

in the state are said to be among the warmest partisans of Fonseca. A goodly proportion of them have served in the German army. There are some 6000 Brazilian soldiers in Rio Grande do Sul. They form nearly one-half of all the government forces.

The spirit of discontent has often manifested itself in their ranks. Vistones de Poletas, who is said to be one of the chiefs of the revolutionists, is eighty-two years old and former governor of Rio Grande do Sul. He succeeded Martinez. He was a warm friend of Martinez, and this fact becoming known to the new government, he was ousted from office and Marshal de Frota appointed in his place. He also was a friend of Martinez, and was succeeded by the present governor Castella, whose loyalty to Fonseca does not appear to be in the least questioned.

It is reported tonight the states of Bahia and Pernambuco, as well as Rio Grande do Sul intend to declare their independence.

NEWS BY WAY OF LONDON OFTEN FALSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The bureau of American republics has from semi-official sources information in regard to the present condition of affairs in Brazil, to the effect that telegraphic news coming by way of London is often entirely false and generally distorted or magnified. British jealousy of the increasing influence of the United States in Brazil and the fear of losing commercial supremacy in that country are the motives which inspire the false and alarming dispatches concerning political disturbances in Brazil. The situation at Rio Grande do Sul is peculiar, party feeling having been warmly aroused between the Republicans on the one hand and the adherents of the Liberal party, the partisans of the deposed leader Silveria Martins, on the other. About one-third of the population of that State is of German descent, and a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with them says among them national feeling is much stronger than State attachment. Therefore he thinks no secession movement can be permanently successful in that State. There is a tendency among the smaller States to merge themselves with their larger neighbors, and a clause of the new constitution provides for such action.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER RECEIVES INSTRUCTIONS.

Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister here, has received a cablegram from his home government to continue to deny the alarming reports spread through Europe in regard to the restoration of the monarchy and the disturbance of public order in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is declared to be perfectly quiet. The alleged quiet exists in all the States except Rio Grande do Sul, where the government has taken measures to put down the conflict arising from the struggle for supremacy between the two parties. The government will shortly fix a day for the congressional elections according to the electoral law. The restoration of the monarchy is opposed almost universally as a matter definitely settled. Minister Mendonca furnished a copy of the above cablegram to Secretary Blaine. He explained that it was sent by Senor Chermont, the Brazilian minister of foreign relations, to the

Lisbon mission with instructions to forward to Brazilian ministers in all European countries as well as the United States.

WANTS DICTATORSHIP FOR LIFE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 12.—Reports were current in the city today to the effect that the army and navy forces were making preparations to proclaim Fonseca life dictator of Brazil. The government is securing a full complement of men for the war ships by means of impressment. The press gang is actively engaged in the work of pouncing upon and forcibly conveying to ships all eligible men whom they think would make desirable members of a crew. A number of officers have started from Rio Grande do Sul, at which place it is reported those who have taken part in the revolutionary movement against the dictator are now completely under the control of the government.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—News from Brazil continues of a most conflicting character, official dispatches from Rio de Janeiro asserting with unequivocal positiveness that the country is absolutely tranquil, while telegrams from Buenos Ayres and Santiago report Brazil torn with dissension and secession. The actual facts will probably not be known until mail advices are received. An official censorship prevents dispatches not approved by the government reaching Europe direct. It is not known how such dispatches reach Buenos Ayres and Chile. The latest official advice from Brazil states that the trouble in Rio Grande do Sul is purely local, and that the government of the State is now in the hands of a provisional Junta. It is inferred from this fact that the authorities at Rio regard the Junta in sympathy with the central government, but this theory is contradicted by dispatches from Santiago to the *Times*. These declare that the provisional Junta has taken absolute control, and assert that it has an army of 30,000 men armed with rifles. It is short of artillery, and has but one war vessel, a river monitor, lightly armed.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister here, has received the following by cablegram from the Brazilian minister of foreign relations, dated November 14th: "Affirm that complete tranquility reigns in all states except Rio Grande, where conflicts, provoked by questions pertaining to local politics, have occurred, with which in virtue of the constitution the federal government could not interfere. Deny the rumors of secession. The idea is condemned by all Brazilians. Affirm that no state thinks of seceding. Deny that members of the dissolved Congress are in the foreign legations as refugees. Nearly all the members of Congress have returned to their states. Those who remain here go about the city at liberty. Thus far the government has taken no violent measure. A day will be set for the next election, and Congress is convoked to meet immediately after. General Deodoro will review the troops tomorrow, the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic."

The old Brazil minister has also received private information to the ef-

fect that the length to which the reported revolutionary movement in the state of Para had gone was the adoption by the state assembly of a set of resolutions condemning the action of the President and approving the course pursued by congress.

ONLY A SMALL AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso cable says that advices from Rio Janeiro state that Fonseca's government is intercepting all dispatches referring to the revolution. Buenos Ayres reports the garrison at Yagueros not in sympathy with the revolutionists. There are dissensions in the ranks of the revolutionists, owing to differences of opinion as to policy. All the navy, except two ships, remain loyal to Fonseca. A number of Uruguayan army officers are joining the revolutionary forces. The post of commander-in-chief has been offered to A. Strojillo. He is considering the proposition. The revolutionists have occupied the town of Itaque, but the garrison of three hundred men remain loyal to Fonseca, and is entrenched in the arsenal. The commander of the Uruguay river squadron threatens to bombard the town unless the insurgents lay down their arms. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed. Complete anarchy and discord are said to exist through the State. At the town of Artezas the members of the national guard will not fight if the government troops are sent against them. Visconde Palotas has opened negotiations with the dictator's government, calling for mutual concessions. This is owing to the tardy secession of troops from Fonseca. It is confidently expected that the revolt will turn out to be a purely local fight against the governor of the State. The officials generally are not against Fonseca.

SPECULATIVE MINING.

Editor Deseret News:

An article in your issue of October 30, headed "Speculative Mining Ventures," is brought to our notice, in regard to the incorporation of the Ferris Gold and Silver Mining and Milling company; and the strong inference is drawn that we, as a mining company, have secured the names of some of the most prominent members of the Mormon Church, ostensibly for mercenary purposes in a mining speculation. The first paragraph in the article says:

"Considerable interest has been excited over some mining prospects in Plute county, and companies have been organized with capital stock placed in the aggregate at very high figures and bearing the names of responsible parties, with the object of developing the mines and making the fortunes of the stockholders. Reports, more or less sensational, have been circulated concerning the richness and extent of the discoveries, and circulars have been issued in which offers of the capital stock are made 'at very reasonable figures.' Some persons too have been canvassing for subscribers, offering the shares, which are placed at \$10, for twenty-five cents. All this has made quite a stir, particularly as the names of the highest authorities in the Church have been published as stockholders, and held out as an example for others to follow and as a sort of guarantee that the scheme is reliable and likely to be of great benefit."