

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 50

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (domestic) returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Table 6. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway. Cachambi and Lambary: Central Railway connects to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that road. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios. Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 11:30 a.m.—the latter a mixed train. Petropolis: Barea leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a.m.) for Maná pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and here it also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 3:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (here cars return) and there Central Railway adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 7:15 a.m. and 5:55 p.m., for Petropolis. Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6:55 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. (Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway additional fare 40 reis.) The Barea trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. For Maná pier and thence for Frainha. An additional Barea train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted). Nova Friburgo: Barea leaves the Praça das Maritimas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 1:30 p.m. on Saturdays to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Mariluz. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:17 p.m. daily, and at 6:20 a.m. on Mondays. Extension train leaves Central on Saturdays at 3:15 p.m. (leaves leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a.m. Coreovado: Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Cosmo Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2:50 p.m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 6:0 a.m. and 1:40 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m. and 2:50, 5:15 and 7 p.m. Descending 8:55, 10:05, 11:35 a.m. 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6:20 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit. N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE. BRAZIL: Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 59, Rua 12 de Março, ESTENSE SIGER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraahy (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Rua da Quitanda Baptists and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Church. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aurea, S. Domingos. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 174.—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 4 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo, Estação, at 12 a.m. Sundays, 12:30 meeting service Thursdays, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays, 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. HULL, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Carboa, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WEBBER, Minister. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 18, Travessa da Barreira, in Portuguese, every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna, Sundays, in Portuguese, every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D., (Pastors, CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, S. Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 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 Freue ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Medical Directory.

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rew of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

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.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO 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.—Ret and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 4 floor; W. J. LEMBY, Missioner. Gifts: Books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing. Will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 38, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolaï A. O'Brien, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has appointed a commission to inquire into the management and working of the state railways. —The income of the Chilean state railways in September last was \$950,418.33, and the expenditure \$918,329.62. In the same month of last year there was a deficit of over \$50,000. —The two Chilean representatives Bertrand and Estuam embarked for England on the 6th inst., where they are to take part in the arbitration of the Argentine-Chilian boundary dispute. —The Chilean Times says that the Puna de Alacama is estimated to be 64 1/2 kilometres in length and about 172 in width, with an area of 71,666 3/4 square kilometres, or 7,420,675 hectares. —A Lima telegram of the 10th says that the tax on alcoholic beverages has been increased. The Peruvian congress has included in the budget a special appropriation of two millions for the redemption of Taena and Arica. —The Chilean customs receipts in October amounted to \$7,983,216.53, against \$6,265,125.60 in the same month of last year. There was a considerable decrease in the receipts from imports, but the exports gave a very large increase. The Times says that imports are decreasing in quantity. —The government has given orders to lay up the Captain Bul and the old Anisco amongst the battleships; the cruisers, Blanco Encabada, Presidente Lindo, and Presidente Eyzaguirre; and three torpedo cutters. The national guards of the first and fourth zones have also been disbanded. —Experiments with wireless telegraphy have been carried out with complete success between the mainland of Chile and the island of Chiloé, under the superintendence of Don Luis E. Cifuentes, director of telegraphs. The first message sent was, "Gloria a Dios y Viva Chile!"—S. American Journal. —The Chilean Times, which rarely indulges in adverse criticism of the government, says in its issue of the 23rd ult.: "The estimates for next year are not yet passed, and it is to be feared that their passage will, as usual, be mildly delayed. Rumours are again afloat of a contemplated new issue of government paper of fifty millions of dollars. It will not be at all surprising if the issue should take place, the wonder rather will be that it has not occurred earlier."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Mr. Roderick M. Ross, the eccentric "Tramway King" of Rosario de Santa Fé, who died in a lunatic asylum in Buenos Aires some few months back, has left an estate worth 2,000,000 Argentine dollars. During his lifetime his tramways were dirty and his horses scarecrows. People were, nevertheless, obliged to use his trams and when remonstrated with about his horses, he readily replied, "my horses have plenty hay to eat, but they have no time to eat it." His successors have improved the service, and the receipts have wonderfully improved. —An alarm has been raised of a cause of yellow fever in Rosario, but we believe that it will prove to be nothing more than a case of suspicion. An Italian emigrant who landed some days ago at Buenos Aires from the La Plata, and came up here by train, was seized with sudden and violent sickness. The man was taken to the Asistencia Pública and from there promptly sent on to the Casa de Asilamiento, and subjected to rigorous quarantine. The doctors now think that he will be found to be suffering merely from some chronic disposition. At the same time, seeing that the ship the man came in had touched at Brazilian ports, we cannot consider the precautions taken at all unnecessary.—Review, Buenos Aires. —Apropos of the "collectivists" and their terrible revolutionary plans, the Nacional tells a characteristic and amusing tale. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Dr. Julio Herrera sold two houses in this city, having first made a pretended transfer of them to his friend and co-conspirator ex-Professor Estevan. Through a broker Estevan sold them to a German firm, who paid him half in cash and half in arms and munitions of which they were importers! When, however, the Germans came to take possession of the property, they found to their surprise, that they were heavily mortgaged to the Mortgage Bank, a trifling incident which, doubtless owing to preoccupation or shortness of memory, had not been mentioned in the transfer deeds! The Germans are accordingly taking action in the Argentine courts for swindling. It would seem by this that Dr. Herrera has not forgotten his old habit, of which he gave so many examples when minister and Pre-creature—what a pity he is not to be allowed to regenerate the republic!—Montevideo Times.

—Ware very glad to note that our public-spirited contemporary The Montevideo Times, has been acquitted, on appeal, of the charge of a personal injury brought against the editor of that paper by Carmelo J. Carvalho, the man who killed Mr. Frank Lewis, traffic manager of the Central Uruguay railway. The judge, Dr. Bastos, reverses the sentence of the lower court and says that the articles of the criminal code invoked by the prosecution are not applicable to newspaper criticisms. The only person who could prosecute for an alleged offence against the courts, would be the public fiscal. We heartily congratulate our contemporary on the sentence. He did right in criticising the acquittal of a man who had omitted murder, and a high judicial authority says that he committed no offence against the law in doing so.

—It will be remembered that the first trial of Arredondo, the assassin of the late President Landa, resulted in a sentence of 13 years' imprisonment. The case was appealed and came up for trial on the 30th ult., when the jury surprised everybody by reversing the previous sentence and acquitting the prisoner from all penalty. The verdict, as reported by the Montevideo Times, is as follows:—1. That it is proved that on August 25, 1897, Arredondo fired his revolver against the President of the republic, Sr. Ildefonso Borda;—2. That it is not proved that the wound thus inflicted caused the death of Sr. Borda;—3. That it is proved (1) that the following attenuating circumstances militate in favor of the accused: a. The having acted stimulated by patriotism and the desire to render a service to his country; b. The having observed irreproachable conduct; c. The having attacked Sr. Borda in the firm conviction that he would lose his own life;—4. That it is proved that Arredondo is not responsible for the attack on Sr. Borda, for he acted in obedience to popular suggestions and those of the daily papers, which signalled the President as a squanderer of the public revenue, a violator of the laws, and the sole cause of the civil war which then devastated the country—and because his act is included in clause 2 of the peace compact of September, 1897, which ordained the shelving of all political cases, such as the present, and ordered that no one should be prosecuted for his political acts previous to the pacification.

—There is not the least doubt in the world that German trade and capital is rapidly increasing in Argentina. During the past year we have seen the establishment of several large German industrial companies in Buenos Aires, and we now learn that the German shipping companies intend to increase their fleets between Europe and the Plate. The Hamburg South American line has during the past few years changed nearly all its material, replacing it with steamers of 6,500 to 7,000 tons, fitted with every comfort, and specially built for going up to San Nicolas and Rosario. The same company now has four steamers of 7,000 tons under construction. A telegram has been received by the agents, Messrs A. M. Delfino y Hno., to the effect that the company has resolved to start weekly sailings between Hamburg and Buenos Aires. Up to date there have been three per month. The company has also established a special line between Hamburg and Bahia Blanca. The Bremen line of Hamburg has also under construction three splendid steamers of 4,000 to 5,000 tons for the River Plate trade. They will have a capacity for 800 steers and 2,000 wethers. Four new passenger steamers of 8,000 tons are also under construction. The Hamburg America line, which runs between Genoa and the River Plate, is also constructing new vessels some of which will come to the River Plate. The English companies will now have to look to their laurels, and it is to be hoped that this increased competition will lead to quicker journeys between Buenos Aires and England.—Review, Buenos Aires.

THE periodicals published in Paris number at present 2,587, of which 186 made their first appearance last year. In this enormous mass, politics, properly speaking, is represented by only 144 organs. Strange to say, it is medicine that absorbs the largest quantity namely, 206. Financial matters are dealt with in 195 publications, fashions in 113, law in 95, agriculture in 67, and industrial matters in 54. There are 26 journals on gas and electricity, 24 on assurance, 10 on coöperacy, 5 on matrimonial matters, and 25 on photography. The Revues reach the number of 162.

THE new plan of naval constructions in the United States has been drawn up already, so as to be submitted to the consideration of congress. It includes the construction of 12 armored cruisers of from 5,000 to 14,000 tons, with which, and the ships being actually constructed, the desired object will be attained of making the fleet of the United States the third in the world, after those of Great Britain and France. Mr. J. P. Proctor will support in the Senate the increase of the navy to this strength, having declared that the new Anglo-American policy which is being initiated has caused the necessity of maintaining the supremacy of Great Britain in the far east over the European powers which are acting prejudicially to that country, and that the United States has an interest in British supremacy, as though Britain has the greatest commerce in the far east, the United States sells most of its produce to Britain and British colonies.

SOCIAL LIFE IN SANTOS.

We have in a previous issue referred to the inauguration of the Hotel Internacional, Praia José Menino, Santos. A correspondent from that important export city informs us that its existence has supplied a long felt social want to the British residents there located in that the management is enabled to place at their disposal the use of a commodious ball room. With characteristic energy the Santosists availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to give a subscription dance on the 29th October and the effort met with such success as to encourage the promoters to repeat the venture. This they did on the 7th inst. The night was most propitious and the guests began to arrive at 8 p.m., those from the Baquetirão and S. Vicente in trolleys and carriages, on horse and mule back; and those from Guarajá and other localities by special bonds and otherwise. The unique situation which the Hotel occupies on the very margin of the broad Atlantic particularly lends itself to an entertainment of this description, and on this occasion its natural advantages were greatly enhanced by the decoration of the surrounding grounds, which the committee had spared no expense in carrying out by means of fairy lamps, Chinese lanterns, flags and other artifices which caused them to present a beautiful and impressive effect.

Dancing commenced at 9 p.m. Messrs. Henry Hammill, Henry Broad and Martin Maddock were the M. C.'s, and carried out their duties with marked success and to the great enjoyment of the guests, who left at 3 a.m. with many expressions of thanks to those who had assisted in affording them a most memorable evening's entertainment.

Amongst those present were noticed the following:—

From Rio: Miss Freda Mawson. From São Paulo: Mr. and Mrs. F. Florde and the Misses Florde, Miss Eddowes, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Miss King, Miss Madeley, Messrs. Hobbs, Unwin, Turnley, Knight, Howe, Shaw and Comber. From the Serra: Mr. and Mrs. Ingolby. From the Raiz, Messrs. Duffield and Freund. From Agua Fria, Cabutão: Mr. H. L. Wheatley. From Guarajá: H. B. M. consul, Mr. Mark, and the U.S. vice-consul, Mr. Julian Hangwitz.

The Santos visitors were: the officers from the Brazilian gunboat "Trindade" and R. M. S. "La Plata" Mr. and Mrs. David Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Mina Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Helwig, Mr. and Mrs. Stenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Broad, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kealman, Mr. and Mrs. Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. Brechtel, Mr. and Mrs. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. Symons, Misses Waeny, Miss Beaver, Mr. and Mrs. S. Simonsen, Messrs. Tomkinson, Barnham, Maddock, Greene, Rose, Harding, Percy Lewis and A. Lewis, Gepp, E. S. Youle, Dickson, Tweedie, Rilton-Cooke, Wiener, Hunter, Kaufmann, H. Simon, Webb, Tracey, Lloyd, Pardow, Triand, Nogueira de Gama, Gomez, Barber, Stock, Evans, and very many others whose names we are unable to recall.

The following day (the 5th inst.) the new grounds of the Santos Athletic Club—which by the way are within a stone's throw of the José Menino Hotel—presented a gay and animated appearance. Although not yet completed and regularly inaugurated, a tennis match was arranged in honor of the São Paulo visitors between representatives of Santos and São Paulo. Each side was represented by six players and the São Paulo men won by 5 sets to three.

A large number of spectators were present, including most of the visitors from São Paulo, who spent a very pleasant afternoon, darkness only terminating the proceedings. Mrs. Broad very pleasantly dispensed the honors of the tea table.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

BATTING AVERAGES 1898.

(Over 5 innings):

Table with columns: Name, No. of innings, Times not out, Total runs, Highest score, Average. Lists players like C. W. Miller, E. Wyatt, F. Sparkes, etc.

(Under 5 innings):

Table with columns: Name, No. of innings, Times not out, Total runs, Highest score, Average. Lists players like T. Pudney, A. M. Benn, M. King, etc.

*signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES 1898.

(Above 10 overs):

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Maidens, Wickets, Runs, Average. Lists bowlers like C. W. Miller, E. Wyatt, F. Goodier, etc.

(Under 10 overs):

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Maidens, Wickets, Runs, Average. Lists bowlers like F. Stewart, L. Howe.

THE advent of the United States into the ranks of the great powers is bound of itself to raise some important questions. We have already several times pointed out that her system of industrial protection is one of them, and that it will require to be greatly modified to meet the new conditions. Another and equally important one is the Monroe Doctrine, by which the United States has assumed that all the American continent is her sphere of influence. If she, however, claims the right to annex territories anywhere on the face of the globe where she can get them, she will have to withdraw from those reservations and admit the same liberty to other powers. We have more than once asserted, and we repeat it, that though not yet publicly discussed, Germany contemplates the acquisition of wide territories in South America, particularly in Brazil. Now if the States annexes the Philippines, an Asiatic archipelago, it will be difficult for her to warn off Germany, or indeed any other European power, from the badly used territories of the South American continent. These questions are not likely to become acute at an early date, but that they will come up is almost inevitable.—Textile Mercury.

We can hardly believe that the invasion of South America predicted above is or will become a possibility for many generations to come. The trade of any one country, important though it may be, is yet not important enough to warrant the cost of seizure. We have before heard it said that Germany meditates new acquisitions in Brazil, but we do not believe it. Germany can gain more by peaceful commercial methods than she can by conquest, and her statesmen know this well. If there are any complications, they are more likely to arise with the smaller states and over breaches of international obligations.—Eder News.

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Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROTUNDA, Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST-BARRETO—Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itinga, Cidade de Arassuahy, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belem do Descalvado, S. Paulo. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

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The Annual General Meeting will be held at the City Club on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 3:30 p.m. All Members are urgently requested to attend.

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On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class. THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

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PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cristete)

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181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The most comfortable Hotel

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

DEC. 7.—Senator West presented a resolution against establishing a colonial rule in the recently acquired islands...

President McKinley has sent the Hawaii Commission report to Congress together with a bill declaring the whole archipelago national territory.

The secretary of the treasury has presented his annual report and budget. The most important feature in it was that U. S. exports had increased by 6 millions of dollars.

DEC. 8.—The government has charged Lieut. Hobson with the work of raising the Spanish ships sunk in Manila harbor.

The S. S. Baltimore is reported to have sunk. Thirty two out of a crew of 48 were drowned, including the captain.

It appears definitely fixed that the construction of the Nicaragua canal will cost 50 millions of dollars. President McKinley has been authorized to arrange with the British government to recognise the neutrality of those waters.

DEC. 9.—Admiral Dewey has telegraphed to his government that Aguinaldo has recently done several deeds of which he does not approve, and expresses his fears that he has not a sufficient force at his command at present to make the Philippine chief recognise the authority of the United States.

It is officially denied that the Japanese government has offered to buy the Philippine islands for 200 millions of dollars.

The proposal of Senator Morgan to appoint a commission to study the relative advantages of the Panama and Nicaragua canals has been approved by the senate.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Coffey has introduced a motion authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain as to the modifications in the Clayton treaty for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, which should be under the absolute control of the United States.

There is great indignation in Chicago against the municipal council which is accused of selling itself to railroads and favoring scandalous extensions of their privileges.

The new Austrian ambassador to the United States is to be M. Knefstein, the present minister of Austria-Hungary in Bern.

Spain.

DEC. 7.—The ministry approved to-day the protest of Sr. Montero de los Rios before the American commission against the insinuations contained in the message of President McKinley relating to the explosion of the Maine.

Amongst the clauses of the treaty of peace is one conceding all the artillery existent in Cuba and Porto Rico to Spain.

The Queen-Regent yesterday had a long conference with Sr. Romero Robledo to which great political significance is attached, as Sr. Silveira has resigned the leadership of the conservative party.

Marshal Martinez Campos, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, lightly eulogised the policy and administration of General Weyler as a soldier and a loyal statesman during his stay in Cuba. Weyler has arrived in Saragossa where he received a warm welcome from the military authorities. He is reported to have expressed his readiness to accept the portfolio of war in any ministry in which Sr. Silveira did not have part.

DEC. 8.—The cabinet has decided to summon the Cortes for the 10th January.

Telegrams received from Paris state that the American commissioners have refused to allow Spain any special advantages in commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico. Mr. Porter, one of the commissioners declared that all nations would have to pay an equal tariff. In the Philippines, Spain will, however, be allowed the same advantages that American commerce will enjoy for a space of ten years. The United States refuse to continue the pension to the heirs of Christopher Columbus that Spain has hitherto paid.

DEC. 9.—The fear of a Carlist outbreak in the north, has induced the Spanish government to send several Andalusian battalions to the suspected districts.

A transport of repatriated troops has arrived at Barcelona. Sixty deaths took place during the voyage.

Great Britain.

DEC. 7.—Sir E. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, made a speech before the British chambers of commerce in which he strongly denounced the language in which some English statesmen had referred to the relations between England and France. He said their language did not convey the unanimity and firm resolution of English national sentiment on the international questions, and that it should be impressed on the French people that the British had no special animosity towards them. He concluded by expressing a hope that once for all the irritating policy of snivels would cease, as a proud people could not tolerate it.

The Times, in an editorial, applauds the discourse of Sir E. Monson and praises the nobility and moderation of his language.

In another editorial on the Piquart case, the same paper severely criticises the French military authorities and declares that their prestige goes on diminishing day by day in spite of the support of the government.

DEC. 8.—The Daily News commenting on the impression caused by the speech of Sir E. Monson amongst the English press, says that their strictures have been even more severe than those of the French papers; but adds that probably M. Delcassé was by no means sorry to see the British ambassador discharging his heavy artillery against M. Delcassé.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle and Times in Washington telegraph that they have high authority for saying that President McKinley's message to Congress, in so far as the Nicaragua canal was concerned, was only meant to call special attention to the subject. When the moment for action has arrived, Great Britain and the other powers will be consulted and their co-operation invited.

The subscription for the Khartoum college already amounts to £18,000. Queen Victoria contributed 250 guinees. General Kitchener has left Marseilles for Egypt.

Sir Joseph Sney, ex-Lord Mayor of London, has brought an action for libel against a newspaper that accused him of peculation.

The Daily Mail says that Gibraltar is being reinforced with new 9 inch guns capable of firing one shot of 180 pounds a distance of 9 miles, and of firing one such shot a minute. These guns will enable the fortress to completely dominate the Strait of Gibraltar.

M. Cambon, the new French ambassador to the court of St. James, has arrived in London, and was well received by the press in spite of the Fashoda difficulty.

DEC. 9.—M. Cambon has delivered his credentials to the Queen as French minister in London.

Sentence of death has been passed on Lieut. Ward, an artillery officer in Woolwich, for complicity in an illegal operation on a lady of wealth, which caused her demise.

The Daily Mail publishes a telegram from Egypt announcing that the government of the Sudan has been declared independent of Egypt.

The Times correspondent, who has examined the present state of affairs in the Cuban provinces of Havana and Matanzas, reports that business and peaceful occupations have recently received a wonderful impetus, and highly eulogises the American government for the measures they have taken in that direction, as well as the discipline now maintained in the Cuban army.

Telegrams from Yokohama say that the Japanese government have presented a bill to increase the land tax.

Through the Havas Agency, Sir E. J. Monson, the British ambassador in Paris, has demanded that he had any intention to wound the honour of the French nation in his recent speech, which has been so bitterly attacked on both sides of the channel.

France.

DEC. 7.—The Radical declares that all the papers which Dreyfus was condemned were falsified by Col. Henry, and that it is in a position to prove that he sold French military secrets. In that way he was able to spend 30,000 francs a year, although his salary did not exceed 10,000.

The Figaro says that the Piquart trial will certainly be postponed. The Court of Cassation is about to declare its competence to try the case.

The peace commissioners were yesterday engaged in discussing the commercial rights of Spain in the conquered territory. The Americans yielded on some points but refused to consider others.

DEC. 8.—The Paris morning papers reproduce Sir E. Monson's speech in full, and some even praise it. The Intransigent is the only one that protests against what it classifies as "British arrogance."

As President Faure was leaving the Opera Comique last night he was loudly cheered by the supporters of Dreyfus. The opposite party made a counter demonstration with the result that a conflict ensued in which many persons were wounded. (This was the inauguration night of the new Opera Comique, which replaces the one burnt down with such fatal results some years ago.)

The final treaty of peace in the Spanish-American war is said to be now finally drawn up and approved. The treaty consists of forty-nine articles and will probably be definitely signed on Monday next.

DEC. 9.—The members of the American peace commission intend to return to the United States on Friday next.

The uncle of Col. Piquart has just died and left him a handsome fortune. There is a rumor afloat that France will intercede with the United States to obtain a guarantee of the Cuban debt by that power in order to secure the interests of French bond holders.

Germany.

DEC. 9.—The German papers say that it is not true that the expenses of the Emperor to the Holy Land will be presented to parliament. Italy has lodged a protest against the pontifical flag having been hoisted in the churches in the East on the Emperor's arrival. The German government has replied that the Pope as religious sovereign had a right to have and hoist his flag over the churches.

The Shah of Persia's son, Malikmansur, who is making a tour of Europe, left Berlin to-day for Brussels.

From A Imprensa, December 12th, 1898.

A PRESS QUESTION.

Mr. Lamoureux, the director of the Rio News, has addressed us a letter which we are obliged to publish, in view of explaining our intervention in the incident:

Permit me to hand you a copy of the last issue of the Rio News and to ask your frank opinion on certain articles yesterday denounced by the Journal do Commercio and Natica as being actuated by "ma condescendencia" towards Brazil.

I have noticed political acts and policies here just as I would do in my own country—on their merits. I have believed them detrimental to public interests, I have said so. That is my duty, as a journalist. And in all this I have had no other object than to contribute something, if possible, to the development and good government of this country, in so far as I can injure the country without injuring myself, for I have interests at stake here as well as those who are improving every opportunity, no matter how trivial it may be, to do me an injury.

In the editorial article quoted by the Jornal, there was not the slightest allusion. In fact, the Jornal admits, in the same breath, that the criticism is just, in common with the great majority of intelligent Brazilians and foreigners. I wished to see some effective retributive measures adopted, and I was keenly disappointed to see no action taken in that direction. I had to be brutally rebuffed, and my property was not properly re-established. This surely cannot be called "ma condescendencia."

Without authority or competence to intervene in the conflict between two organs of public life so respectable as the Jornal do Commercio, the importance of which the author of these lines has already had occasion to exalt, classifying it as a "national institution," the Rio News, whose enlightened interest in the affairs of our country has always excited our friendly feelings, we would not, spontaneously, involve ourselves in the question. But the appeal of one of the two, who complains of having been unjustly attacked, and the elevated level on which he has placed the question, would not permit us without subjecting ourselves to the charge of selfishness or cowardice to refuse to respond to the request.

Among all our contemporaries, the editor of the Rio News could have selected no one less suspected of predilections in his favor. The matter in question is in fact identical in its nature with the case of the Jornal do Commercio, in its extent, to that with which that journal was once engaged with the editor-in-chief of this paper, towards whom it occupied the same position that it now occupies in relation to the present administration. We do not recall this circumstance, except for the purpose of causing due weight to be given, in consequence of this parallel, to the judgment of the professional government, no stronger or more persistent opponent than the Rio News, whose authority in these matters is unquestionable. Yet, although we regretted the hostility of so able an adversary, we never attributed this hostility to any motive but the interest of the journalist in the country and his sincere desire to see it well governed. There were Brazilians who thought just as he did. In the same opinion as many of our fellow-countrymen, who love for their country it would not be judicious to doubt, the foreigner could not justly incur the suspicion of intolerance to us.

In the present case, although we may not agree with the opinion of the Rio News in regard to the first steps of the present government, and although it may be proper to exalt the latter's merits, there is no doubt that many persons amongst us, who might go still farther and say that amongst native Brazilians, the optimists are less numerous than the doubters, and that those who have confidence are fewer than those who are discouraged. No other consequence could be expected from so many years of suffering, of deception, and of misrule. And if Brazilians, who fail to share the admiration and hope felt by some, do not lose their right to be considered just as sincere and patriotic as the latter, it is not impossible that among our guests there may be local differences of opinion dictated by good-will to the country in which they reside. Now, this being true, the question is reduced to ascertaining whether a foreigner who has such opinions, has a right to express them, which in relation to the press, is equivalent to enquiring whether a foreigner has or not the right to be a journalist in Brazil.

To acknowledge the right of a foreigner to exercise the profession of journalism, and to deny him the faculty of using in this profession ample liberty to write what he thinks, is the same as withdrawing with the left hand what is given with the right. The press and liberty, journalism and conscience, are the terms of a single equation. Whenever the expression of opinion is not independent, there is no journalism. Wherever the press exists, independence in writing cannot be denied.

Henry Reeve, in his Memoirs recently published by Professor Laughton, takes into consideration on some of the pages of that work, displaying profound thought, the question of a journalist's responsibilities and duties in reference to the politics of other countries. Reeve, who during the 15 years of perhaps the greatest splendor of the influence of the Times in European politics, was that organ's special editor on international questions as well as in the criticism of foreign governments, and won the esteem and confidence of the most eminent statesmen of his time, understanding journalism as it is understood by very few and using its power as few others had been able to use it. Very well; when in the month of 1844, 1846 and 1851 deeply resented the attacks of the British

journalist on the government of Louis Philippe and on the empire of Louis Napoleon, the celebrated publicist, replying to the remarks of Lord Clarendon, wrote as follows:—"To ascertain the real state of affairs, it is necessary faithfully, to apply to them the strict principles of justice, humanity and right; to guide as far as possible the conscience of nations; and to arouse the opinion of the world in regard to everything that is erroneous, base or oppressive: these are, in my opinion, the first duties of whoever writes."

Great was the irritation of the Emperor when the blows of the giant of the European press fell inexorably on the usurpation that crowned the last of the Napoleons. But Delane, the manager of the Times, found in this no cause for checking the pen of Reeve, to whom, comparing the imperial proscriptions with the revolutionary proscriptions of 1793, he asserted that the press was obliged, for the sake of justice and humanity, to protest with the same energy against one as against the other. And at that time, there was no one that did not think likewise. But pronouncing to-day on the criterion of that attitude, ill-judged then by those in power on both sides of the Channel, the judgment of posterity has given just its sentence in the Edinburgh Review:—"Reeve and Delane did well to insist on the duty no less than the right incumbent on journalists to express freely their opinions and those of the public they represented, without fear of anyone and without being deterred by a scrupulous dis-repute not to wound the susceptibility of foreign potentates."

It is true that in this instance the case was not that of an English journal expressing in France an opinion against Frenchmen. But this consideration loses its apparent importance, if we reflect on the international responsibilities of the Times, and of the circumstances of the period in which English policy was intertwined with that of France in the most vital intimacy.

But if we wish a case unambiguously parallel to our own, we find it now in relation to the Times under circumstances that are eminently conspicuous. No one is unaware that the Paris correspondent of the leading journal of Great Britain is M. de Blowitz, a journalist whose name, through his unusual merit and his exceptional position in Parisian society, attracts from the highest eminence the attention of the country in which he serves the English press. Yet anyone who reads the daily correspondence of M. de Blowitz in the London journal will see that he expresses himself with the same freedom, the same clearness, and the same vigor with which an Englishman expresses his opinion in regard to the affairs of his own country, as is shown in his telegrams in regard to the Dreyfus case. This is a question in which the principal actors are nothing less than the army and the clergy, a question in which have been excited in a high degree religious and military passions; a question in which the instance of French journalism has been roused to violent denials, and in which the institutions of the country are shaken and are in vehement collision, in which the parliament, the courts, the parties and the people have felt the impact of a whirlwind of accusations and imprecations, in which the nation for months has been on the brink of general subversion, which threatens to engulf even the form of government. And yet in his telegrams to London, the Times correspondent, residing in Paris, gives day by day a bitterness of analysis openly hostile to the French general staff, French military justice, the French generals, the political tendencies of the French army, French want of balance in the cabinet, in parliament and in the interior courts.

If we do not propose, then, to nationalise the press, as has been proposed to nationalise the retail trade of the country, and as the exist trade has actually been nationalised, we must have for the opinion of foreign journalists the same respect as we have for that of Brazilians. And it seems to us that in regard to the former, a civilised people should even more especially pride itself on its tolerance, in view of the fact that its liability to frequent and natural mistakes is far greater. To suspect the foreign press of being prejudiced against the country whenever its opinions are not complimentary, would be to surround it with an atmosphere of constraint, to which no honest man will submit. Arousing the susceptible fibres of national feeling and addressing the people, not through their thinking faculties but through their prejudices, this accusation of hostility to the country would decay to the foreign journalist the dignity of his profession, forcing him to conceal what he feels and to compromise with what he condemns.

Even against us Brazilians, including our venerable contemporary the Jornal do Commercio, has been brought this charge of feelings unfriendly to our country and hostility to republican institutions. To that journal as well as to ourselves has been awarded the decoration of the order of traitors to the country. Let us then not be led away by this sentimentality, which is nothing more than that of making one's self the judge of other people's intentions, holding up to suspicion and public obloquy the ideas of our opponents. Let us learn then from the injustice which we have suffered, not to be unjust to others. And if they are our guests, so much greater is the reason for treating them with consideration. And this very indulgence, will lead them to avoid exaggeration in their severity.

The foreigner who has devoted twenty years of his life to the ungrateful profession of journalism in a country like this, deserves to be treated by the Brazilians no rather with kindness

than with severity. To these co-workers in our progress a great deal is due. And if it is proper for us to demand anything in return for the welcome which we give them, it is integrity and independence in their criticism and advice. Eulogistic foreign journals, intended to take advantage of our credulity, or journals that merely give the news without taking any interest in our affairs, do not contribute to our progress.

In the first years of the French revolution, the "ablest and most widely circulated" journal of those then existing, according to the evidence of Mirabeau, was the *Mercure de France*. In this periodical, its editor, Mallet du Pan, bravely withstood, in defence of moderate and liberal principles, the threats, the imprecations and the libels of the revolutionary torrent to which he, the greatest political figure of the time, was opposed. This struggle could not fail to end, as it actually ended, in his enforced silence, exile and persecution. But the hurricanes have passed, and what today is said by history through the lips of Taine is that "four observers comprehended from the beginning the French revolution, its character and its scope, Rivarol, Mallet, Gouverneur Morris and Mallet du Pan; and of these four the one who understood it most thoroughly was the last." Now the last, Mallet du Pan, was a Swiss, and the next, Gouverneur Morris, was an American.

It often, therefore, happens that the foreigner's perception of our defects, and his view of facts in which he is not misled by our national prejudices, local influences and direct interests, is far sharper than our own. Let us listen then with patience to the truths which our guests tell us at home, if we do not wish to hear them from our enemies abroad who judge us at a distance.

We had occasion to observe at Buenos Aires in the River Plate the freedom enjoyed by foreign journalists who criticize national politics without constraint just like the Argentines themselves. Even here there are prospering independently in Rio de Janeiro and in the southern states, journals of different foreign origins, to whose entrance into political ground we see no objection made. In the English language, the journalistic literature of this city has another organ, of great value, which although favorable to the past executive, as it is to the present, took liberties in financial questions, under the Prudente de Moraes government, which won approval and transcription from the *Tribuna*, a journal then radically in opposition. Two, at least, of the most important journals of this city employ foreign editors whose right to take part in the discussion of Brazilian political subjects has always been acknowledged.

In our humble opinion the conduct of the Rio News is in no wise different, and it has the same right to fair play and to an unprejudiced hearing.

Mr. Lamoureux is an American, and as an American he is unable to comprehend a reticent press. Here amongst us, he writes in a journal of American style, just as he would write in North America. It is possible that for this reason he may sometimes be unjust, harsh and disagreeable. But this is a necessary condition of the friendship that does not flatter, which is the only friendship that is of any use.

Pardon us if we are wrong. Thinking as we do, we cannot speak otherwise.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 13th, 1898.

We give in another place a full translation of a brilliant editorial from the pen of Dr. Ruy Barbosa, editor-in-chief of *A Imprensa*, on the right of a foreign journalist to discuss public questions in this country. Our space permits only a word of public acknowledgment for the service which he has rendered to all the foreign journalists resident here. He has placed the question on the higher plane of justice, toleration and free press, and on that plane our adversaries will not care to meet him.

If it be true, as reported by cable, that Chili has resolved to disarm several warships and reduce other military expenses, it may be considered certain that a very general disarmament will soon take place throughout South America. It is stated in a recent telegram that various prominent English and Continental bankers have agreed to subscribe for a proposed new Argentine loan only on condition that Argentina also disarms and reduces her military expenses. Chili having taken the initiative, Argentina will probably find it easy to follow the good example, and thus a heavy drain on the resources of those two countries will happily be removed. With a greatly diminished military establishment, both countries will be less disposed to go to war on trifling pretexts, and this will tend to strengthen the cause of arbitration. All this affords much hope for the future, for it will not only contribute to the re-establishment of their sadly disordered finances, but it will afford better opportunities for their industrial, commercial and agricultural development. And in this connection we should like to point out that Brazil is losing a splendid opportunity to lead her sister republics in this important reaction. She is maintaining an unnecessarily large army and navy, and she is spending large sums on armament and munitions. Her finances are also in a state of disorder, and her credit has only very recently suffered a severe blow by a suspension of cash interest payments on her foreign debt. Had she faced the situation courageously—and it involves a high degree of moral courage for a man to openly reduce his establishment and thus confess his weakness and diminishing importance in the eyes of others—and had she frankly decided to maintain only a small army and navy and to incur no new expenditures for the present, she would have regained much of the confidence now lost abroad, and she would have set an example which her neighbors could not avoid following. She has apparently lost the opportunity of leading the reform, but she still has that of reducing expenditure. Time is now wanting to consider the matter in detail, but congress might still initiate the movement by authorizing the executive to reduce the military forces of the country by at least twenty-five per cent, to sell the material not required, and to suspend all new expenditures wherever possible. This will not only relieve a difficult situation here, but it will at once give renewed confidence abroad.

The United States government pays and maintains only two military bands—the marine band at Washington and the military band at West Point. It would be interesting to know how many are maintained with public funds here in Brazil. If we are not mistaken a very considerable sum of money is expended in this direction, a considerable part of which might be saved. Retrenchment is better than music just now, and acts, moreover, are better than promises.

With reference to the examples cited by Dr. Ruy Barbosa to show that foreign journals and journalists have exercised the right of free criticism in countries other than their own, a closer parallel may be found in the case of *O Novo Mundo*, which was published in New York some years ago by Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, now director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, who was at the same time the New York correspondent of the last-named paper. As a reference to the columns of these two papers will show, he exercised the privilege of adversely criticizing the affairs of that country, and no one ever thought of interfering with him.

Appropos of our quotation from Dr. Johnson about puns and pocket picking, our juvenile contemporary retorts that, as Mr. Sam Weller put it, the bearings o' this 'ere hobnobber lies in the haphazard on 'em. Our contemporary's literature is evidently on a par with his notions of finance. We knew before that he did not understand the value of quotation marks and that his reading is not of wide extent, but any reader of Dickens must smile at the words of Cap'n Jack Bunbury in "Domby and Son" being put into the mouth of Sam Weller of the famous "Pickwick Papers." Jack Bunbury when he could not in his middle-aged ignorance make a steady forward reply gave an oracular one and added: "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." This reminds us of the fact that before Forster's Education Act of 1870, any dieliner in England could buy a birch and turn schoolmaster. In Brazil to-day, any un-

successful civil engineer can buy a pen and turn financial editor. He may deal with local finance in any way that pays him best and no one minds, but when he misquotes his country's classics, every school-boy is to laugh. If he can't be trusted to quote Dickens correctly, can't be trusted to quote Dickens correctly, who can rely on his quotations from political economists from Adam Smith to Leroy-Beaulieu?

We are indebted to the *Jornal do Commercio* for a prompt translation of the comments, in our 1st issue, on the present financial position of the country. The editor's intention, we are compelled to say, was far from being amicable, for he prefaces his translation with the customary *chapa* about "indignities" but as his readers, as well as ours, are not governed by the same ill-will and blind prejudice that has dominated all his opinions and actions since 1866, when a commonplace telegram upon his patriotic schemes, in connection with a certain speculation, he will be able to see that the so-called "bad intentions" is all pure fiction. What we had to say was just and true, and it was said in the friendliest spirit. We yield to no man in our good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this country, and it is because of such good wishes that we criticize these errors and extravagances. And to this we may add that it is certainly not from the speculators and parasites, whose patriotism is measured only by what they can make out of the public treasury, that we shall take lessons as to what we shall say. As for the reference to the *Times* telegram of 1896, which the unfortunate director of the *Jornal* seems unable to forget, the statement is a pure and unadulterated falsehood, and the writer knew it when he put it in print. We never telegraphed abroad, nor would the *Jornal do Commercio* ever make such an accusation, had its director the slightest sense of justice and fair play. Because of the scathing censure published in the *Gazeta da Tarde* a few days ago, he has apparently resolved to stir up popular prejudice against us once more, hence the falsehood. But as has occurred before, he will probably have to run for Europe much sooner than we shall.

The *Pais* has well earned the reputation of being the magpie of Brazilian journalism. Quarrelsome, unscrupulous, wholly devoid of principle and shame, it exists on intrigue and mischief-making, inflated by the political prominence and influence of its chief, it assumes a species of guardianship over the public affairs of Brazil which it has neither the modesty to conceal nor the ability to enforce. Shameless and vindictive, it is well equipped for the advocacy of chauvinist principles in a country where so much is due to foreign capital and enterprise, and where so great a need exists for foreign counsel and co-operation—not the co-operation of renegades who come here to incite partizan conspiracies, even against the life of the President, but the co-operation of men who work with hand and brain for the honor and prosperity of the country. And this wretched trafficker in falsehood and intrigue now has the hardihood not only to echo the empty charges of another mischief-making sheet, but to put on record the assertion that the government of Dr. Prudente de Moraes, Dr. Antonio Olynho being minister of industry, continued to subsidize with the sum of 500\$ a month this same *Rio News* and one other foreign sheet. And His Majesty, the Prince of Liars still being at large and the editor of *O Pais* still being his confidential representative in Rio de Janeiro and Pocos de Caldas, the above is as silly a lie as ever befouled a sheet of white paper. Of all the ignorant and malicious abuse yet invented, this tops the climax, for no one but a madman or an idiot would believe it, and no one but a knave would assert it. The malice of the *Jornal do Commercio* has never yet gone so far as this, for it is known to every one at all conversant with public affairs that THE RIO NEWS has never yet received, nor solicited, nor been offered a subsidy of any description, nor has it ever trafficked with the government for advertisements and subscriptions as so many partizan journals have done. This paper has been run honorably and honestly—and which is more than the *Pais* can say; and it criticizes frankly what it does not approve without fear of consequences—which is more than the *Jornal do Commercio* can affirm.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 5.—Senate.—The senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of Barão do Rio Branco as Brazilian commissioner to the court of arbitration for settling the boundary question between Brazil and French Guyana. The federal district administration has been used in 3rd discussion, and the budget of the department of foreign affairs and the bill for revising the contract with the gas company in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello in a speech on the general revenue bill defended an amendment providing for the establishment of coffee warehouses, coffee auctions and issue of warrants on the coffee stored at warehouses. Deputy Frenk spoke in favor of reestablishing on the Central railway the freight and passenger rates of 1894. He referred to the manganese trade and said that the first shipment was in that year, when the freight rate on the Central railway was \$500 per ton. The ship-

ments in that and the two succeeding years were as follows:

1894	1,992 tons
1895	7,591 "
1896	12,454 "

The Central railway, however, raised its freight rate to 656/10, and subsequently to 1057/70 and finally to 1450/00. The shipments consequently decreased, amounting last year to only 10,518 tons and this year to 7,894 tons. Thus, he said, the short-sighted policy of the directors of the railway has destroyed a promising business in an article which its trains can carry to market without loss at a cost of less than \$700 per ton. Referring to the decline in the price of coffee, he said that the value of the present crop does not exceed, at the utmost, £12,000,000.

DEC. 6.—Senate.—Senator Pinheiro Machado expressed his intention of bringing a bill against Gen. Carlos Telles, who is reported to have accused him of telling an impudent falsehood and to have asserted that in all Rio Grande do Sul the senator is regarded as a coward, thief and murderer. The budget of the department of foreign affairs was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Augusto Clementino spoke in favor of retaining duties on countries that impose hard-nosed duties on Brazilian products. He also advocated authorizing the government to establish coffee warehouses and to issue paper money expressly for the purpose of buying coffee. Deputy Luiz Adolpho proposed a tax of 1/2 per cent on annuities of Brazilian life insurance companies and of 1 per cent on those of foreign companies. At the night sitting Deputy Alcindo Guanabara proposed the collection of a duty of 10%, on exports to Brazil of Brazilian commodities in foreign countries.

DEC. 7.—Senate.—The bill on court holidays was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—On motion of Deputy Luuro Muller the chamber resolved to discontinue night sittings and extend the day sitting to 6 o'clock p. m. Deputy Tosta opposed the proposed increase in the tobacco tax. If the proposal of the budget committee prevails, he said, cigars which now pay from 500 to 650 per thousand will hereafter pay from 105 to 205; smoking tobacco which now pays 400 reis per kilo will hereafter pay 45, snuff which now pays 100 reis per 125 grammes will pay 100 reis. The tobacco industry, he asserted, is not prosperous and has already to pay taxes not only to the federal government, but also to the state and municipal governments. Deputy Augusto Montenegro read statistical information showing that this year there has been an increase in imports whose duties have been diminished and a decrease in those whose duties have been increased or have not been changed. He suggested that the government should again be empowered to adopt measures for the lease of its railways.

DEC. 8.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Erico Coelho in a speech on the revenue bill offered an amendment authorizing the government to monopolize the coffee trade and issue 100,000,000\$ in paper money, duties 45 per cent withdrawn from circulation, however, with the product of the coffee sales. For the honor of the country it is necessary, he said, that Rothschild shall cease sending telegraphic reminders to the government. Deputy Campos Cartier described the funding scheme as shameful. Deputy Luuro Muller defined the attitude of the party that oppose ex-President Prudente de Moraes. That party, he said, will support President Campos Sales in his policy of financial improvement. To the revenue bill he offered an amendment authorizing the lease of government railways, in any manner which the government may deem advisable for the purpose of improving the present financial situation.

DEC. 9.—Senate.—The senate passed in 2nd discussion the bill ratifying the treaty with Portugal on the parcels post. In a speech on this subject Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões said that, if the results of this treaty are favorable, Brazil will be ready to make similar treaties with other countries. The bill ratifying the agreement of the Universal Postal Convention in regard to letters and parcels of specified value was also voted in 2nd discussion. In 3rd discussion was voted the bill for revising the contract with the gas company.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion, with a large number of amendments, the budget of the department of industry. One of the amendments voted authorizes the government to make a contract for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with water. The bills for ratifying the extradition treaties with Peru and Argentina were also voted by the chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that Gen. Tavares intends leaving Baggé for his estancia in Uruguay.
—There is a great scarcity of fresh beef at Pará owing to a lack of cattle. It is now proposed to import beef cattle from the River Plate.
—A watch was presented in São Paulo to each of the musicians of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*. Hereafter they ought to be able to keep time.
—At Santos and S. Paulo the reception of the officers and men of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* has been no less enthusiastic than it was at Rio de Janeiro.
—At Itá, São Paulo, there are two local parties known as *jagunços* and *maragatos*. On the 8th inst, there was a fight between them and four persons were wounded.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro. Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Hay - No receipts. The demand is active for this kind of hay and the market is firm with present stock selling at 200 reis per kilo, and cargoes to arrive are priced at the same rate. Coal - The following vessels arrived with coal...

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Name, From, Consigned to, and Date.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBERS. CARIBEE - Br. sp. Whitehorn, 186 tons; Bartlett; coal to Brazilian Coal Co. PORTO - Port. bk. Adeline, 524 tons; Lourenço; sun-dries to J. A. Gonçalves dos Santos & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 6. NEW ZELAND - Br. ss. Melville Island, 1439 tons; Larklin; stone ballast. DECEMBER 8. PHILADELPHIA - Port. bk. Quiteria, 392 tons; T. Leite; minerals.

FREIGHTS.

LIVERPOOL - 35 shillings and 3/4 prime per ton of 1,000 kilos. NEW YORK - 30 cents and 5/8 prime per bag of coffee. BREMEN - 30 shillings and 5/8 prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CHARTERS.

Nor. bk. Ole Knudsen, to load coffee for Cape Town and Port. Elisabeth at £43000.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MARSEILLES etc. - Br. str. Southampton, 3,750 bags of coffee. GENOA - do. Santa, 625 do do. SOUTHAMPTON - Br. str. Clyde, 300 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, origins, and dates.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares. Dec. 5. 26 Deleuntures Caricoa (mill) 200,800

Banks. 200 Constructor 10,500 12 Republica 170

Miscellaneous. 50 Centros Pastoris 11,500 100 Loterias Nacionais 65

Dec. 6. 2 Apolices, 58 (gold) 800,500 11 do 1865 (gold) 1,005

Banks. 20 Economica 15,500 42 Republica 170,500

Miscellaneous. 50 Centros Pastoris 11,500 1011 Obras Hydraulicas 1

Dec. 7. 2 Apolices, 48 (gold) 1,008,500 125 do 1867 (reg) 916

Banks. 17 Commercial 215,000 12 Commerico 217

Miscellaneous. 275 Obras Hydraulicas 18,000 1 Apolices, 1845 845,500

Dec. 9. 3 do do 800 20 do do 816

Banks. 5 Commercial 215,000 74 Commerico 217

Miscellaneous. 250 Centros Pastoris 11,500 200 Obras Publicas 1,500

Dec. 10. 20 Apolices, 1898 866,000 104 do 866

Banks. 26 Commerico 217,000 20 Depositos e Descontos 95

Miscellaneous. 50 Central do Brazil 30,800 SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.

Table of Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, listing various stocks and shares with their respective values.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- December 12th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments and their market values.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists bank-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists railway-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramway-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists steamship-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mill and other industrial financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous financial data.

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thampton.
" 12 Severn Montevidéo & Buenos Ayres via
Santos
" 13 Nile Montevidéo & Buenos Ayres
" 14 Clyde Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo,
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