



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th, 1901.

NUMBER 13

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F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7-9 p.m. Sundays; 7-9 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is worthy of note that the Peruvian minister at Santiago, Sr. Chalcatana, is to be sent to La Paz. A late telegram says he has declined the appointment.

—The Argentine government has loaned to the municipality of Buenos Aires the sum of \$500,000, which is to be paid back in dully instalments of \$5000.

—We see from home papers that Dr. Stirling, late bishop of the Falklands, has been appointed suffragan bishop for the diocese of Bath and Wells. No hint yet transpires of his successor in this part of the world.—Montevideo Times.

—In view of the opposition manifested, Vice-President Quirino Costa, of Argentina, has given up his Chilean visit, which was to have been wholly private in character. The meddlesome journalist saw all kinds of complications in the visit, however, and he had to give it up.

—The Spanish drama "Electra" which has caused so much excitement in Spain against the church orders, has recently been reproduced in Buenos Aires in three theatres at once. The crowds were great and at the end noisy processions were organized, and hostile demonstrations against the Catholic clergy resulted.

—The municipal ponds at La Plata are six months in arrears with their salaries, and because they request the intendente to pay them, he sacks them and threatens to have them locked up for disrespect to his excellency. There is plenty of money for useless expenditure in other lines, but the poor humble ponds are always left in the cold.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine diplomatic corps is now having a general shaking up. Dr. Garcia Meron, minister of agriculture, has resigned and is going back to Washington, with authorization to represent Argentina at the Pan-American conference in Mexico this year. Dr. Eduardo Wilde, now minister at Washington, is going to Brussels, which can hardly be considered a promotion.

—Telegrams from the south state that Chili has ordered the withdrawal of her representative in the Latin-American scientific congress at Montevideo because the question of arbitration has been introduced, when it was not included in the list of subjects specified in the official invitation. Until the absorption of Tacna and Arica is complete, Chili does not care to encourage arbitration.

—On their arrival at Montevideo the Brazilian delegates to the Latin-American scientific congress found that they would have to go to Flores Island for 24 hours observation and disinfection, like ordinary travellers, and they were so indignant about it that they protested and went on to Buenos Aires, where they were allowed to land. They returned to Montevideo on the 19th, without the experience which all medical men should have.

—An estanciero who arrived from down south last week, reports a new disease as having broken out among the cattle in the south of the province of Buenos Aires, especially in many establishments in the districts around Pila and Chascomus. This new disease apparently consists of the formation of ulcers on the sides and necks of the novillos, and principally attacks the fat animals. The board of health of the province will probably send down some veterinary experts to study the disease.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, March 11.

—The Latin-American scientific congress at Montevideo was formerly opened on the 24th inst. Dr. Roberto Wertheke, of Argentina, was chosen president. The two vice-presidencies were accorded to Mexico and Peru, and the two secretaryships to Paraguay and Guatemala. None of the offices were given to Brazil because the Brazilian government had not responded to the invitation. The delegates were welcomed to Montevideo by the Uruguayan foreign minister, Dr. Herrera y Bspinosa, and among those responding was Dr. Manoel Victorino, of Brazil, who received an enthusiastic ovation.

—The Entre Rios agriculturists are, we see from a decree issued by the minister of agriculture, to have 3,000 tons of seed wheat distributed amongst them. Every owner of 200 hectares of land is to have enough seed given him for that amount, provided the said land be suitable for wheat growing and be properly cultivated. Should there happen to be any surplus of seed after this has been done, it will be divided among the owners of smaller holdings, according to the extent of their "excesses," and the losses they have suffered. \$20,000 is to be the limit of the expense in carrying out the decree.—Southern Cross.

—The chief of police of Chubut has been arraigned for arranging false testimony against Mr. Morley, and also for privately selling articles of clothing and food sent to Chubut for the victims of the flood. The interventor is giving perfect satisfaction, and criminals in and out of office are quaking. The governor has been accused of stealing bricks to build his private house with, and of using policemen and government workmen as builders for it.—On the other hand, Chubut is having a splendid harvest to make up for the recent disasters. No less than 5 tons of wheat per hectare has been harvested on some farms. No doubt this is largely due to the superior farming. The best Santa Fé farms consider 2 tons wonderful, but they merely tickle the land, sow and reap, whilst they laugh at weeding, rolling and so on. In Trelew 4,000 tons are cropped.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The veterinary surgeons connected with the board of agriculture have given notice that they have recently discovered the existence of carbuncle amongst the live stock on several estancias round Federacion (Entre Rios), Baradero, Chivilcoy, and Fernandez (Santiago del Estero) and Tristeza, in Belle Ville. Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.—Southern Cross.

—Alarming news has been received from the city of Santiago del Estero about the unsanitary condition of that locality which seems to have been condemned to be the eternal victim of all sorts of calamities. Having been transplanted there for some time, by what means it is not known, the malaria has so developed as to draw the attention both of the provincial and national governments. In the sole district of the capital there are at present at least 500 persons attacked by the fever, and though high figures have not been reached before, this phenomenon has been successively repeated in Santiago for the last 7 years. The focus or source of the evil has been determined by the opinion of the medical corps of Santiago, and the disease according to these savants originates in the stagnant waters of the right arm of the Rio Dulce, and in many other secondary causes which have been formed in the heart of the city and which result very probably more from ignorance than from the want of resources, which characterises nearly all our municipal authorities. In the event of the governor of the province of Santiago not having petitioned the national authorities for help, it behoves the national council of hygiene to investigate the matter, so as to preserve at least the public health in Santiago del Estero.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, March 8.

—If for a time, we desist from commenting upon the truly awful state of a society in which the commission of acts of bloodshed and murder are of constant daily occurrence, it is not because there is any diminution in the frequency of these lawless acts, but because we become literally satiated with these horrors and do our best to try and ignore what we cannot but be aware is happening all the time. And the comparatively phlegmatic manner in which this state of things is treated by the daily newspapers that do not fail in recounting these occurrences with all their horrible details, is the most hopeless feature of the whole, for it means to say that anything like an improvement or reform is a very far off contemplation. Sui cides are now reported in batches of two or three in almost every morning issue of the papers, and murders are also too horribly frequent to create more than a passing surprise. It is only a day or two since that, in an estancia, a few leagues away from this city, a negro cook assassinated his master, the provoking cause of the quarrel being that some hot water which had been brought for the use of the lady of the house was dirty. That the free use of knives and revolvers is at the bottom of this serious trouble which is gaining ground in our midst and will shortly form, if not modified, a national characteristic we also are well proud of, there can be no matter of question, and we again insist upon the necessity of police regulations which we believe exist, and prohibit the carrying of weapons permanently on the person, being strictly observed. That all without exception should be made amenable to the law is a sine qua non, unless, of course, it be those in authority who calling necessitates their being armed, for the preservation of order.—Review, Buenos Aires, March 16.

MARANHAO.

It is a peaceful, restful picture that Mr. Acting-Consul Temple draws of the Brazilian state of Maranhão, where life seems to flow as smoothly and uneventfully as it does in a government office in time of peace, when parliament is not sitting, and no questions asked. Here is a striking passage illustrating this point:

As regards the social condition of the inhabitants, they may be congratulated on enjoying that peaceful and contented state of mind which is characteristic of the populations of not over-prosperous tropical countries. The fortune-hunter finds nothing here to attract him. The simple wants of the people, the mildness of the climate, the absence of disturbing ambition on the part of the majority of the inhabitants, cause the struggle for life to be but little felt. The lazy can live as well, or at all events be as happy, as the energetic. But a faint echo of the turmoil that ever accompanies the march of civilisation reaches the inhabitants of these happy shores. . . . In the capital and the townships the established merchants continue to do their business in a comfortable and reposeful manner, whilst uncourting the estate owners live much as they have done during the past 100 years. Their slaves, now liberated, continue for the most part to live on the estates as they did in the past, with the exception that, being freemen, they do considerably less work than they were obliged to do in their former state.

Minerals in paying quantities have not yet been found. The demand for rubber has led to efforts being made to utilise the mangabeira (Manconia speciosa), but only a small quantity of inferior rubber is at present exported. Attempts to introduce the manioc (Manihot Glaziovii) have not been very successful. Coffee grows well, but, unfortunately, the berries do not ripen uniformly, and this prevents it from being planted for commercial purposes. Cotton is grown and exported to Portugal, where, we are told, a better price is commanded than in the United Kingdom.—Commercial Intelligence, Feb. 23.

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

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Profits in suspense . Rs. 11.156.739\$835

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From Review of the River Plate, March 16. OLIVER C. JAMES.

On Saturday last, 9th inst., Major Oliver C. James passed away at his house in Caracraft, the victim of the consequences of a slight accident which occurred during a recent holiday in the Córdoba hills,—and his numberless friends deeply mourn his loss, while Argentina is deprived of a most valuable resident.

Major James never aspired to publicity, and was strongly averse to self-advertisement, but he achieved greater and more solid benefit for the country he lived in than the great majority of those who, by their money-grubbing or self-advertising ability, have forced themselves upon the attention of their fellows, and become what we glibly call representative men.

Possessor of the most varied scientific attainments, circumstances caused Major James to become a dairy farmer, and upon this business he brought his scientific knowledge to bear so ably that he had achieved complete success, and the products of his dairy had become widely known for an excellence superior to any other.

Without any disparagement to those who have joined in the work, we may say that Major James was one of the principal factors in bringing the locust pest into such a condition as to be no longer a hopeless drawback to agriculture. He it was who, in the face of almost universal contradiction, persisted in the assertion that continued effort must necessarily, and for scientific reasons, gradually reduce the numbers of the locusts until they could be brought into manageable proportions, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing those efforts crowned with considerable success.

For many years Major James resided in Brazil where he was connected with various scientific expeditions, was one of the founders of the Rio News, and to the day of his death was the friend and correspondent of many men of science in the United States.

In his private relations Major James possessed a most charming personality, and of him it may truly be said that to know him was to love him. To ripe experience and retentive memory were added a wide and extensive knowledge of books, and a striking talent for apt quotation which made him a most interesting companion, and to be admitted into his family circle, to whom we can pay no greater compliment than to say that they are wholly worthy of him, was a delightfully instructive experience.

We publish Major James' portrait as a slight tribute to the memory of a truly noble citizen, who devoted his best energies to the country in which circumstances had placed him, whose large-hearted generosity allowed no difference of race, religion, or opinions to prevent his intercourse with his fellowmen of all classes and conditions, and who, in his modest fashion, has been a model citizen and benefactor to the country of his adoption.

To tell that that might well be told of Major James' career would fill a goodly and instructive volume, the career of an earnest, unselfish, and talented worker who did all that came to his hand to do with all his might, and who was ever ready to assist a weaker brother.

We offer to his bereaved family this slight tribute of appreciation for our departed friend, keenly conscious that mere words are all too feeble to convey the sympathy we feel, but hoping that the sincerity of our condolence may compensate in some measure for the inadequacy of its expression.

SMALWYTS CONCLUSION.

I have come to the conclusion, remarked Smalwytt, thoughtfully, that the road to happiness and success in the average Latin American republic is the one used by the government. Of course the government may change, or a revolution may change it whether or no, but this does not alter the fact that happiness and success are to be found on the side of

those in charge of the treasury. When a change occurs you must change with it. It saves trouble, prevents reprisals, and fills your pockets. What more could you wish for?

Of course, I am fully aware that this does not represent a very high standard of morality, and I will admit that there is not much true progress for a country where the people are given to that sort of thing. But that is their business, not mine. As a rule a people will get just that sort of government they deserve. If they have not moral principle enough to suppress corruption and enforce justice, then they'll have to do with practices which they can appreciate and understand. It is no use for us missionaries, and merchants, and bankers, and contractors to kick against the pricks. If we can not change the people, it is no use for us to attempt changing their customs and ways of thinking.

Some years ago I became acquainted with the history of a man, a citizen of the neighboring republic of Bahianina, who thought for one brief moment that he would reform his countrymen just a little. Like the majority of our reformers nowadays, he was a journalist. He had lived abroad for some years and had absorbed views of public life which were not always entertained by the eminent men of his own country. On his return home, he at once made himself conspicuous by attacking certain corrupt practices, and by opposing the government. His paper was influential, and he made it more so, because many of his countrymen and most of the foreign residents were glad to find some one courageous enough to denounce abuses—at his own risk. But, while his subscription list self threatened by those in power, and soon lost a part of the official patronage which his paper had long enjoyed. Whenever a political disturbance occurred, his office was threatened; and when a revolution came along he had either to conceal himself or go abroad. And the worst of it was that he could not see that any progress had been made toward the reforms he had in view.

In good time his zeal weakened and he became tired of the very word, reform. He concluded that his countrymen did not deserve the sacrifice he had been making, and that ended his dream. He stopped criticising the government, and then when a convenient change occurred he came out openly in its favor. Since then honors and favors have flowed in upon him. His subscriptions and advertisements have fallen off, it is true, but these have been made up to him. His path-way is strewn with flowers—yellow ones—and life is like one long summer day's picnic—full of sunshine, and laughter, and victuals.

This is only a typical history—for it can be repeated a score of times, and in almost as many places. So I say, let us go with the crowd! What is the use of exciting the hatred of some in order to win the applause of others who will not raise a hand to help you when you get into trouble? If all public contracts must pay heavy commissions to the officials who negotiate them, then let them be paid! Why should you and I make an outcry over it? Just now I hear it stated that the newspapers of this city which support the government are receiving a tidy little subsidy of 5,000\$ each per month, and that the pinkies which acts as go-between in the business, receives 10,000\$ and other favors. Well, what of it? I do not catch for the story, nor do I say it is improbable, for that expenditure of two thousand odd contos said to figure on the Banco da Republica's books under the designation of subventions or advances to the press, renders it more than probable that such practices are common. Perhaps when Tretrun to Birmingham and take a pew in Joe Chamberlain's church, I shall cry out against all such immorality in public life, but if my present mood holds out I shan't do it here.

COFFEE NOTES

—Comendador Domingos Theodoro de Azevedo, in view of the probable decline in the price of coffee, estimates the value of the coming crop at less than £ 12,000,000.

—In Minas Geraes there is much talk of not gathering the present coffee crop. The planters of Itamaraty are reported to have decided not to permit any shipments after July 1.

—The district council of Mathias Barbosa has asked the municipal chamber of Juiz de Fora to solicit from the federal government and from the state government of Minas Geraes vigorous measures for saving the coffee industry from utter ruin.

—The Associação Commercial de Santos has asked for a sliding scale for freight rates on coffee shipped on the different railways of São Paulo. These rates are to be regulated by the official valuation of coffee for the collection of export duties. Until the price of coffee falls below 78 per 10 kilos, the present rates will be maintained.

—A Campinas telegram of the 19th says the planters there are proposing to petition the state government that, in case the Paulista proposal is accepted, the reduced freight rate designed for interior localities should be made effective for all points on the line, so that there should be no discrimination shown. They say that the proposal is designed to favor the interior localities. They do not seem to understand that no favors are really shown as long as the long distance rates are not less than those for short distances.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th 1901.

WE regret to note that the government has seen fit to spring another conspiracy scare upon us, with all its concomitant results of arbitrary arrests, illegal procedure and commercial disturbance. The country is carrying more than burdens enough without all this. Last year the President's nightmare occurred in February, this year in March, but its effects are with us all the year through. That there is a species of conspiracy no one can deny who is in the habit of sitting in the cafés and listening to the talk around him. There is discontent on every side—and that means endless talk. But it is perfectly harmless, and no sane government would take any notice of it. The conspiracy which lays plans in a café and tells everybody when it proposes to swallow the government, treasury and all, can hardly be considered very perilous. Besides that, so universal is distrust among the people that a real conspiracy is highly improbable. No man is willing to trust his neighbor, and no conspiracy could exist, as everyone knows, without betrayal. Last year there were some Jacobins arrested at the outset, but they were soon allowed to drop into the background, and what appears to have been manufactured evidence was brought forward to implicate certain men in a monarchist plot. When the case was brought to trial some months later, the accused were all released, the government evidence failing to establish even the existence of a conspiracy. This year a prominent republican admiral, who is presumed to be in opposition, is the first one arrested. Then a business man who was accused of conspiracy last year, is locked up. And at the same time some army officers, who are suspected of subversive designs, are suddenly ordered to distant posts without even time to settle their affairs here, or to provide for the removal of their families. At the same time, telegrams are sent abroad by some one that a new "monarchist plot" has been discovered. This is false as well as puerile! No one ventures to accuse Custodio de Mello of being a monarchist, nor can we presume that the military officers implicated are monarchists. The government can not be unaware of the discontent which exists everywhere, nor of the possibility of disturbances at some unexpected moment, and there are good reasons for believing that its action is designed to overawe all these discontented elements. But unless something is done to improve the economic situation, the trick will fail. The people want work and cheaper food, and unless they are provided all these displays of severity on the part of the government will prove useless. We have riots to fear rather than revolutions, anarchy rather than monarchy. Distress and discouragement are becoming more and more pronounced every day, and it must lead to terrible consequences if relief is not found. The President and his minister of finance may shut their eyes to this and pretend to see monarchist conspiracies in every dark corner,

but the truth will some day be brought home to them with terrible emphasis.

WE ARE glad to say that the threatened conflict at Tientsin between the British and Russian military forces has been settled for the moment by the withdrawal of both forces from the contested territory. The controversy will then be settled through diplomatic channels. There was serious danger for a short time that a collision between the two forces at Tientsin would provoke a war between the two great powers, the end and results of which no one can safely predict. Many men of prominence in the political world believe that such a war must come. Russia's rapid extension of territory in Asia will some day bring her into contact with the possessions of Great Britain, and it will then be next to impossible to harmonize such diverse systems and ambitions. If the conflict must come there are good reasons for believing that delay will be more advantageous to Russia than to Great Britain. This morning a telegram from St. Petersburg states that the controversy will be referred to Count Waldersée as arbitrator.

WHAT Brazil most needs are citizens courageous and patriotic enough to resist the aggressions of an unscrupulous and arbitrary government. A man is arrested on suspicion, and is the next day deported as a steerage passenger without clothes, money, or a word with his family. The courts should hold the executive responsible for such an outrage. Arrests are made without warrants or denunciations, and prisoners are released without a word of explanation. Telegrams are seized, and when in cypher the firms to which they are addressed are ordered to exhibit the codes. Spies are everywhere, prisoners are subjected to interrogations to make them furnish evidence against themselves, private houses are broken into, private correspondence is violated, and every right and privilege guaranteed to the citizen is openly and cynically disregarded. If there is any law and justice in the country to protect the people against such outrages, they should be invoked at once. There is no liberty where there are such abuses, nor do a people deserve liberty who tamely submit to such oppression.

ARREST OF ADMIRAL CUSTODIO JOSE DE MELLO.

On Saturday the city was startled with the news of the arrest of Admiral Custodio José de Mello. The Admiral was engaged in conversing with some friends on Rua do Ouvidor, when he was approached by Admral Proença, who handed him an order for his arrest. After going to his residence for the purpose of changing for his uniform the civilian clothes which he was wearing at the time, he was taken to Cobras Island and was there incarcerated, orders being issued to prevent his communicating with his family and friends.

Admiral Custodio de Mello is the ranking rear-admiral in the Brazilian navy, and a few years ago he took a very prominent part in the public affairs of the country. In November, 1891, he overthrew the dictatorial government of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, and in September, 1893, when the navy decided to take up arms against another dictator, Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the admiral was selected by his comrades as leader of the movement.

Having failed in April, 1894, to take the town of Rio Grande do Sul, he retired with his squadron to Buenos Aires and surrendered to the Argentine government. In November, 1895, he returned to Rio de Janeiro and has since lived a very quiet life, taking no part in political affairs. Not having been employed by the government, he has naturally had at his disposal considerable time, which, we understand, he has principally devoted to working on his history of the naval revolution of 1893-94 and to keeping himself informed in relation to the latest improvements introduced into the navies of the world.

In regard to the cause of the admiral's arrest there is as yet nothing positive. Even of the laconic telegram on this subject, sent by the minister of justice to the governors of states, there are several versions, which attribute the arrest variously to considerations of discipline and to those of public order. Some of the daily journals claim to have been informed by the police of the existence of a plot whose details are remarkably similar to those of last year's alleged plot. The object of the plot, it is stated, was to overthrow the present government and replace it with a junta to be composed of Councillor Lafayette, Admiral Custodio de Mello and an army officer whose name is not mentioned. It will be remembered that last year it was reported that the admiral, other officers of the army and navy and several prominent civilians would form part of a similar junta.

These reported plots usually have some peculiar feature, which in this instance is the alleged divagation of the plot by Barão do Búrgal, a gentleman who some days ago attempted to commit suicide on account, as was stated, of domestic and business troubles.

Just before the arrest of Admiral Custodio de Mello a merchant of the name of Borlido, who had been conversing with the admiral, was arrested by a detective. He has been incarcerated in the jail at the central police station, and, like the admiral, is not permitted to communicate with his family and friends. Last year our readers will doubtless remember, Borlido, accused of plotting against the government, was arrested, tried and acquitted.

As we go to press reports are current that Admiral Custodio de Mello is to be sent to a

distant state, and Borlido is to be sent out of the country. Another report says that Borlido was secretly reported "as a steerage passenger" on Sunday, on a steamer bound to Genoa.

It is likewise announced that Senator Ruy Barboza will apply for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the accused, and that Admiral Custodio de Mello has demanded a court of inquiry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Porto Alegre exposition is to be closed to-day.

—Elections are to be held in Minas Geraes on April 28th to fill two vacancies in the federal chamber of deputies.

—The students at Campos held an open air "republican meeting" on the 19th as a protest against the monarchist manifesto issued to the country by Dr. Andrade Figueira. The police officials of São Paulo on the Matto Grosso frontier have petitioned for help. They say that they are in danger of assault by armed bands of outlaws from Matto Grosso.

—The police delegado at Garatinguetá advises the capture of two thieves who, "disguised as respectable people" (*gente de bem*), were seeking to escape to Rio. If we are not mistaken, that is a very common disguise for thieves.

—According to the report of the director of the São Paulo *Diário Official*, that journal and its printing office, have earned a surplus of 135,975\$915 during the nine years of their existence. The federal service of that description can not show any such result.

—On the 22nd ult. a man named Rego Bello was arrested in São Paulo while attempting to pass a counterfeit 500\$ note, 6th estampa, at the London and Brazilian Bank. There are altogether too many counterfeiters of that description in circulation. On being interrogated by the police, Rego Bello declared that the note belonged to his sister who had received it from the *caixa economica* (savings bank).

—The municipality of Ubatá, Minas Geraes, is said to be infested with horse thieves, some of whom are even attacking and sacking the plantation houses. Recently some of their victims organized a hunt and killed some of them. Then a lynching organization was effected which succeeded in capturing and lynching 14 of the bandits. The state authorities then took the matter up and sent a large police detachment to arrest the lynchers. It had never tried to put down the outlaws, but lynching reflects on the government and this could not be ignored. Twenty-three of the lynchers have been arrested, and order is said to have been restored at Ubatá.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government of São Paulo has refused to accept the proposal of the Companhia Paulista for a reduction in tariffs, because it considers that the Paulista and other companies can make a better reduction than the one proposed.

—The paymaster of the Leopoldina Railway Co. was robbed on the night of the 18th inst. of 80,000\$. He had set out with 200,000\$ to make payments along the line, and being ginning at a late hour of the day was compelled to put up for the night at Cachoera, small station not far from Nietheroy. The next morning he found that 80,000\$ had been subtracted. Several employés have been arrested but neither money nor incriminating evidence have been found. It is said that the paymaster will make good the loss. Why does not the company run a pay car, furnished with a safe? Subsequent advices are to the effect that the paymaster himself has been placed under arrest.

SHIPPING NOTES

—It is asserted that one of the engines of the new ironclad "Dooloro" is unserviceable and will soon be removed for repairs at the marine arsenal.

—It is stated that the cruiser "Benjamin Constant" will be ready to sail on the 28th inst. for the United States. It is now believed that she will visit England before returning home.

—The cruiser "Barroso" which ran aground at the entrance to the port of Santos on the 9th inst., was successfully floated on the morning of the 19th. It is stated that she was quite uninjured, the bunk on which she ran being of mud.

—A Bahia telegram of the 20th inst. reports the arrival there in distress of the G. S. ship "Bromabek," which had been damaged in a collision with some unknown vessel off the Abrolhos. The "Bromabek" was making a voyage from Chili to Hamburg with a cargo of saltpetre.

LOCAL NOTES

—Minister Bryan returned on Sunday last from his trip through the southern states.

—The Argentine minister, Dr. Gorostiaga, took his departure for Buenos Aires on the 19th inst. per R. M. S. "Danube."

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that Minister Gorostiaga will not return to the Argentine legation in this capital.

—A Santiago telegram of the 19th announces the embarking at Valparaiso of the new Bolivian minister to Rio de Janeiro, Sr. Pinilla.

—The credentials of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as Brazilian minister to the court of Edward VII, of Great Britain, were signed by the President on the 19th inst.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* made its reappearance on the 20th inst., after a long period of suspension, under the political leadership of Dr. Felisbello Freire, assisted by the well-known reporter, Sr. Henrique Stepple, as staff secretary.

—The Jacobins seem disposed to become active again. A meeting of the Tiradentes club and the Tiradentes battalion was called for last Sunday, but the attendance was small. It is understood that another meeting will be held.

—The past week proved to be another rainy one, ending up on Saturday night with a heavy thunder-storm. Considerable damages were again caused by the excessive rainfall, which caused numerous landslides, flooded the streets and inundated in many houses.

—Smilawty says that in his opinion the conspiracy is only an excuse for the President to control the election of his successor. The Tiradentes crowd is seeking to be reinstated as the true and only defenders of the republic, but if they insist on naming a presidential candidate they'll be left out in the cold.

—A curious incident has just happened in connection with the alleged conspiracy. The Taubaté representative of Messrs. E. Johnston & Co. having sent down a cypher telegram at the critical moment, he was arrested and the representative of the firm here was ordered to produce the code. Such incidents serve to make the authorities ridiculous.

—The last demographic report of the public health board gives the following summary of cases of bubonic pest during the existence of the disease in this capital. Total number of cases 589, of which 24 came from localities outside urban limits, 9 from ships and islands in the bay, 5 in hospitals, 2 in barracks, and 17 from unknown domiciles. Of the total 280 were cured and 309 died.

—From the fortnightly bulletins of the public health office we gather the following particulars: total number of deaths in February 991; from small-pox 12, bubonic pest 4, yellow fever 41, beri-beri 13, pulmonary consumption 222, malarial diseases 67, influenza 7, dysentery 7, typhoid fever 4, diphtheria 4, and measles 2. The total number of births was 1070, and of marriages 156.

—We have from time to time published evidence showing that in Brazil elections are now a mere farce. To this evidence we now add the testimony of the *Pais*, which published a leader on this subject in its issue of last Sunday. The *Pais* is the organ of Quintino Bocayuva, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, in which an election of a federal senator and a federal deputy will be held on the 31st inst.

—For the first 15 days of March, according to the official demographic report, the total number of deaths in this capital was 533, of which 28 from yellow fever, 1 from bubonic pest (in hospital), 10 from pulmonary consumption, 39 from malarial diseases, 13 from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 3 from typhoid fever, 2 from beri-beri, and 2 from dysentery. The increase in yellow fever is noticeable, though not alarming. During the same period there were 584 births and 75 marriages.

—On the 21st inst. Alfredo Montanha Martins de Pinho, Barão de Búrgal, a brother of the late Comde de Alencar Moura, attempted to kill his wife because he suspected her of infidelity. The crime occurred on Paqueta Island. The wife happily escaped, and the husband then came into the city and attempted to commit suicide at No. 80 Rua do Quitanda, by shooting himself in the head. His condition is considered critical. The conspiracy-mongers are now claiming that he has made important revelations to the police about a plot against the government! These "fishers in muddy waters" are evidently very hard up for evidence.

—We are informed by Rev. John M. Kyle, of Nova Friburgo, who was a classmate in college of Mr. Frank Carpenter, that the book on South America by the latter was published a year ago by the American Book Co. as one of their geographical reader series. Mr. Kyle says it gives a most accurate impression of the people, their customs, occupations, progress, etc. Our statement was based on an item appearing in one of our River Plate exchanges, and as we had seen no other notice of Mr. Carpenter's book we accepted the information as true. The American publishers are apparently very much like the American manufacturers—they want free advertisements down this way.

—The many friends of Mr. Henry R. Beans will deeply regret to learn of his death at his residence in Baltimore on March 5th. Mr. Beans was for some years in the employ of Messrs. Levering & Co. of this city. He afterwards joined Messrs. Hime and Figueiredo as an exchange broker, and was successfully engaged in that business until failing health compelled him to return to the United States about a year ago. Mr. Beans was still a young man, and his untimely death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

—If the government is aware that elections are a mere farce and that there is no legal method of obtaining redress for grievances, it is natural, we suppose, that it should be suspicious of the people and believe in the existence of plots. But, as the people are all suspicious of each other, we really do not see how it is possible for them to conspire. It seems to us that public discontent is much more likely to be displayed in rioting and lawlessness than in an organized plot. The safety of the country, in our opinion, is endangered, not by plots and revolutions, but by political and social dissolution.

Railways.	
32 V. F. Sapucahy.....	88 000
300 do do.....	8 500
200 do do.....	9
Tramways.	
50 S. Christovão.....	100 800
Miscellaneous.	
700 Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	16 500
135 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo.....	7 500
MAR. 25.	
27 Apolices, \$8.....	742 800
25 do.....	749
44 do.....	750
1 do (500\$) at rate of.....	720
3 do (400\$) do.....	720
do 7,700\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	705
10 do 1895.....	735
4 do.....	745
do 1897 (reg.).....	870
16 Inscriptions 3/10.....	670
do.....	665
112 Emprestimo Municipal.....	121
40 do do (reg.).....	124
Banks.	
76 Republica.....	53 500
8 do.....	52 500
Railways.	
200 V. F. Sapucahy.....	98 800
Tramways.	
50 S. Christovão.....	100 800

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Banco Comercio e Industria.....	350 000	300 000
Constructor e Agricola.....	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.....	50 000	—
Lavradores.....	—	100 200
Mercantil de Santos.....	—	—
S. Paulo.....	120 000	100 000
Ribeirão Preto.....	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid).....	—	—
do do (40 %)... ..	—	—
União de S. Paulo (all paid).....	45 000	38 000
Santos.....	—	—
Agua e Luz.....	—	—
Argetica.....	—	250 000
Argos Paulista.....	—	6 000
Fabril Paulistana.....	—	—
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro.....	—	—
Gaz de S. Paulo.....	—	—
Italo Paulista.....	—	25 000
Lupton.....	—	—
Mechanica.....	—	110 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas.....	—	—
Mogyana (all paid).....	214 000	210 000
idem.....	—	—
Paulista.....	201 000	202 000
idem (at 30 days).....	206 000	200 000
Pragredir.....	—	35 000
Starakoff.....	—	—
Telephonica.....	—	80 000
União Sportiva.....	35 000	22 000
Viaçao Paulista.....	—	500

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Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alandream Weinstein, whose address was given as at Rua Senhor dos Passos No. 55 (sobrado).

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENCAR No. 1

(Cafete)

Telephone No. 498

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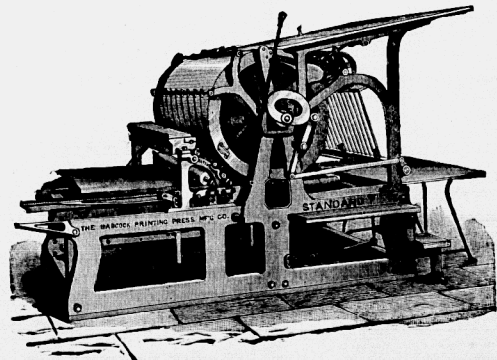
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