If Greece really refuse to obey the powers, what then? Is England, at any rate, ready to ally itself to the Turk to coerce her by land as well as sea? Any cabinet that attempts it will, we imagine, receive short shrift from the English people, whose generous and noble sentiments are not yet absolutely quenched by the selfish dread of consequences. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*

It is the fashion to abuse the Turk, but if one thing is more apparent than another in this wretched middle it is the patience and forbearance of the Porte under great provocation, failing which we might be even now listening to the first premonitory throbs of the gigantic struggle that will some day change the map of Europe. When it comes may it find us prepared not only to valiantly hold our own

but resolved to throw our sword into the balance for the maintenance abroad of those immutable principles of truth and justice which at home we prize as our most precious and costly heirloom.

SCRUTATOR.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

At Macéio during carnival six prisoners made their escape from jail.

At Macéio during carnival Manoel Bezerra, a public functionary, was shot by a masker.

The police delegate at Campinas has prohibited fast riding on bicycles within the city limits.

Victorino José Pereira, father of the vice-president of the republic, died in Bahia on the 3rd inst.

Deaths from yellow fever are reported from Ribeirão Preto, and the disease has broken out in S. Simão, S. Paulo.

Cases of yellow fever have appeared among the colonists in the municipality of Descalvado, São Paulo.

A Pará telegram of the 2nd says that "the invasion of Jurud-mirim is without interest. Here no one speaks of it."

A *quelque chose malheur est bon*. The great freshet at Petropolis is said to have drowned a large number of rats.

Campos Salles is making strenuous efforts to defend his conduct in regard to the lynching at Araraquara. And not without cause.

The governor of Pernambuco has dismissed six treasury clerks for peculations committed under the government of Barbosa Lima.

At Petropolis the destruction of market gardens and the drowning of poultry by the great freshet has caused a considerable increase in the cost of living.

The new chief of police in São Paulo entered upon the discharge of his official duties on the 4th inst., and had a public manifestation in his honor the same evening.

At Pernambuco there were solemn exequies for José Maria on the 4th inst., 2d anniversary of his murder. The office of the *Provincia* was draped in mourning.

At Capella, Sergipe, the police some days ago searched the house of a merchant named José Ferreira Silva on the pretext of his having rendered assistance to Antonio Concheiro.

The versatile Serzedello continues to be *o homem de seis instrumentos*. Although he is a congressman-elect, he was appointed secretary of the state government on his arrival at Pará.

The detachment of the 26th battalion sent to Geremoabo, Bahia, arrived there at the beginning of last week. Its duty will be to cut off the supplies said to be going from there to the *fanatics*.

Pedro José da Silva, who had been arrested for wounding Capt. Accioli, secretary of the minister of marine, died of consumption at the hospital of the casa de detenção on Saturday at 1:30 p. m.

At the end of the past month it was reported that the sanitary condition of Itá, São Paulo, had become worse, six new cases of fever being reported. On the 27th there were two deaths from that disease.

The irrepressible Deputy Innocencio Correia Serzedello is now in Pará, where he has had an enthusiastic reception, and has secured an appointment in dertle new governor as government secretary.

In S. Paulo on the last day of carnival Luiz Costa, a Portuguese merchant, was killed by a falling will that was knocked down by one of the carriages in the procession. Other persons were wounded.

An Araraquara telegram of the 6th inst. states that on the previous night Maj. Luz, with two constables and 30 policemen, went to the plantation of Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, whom, however, he failed to find.

At Campinas during the carnival, just as the procession was about to move, the carriage of Lauro Franco, president of one of the societies, was smashed and he died shortly afterwards of congestion of the brain.

A São Paulo telegram of the 2nd says that the resignation of Dr. Souza Lima as a judge of the tribunal of justice, has been accepted. Other resignations are expected, all arising from the Araraquara scandal.

At a meeting held in Bahia on the 7th inst. it was resolved to reorganise the opposition party. There was elected an executive committee, of which Barão de Geremoabo and Dr. José Gonçalves are the most prominent members.

There seems to have been considerable surprise throughout the provinces over the sudden return of the President to the discharge of his official duties. Now that his health is restored it should have been more of a surprise had he remained away.

The government claims to have discovered proofs that many people in Minas are concerned in the recent shipment of arms and ammunition to the Bahia *rebels*. This is probably mere talk. It is known that a man named Brandão came to Sítio, purchased arms and is conveying them to Bahia.

As had been announced, on Saturday the partisans of Barão de Miracema held a meeting in this city. They adopted resolutions for combining all the opposition elements in the state of Rio de Janeiro, organizing their party and taking part in the state elections.

On the first day of carnival at Petropolis an enthusiastic citizen spent 4000 on *confetti*. It would be interesting to know if his debts are as liberally treated.

In Paraná merchants who have been furnishing supplies to the colony of Prudentópolis have announced their intention to cease doing so because their accounts have not been paid by the government. In this colony there are 500 families of immigrants, among whom, it is feared, there will be much suffering.

The Pará legislature has adopted a motion expressing the hope that the patriotism of the general government will lead it to put on end to outrages on Brazilians both in territory acknowledged to belong to Brazil and in disputed territory claimed by Perú. Later telegrams are again reporting conflicts on the Jurud-mirim.

On the 4th inst. the governor of S. Paulo accepted the resignation of Dr. Xavier de Toledo, chief of police, and appointed to succeed him Dr. Francisco Martiniano Costa Carvalho. The alleged cause of this change is Xavier de Toledo's ill health, but it is believed that the Araraquara lynching affair is at the bottom of the matter.

At Ceará there were registered in 1895, according to the almanack of João Camara, 181 marriages, 388 births and 1,439 deaths. It seems, however, that the church records show that there were 343 marriages and 1,687 christenings, while, according to the records of the S. João Baptist cemetery, there were 1,541 interments. The statistics in that part of Brazil seem to be marvellously democratic!

The ex-prosecuting attorney of Araraquara who had been residing at Santos, has become insane. Some days ago he went to the police and complained that his life was threatened. He then ran away from home, but was found and taken back. He succeeded, however, in eluding the vigilance of his friends and in making his escape barefooted and in his shirt sleeves. The Araraquara lynching seems to have frightened him into insanity.

The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro, by decree No. 453, of the 25th ult., has altered the regulations of the lycées and normal schools in that state. One of the new provisions permits the temporary or permanent exclusion of pupils suffering from nervous diseases. It is stated that the efficiency of the normal school at Nictheroy has been seriously impaired by the frequency of hysterical attacks among the young ladies who attend it.

Telegrams from Pará week before last stated that 2,000 Peruvians have invaded Brazilian territory and are engaged in devastating the rubber forests and committing other depredations. It was reported that there have been two fights, in which 14 Brazilians and a Peruvian were killed. From the account received by the Brazilian government it appears that the territory occupied by the Peruvians is claimed by both countries. Subsequent reports state that the affair is exaggerated and without importance.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The *Reforma* says that two soldiers of Castilhos' military brigade have mysteriously disappeared.

At Pelotas, which has 2,000 registered voters, only 236 votes were cast at the election held on the 27th ult. for members of the state legislature. Voters are now required to sign the tickets which they drop into the ballot-box and to declare publicly the names of the candidates for whom they vote. Thus, while lawgivers in general seek to devise new safeguards for protecting voters from pressure, Castilhos deliberately goes to work to destroy the safeguards which he found in existence.

RAILROAD NOTES

The cars of the S. Christóvão tramway company carried 219,745 paying passengers during the three days of carnival.

The governor of Pará wishes to contract a loan of several thousand contos for completing the construction of the Bragança railway.

Two employés of the Central were arrested and imprisoned on the 4th for demanding their pay for the past month and threatening to strike in case of refusal.

There were two fatal accidents on the Central line within city limits on the 3rd inst., and one on the day before. It would be instructive to have monthly summaries of these accidents.

Pymester Augusto Fortunato Saldanha da Gama, who is responsible for a shortage of 422,145\$86 in the accounts of his branch of the service on the Central railway, was arrested on Rua do Ouvidor at 3 o'clock p. m. last Wednesday.

The creditors of the Central railway are clamoring for their money. The sum due them is 7,982,844\$808, principally from the administration of Director Jardim. The Conde de Figueiredo will permit us to call his attention to this item.

During the past month the freight and baggage traffic of the Central railway in this city, as registered at the Central, Gambaó and S. Diego stations, aggregated 39,825,183 kilos, of which 17,666,686 kilos represented the traffic from the interior to this capital.

The *Noticia* of the 3rd inst. professes to have seen a telegram announcing the organization of another powerful French syndicate for the lease of the Central railway. It seems rather late in the day for such a syndicate, unless it intends to bid for the road without examining it.

There were 1,025 accidents in 1895 on the Chilian state railways, classified as follows: Fortuitous, 830; result of negligence, 140; intentional, 3; cause unknown, 52. Five passengers and forty-eight employees were killed; and eight passengers and 242 employees were injured.

The London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* telegraphs that he is authorized to state that Rothschild has sent no one to Brazil to look into the question of leasing the government railways. He merely gave letters of introduction to Mr. Hodgson, who comes on account of a syndicate.

The chauvinists are in troubles over the prospects of the Sorocabana railway which, it is feared, is about to fall into the hands of its English creditors. And why not? If the present company manages so badly that it can not meet its obligations, why should the creditor not take possession of his property?

We understand that no resolution has yet been taken by the British colony here in respect to the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to power. It is to be hoped, however, that something will be done, even if no more than a public meeting and the dispatch of a congratulatory telegram.

According to the *Liberdade* four passengers were prevented by the authorities on Saturday week from taking the S. Paulo train. The cause is not stated, and the *Liberdade* says that it is informed that the four passengers were advised by the police to call at the headquarters of the army, where they were likewise advised to return to the police.

There was another dest. active collision on the Central on the 5th inst. between the stations of Aliança and Casal, two freight trains having undertaken to run over the same line in opposite directions at the same time. One locomotive and ten freight cars were derailed. This of course interrupted the passenger traffic for the rest of the day.

Apparently some one is going to lose a good deal of money on shares of the Companhia da Estrada de Ferro Melhoramentos no Brazil. When the idea of taking over the railway belonging to this company was mooted last November, the shares were quoted at 20\$. They immediately began to rise and on the 26th ult. reached 32\$. Since then a reaction has set in and on last Saturday they were quoted at 26\$500. It is probable that they will continue to fall.

At 5:30 p. m. on Friday last a telephone call advised the officer on duty at the general barracks that a strike was impending on the Central. At once the adjutant-general was advised, and orders were issued for a detachment of 50 regulars to go to the Central station. The assistant adjutant-general also hastened to the station, leaving his dinner to do so. When he arrived there at 6:30 p. m., he found only one of the prominent railway officials on duty, the director having just gone home to dinner. If the danger of a strike was serious enough to require a military guard, the director should at least have waited to confer with the officers about it.

COFFEE NOTES

A communication to the *Commercio de S. Paulo* from Campo Alegre says that the coffee crop in that district, which has been a failure for the last three years, promises this year to be a very good one, and will repay the planters for the sacrifices which they have made.

There is no end to the coffee investments of Ceylon planters in America; we call attention to the cheering report given in our daily issue and in our London letter of the Dumont-Brazil company; and now we learn from Mr. Matiland-Kirwan that he is interested in no less than 10,000 acres of land in independent Honduras, taken up mainly for coffee, of which 200 acres are planted and in bearing. The estate is within 20 miles of the sea with a river for boat transport; but the supply of labor is uncertain. We shall have more to say on the subject. Meintime Mr. W. J. Forsyth, formerly of Maturata, sends us a Mexican paper with correspondence and reports showing that a turgid disease (*Stelham Flavadam*, Cooke) already known in Jamaica and elsewhere, has appeared in one division in Mexico.—*Ceylon Observer*, Jan. 11.

LOCAL NOTES

Congratulations from the provinces are now in order.

The naval hospital on Ilha das Cobras was reopened on the 4th inst.

The *Diario Oficial* began publishing congratulatory telegrams on the 6th inst.

We have not yet heard that any arrests have been made in inciting disorder.

The monarchist newspaper *Liberdade* is engaged in defending the republican constitution from the attacks of republicans.

It would be interesting to know how many cartloads of *confetti* and serpentine were removed from the streets last Wednesday.

On the last day of carnival in the crowd on Rua do Ouvidor Barão de S. Marcos' pocket was picked and he was robbed of 1,500\$. In this city there were reported last month 68 cases of yellow fever and 23 deaths, against 972 cases and 722 deaths in February, 1896.

Cowardice is sometimes criminal. The journalist who fails to denounce mob violence and murder is but little better than an accomplice.

The postoffice was closed at 1 p. m. on Carnival Tuesday and we were unable therefore to dispatch our last issue for the provinces that day.



— Dr. C. Aoki, representative of the Tokio Oriental Emigration Co., left for S. Paulo on Thursday.

— On Saturday at the central police station a detective's pocket was picked and over 500\$ abstracted therefrom.

— Horace Greely once said that the best way to resume peace payments is to resume. Probably President Prudente de Moraes thought the same of resuming office.

— On Wednesday Dr. João Philippe, director-general of telegraphs, left for Bahia on the steamer *Orellana* for the purpose of inspecting the telegraph lines in that state.

— The *Journal do Brasil* of the 6th says that a commission of *repúblicanos intransigentes* (red republicans) are preparing a manifestation to Vice-President Manoel Victorino.

— It must be embarrassing for republican France to be constantly entertaining members of reigning families. If there are any jacobins in France, they should be unable to sleep under so great a danger.

— In the crowd that welcomed President Prudente de Moraes on his return to this city last Wednesday, prominent members of the dominant party in the state of Rio de Janeiro were very conspicuous.

— The S. Sebastião yellow-fever hospital has now been passed to the control of the municipal government. From what we have seen of municipal management, we may conclude that the change will not yield very good results.

— Complaints were published last week of the free and easy customs of the inmates of the police brigade hospital overlooking the Santa Theresa electric tram line on Santo Antonio hill. We have still to hear complaints of the large cow stables near the same line on the Santa Theresa hill, where the smell is at times very disagreeable, and from which the drainage can not be very sanitary for the residences below. Evidently the sanitary inspectors have been very lax in this matter.

— Did the *Herald* correspondent send the following telegram, or is it an invention of the New York office?

New York, February 8.—The *New York Herald* publishes the following despatch from Rio de Janeiro:—"Six thousand fanatics, under the command of Conselheiro Manoel Victorino, destroyed two towns burned. The fanatics possess steam launches and patrol the rivers."

— On Thursday the minister of industry tendered his resignation and at the cabinet meeting on the following day the ministers of justice, war and marine followed his example. President Prudente de Moraes, however, informed them that he had full confidence in all of them and desired their assistance. His pony, Vice-President. Though there may be some difference in regard to details. At the first opportunity, he added, the Vice-President will see how much he is appreciated. Something was said in relation to the suddenness of his return and resumption of office. This, he asserted, was entirely due to the simplicity of his character and of his habits. He failed to perceive any necessity for elaborate preparations or even for informing his most intimate friends. Mr. Moraes' resumption of office was hastened by the death of the father of the Vice-President, who, suffering from this terrible blow, required to be relieved from the cares of office.

— The minister of justice has instructed the chief of police to take steps for prosecuting the police delegate who illegally arrested Francisco Pereira de Lacerda. This has been accomplished by Lacerda's unflinching persistence in denouncing the abuse from which he suffered. In this he has rendered a great public service, for we need a precedent in this direction. The police should be held strictly responsible for every abuse of authority.

— President Prudente de Moraes was probably much surprised when he was informed of the disastrous effect of the simplicity of his character and habits on the health of Admiral Julio de Noronha. The shock of the President's sudden return affected the nerves of the chief of staff of the navy to such a degree that he was immediately taken ill and was consequently unable to go to the navy-yard to welcome the President, although he received several messages requesting him to do so. Probably the messages did not come from the *Puiz* office, which is said to be naval headquarters at present.

— All sorts of conjectures are afloat in regard to the cause of President Prudente de Moraes' sudden return. Although no authorized statement has been published, and we can not vouch for the accuracy of any of these conjectures, a partial list of them may not be without interest. Among others the reasons for his hurried return are said to be: the intention to declare martial law because of some alleged monarchist conspiracy; an impending distribution of eighteen thousand contos indemnity among the issue banks, six thousand contos having already been paid to the S. Paulo bank; a *deal* in regard to the disposition of the Leopoldina railway; several *deals* by which the government is to acquire various costly properties which it does not require, such as the Melhoramentos railway, etc.; his opposition to the railway leases; a conspiracy for his quiet deposition, etc., etc. Of course most of these conjectures are far from correct, but it may be assumed that the President would not have returned so hurriedly had there not been some urgent reason for it. He is naturally cautious and deliberate, and is considerate as to the rights and feelings of others. And, unfortunately, there is only too much reason for the belief that something was on foot which would not have improved the situation.

— As we go to press the offices of the *Journal do Commercio* and *Journal do Brazil* are under the protection of police detachments.

— The *Puiz*, and the *Gazeta*, and the *Puiz* like to have the *Times* correspondent come around and consult them whenever he wishes to send a telegram?

— The *Puiz* says that the 1st and 10th battalions of infantry were held in readiness on the night of the 4th inst., although the statement was afterwards denied at the war office.

— The adjutant-general and various other officials offered their resignations on the 5th inst. This custom is a very great absurdity. The subordinates of the government not occupying confidential posts, have no excuse for resignation.

— The *Puiz* of week before last stated that the President would come down from Theropolis sometime this month, when he would go to Praciaba, and will not resume the presidency until next month. The *Puiz* evidently was mistakenly inspired.

— President Prudente de Moraes arrived from Theropolis on Wednesday and resumed office on the following day. This caused much surprise to the public, very few persons, apparently, having been previously informed of the President's intention. He is said to have entirely recovered.

— The *Puiz* says that when, on Prudente's resumption of office, Gen. Costallat tendered his resignation of the post of adjutant-general of the army, he was informed by the minister of war that they two would quit office together. Argollo and Costallat will doubtless be known hereafter as the Siamese twins.

— Because of a lack of accommodations at the Cattete palace, the President has decided, it is said, to dispense temporarily with the picket of cavalry which always accompanies his carriage. Why not do it permanently? It is decidedly unrepugnant for a President to go about with an armed bodyguard.

— On the list of passengers of the steamer *Santos*, which left this port on the 3rd inst., we find the name of Senator Pinheiro Machado. But a S. Paulo telegram says that on the 4th he left that city for the purpose of taking passage at Santos. His Pinheiro Machado grows so important as to require two ports to enable him to take passengers!

— The Dr. Aoki, of the Japanese navy, says that it has been found that beri-beri is caused by an exclusive rice diet, and the prevalence of this disease has been overcome in the Japanese navy by substituting a mixed diet for that in which rice forms a principal part. They now give wheat bread alternately with rice. Would it not be well to follow this practice in the Brazilian navy also?

— Quintino Bocayuva's paper, the *Puiz*, in a leader on Prudente's resumption of office, gives him a very cold reception. The *Noticia* the jacobin evening paper, says that, while not objecting to the President's resumption of office, it most decidedly objects to the indecorous manner in which it was done. Evidently Prudente's sudden resolution to resume office has disconcerted the plans of the jacobins.

— The *Puiz* of the 5th undertakes to read the President a lesson. It tells him of what the President had started out to do, and that he had chafed his policy to meet the wishes of his party—which means, of course, the wishes of Bosses Glycerio and Quintino. And the organ of Senator Quintino states the case in such a way that it conveys a veiled threat of future trouble in case the President shows any incoherent independence in the future.

— If a man in charge of an important establishment and responsible for its good administration, is compelled to go away for a time, he should at least, what course is it proper for him to pursue when he hears that his temporary successor is mismanaging and that some very reprehensible schemes are on foot? Should he give a month's notice of his return and give time for the consummation of the schemes, or should he drop in suddenly and take charge?

— The *Noticia* says that, when President Prudente de Moraes and his suite arrived at Fribozou palace, they found on Manoel Victorino's table documents that had been left there by the Vice-President. These papers, says the *Noticia*, were not respected, but became food for curiosity and comment. Were they private or public papers? If the latter, who has a better right to examine them than the President? These silly attempts to disparage the President are simply sickening!

— It would appear that the *Gazeta do Noticias* learned nothing in the October attempt of the *Journal do Commercio* to make the world believe that black is white. The *Gazeta* should think twice before making such a spectacle of itself. Denying facts and attacking newspaper correspondents is very silly business at best.

PROMOTING ASSASSINATION.

The *Puiz*, which is mistakenly supposed to be endowed with a modicum of intelligence, published the following idiotic telegram this morning: "Barra do Itapemirim, 2d March. Quintino Bocayuva, 63 Ouzidor, Rio.—Master, it appears that the assassination of Moreira Cesar there has been plotted and the person charged with the infamous undertaking, paid by the monarchists (*reslauadores*), has gone with him to Bahia; I have learned from commercial travellers from Rio. At your orders. Viva Republica!—Cancio."

BUSINESS NOTES

— A pottery has recently been established at Jundiay, São Paulo.

— The *Gazeta da Tarde* says that the Banco da Republica paid 170,000\$ for the new furniture placed in the Cattete palace.

— An exchange states that the municipality of Petropolis pays 300 reis a night for each electric street lamp of 32 candle power.

— We are glad to note that the government has authorized the free dispatch of medicines destined for the Hospital Samaritano in São Paulo.

— The landing of Argentine beef cattle at Itacurussá, near Santa Cruz, was begun last week. This is a decided improvement on the landing of cattle in this port, to be afterwards shipped to Santa Cruz by rail.

— It is reported that the French syndicate will not make a proposal for the lease of the state railways. Perhaps it would be good policy to wait until May 15th before giving credit to these reports.

— Reports have been current during the past week that the English syndicate has decided against leasing the Brazilian railways. We have no direct information on this point, but we doubt the report. The syndicate will unquestionably make an offer, if the short time allowed will permit.

— It is amusing to note that the bathers at one of the bathing establishments on the Rua de Santa Luzia want the proprietor to be responsible for the valuables which they leave in the dressing-rooms. It is customary for such proprietors to be responsible for only the valuables delivered into their custody.

— The statistical returns of Great Britain's trade with foreign countries last year compared with 1895, give the following aggregates in relation to this country:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Exports to Brazil, Imports from Brazil. Values for 1896 and 1895.

— Two cruisers, of 3,162 tons and 3,400-horse power, are to be built by the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee at La Seyne for the Brazilian government. A beginning has been made with the first of these, which has been spoken of as the *Ypiranga*, but is now named *Marshal Deodoro*. The sister ship, which will be laid down upon the decision of certain points by the Brazilian authorities, will receive the name of *Marshal Floriano*.—*European Mail*.

— A few days ago the *Journal do Commercio* stated that an important business house in Santos, of which Srs. Cequeira Cesar and Julio de Mesquita were partners, had asked for a moratorium. The *Journal* also stated that the state government of São Paulo had some 800,000\$ on deposit with this house. On the 6th the *Estado de S. Paulo* formally denied that the two gentlemen mentioned, one of whom is connected with the state government, are partners in the house referred to.

— The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries (Limited) announces the issue of 150,000\$ of first mortgage debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, of which 100,000\$ were recently offered to the public, the balance being held as collateral security for requirements of the company. The principal object of the issue is to obtain the release of the existing mortgage granted by the company on its property as security for its fixed and floating debt. The issue price was 92 per cent. The share capital of the company is 25,000 shares of 7\$ each, of which 22,680 have been issued and paid up in full.—*European Mail*, Feb. 3.

FINANCIAL NOTES

— The government sent 100,000\$ in small notes to the Corumbá (Matto Grosso) custom-house last week.

— A telegram from Rio Grande says that 40,000\$ in counterfeit notes have been found in the treasury agency at Porto Alegre.

— The silence of our European exchanges in regard to the Minas loan leads to a belief that the failure was more complete than at first supposed.

— The sudden and hasty withdrawal of the 4,000,000\$ indemnity from the Banco da Republica by the Italian government, has aroused some very inconvinient conjectures. On the one side it is whispered that Italy wants the money and will not only use it but compel claimants to wait for it, while on the other it is more than hinted that the withdrawal was due to want of confidence in the bank. Both conjectures are doubtless wrong.

— The new governor of Pará wishes to increase the export duty on rubber and the import duty on articles produced in other Brazilian states. As the export duty on rubber is 21 per cent and the import duty on domestic products will tend to discourage coastwise traffic, we would recommend the new governor to study these questions a little further before urging their adoption. Such economic blunders will do the country an immense amount of harm.

— It is stated that the loan of £ 1,000,000 sterling recently advanced to the Brazilian government by the new Franco-Brazilian bank was made at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Moreover, it seems that what are regarded as the improvements in the exchange and general situation of the Brazilian market have induced a French syndicate to offer the Brazilian government a further loan. The Brazilian government would do well to be cautious. It recently showed symptoms of a desire for better things; but the policy of an administration which is found borrowing at 8 per cent, needs the most careful guidance and consideration.—*Financial News*, Feb. 8.

— The *Journal's* London correspondent telegraphs on the 6th that the state of São Paulo is again seeking to secure a loan in that market. Its 1890 loan (5 per cent) is quoted at 97 including the dividend, or 88 without it.

— The shareholders of the Banco do Norte, of Pará, are dissatisfied. According to a telegram of the 4th, they have expressed their dissatisfaction with the management of Srs. Francisco Clermont and Baptista Aguiar, who is charged, have caused the bank to lose 700,000\$ during the past year.

— From a S. Paulo Telegram of the 6th inst. we extract the following:—"The official press here attacks the *Journal do Commercio* on account of an item which this paper published day before yesterday in regard to the scandalous fact of the state government's having made a large loan to a Santos commercial house in precarious circumstances. The statement, however, is true and is officially confirmed in the report, published yesterday in the *Correio Paulistano*, of the director-general of the treasury to the minister of finance. From this report it appears that to the firm of Souza Aranha & Co., which a few days ago applied for a moratorium, the administrator of the revenue office at Santos delivered the large sum of 911,700\$."

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 8th 1897.

Table of commercial data including Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800), gold, do of the Brazilian milreis (1800) in U. S. coin, Bank rate of exchange, official, on London, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin, Value of 1000 (\$480) mil. str. in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £ 1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

March 3.—Carnival, Business suspended. March 3.—The banks that had been sustaining the market "let go" and the day opened at 8 1/2-8 7/16, with the latter rate differing from the former by a very small amount. Very soon after 8 1/2 was refused everywhere, and rates declined until this was refused at the banks, and paid for other sterling, at 8 1/2-8 7/16. Then bills came out and the banks were drawing with some freedom at 8 1/2, but just before the close of the day re-appeared, and the day closed with 8 1/2 quoted for bank and 8 1/2-8 7/16 for other sterling, with buyers at the last rate. The weak market was due to the increased demand for bills, and a large business was reported at the extremes of 8 1/2-8 7/16 for bank and 8 1/2-8 7/16 for other sterling, with some buyers at the latter rate. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 28550, no sellers.

March 4.—The banks all posted 8 1/2, and the Banque Française, which furnished the market, was obliged to refuse money at this rate. The demand for bills was very sharp and rates declined during the morning until the banks refused money at liquidations at 8 1/2, and business was done at 8 1/2 in other paper, with 8 1/2 also mentioned. About mid-day the Brazilianische Bank received its own bills at 8 1/2, and afterwards posted 8 1/2, which was later official at the London & River Plate Bank also, and the tone of the market at once changed. Bills came out at 8 1/2-8 7/16, but no money was at the close two, at least, of the foreign banks were drawing at 8 1/2, and other sterling was quoted at 8 1/2-8 7/16. A large business was reported at the latter rate, and was reported at 8 1/2-8 7/16 for bank and 8 1/2-8 7/16 for other sterling. The Bolsa closed with sellers of sovereigns at 28550, no buyers, on the street nothing was reported in gold.

March 5.—The banks opened at 8 1/2, were all drawing at 8 1/2, and business was reported in bank sterling at 8 1/2, against other bills at 8 1/2-8 7/16. Reopened bank was offering at 8 1/2, without finding ostensible takers, but was placed gradually, and when the supply of bills gave out, rates flattened out rapidly until 8 1/2 for other than bank sterling was reported, and three of the foreign banks posted 8 1/2. The Banco da Republica closed at 8 1/2, and the market closing with bank quoted at 8 1/2-8 7/16 and other sterling at 8 1/2-8 7/16. Business was reported at the extremes of 8 1/2-8 7/16 for bank and 8 1/2-8 7/16 for other sterling. There was nothing doing in gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 28550, no sellers.

March 6.—The official rate on London was 8 1/2 all day. The market opened with bank sterling reported at 8 1/2, against other bills at 8 1/2-8 7/16, with the market fairly steady. In the afternoon, and it was said, after foreign telegrams had come in, the demand became very active, and rates declined rapidly until the banks declined all but "counter business" at the posted rate, and money was plentiful at 8 1/2. A good deal of business was reported, and the market closed uncertain, with bank at 8 1/2-8 7/16 and other sterling quoted at 8 1/2, at which there was both money and buyers according to conditions. The reported extremes of the day were 8 1/2-8 7/16 for bank and 8 1/2-8 7/16 for other sterling. Nothing was reported in sovereigns on the street, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 28550, no sellers.

March 8.—The military disaster in Bahia was naturally used to depress rates, and the market was good deal disorganized, although the demand for bills seemed to be largely speculative. The Brazilianische Bank opened at 8 1/2, but after a few small transactions withdrew, and the other foreign banks furnished bills at 8 1/2 with reserve, and posted no rates until about 12 o'clock, when they were offered at 8 1/2. Bank came out at 8 1/2, and was followed by the Banco da Republica British Bank and London and River Plate Bank. The market was fairly steady, and the market closing with bank quoted at 8 1/2-8 7/16 and other sterling at 8 1/2-8 7/16. Business was reported at the last rate in other than bank sterling also, although the banks were buyers under bid. At the close, 8 1/2, and perhaps 8 1/2 for counter business, were quoted for bank, and 8 1/2-8 7/16 for other sterling. The business done was considerable at 7 1/2-8 7/16 for bank and 8 1/2-8 7/16 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 28500, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 28510, no sellers.











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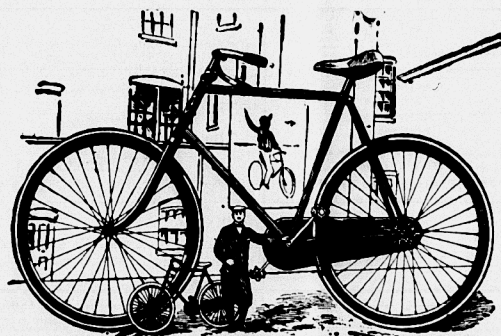


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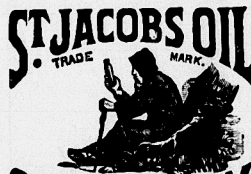
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