

THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL.

THEY ARE OF MANY NATIONALITIES, AND HERE ARE SOME TYPES.

The Republic is "land poor" and its Natural Resources are almost boundless—The Future of the Country is a Matter for Speculation.

The new republic—the United States of Brazil—is "land poor." In it are 2,300,000 square miles and at least thirty-two distinct peoples, counting only such



BRAZILIAN GRANDEES.

mixtures as are visible to the naked eye. And these races range all the way from red-brown cannibals to cultured white Christians, while of the vast land area at least a fifth is unexplored and at least a third is unbroken tropical forest—lowland forest, much of it, a perfect jungle in which the summer months are fatal to Aryan vigor, and at all seasons deadly serpents and venomous insects abound.

There are, says Agassiz, over one hundred species of valuable woods, while other explorers add that in much of the lowland forest every bush has a thorn and every insect a sting, every worm is vile, and every snake is venomous. Of the 12,000,000 people, by the largest estimate, about one-third are Aryan (white or "Caucasian"), not quite a third negroes, less than a tenth Indians and the rest Metis or "mixed." There is, first, the cultured white Portuguese-Brazilian, whether planter, official, merchant or scholar—the ruling race. The policy of the government has been very liberal since independence, and many of all other European stocks have located there, principally in the coast towns. To these may be added, in political sentiment, the soldiers; for, though many dark men are in the ranks, the officers are generally white, and it was the army that wrought the recent revolution. As in all lands of mixed blood, the ruling race is the whitest, the generals are Portuguese-Brazilians, and evidently men of talent and commanding influence. With them, of course, go the planters, merchants and whites generally—indeed, there is nothing else for them to do.

Of the negroes very little is said. As they came originally of the same West African tribes as other American negroes, and have but lately emerged from slavery, their capacity for a republican system can easily be judged. There are many names to designate the shades: those darker than mulatto, but not full black, are "metis," "griffes," etc.; the lighter shades may be scientifically classed as—quadroons, octoons, melanos and leucos-melanos.



A NATIVE INDIAN.

Of the Indians, the most noted are the Botocudos, who have advanced far enough to till small patches, live in huts, weave mats and keep cattle. Above them are a few Indians like the Pueblos, of Mexico and Arizona—simple, peaceful and industrious. Below them are scattered tribes of savages, some of whom are cannibals, and all are implacably hostile. Thus, in a territory a little larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska, are some 4,000,000 civilized and educated people and some 8,000,000 grading down from that rank to murdering cannibals. And of all that 8,000,000 not one in ten can read. Evidently there is room for development in Brazil.

Brazil has a warm climate and Brazilians generally can stand a great deal of heat. They cannot be classed among the most enterprising people in the world, yet they have a country whose resources are simply marvelous. Agassiz, Humboldt and many others have given descriptions of it which, designed to be coolly scientific, have the floridity and fervor of romance. Nearly forty years ago the government of the United States sent a well equipped expedition to explore the interior. The report, entitled "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," though marred somewhat by the exaggerated style in which so many American writers then indulged, is a work of rare interest, yet, and at the time of its publication attracted the public like a new and brilliant novel.

In this work Lieut. Hornum estimated the total length of the Amazon at 3,944 miles, counting the Huallaga as its head; others assume other heads, but the lowest estimate puts the length at 2,750 miles, and the area drained by the river and its affluents at 2,300,000 square miles. That is, the valley and drainage of the Amazon comprise a third of South America. One of its tributaries is 1,200 miles long, and up this a small steamer has sailed 773 miles. But more remarkable is the Rio Negro, about 1,200 miles long, which is navigable, flows through a region of unsurpassed fertility, and is connected near its head with the great Orinoco by a natural canal or deep bayou, called the Casiquiare. Thus by these three rivers an interior navigation is secured equal to what might be if one could steam up the Mississippi and Missouri, then through a bayou to the Columbia and out to the Pacific.

Of course every schoolboy knows that the lower Amazon has the largest volume of any river in the world. The average passing any point is 500,000 cubic feet per second—or about 250,000,000 gallons a minute. It colors the sea water for 800 miles from its mouth, and freshens it over half that far. Its depth near the mouth is 800 feet, and 1,600 miles up

ONE GOWN IN A THOUSAND

OLIVE HARPER DESCRIBES A POEM IN THE DRESS LINE.

The New Ball Dresses That Will Be Worn This Season—The Woman Who Knows How to Attract Herself—Several Perfectly Ravishing Loves of Bonnets.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—I recently stood before a window full of the new ball dresses which will be worn this season. There was a black tulle all covered with golden half moons; a blue gown with silver stars sprinkled all over it, like those one sees in a frosty sky; a pink one which held also just a suspicion of a purple tinge in it, and all through its meshes gleamed small crescent moons surrounded by tiny stars. There are two styles of ball dresses only for young ladies this winter. One is the very light gauze woollens in the most delicate colors, such as ashes of lilac, pale pink, straw and canary, blue and green, exactly the color of the inside of a peapod.



THE IDEAL GOWN.

After the light woollen materials, such as a chaperone, tulle, cashmere or sheer that it looks like crepe, come the thin goods in silk tissue and tulle. Tulle is the prettiest and has the most delicate effect, but it seems that almost a breath tears it. While the silk tissue is quite tough and can be worn several times, the tulle dress seldom lasts for two occasions. I saw one beautiful gown made of white tulle, with three rows of narrow silver braid around the bottom above the hem, and along the edge of the shawl front drapery, and down the sides of the full gathered back drapery. It also bordered the neck and outlined the figure by being sewn down the darts and seams. The sash that was worn with this was of white silk braid in silver and gold or black and gold, all of the accessories being arranged to carry out the prevailing contrast.

Yesterday I saw a lady, mother of a boy of 16, and I stood measuring her from head to foot, my eyes following each line and outline with perfect satisfaction, and I am hard to please. Her chest was full and springy, her shoulders melted into a faultless neck and waist, and, in fact, there was not the suspicion of an inharmonious line in her whole body. Her dress was just what she should wear, a simple gray, I think, princess shape, walking length, neatly but not lavishly trimmed, and the whole effect was perfect. And why? Because this woman knows herself; because she does not belittle herself by adopting everything of fashion and wearing it in the manner most suitable and becoming to herself, and in her simple gown was a far more pleasing picture and better dressed than hundreds of other women whose dresses cost ten times the sum her's cost. I guess I might add that this woman's name is Eliza Archard Conner, and many others will agree with me.

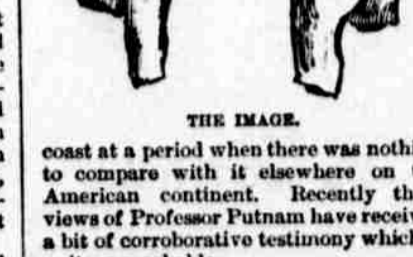
Another dainty dresser called on me this week. I cannot remember what she wore, only it was a part and parcel of herself, excepting her hat, and it struck me as being the prettiest hat I have seen. It had a low crown, with a turned up rim, and coming out to a point in front. It was of dark felt, and had ribbon bows on the front of the crown and two rich plumes, which fell over the left side of the rim, down nearly to her temples. The wearer was Mrs. Eliza Putnam Heaton, who has done so much journalistic work helped to womanhood. As soon as I saw that hat just like that I am going to show it to my kind readers. In default of that, this week, I will show them some other perfectly ravishing loves.



OTHER PERFECTLY RAVISHING LOVES.

A Shower of Beefeaters. It is said that General Manager Meek, of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, was so well pleased with the big Midland rotary snow plow during the recent storm which blocked his road that he ordered one just like it. When the Fort Worth line was blocked from the Divack to Taxline Mr. Meek telegraphed General Manager Colford, of the Midland, for the use of the rotary plow, and it was immediately sent down. It was put at work in a big cut down in New Mexico where the snow was about twenty feet deep, and made excellent headway, throwing an avalanche of snow fifty feet into the air at every revolution of the great augur-like plow, which literally bored itself through a mass as compact as sand.

When about the center of the cut a strange sight was witnessed. Those who were standing on either side of the plow were suddenly deluged with a shower of beefsteaks. On all sides fell porter-house, sirloin, round steaks, shoulder steaks, with occasionally a slice of liver or a nicely cut rib roast. It was thought at first that the engine had hit the track and was boring its way through a butcher



THE IMAGE.

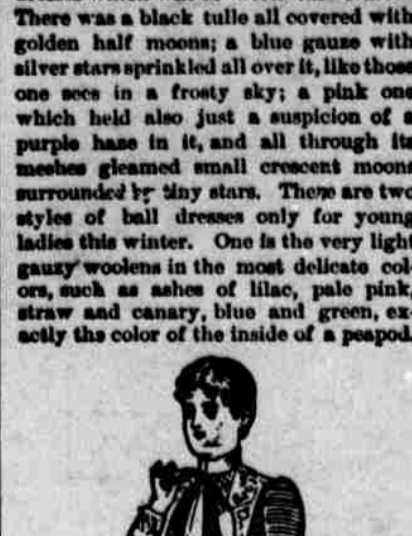
Glenn's Patti is with us once more to make the American hearts go pit-a-pat. She may have as many farewell tours as she wishes, but we will always welcome her.—New York Amusement Bulletin.

FASHIONS FOR THE MEN.

THE GENERAL TENDENCY NOW IS TOWARD QUIETNESS.

Information Which Will Interest All Who Desire to Be Well Dressed, Illustrated with Pictures Explorative of the Current Thing.

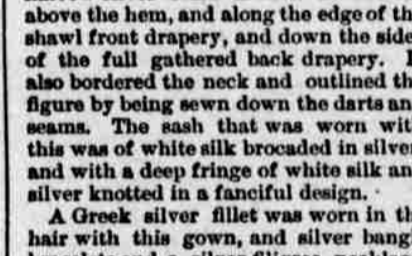
The tendency throughout the entire apparel scheme of winter wear for men is toward a tone of quietude. An air of substantiality is imparted by what the leading clothiers and furnishers offer nowadays as the correct vogue, that is a positive relief after the experience and unalimited range for the fanciful.



DOUBLE BREASTED COAT.

This is the ideal garment of the full chested gallant who may be said literally to travel upon his shape. The fulsome newmarket lapels give a broad, muscular appearance to the wearer, while the snug drawing upon the lowest button certainly is a continual admonition to stand up straight that is a praiseworthy feature in itself these stoop-shouldered days. Dapper merchant tailors and ready made retailers alike like to send a well favored Adonis out of their establishments clad in such a garment as the best evidence of the fitness of their calling.

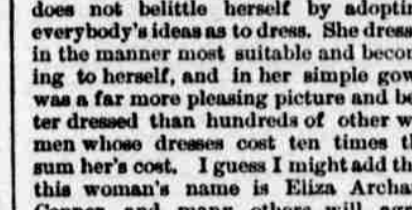
With regard to top coats, the gentility of the rough or smooth faced, single breasted, fly lap garment for winter wear may never be successfully disputed; but here again the double breasted movement looms up, and bidding last season, the saving of cloth being vitiated in the bozier hang of the garment, this overcoat, of a fine melton or kersey cloth, in any of the latest shades, is a most serviceable and stunning article of a wardrobe's complement. The Inverness cape, a graceful garment, quite diplomatic looking in its foldings hang, may be thrown off or donned with a single movement, and is appropriately the exclusive coat of full evening dress. When the temperature is too cold or the weather too stormy for the Inverness cape or the box overcoat, then the fortunate possessor of a "Siberian" dons the huge, enveloping, fine beaver coat, lined as it is throughout with Persian lamb's fur. Only the wealthy may enjoy life to the extent of owning an Inverness cape in addition to the regulation overcoat of spring and winter, while the possession also of a "Siberian," costing upwards of \$300, is accorded but to the chosen few. W. A. CLARKE.



JAMES ROBINSON.

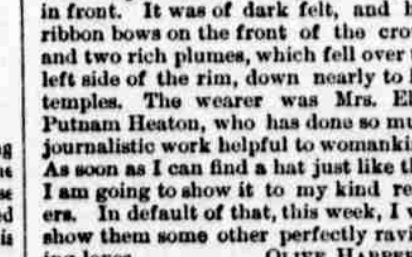
He is the Man Who Trained Princeton's Champions in Football.

James Robinson, the trainer of Princeton's champion football team, is considered one of the finest developers of all that is athletic in a man in the United States. In a recent interview Mr. Robinson volunteered the following information, which will prove of interest to all lovers of amateur athletics. It is given here in his own words: "I began my career as an athlete at the age of 20. I was for some years the champion amateur walker of England for distances from one to twenty miles. During this time I was also a student of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, from which institution I graduated. I began my work as an athletic instructor or trainer at Harvard college,



DOUBLE BREASTED COAT.

and while there had charge of the football team and of general athletics. Under my tuition Everett Wendell ran 10 1/2 yards in 16 seconds, and W. H. Goodwin made a record of 1:56 1/2 for a half mile, which was until lately the best indoor record in the world. Canada's fastest walker of 1882, and since that time have trained all of Princeton's athletes for lacrosse, football, baseball and the track. "Under my care Princeton made the most creditable showing at track athletics in the spring of 1888 that has made since 1876. It was under my training that W. C. Dohm twice won the championship of America at the quarter mile, and the championship of Canada at both quarter and half mile. He also broke the American half mile record of 1 min. 52 1/2 sec. held by L. E. Myers, covering the distance in 1 min. 50 1/2 sec. Vredenberg is another runner who I have developed into a fast man, he being now able to do 100 yards in 10 1/2 sec. I have also at present under my care Luther Carey, of Chicago, who has an accepted record of 10 sec. for 100 yards, and will with proper training repeat the performance next spring. As for my football team, the best that ever stepped on a field in the United States, I must say that to their hard, faithful and conscientious work more than anything else was due their splendid showing.



DOUBLE BREASTED COATWAY.

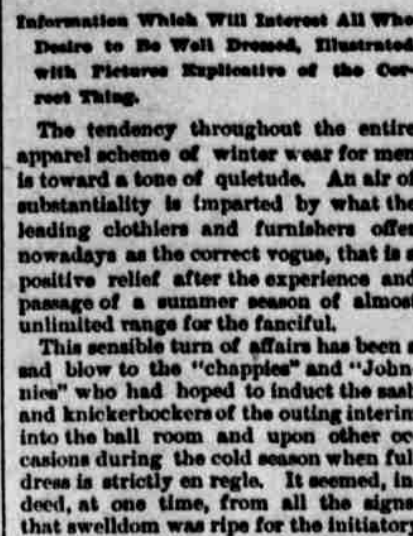
"That their training was superior to that of either Harvard or Yale is seen by the fact that in both their games with these strong eleven they clearly outplayed their opponents, holding them down until they were exhausted, and then, by their own superior endurance, winning as they pleased in the last quarter of the game. My system of training is one not easily described. My first step is always to get myself acquainted with the constitutional peculiarities of the men under my care and, having done this, I vary my treatment to suit each individual. It is a mistake to attempt to train all men alike, as one may 'loaf' on work that would kill another."

THE DARK SIDE OF A FAIR

SOME OF PHILADELPHIA'S SAD LESONS FROM THE CENTENNIAL.

Thousands of Dollars Were Lost in Schemes for the Entertainment of Visitors—The Globe Hotel Speculation—A Warning to Other Ambitious Cities.

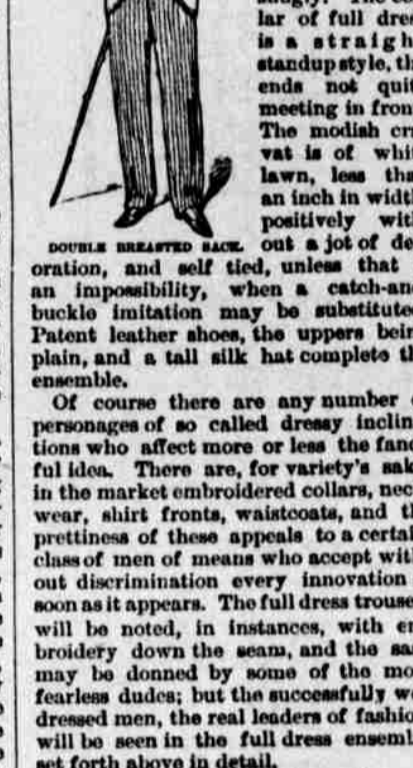
[Special Correspondence.] PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—No doubt many citizens of the rival cities that are claimants for the World's fair expect that if they secure the exposition fortunes will be plentiful and the wealth of every citizen augmented by the influx of visitors. But they would do well to profit by the experience of Philadelphia in the past and be cautious how they invest their hard earned money in an endeavor to enrich themselves. While no doubt the Centennial exposition of 1876 was profitable to this city and its inhabitants generally, and especially in the stirring up which makes Philadelphia today less sleepy and more enterprising than it once was, yet thousands of dollars were lost in visionary schemes for the rapid enrichment of the individual citizen. There were but few citizens who did not have their minds filled with magnificent dreams of the riches which millions of foreign strangers would pour into their laps, and great preparations were made to provide food, clothing, beds, amusement and every other luxury and necessity of life which they were willing to exchange for foreign coin. But the fulfillment of these golden dreams was the exception rather than the rule.



JAMES ROBINSON.

The most famous of the gulfs in which Philadelphia capital was swallowed was the Globe hotel, which is well known to every one who visited the centennial. Many prominent Philadelphians were interested in the company formed, of which Gen. H. B. Bingham, the father of congressional postal legislation, was president. Other members of more than local fame who were interested were Hamilton Diston and David H. Lane the local political magnates; Peter A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, the street car men; ex-Governor William M. Bunn, Charles H. Gross, the late attorney general, Lewis C. Cassidy, Samuel Joseph and Thomas J. Barger. The amounts subscribed by the men ranged from \$50,000 to \$20,000 and the total would be the result of the speculation were enormous—extravagant. The lowest estimate of the profits made by the enthusiastic stockholders placed them at not less than two millions.

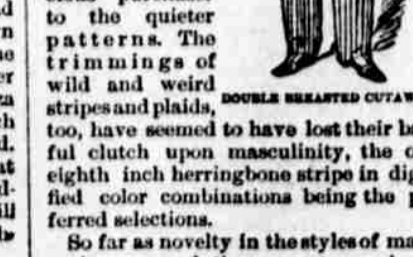
Some idea of the extravagant views held on the subject may be gained from the fact that when the ordinance, granting the company permission to build the hotel, was presented in council, it is authoritatively stated that the ring which at that time controlled the city fathers demanded \$250,000 as their share of the expected plunder. The passage of this ordinance was necessary because of a law which forbids the erection of frame buildings within the city limits, as a precaution against fire, and the hotel was to be constructed of lath and plaster. This blackmailing demand was met, however, by the members of the company making personal appeals to the editors of the local newspapers to arouse public sentiment against this high handed outrage. The newspapers, headed by The Ledger, frightened the ring from enforcing its demands, and saved the capitalists that much of their money.



JAMES ROBINSON.

The ordinance once passed, the erection of a building to accommodate 500 guests began. This was thought but a small estimate of the number who would be clamoring for admission to the hotel, but then there were a host of other hotels to be built, and the stockholders did not wish to seem grasping and decided that they would be content with a profit of three or four millions of dollars. As an example of the rashness and "regardless of expense" way in which they went about the construction of the hotel, it may be said that the attorney who drew up the contract for the erection of the hotel was paid \$2,500 for his services, and it was not considered an extortionate price.

The hotel cost \$250,000. Of this, \$13,500 was paid the Pennsylvania railroad for a six month lease of a part of the ground upon which the hotel was to stand, and the same amount of money to the centennial commissioners for a small plot that was within the limits of the park, and \$20,000 for the rent of a mineral fountain, which happened to be at the farthest end of the latter strip. As a fitting director for so vast an enterprise, John A. Rice, of the Transmont House, Chicago, was secured on a salary of \$1,000 a month, after James Breslin, of the Gilesey house, New York, had refused \$50,000 to desert his interests in that city to take charge of the Globe hotel for the limited time for which it existed. But if it cost a good round sum to build the hotel, the privileges were sold at corresponding rates. Sam Joseph and another stockholder paid \$50,000 for the right to sell liquor. The barroom was a hall 100 by 140 feet.



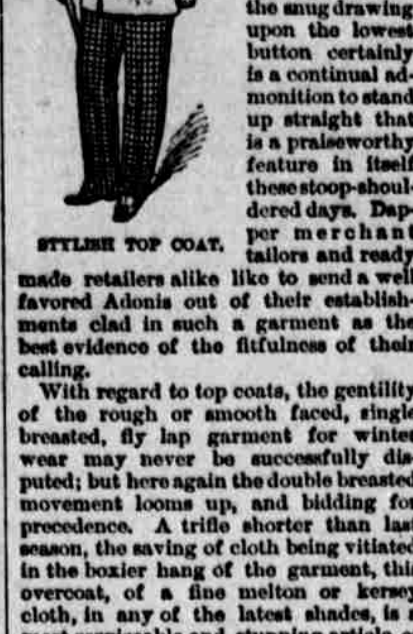
JAMES ROBINSON.

In spite of all these elaborate preparations the building was a failure financially. It was not completed in time for the opening of the exposition, and this, beside being a source of embarrassment, was a source of loss. Not only this, but with the insatiable greed for visitors' money which was characteristic of many Philadelphians at that time, the ring which when the doors of the hotel were thrown open for the thousand or more employees struck for an increase of pay only half an hour before the time fixed for serving the first dinner. As a result of this was effected and the dinner served after a slight delay. The most disastrous blow that struck the hotel was the decision of the centennial commission to keep the exposition closed on Sundays. Unreasonable or not it must be admitted that strangers have an idea that Philadelphia is slow, and therefore a horror of a Sunday here, and as a result of the closing of the exposition on one day in the seven, many of them spent from Saturday to Monday in Washington, New York or the seashore and often remained away longer than they intended at first. On account of this the number of guests would be depleted for three days in the seven. The number of guests averaged about three thousand on Wednesdays, and gradually dropped until on Saturdays there would be only a few hundred people, and on Sunday and Monday the employees would outnumber the guests seven or eight to one. Then the number would increase again until Wednesday, when it would again amount to \$60, for August 125; but a larger business was done in September and October, making the total profit \$102,000. This is apparently a large sum, but it must be remembered that the \$250,000 spent for the building itself was almost a total loss, as the contract with the lessees stipulated that the ground should be surrendered in the same condition that it was before. Therefore the building was sold at auction for \$2,500. As a result of their speculation the stockholders received sixty-seven cents for every dollar invested—a loss of 33 per cent.

THE VIENNA OPERA HOUSE.

One of the Finest Buildings of the Kind in Europe.

Among the beautiful buildings fronting on the Ring street, in Vienna, none stand out more conspicuous than the Imperial Opera house. It was designed by Van der Null and Siccardburg in 1861, and completed by their pupils, Stork and Guggl, in 1869. Both architects died during the general time, and the magnificent structure stands today a monument to their memory.



THE VIENNA OPERA HOUSE.

The building is in two groups, the narrower front flanked by fountains toward the Ring containing the auditorium, the broader rear wings being devoted to the stage, together with the rehearsal halls and offices of the building. In these wings are also the vast scenery storerooms. The Opera house covers an area of 28,000 square feet. On the first floor graceful elliptical arched doors support a parapet adorned with statues of the liberal arts—architecture, sculpture, poetry, dancing, music, drama and painting—all the work of the artist Gasse. The spacious entrance hall is magnificently decorated with paintings on a gold background, the frieze being ornamented with armors.

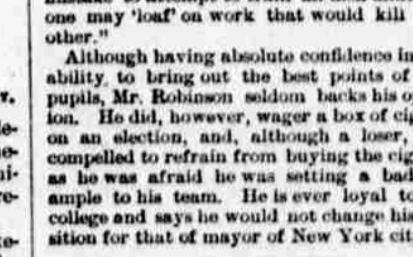
The side vestibule contains the stairs to the gallery, and on the floor above for the Viennese opera during the last 100 years. The bronze chandelier, the gilded chandeliers, the gilded ceiling, the high ceiling is ornamented with subjects, heroic size, of melancholy, joy, fervor, anger and resignation. In the corners are pictorial illuminations of night and day. The stage is a masterpiece of machinery, being one of the largest and best equipped in Europe. It can be extended to 135 feet, affording wonderful facilities for perspective. This house cost \$3,500,000.



GLENNBERG.

Animals has stepped in and put a stop to all proceedings just when lovers of the sport have been all ready for a "good time." However, a recently held meeting of great interest was held on Saturday night, after several arrests had been made, followed by the discharge of the arrested parties. Glennberg was declared the winner, and a good picture of this dog, from the New York Evening Sun, is given herewith.

He Won the Coursing Match. Coursing is a sport much better understood in the west than in the east, where many attempts to popularize it have been frowned upon. He did, however, wear a lot of cigars, and was compelled to refrain from buying the cigars, as he was afraid he was setting a bad example to his team. He is ever loyal to his college and says he would not change his position for that of mayor of New York city.



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