PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 181, 1895.

NUMBER I

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Rio de Janeiro, December 1894.

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Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death of whereabouts of the following:

EDWARD LEAY, 72 years of age; has resided 35 years in Brazil. WILLIAM DAVIS, deserted on the 20th Se at Rio de Janeiro, from barque Hectanooga. CAMERON MACINTOSH, 25 years of age: last heard of on board of the British ship *Jennat Court*.

REUBEN SAYERS, seaman on board the barquentine

Brunette which loaded at Imbetiba for Rio de Janeiro,
June, 1891. Mrs. LOBO, daughter of Mrs. Kisten, whose husband was supposed to be in command of the Brazilian versel Guanabara.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December, 1894

THE first, if not the only point to be

considered by the government in all ques-

tions of freight rates, is that of the public

#### If PHILIP DAVID BENJAMIN,

late of 88 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, (son of David Benjamin Esq., deceased), who was last heard of at the Hotel du Dragon d'Or, Aix-la-chapelle on its September 1892, will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage, and any person giving such information as will lead to his discovery will be rewarded.

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terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 1St, 1895.

THE epidemic which has been reported from various points in the states of São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, seems to be rapidly disappearing. A few cases are still under treatment at Barra do Pirahy, and possibly at one or two neighboring places, but aside from these, and an occasional case in São Paulo, of which we have no certain news, nothing remains of the epidemic. On the Central railway, the authorities are still restricting traffic and subjecting travellers to a multitude of unnecessary annoyances. Of course, innumerable complaints have been made. but without avail. The service of disinfection has been made unnecessarily severe and prejudicial, and that, too, under the supervision of medical men who ought to know better. Cholera is a disease which is not propagated through the atmosphere, consequently the disinfection and fumigation of persons and articles which have not been in actual contact with the disease, is quite unnecessary. The destruction of clothing and other articles of travellers who have simply ridden through the suspected districts in closed railway coaches, is a wanton abuse of authority. While we have counseled a cheerful obedience to all regulations imposed by the sanitary authorities, in view of the threatened danger, we do not imply that an uncomplaining submission should be rendered to such abuses of authority as these. In all probability, however, the restrictions will very soon be removed, for there will be no epidemic to fear. From Argentina there is no longer contestations of the existence of cholera. There, as here, the disease seems to be of the mildest character, and

ONE of the very first reforms which the minister of finance should introduce into the department under his control, is that of strict accountability. Every vintem paid out should be for an authorized purposes, and not one should be paid for purposes not expressly covered by an authorization. In such matters the Treasury should not be considered a political factor in the govern-

the indications are that it will be easily

repressed.

ment, but a business factor pure and simple. It is the custodian of the public revenues, the accountant of public expenditures. Its operations should be as carefully entered and audited as those of the cashier of a bank, and as the minister of finance is a public employé his books and balances should be open at all times for public inspection. In no case and at no time should he be permitted to use an arbitrary discretion as to the funds under his control. The money does not belong to him, nor to the government of which he forms a part. It belongs to the whole nation, and it is entrusted to his guardianship for certain specified purposes. Beyond that he has no right to go. It is the duty of Congress to determine how this money shall be used, and it is its duty to make every appropriation specific. If this is not done, then there can be no check on the executive and no proper fiscalization of expenditures. It was the practice under the monarchy to permit a very large discretion in the use of these public funds and this practice, we regret to say, has been continued unchanged. During the past two years, we have even seen vast sums used for secret and unauthorized purposes even during the sittings of Congress. And we have also seen the public debt increased and public obligations incurred, at the same time and in the same way, through the illegal and unauthorized issue of paper money. It is needless to say that there can be no real confidence in a country which practises such acts, nor confidence in a people which permits them without protest. The financial world may condone an occasional outbreak of reckless and wild financiering, but when it has to deal with chronic irregularities of this kind, and with absolute insensibility and apathy on the part of the people in regard to them, the case will be quite different. If the people show no interest in such irregularities, no shadow of indignation over breaches of trust, abuses of authority and other illegal acts on the part of their servants, and no interest whatever in the strict and honest administration of their business affairs, then the outside world will infer that such a people are lacking in conscience and trustworthiness, and their credit will suffer accordingly. Confuse the question as we may with finely spun theories about the privileges and attributes of government, the same principles of right and wrong which we apply to individuals are equally binding upon those in authority. If it is wrong for a bank cashier to pay out money on an uncertified draft, then it is equally wrong for the treasurer of a nation to pay cash for an unauthorized service. And if the one is held legally responsible for his act, then the other is equally guilty and deserving of punishment. We are sure that the President and minister of finance will agree with the general principles to which we have called attention, and to the desirability of giving them effect in the future administration of the country, but they will probably urge that all things can not be done at once. A beginning, however, can be made at any time, and no better step in this direction can be taken than the immediate initiation of a system of thorough accountability on the part of every custodian of the national revenues. To secure this, let us have at least one published balance-sheet a month from the national Treasury and from all its branches. Let us know at least once a month how much the revenues are yielding, how much has been expended, and how much cash there is on hand. Let nothing be concealed, for in concealment lie the opportunities of those who would rob the Treasury and

good. By this we do not imply that the transportation companies should be sacrificed, nor that they should be required to carry on an unremunerative service; we mean that the authorities should place the interests of the public before everything else, and that their chief object should always be to develop the productive and commercial interests of the country. When, therefore, a question arises like that just decided in favor of a subsidized coastwise steamship company, by which the freight tariff is increased thirty per cent. government ought to exhaust every alternative before approving the higher rates. It is a matter of common knowledge that the company in question has been most extravagantly managed, and that its salary account is more than double what it should be. If its business is not profitable, then let it cut down-these extravagant salaries and dispense with all unnecessary directors and employes. And then, although the company receives a heavy subsidy, the government exacts various services and conditions from it in return, which nearly counterbalance the benefit. The regular sailings are postponed by the national and state governments for the accommodation of officials, and the company is required to perform many services free, or with considerable abatements from schedule rates. A modification in these exactions could also be made. And then, there are many expensive requirements in the working of the steamers, and a multitude of burdensome charges and taxes - all of which could easily be modified, or set aside, rather than increase already excessive freight rates. As an illustration, the government is even exacting a transmission-of-property tax in England on the builder's delivery of a ship to the parties ordering its construction a tax clearly unwarranted in law and heavily burdensome upon the companies engaged in the uncertain venture of transporting produce and merchandise on the Brazilian coast. If this business is so unprofitable that a subsidized company can not continue without an increase of 30 per cent in its freight rates, then why should not the government waive its pretensions to so questionable a tax as this? The plain truth is, the government and the company are both engaged in the same game - that of fleecing the public. They are both unwilling to surrender a particle of the salaries and revenues which they are extracting from the people, and are both eager to see if something more can not be extracted from the same source. They fail to see that overcharges will decrease traffic, and that overtaxation will drive men into the ranks of non-producers. And they are apparently blind to the logical results of such a policy - the impoverishment of the country and its final reduction to a position of humiliating dependence upon its neighbors. It is a short-sighted policy at best, even were it less perilous to the higher interests of the state. At the present moment the whole country is painfully aware that Brazil has become largely dependent upon Argentina and Uruguay for some of the prime necessaries of life beef, bread, maize, hay, etc. An effort to impose a rigorous quarantine against a cholera outbreak in Argentina has failed, because of our dependence upon those countries for beef. No one will dispute the assertion that a position like this is disgracefully discreditable to a country like Brazil. Instead, therefore, of cultivating this dependence, the government should devote its best energies to the correction of so abnormal a situation. Brazil is not without

favorable districts for stock-raising, for maize, rice, and many other food products. Encouragement should therefore be given to the small industries which will give the country its own food, and which will release it from the danger of famine in case of war or pestilence. And it should not be forgotten that cheap transportation is an important factor in the development of such industries. All the small states, like Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas, Sergipe, Espirito Santo and Santa Catharina, can contribute greatly to this desirable result, but only through an efficient and cheap transportation service along the coast. It would be infinitely better for Brazil and for the development of these small states that the coastwise trade should remain open to foreign competition, rather than that this policy of high transportation charges should be continued.

To such extent have quarantine abuses been carried on this coast, that the commercial nations of the world ought not to ignore them longer. Other questions of international relationship have been discussed and settled, to the satisfaction of all, but that of quarantines still remains. Every nation establishes its own regulations and imposes restrictions without the slightest regard to any general principle, or to what its neighbors have done. It results, therefore, that the most trifling pretexts are made to serve, that a wide variety or regulations are imposed, that quarantines are frequently duplicated, and that no responsibility whatever is admitted for their results. The injustice done is simply incalculable. Heavy losses have been sustained by shippers and merchants, travellers have been subjected to delays, losses and bad treatment, and endless recriminations have arisen between neighboring states over the arbitrary action of irresponsible boards of health. The whole subject is one mass of contradictions, ignorant customs, jealousies and fears. There is almost nothing in the quarantine laws of the day, outside of the recent action of the British authorities, to command our confidence and respect. In other matters the civilized world has made more or less progress, but in quarantines we are just where the middle ages left the subject. In a majority of cases the lazarettos of to-day are scarcely better than those which helped to create disease five centuries ago. And, to our shame be it recorded, we are as brutal, mercenary and ignorant to-day in our treatment of those who fall into our quarantine lazarettos as were our ancestors in the days long before America was discovered. We are acustomed to compliment ourselves on the progress we have made since then, on our civilization and humanity, on the sacredness of life and the rights of property which have been won for us in modern times, on the softening and refining influences of Christianity, on our intelligence and scientific progress, and all that -and then we go out with shotguns and cannon to close communication against some unfortunate plague-stricken spot, and we even shoot down the fugitives who try to cross the line so arbitrarily and heartlessly drawn. And then, to show that we are willing to do something for the unfortunate, we build sheds and barracks in the most inconvenient places we can find, often unhealthy, always dirty, unsanitary and badly managed, and always let out to mercenary contractors, and call them quarantine stations where the traveller must purge himself of the pestilence. Some of these pest-holes are notorious breedingplaces of typhoid fever, diphtheria, bronchial troubles, and many other diseases of a contagious character. Our sense of justice also leads us to detain ships for days

and weeks, or turn them back, without supplies of food and water, to destroy merchandise, buildings and other property, and to further injure and destroy property by ignorant processes of disinfection. And for all this, we offer none but the selfish excuse that "self-preservation is the supreme law," and we pay no one for losses sustained and indignities suffered. There is now more justice for the helpless victim of a savage war, than for the victim of quarantine regulations. We do not discuss the question as to the value and necessity of quarantines, although Great Britain is now proving their uselessness and one international sanitary congress has pronounced against them; we simply wish to urge the necessity of common, international regulations to govern them, greater humanity and scientific knowledge in their administration, and full responsibility on the part of every state for the losses and annoyances caused. If it is for the general benefit of a nation, or community, that certain property should be destroyed, or injured by disinfection, then the loss should fall upon those bene fitted, and not upon the person whose property is thus treated. If likewise, it is for the good of a country that arriving passengers should be detained for a time in quarantine, then they should be treated well, all their expenses should be borne and their losses paid. At present, all the inconvenience, prejudice and loss is thrown upon the helpless victim, and the public even declines to consider the harsh treatment which he has received at the hands of petty officials and mercenary contractors. The whole system is barbarous and unjust, a disgrace to our intelligence, an anomaly in our nineteenth-century civilization, travesty on all our theories and codes of justice. In this one respect we have no right to call ourselves even half-civilized.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-Gold was quoted at 368 in Buenos Aires on the 26th, and at 358 yesterday.

—At Montevideo the quarantine against Argentine ports has been increased to 20 days.

—In the Ricardone colony in Santa Fé the wheat is giving from 12 to 20 quintals per square and linseed as much as 30 quintals. A square contains about four acres.

During the first eleven months of the current year 1,104,075 frozen sheep carcases have been exported through the port of Buenos Aires, as against 719,322 in the same period of 1893.

—A telegram to the Pais, dated the 28th ult., says that an official declaration from the Argentine government has been published, recognizing the existence of cholera at Rosario, Colastine and Santa Fé. Quarantines against these places have been declared.

—A duel was fought in Montevideo on the 28th between Col. Sarmiento and Dr. Vicente Lopez, and to everybody's surprise the latter was hadly wounded in the abdomen. This mishap is generally considered an accident, as it is a violation of the "oode" for combatants to hurt each other, Dr. Lopez has since died.

—We are told that so much as seven dollars a day and food have been offered to labourers on some colonies, but four and five dollars a day seem to be the general wage. Of course, for such wages it is only natural that men readily leave their less remunerative situations in or near town and flock up to Santa Fé. How the colonists can afford to pay so high a price for their labour we cannot understand, and it surely will swallow up a great part of their hard earned profit, if there is any profit at present prices.—Sport and Pastime.

—Taxation is carried to such an extreme in the city of Buenos Aires that practically nothing escapes. This year the bicycle comes in for a license tax of \$5.00—and is therefore on equal terms with the dog, which pays the same. A 4-wheeled cart, over 1.44 m. wide, must pay \$100, while a similar cart under that width must pay \$50. All mutton, beef and pork introduced into the city from other places within the country must pay respectively 15, 20 and 35 centa per 10 kilos. Every telephone and telegraph post in the city is taxed \$3 a vers.

—It is said that the Argentine press is showing considerable alarm over the recent acquisition of armament in Chili. The recent purchases of Mauser rifles and ammunition by the Argentines of course mean nothing!

—An Asuncion telegram of the 28th says that discorders have occurred in various places on account of the senatorial elections. Perhaps some one wished to vote against the "general" who is now playing dictator in that unhappy little country.

The press in Rio proposes that Brazilian ductors should be carried on all steamers arriving from Argentina; why not? Uruguay should claim the same privilege and steamship owners should be made to pay all the loafing doctor fraternity of the three republics, heavy fees. All thou doctors should be allowed to take their families for an occasional sea-airing and builders should be forced to supply special accommodation in all steamers for the doctoring fraternity. Verily these South American republics are becoming altogether too utterly absurd.—Times of Argentina, Dec. 13.

—The gold-seeking fever is spreading in this country and each day brings reports of fair amounts being obtained even by unscientific means and poor appliances. A gentleman, just returned from Chilectic, says that round about that neighbourhood several people are engaged in this industry with fairly paying results, but that want of capital sadly bandicaps them. Perhaps the time is not are distant when we shall have a regular Californian rush in the Argentine and the merry days of the boom will once more reign in the land.—
Times of Argentine.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 29th confirm the advice of the preceding day that the Argentina government had announced the existence of cholera at Rosario, Santa Fé and Colastine, and had closed those ports. A Buenos Aires telegram of the same date says that new cases had appeared in the province of Santa Fé. On the 31st, however, a telegram to the Jonat do Commercio says that the decree published, announcing the existence of cholera in Santa Fé, is apochryphal, and that the government will prosecute the authors. We must confess that we fail to comprehend the situation in Argentina.

—The immigration returns for November show 10,527 arrivals, the highest monthly figure for 5 years except in January 1890, when the figure was 11964, thanks to the assisted passages. For the eleven months of the year the arrivals are 46,950, against almost exactly the same number last year, 34,000 in 1892, and only 25,000 in 1891, for the eleven months. It is quite evident that European immigration to this country is reviving very rapidly. 1918 emigrants also arrived via Monteviden which makes a grand total for the month of 12445! No wonder there are now plenty of hands in Santa Fé.—Bucus Aires Herald.

—All Brazilian ports not mentioned in the decree 30th of November ulto, are decreed to come under the category of suspected ports, and arrivals are therefore subject to quarantine here. This new measure will affect all vessels having sailed from Brazilian ports on and after the 7th instant.—Times of Argentina, Dec. 18th. This is a fair sample of the fairness and intelligence of the Argentine sanitary officials. Why should a coast line of 3000 miles be brought under restrictions aimed at a focus of infection lying back of two ports only? Why should Park, Maranhão, Pernambuco and other distant ports suffer for what exists only in the vicinity of Rio and Santos?

Dr. Costa will to-day transmit to Rio by cable the official medical report received from Rosario, Colastiné and San Nicolas de los Arroys, from which it is evident that in these places not a single case of cholera morbus has occurred. The government is of opinion that in view of this report and the information transmitted by the Brazilian representative here, the quarantine imposed on vessels proceeding to Brazil from this nort will now be raised. We understand that the Brazilian government has been assured that the sanitary condition of this country is excellent, "Time of Argentina, Dec. 17th. And yet, at the same time the authorities were isolating patients and restricting communication with the localities suspected, Albout one week later, it was officially acknowledged that cholera existed at certain points in the province of Santa Fé.

The Razon of Rosario publishes a miserable story which we fear may be taken as a sample of the officialdom in Santa Fe province. The station master at Centeno, on the Cordoba and Rosario railway, was unfortunate enough to have a small differene, of the most trivial kind, with a gentleman who was a friend of the juez de paz. He was attacked while dining with some friends by the party who considered himself aggrieved by not having bis goods unloaded just when he wanted them. Luckliy, his friends were able to disarm the assailant, for murder might have been done. Presently, however, the juez de paz sent for the two combatants, and had them locked up in the same cell, having previously had the forethought to provide his friend with a heavy whip, which he used for the purpose of committing a murderous assault on the unfortunate stationmaster. When the castigation was considered sufficient, the friend of the juez was released, and a couple of hours later, his victim was allowed to crawl away and reflect on the danger of offending any one who was in favor with the powers that be. We do not suppose that any punishment will be inflicted either on criminal or accomplice: the judge will probably remain to administer justice until two or three more instances like the present have proved him worthy to be called to a higher sphere.—
Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Prensa of Buenos Aires publishes an interview with Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who declares that the revolution seeks to change the present government in Brazil to a representative parliamentary form. He censures the present government for seeking to follow in the footsteps of Floriano Peisoto in regard to Rio Grande de Sul. He in-sits that the revolutionists possess resources sufficient to insure their triumpil.

—Thanks to the heavy revenue taxes imposed by the finance minister, the only wood match factory in the country, La Sud Americana, has been brought under the auctioneer's hammer, the usual ending up of everything in this country. This factory was established when Dr. Romero held the finance portfolio, and was taxed M cent per box, the firm paying about \$1500 a month. Dr. Terry has now raised the tax to M cent per box, and the firm not being able to stend this heavy increase has been obliged to close its doors, —Kevicio.

—A proposal is being circulated amongst the English-speaking community in Buenos Aires to English-speaking community in Buenos Aires to guarantee to Don Cesar, Ciacchi, the well-known impresario, a sufficient number of "abonos" to warrant his bringing out next winter a really first-class English company, to give thirty representations of comedy and light opera. These who subscribe will pay one half of their "abonos" now into the London and River Pate Bank, where it will remain until it is seen that the guarantee is filled, in which chase the other half will become due when the company arrives, but if the guarantee is insufficient, the bank will return the module when the company arrives, but if the guarantee is insufficient, the bank will return the module when the company arrives, but if the guarantee is insufficient, the bank will return the module and the submitted of the seen of the work o

—The Argentine crank whose bugbear is the foreigner, is always with us. He was in the Senate the other day when the formation of a permanent council on secondary education was under discussion, and he was most anxious that the danger of foreigners being allowed to sit on this council should be provided against. He supported his contention by the exceedingly lame argument that it should not be difficult to find suitable men among Argentines, either native or naturalized. We do not doubt it, but it might also happen that some resident here possessed eminent qualifications, and in such a case the mere fact of his being a foreigner should not cause his services to be lost to the country. It is certainly a desirable thing that the citizenship of Argentina should be recruited from the best of the foreign residents, but measures such as that just passed by the Senate are disagreeably suggestive of a feeling that citizenship is a penalty that must be imposed on all who would seek to be of use here.—Revicus, Buenos Aires.

—To-day the shareholders of the Paraguay Central railway will have an opportunity of discussing an agreement proposed as a basis of settlement between the company and the government of the republic. The guaranteed interest was £241,622 at April 30—the date to which the accounts are made up—and with a gold premium ranging between 520 and 620 per cent, there seems no great likelihood that the government will ever be able to pay the arrears. The Paraguayan legislature has approved a contract relieving the government of the guarantee liability until 1909, in return for the tenunciation of the £210,000 of preference shares held by the government. This contract, which includes an arrangement for an extension of the line, will be submitted to-morrow, and no doubt both share and bond holders will come to the conclusion that there is no course open for them but to accept it. The terrible depreciation of the Paraguayan currency makes the future of the company exceedingly dubious. In 1893–94 a gross increase of \$145,400 was earned; but the expenditure rose \$166,405, absording \$45,516 out of gross receipts of \$754-680, so that net revenue was virtually non-existent.—Financial News, Dec. 3.

#### USELESS IMMIGRATION.

A decree has been issued from the mistry of foment amplifying the law of June 19, 1890, in so far as it applies to useless immigration. The following immigrants are declared rejected; those suffering from any contagious disease, mendicants, those incapacitated for work by organic vice or physical defect, those more than 60 years old, Asiatics, Africans and gipsies or Bohemians. All these are forbidden to disembark in ports of the republic when arriving as 2nd or 3rd class passengers from Argentina or Paraguay, or as 3rd-class from Brazil or other foreign port. Exception is made in favor of sexagenarians when members of a family of not less than four persons capable of work, or when able to show means of sustnance without appeal to charity. The direction general of immigration shall appoint from among its staff an inspector, who shall cooperate with the port and sanitary authorities in the examination of all immigrants for the above purposes. The maritime authorities shall notify all agents of steamers and sailing vessels of a prudential term for the enforcement of this decree. The Uruguayan consuls abroad shall also be notified, in order that they may not lend any authority or ass-vance to the arrival of such immigrants.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 12.

From the Shipping and Commercial List, New York, Nov. 14. THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the New York Chamber of Commerce for its active influence in guiding the minds that control the world of finance, the barometer of business, and the field of politics. Many leading merchants, who were present at the recent banquet, took occasion to congratulate the members on their recent a chievements. Composed as that body is of the most influential and substantial business men in the state, if not in the country, it is not strange that their wishes are respected not only by the national and state governments, but by the people at large. This monpartisan and conservative association, representing the best minds in the business community, has influenced action in the Treasury department, protected the shipping and other interests through appeals to Congress, suggested reforms in public departments, prevented the depression in mercantile circles from reaching more serious results, and in fact has been a safety bulwark on all occasions of difficult problems and times of distress. May the New York Chamber of Commerce continue to grow in importance and influence, is the wish of every believer in commercial progress.

From The Montevideo Times, Dec. 12.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, ETC.

The executive has signed and promulgated the law for the establishment of an agricultural school and experimental farm, just passed by the chambers. The establishment is to be controlled by the ministry of foment and situated on state property at Toledo, department of Colonia. In the school there is to be taught the programme of education of the third grade, in so far as it is not superfluous to agriculture, and in addition the following studies,—principles of natural history, zoology and veterinary practice, agricultural botany and the diseases of cultivated plants, agri. cultural meteorology, agriculture, arboriculture and viticulture, mathematics, algebra, geometry and plane trigonometry, general, analytical and agricultural mechanics, physics, the management of agricultural machinery, landscape and market gar-dening and rural building, rural industries, drawing, rural economy and legislation, agricultural accounts. The farm is to be devoted to the experimental cultivation of cereals, pasturage, fruit and forest trees, and industrial plants of all descriptions, experiments in new cultures, analysis of soils and manures, and experiments with the same, experiments with destructive insects and the means of combatting them, plantation of American and other impervious vines either in the farm or elsewhere deemed convenient, raising of seedplants or cuttings for propagation throughout the republic, advising the government, agriculturists and stock-breeders on all agricultural or farming matters. A monthly journal and an annual report are to be published, containing the result of the studies and operations and the general movement of the establishment, pupils and boarders may be taken, the latter not to exceed 50. Scholarships to be instituted, open to public school pupils, one for each department of the republic. Agricultural apprentices, not more than 25, may be taken for two years each. The technical staff shall consist of a director and sub-director, a professor of natural history, veterinary, etc., a professor of third grade education, and such assistants as the development of the establishment may require, whilst the general administration is confided to an honorary committee of three persons appointed by the executive. \$8000 is allowed for expenses of installation and \$15,142 for the yearly budget of expenses. The executive is authorised to engage from abroad a person competent to instal and direct the establishment, for not more than six years and at a yearly salary of \$3600.

From the Times of Ceylon, Nov. 9th.

LIBERIAN COFFEE UNDER SHADE.

Curiously enough we have just received a letter from a planter, who has a considerable acreage in Liberian coffee, adverting to the very subject alluded to by us yesterday, namely, the desirability of trying Liberian coffee under moderate shade. He says: —

He says:—

"I read your remarks on Liberian coffee in your issue of the 6th with interest. That we were far too hasty in getting rid of the trees to make room for tea I am convinced. I did not destroy all mine, but left them in a hollow where they were doing remarkably well, and I have had no reason to regret it. Not only so, but I am taking steps to extend my acreage, but only under light shade. I fully believe in shade for Liberian, but it must not be heavy shade. In my case rubber trees planted very widely apart afford capital shade for the coffee. If the shade is too thick the trees grow up spindly and without stamina. Moreover, I do

not think hand-weeding suitable. To bare the ground to the tropical sun and the pouring rain is most injurious for Liberian coffee. It induces dis-ease and weakens the trees. I prefer to let it grow up in weeds as they do in India, and then after time to cut the weeds down with a sickle and later on dig them into the soil. At anything like present prices a very small return per acre would pay better than tea. To those who have good land mind, I only say good land - I advise the planting of this variety of coffee.'

Coming as this does from a really experienced planter, it is valuable as indicating a returning faith in Liberian coffee under favorable condition of soil, climate, and cultivation. It is to be noticed that "light shade" is spoken of as essential to success, but we should like to have the experience and opinions of others before coming to any de cision on the point. If shade is beneficial, or ever not harmful, would it be possible to cultivate berian coffee beneath coconuts for instance? We know of tea being successfully grown under sucl conditions, but whether Liberian coffee has been so tried we are not aware. At all events we should like to hear the result from those who have had experience on the point, for if success could be obtained it would open up a wonderful vista before the eyes of the proprietors of really good coconut land. As a rule, however, two products do no thrive when planted on the same land. Either one ruins the other or the productiveness of both is affected. In Veyangodde, and in parts of Kalutara, Bentota, and Galle, where the soil is gene rally excellent, experiments such as that we have indicated could be carried on with the best pros pects of success, but perhaps results have already been obtained which might usefully be made public? If so we should like to hear what they

From Review of the River Plate. Dec. 15 MINING IN ARGENTINA.

In a very interesting lecture delivered at the English Literary Society in October last by Mr John McGee, C. E., unon the subject of Mining in the Argentine Republic, the lecturer, after giving an exhaustive description of the mining regions, their past history and their future possibilities, made an observation which seems to us to strike the keynote of the whole mining question. He said: "Cannon the public do something to encourage this industry? It is useless to go abroad for capital when those in the vicinity show no interest in the industry and no diposition to invest capital in its development. To redeem Argentina from the discredit in which, unfortunately, she is held to-day in foreign makets, it is useless to apply for new loans or new capital for new industries. It is necessary that those in the country show their faith in it by risking their means, even on a small scale, in starting and developing the known resources of the country. When once a fair business is put on its feet, plenty of capital will offer itself unasked for enlarging the business to any extent."

Few men have gone more thoroughly or intelligently into the question of mining in Argentina than Mr. McGee, and although, as he says himself, a civil and not a mining enginer by profession, he certainly showed by his lecture a very thorough knowledge of the whole business.

A great number of people are held back from investing in mining because in Argentina this industry has been generally unsuccessful, but if those people would go a little deeper than the surface of that objection, they would discover that the chief cause of that lack of success has not been the absence of mineral wealth, of which Argentina possesses an enomous share, but ignorance of how to work it to the best advantage and consequent waste of money, followed by failure.

And if the principle of investing nothing in enterprises which have given had results were followed out, what would the capitalist put his mency into in Argentina to-day? Railway shares? Government stocks

Mr John F. Allan, a well-known mining engineer, who has been called upon frequently to report upon mines in this country, was requested to visit the Milla Michi CS and 10 give the result of his thorough examination. This report we have before us and we are bound to say that it appears to us a plain unvariabled tatement of facts, perfectly comprehensible to any ordinary business, and coming from exacution a man as Mr Allan, may fairly be looked upon as thoroughly reflable. It is unique, inannuel as, although Mr Allan has the first the working of which he has been able to reported toon various amines in Argentina, this is the first the working of which he has been able to recommend as, to use his own words, "a sound and legitinate enterprise which will leave a land-some profit upon the amount of capital required for working it.

Another joint in favor of the Milla-Michi-CS Mining Company is that the prospectus is perfectly simple and straightforward, and calls for no money which is not necessary for the working of the mine, while it states plainly the terms, quite moderate ones, upon which the present owners of the mine make over the property to the new company, remaining themselves largely interested as shaneholders in the concern.

There are no commissions or promotion fees for the shareholders to pay, and the capital to be subscribed, of which 50 per cent, is called up, is only \$10.000 gold, sufficient to develop alluvial washings where no expensive or costly machinery is required, and where every detail of supervision and management will be carried out in a competent and economical manner.

The failure of mining in Argentina has been mainly due to insufficient study of the special circumstances and requiriments of each enterprise, the consequence of which has been that, in many cases, costly machinery has been sent out from England entirely unadapted to the work in hand, and in others heavy and unnecessary expenses have exhausted the capital almost before work has been commenced.

and in others heavy and unnecessary expenses have exhausted the capital almost before work has been commenced.

Mr. McGec cites a mining enterprise in the province of Rioja where at least £ 75,000 sterling were spent in the purchase of machinery, transportation, and erection in situ for the working of the ores of a supposed mine—of a stringer or vein but eight inches in thekness, but of high grade ore—and on attempting to develop the mine the vein ran to nothing, or "petered out" as miners say, Had a few thousand, perhaps a few hundred pounds been spent on a test of the mine before making extensive purchases of plant, the greater part of the capital could have been saved.

Experiences like these, which have heen altogether too frequent in Argentina, naturally prevent many people from investing in mining stares, but they do not disprove the fact that the mineral wealth of Argentina is very great and that, some day, when intelligent and competent working has made one mine a thorough success, capital and immigration will again flow into this country and bring us back to the paths of prosperity.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-São Paulo is threatened with two more daily

-The new governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro was formally inaugurated on Monday last.

—It is announced that the epidemic at Rezende is completely extinct, and that the hospital has been closed up.

-A telegram from Victoria on the 28th ult. reports the Lloyd Brazileiro stea ner *Araru* aground at Lagamar, on the Rio Doce. The ship was subsequently saved.

-It is reported that the S. Paulo governmen about to move the immigrants' hospedaria to the station of S. Bernardo. The present structure will be transformed into an insane asylum.

—A telegram from Maranhão on the 28th ult. announces the shipwreck of the Norwegian bark Deux at the entrance of that port. The Deux was from Cardiff with a cargo of coal. The captain and crew were saved.

—The santary authorities announce a case of cholera at Vassouras. The Pais calls it cholera second says that it is very serious, so serious in fact that it required italics to express our colleague's feelings about it.

—Telegrams from Bahia on the 28th ult. report disturbances there promoted by the sailors from the Dutch naval vessels in port. It is mevitable that "Jack" will get drunk and create trouble whenever he is permitted to have a day's "liberty."

—According to telegrams from Aracajú on the 30th ult., there is prospect of trouble in Sergipe during the approaching elections. The state government fears an attack from the opposition, which may only be an excuse for the use of police in keeping the opposition under.

—There was a little "scare" in S. Paulo on Christmas day, owing to a report that there were 1,500 cases of cholera in the immigrants' hospicadusia. An investigation led to the disclosure that a large number of cases of indigestion had resulted from a generous indulgence in codfish — and nothing more.

—Telegrams from Curityha on the 27th ult. state that police interferences in the electoral campaign in that state, are of daily occurrence. It is highly unlikely that a fair election will be possible in that state. And yet, the republicans of the Vicente Machado stripe, are loud in their protests as to liberty and justice!

—On the 2nd inst, the municipality of Bahia began selling farinha de mandioca, in bags, at 13 for 1st quality, 12 for 2nd quality and 10 for 3rd quality, no buyer being able to purchase more than one bag. At retail the prices of the three qualities are 160, 140 and 120 reis per litre, each purchaser being unable to buy more than five litres.

—A telegram from Victoria on the 27th ult, says that the police are carrying on unbridled recruit-ment in that place. Another "bill of rights" should be adopted at once!

—A telegram of the 28th ult, says that the people of Barra do Pirahy had held a meeting to consider the situation, after which they went in a body to the station and asked the sanitary commission to leave the place, as there is no such thing there as an epidemic. As the employes of the commission were armed, the citizens finally withdrew pacifically.

arew pacifically.

—Telegrams published here on the 29th ult, state that a Bahia merchant named Vicente Costa had been denounced by his own employes for attempting to burn his place of business. On the following day, another telegram amounces his release from arrest, from which it would appear that the police authorities have been convinced of his innocence.

—According to a correspondent of the Jornal the 475 Chinese who landed here one year ago, are not giving full satisfaction. They are not able to do the work expected from them. On arrival they were sent to the cane fields of Rio de Janeiro, and their wages were fixed at 25% a month, with food and shelter; say one pound sterling a month in cash. If they do but little, the planter surely can not complain.

can not complain.

—The sanitary precautions taken at Belém seem to be designed to give the maximum of annoyance with a minimum of benefit. It generally takes an hear to examine the sanitary passports—a service that might be performed on the train—and the passengers during this time are herded under a canvass shed, exposed to the rain and chilling winds, and are unprovided with seats. We are constant in urging a willing compliance with all sanitary regulations, but it must be observed that we can not commend such treatment as this.

—The Careta de Noticus is informed that much

we can not commend such treatment as this.

The Gazeta de Noticias is informed that much activity is displayed in the creation of the new capital which the state of Minas Geraes is creating at Bello-Horisonte, about eight miles from Sabará. A branch line of railway is under construction to the place, and tenders will soon be asked for water works to cost over 900,000\$\frac{3}{3}, the place 500,000\$\frac{3}{3}, the place 500,000\$\f

primary schools and the streets.

A S. Paulo correspondent writes as follows:

"Yesterday, Christmas day, I was passing the Sauta Casa da Misericordia with an English friend, when I suggested a visit as there might be some of our own nationality there. Much to our surprise we found Jimmy Hinds, the well-known jockey, lying dead in the mortuary. Upon enquiry I found that he had entered the hospital about 9.30 on Christmas Eve and died about midnight, and the officials told me that he had no medical attendance whatever. I asked why this occurred, and the only reply was to the effect that it was on account of the epidemic." It is to be hoped that he S. Paulo doctors are not showing the "white feather."

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-The Mexican Prince on the 26th ult. arrived here from Philadelphia with 14 locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

-It is said that the extension of the Paranaguá and Curityba railway from Rio Negro to Lapa, in the state of Paraná, will be formally opened early next month.

-The railway section of the general budget is —The railway section of the general nonget is instructive reading. It is unanswerable evidence that the policy which has thus far governed the railway development of the country has been oppressively expensive, and is a crushing burden upon the country. It would be most difficult to show that the country has derived enough benefit from the majority of these lines to warrant a tenth of the expenditure.

### LOCAL NOTES

-The ironclad Aquidaban arrived here from Bahia on the 27th ult.

-A decree for the reopening of the naval sc was signed on the 27th ult.

-It is said that Councillor Saraiva will soon come to this city to be operated upon

—When the prosecuting attorney visited the house of detention a few days ago he found prisoners there who had been waiting for trial since April, 1852. One man had been kept there just a year for "disrespect to authority."

—The three Rio Grande patriots who are now discussing the political quarrels of that state with an ex-minister, are most reckless in their use of italics and capis. No other office than the Paiz could possibly keep them going.

—The ex-minister of finance, Dr. Felisbellc Freire, has begun the publication of a series of articles, defending himself against the accusations which compelled his resignation. It is singular that no defence was attempted in the time of the dictator.

—A few days ago an inspector of public gardens discovered over a hundred kilos, of gunpowder in one of the chalets of the Campo de Sant'Anna, where it had been left and forgotten by, some negligent official. It is a wonder some terrible accident has not occurred. Perhaps it would be well to investigate a little further and see if more gunpowder has not been left about the city without protection.

-According to a gentleman of a statistical habit there are only 237 candidates for the next municipal

-The government has decided to maintain the quarantine restrictions decreed against Germany nd Argentina on account of the cholera.

-It is said that Gen. Honorato Caldas is about to publish a book, giving his experiences as a political prisoner and criticising the acts of the late dictatorship.

-The port health inspector has announced that all vessels arriving from Argentine ports must undergo rigorous sanitary treatment at Ilha Gran-de before entering this port.

-The adjutant-general of the army is said to have reprimanded General Frederico Solon fo censures upon Marshal Floriano Peixoto in an article published on the 28th ult.

—A telegram received here on the 27h ult, announced the death at Bourdon, near Manchester, of Mr. Robert Morrissy, for many years a merchant in this cay. He was at one time a member of the firm of Steele, Morrissy & Co., and subsequently of the iong-established firm of Morrissy Brothers.

Brothers.

—An order from the minister of marine suspends the payment of special "gratifications" for campaign service, after December 15th, excepting those attached to the flottlas on the Upper Usugary and in the Lagon dos Patos. It would be interesting to know why these extras were continued so long, for there certainly consuld have been very little fatigue and danger encountered on the Rua do Ouvidor.

The captain of a German ship now at anchor in this port, went out for a pleasure trip in Nichteroy on the 27th ult. and took a package of money with him amounting to 3,2008. During the trip, either in this city, crossing the bay, or on the other sade, he had the mist future to lose the package, and an appeal is now made to the honesty of the person finding the same to return it to the German consulate.

German consulate.

—A passenger from Minas on the 26th ult, says that an accident conneiled the train to stop over an hour at Barra do Pirahy, where the worst manifestation of the epidemt has occurred. Great rigor was shown in keeping the passenger's shut up in the coaches, in order to prevent infection, but the emilody's of the train mingled freely with the residents. This is one of the exceptions we never seem to understand.

never seem to understand.

—An influential newspaper ough at least to be impartial. It may be the organ of a certain political party and may advocate certain political, religious and economic detas, but in its general work it should strive to treat all persons and questions with fairness. This is not always the case, however, for it not infrequently happens that the private resentments of an editor lead him to distort some things and excuse others.

things and excuse others.

-Now that an examination of the body shows that the soldier Manoel Pereira, of the national guard, was really whipped to death, there are plenty of witnesses who are willing to give evidence to that effect. And the worst of it is, that they now unanimously affirm that Capt. Dias Monteiro is the man who ordered and sometimes influeted the repeated whippings and beatings from which the man died. After the last brutal castignion the peopre wretch was locked up without any treatment whatever, and soon after died. We have not yet heard of Capt. Dias Monteiro s'arrest.

-Regarding the health of Marshel Elvinge.

poor wetch was locked up without any treatment whatever, and soon after died. We have not yet heard of Capt. Dias Monteiro s'arrest.

—Regarding the health of Marshal Floriano Peixoto the Jornal do Commercio has been able to learn that he has been suffering from chronic mainra for a long time, from which an enlargement of the spleen and liver resulted. After changing his residence to Cosme Velho he was attacked with intermittent fever. When he went up country, he was suffering from a swelling (adoma) of the lower limbs, but as he had once had beri-berr it was not certain whether this symptom resulted from the malaria or indicated a return of the old disease. While at Tres Bichas he was as well as could be expected up to the 25th ult. On that day he was suddenly prostrated and several physicians were called in. On the 28th he was to have gone to Barbacean for treatment.

—According to the testimony of an ex-sergeant, who was examined in regard to the punishments inflicted on the soldier Manoel Pereira, these castigations were common and constant occurrences. Twenty-five blows with the sword seems to have been the lightest punishment inflicted. In one instance after a corner had given Manoel Pereira 25 blows and the victim had fallen upon the ground, Capt. Dias Monteiro stepped to the front with the remark "That's no punishment!" and repeated the blows with his own sword. For systematic, savage brutality, the military service in South America has no equal, It seems to be a common thing for a commissioned officer to strike, insult and beat the men under him, and then to have them imprisoned on other pretexts.

—As we feared, the new sanitary regulations out

insult and beat the men under him, and then to have then imprisoned on other pretexts.

—As we feared, the new sanitary regulations on the Central railway are causing many and serious complications, owing to the negligence and stupidity of the men employed. The other day, while a gentleman who had just been subjected to disinfection was contemplating the run worked among his effects, he observed a lady crying bitterly. He of course inquired if he could be of any service, seeking at the same time to console her with the observation that his own clothes were in such a state that he could never wear them again. Pointing to her luggage and with sols and tears, she told him that her case was even worse, for she was completely undone. Then, in reply to his sympathetre remonstrances, she suddenly picked up a pair of trousers and scornfully assed what she could do with such things. She had sent dresses to the disinfector, and they had come back trousers. Of course there was nothing more to be said, nor have we heard of the equally unfortunate man whose trousers and waistcoats have been mysteriously transformed into dresses and corsets.

—The cruiser Santes and torpedo boats Silvado and Pedro Affons left for Rio Grande on Monday last. It is said that these vessels are charged with some important government commission.

The resignation is announced of Dr. Raphael Vieira Souto as director of public works in this city. It is reported that the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Dr. Adolpho del Vecchio.

by the appointment of Dr. Adolpso det Veccnio.

—The Gazeda says that, contrary to the current belief, Gen. Roberto Ferreira will soon leave for Pará to take command of that military district. There seems to have been considerable hesitation on his part, however.

—A telegram was published in Buenos Aires on the 18th ult. as follows:—"Rio Janeiro, December 17.—Twenty-four cases of cholera were recorded yesterday in this city." The Para editor should take note of this item.

The activity shown by the Castillistas in this city, in the celebration of conferences with the President and his cabinet, would indicate that no accord will yet be reached in the Ro Gaude dif-ficulty. There are generally two sides to every parecement. ficulty. T

—Ten more soldiers of the 23rd hettallon went up to Barra do Pinahy on the 20th ult, to assist in maintaining sanitary restrictions. Let us hope that they will give us a better example of dis-cipline and steadiness, than did the first detach-ment sent up to that point.

—The President has appointed Dr. Francisco Furquim Werneck de Almeida as prefect (mayor) of this city. Dr. Werneck, though a strong vartizan, is a man of ability and high standing, It may be considered certain that he will make a good mayor, and will contribute much toward the improvements and good administration which this city so much needs.

—A decree of the 51st ult, abolishes the general superintendency of immigration in Europe, which has been costing Brazil 77,2008 gold up to the present. In future the fiscalization of contracts for the introduction of immigrants will be made by special agents in Portugal and Italy, which will cost only 24,0008 gold a year, £2,00,0 or three-fourths, of which will be paid by the Companhia Metropolitans. Metropolitana.

Metropolitana.

—A New York telegram of the 30 h ult. says that the Rio correspondents of the \*Hendt\* and World\* have telegraphed that a compliancy has been discovered, having for its object the deposition of Prudente de Monaes and the restoration of Floriano Peison to the presidency. The telegrams add that the chiefs of the consistency, who are naval officers, were arrested. That officers of the navy could conspire for the restoration of Florians of Peisons, is a text of imagination possible only to reporters of the \*Hendt\* and \*World\*, and is but one more sample of the work done by them in this country.

—The \*Paiz\* is deeply moved over the false tel-

country.

—The Paix is deeply moved over the false telegrams sent to the New York Herald and World in regard to the discovery of a Florianista conspiracy, and condemns the defamatory news sent to these newspapers from the Ricer Plate. But, neighbor, your New York telegram says these dispatches came from Rio de Janeiro, and, for anglit we know, they were sent by men not long since archent friends of the detairor. If we are not mistaken the editor of the Paix was himself a correspondent of the Herald And it is not so long ago when the correspondents of these great New York dailies were considered deserving of all credit, even to an official recognition of their worst falsehoods, and one of them was honored with a complimentary banquet. You should be consistent, colleague, even if it does hunt!

#### THE DESTROYER.

According to a letter published in the Jornal do Commercio n lew days are, the celebrated Post oper, which never destroyed anything, is a last a total loss. The vessel was bought in New York for \$15,000, to form a part of that celebrated dumny fleet which was sold to Minister Mendonga toward the end of 1893. It was provided, in the bill of sale, that should the Destroyer do anything effective with her sub-marine gun, a further sum of 50,000\$ should be paid for her.

The vessel was finally towed out to Pernambuco at a cost of 25,000\$, and then to Bahia for 5,000\$ more. Being in a very leaky condition, the vessel was run into an improvised dock, where she was allowed to sink. Recently and at considerable expense the unfortunate vessel was floated, but only for a little over six hours. Being in a runious condition, the hull suddenly broke into three pieces and everything went to the bettom again. The gun, from which Erieson expected so much, is now lying on the bottom of the lay of All Saints, loaded for action with a projectile 14 feet long. It is estimated that the Destroyer, or Fruintime as she was called on arrival in this country, has cost Brazil fully 200,000\$ from first to last.

#### Business Notes

-We are indebted to the Singer Manufacturing Co, for one of their attractive calendars,

-The general receipts bill imposes a tax of 10 centimes gold per word on all telegrams dispatched over the Brazilian Submarine cables.

-We are under many obligations to Messrs. Ribeiro Macedo & Co., the well-known printers and stationers of No. 72 Rua da Quitanda, for copies of their useful counting room calendar.

copies of their useful counting-room catendar.

—According to a letter from the discort-president of the Banco da Republica, that bank does not intend to permit the efficies of the Lloyd Brazileiro company to fall into the hands of us former managers, who, according to Dr. Rangel Pestana, do not know how to administer such a basiness. As the bank, for itself and the state, is a large creditor of the company, its directors will of course intervene in the administration of the Lloyd.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 28th ult. says: - "We know that the Armstrong house has orders from the government to the amount of a million pounds sterling." Quos deus vult per-dere, prus dementat.

—Messis. Norton, Megaw & Co., of this city, amounce the transformation of their firm into a limited liability company under the title of Norton, Megaw & Co., Limited. The capital is f100,000. The firm of Megaw & Norton, of London and Manchester, remains unchanged.

Assumenser, remains unchanged:

—A small steamer was successfully launched at
the Fojas e Estaleiros shipyard, at Ponta d'Arcia,
Nichteroy, on the 29th will. The steamer is 70
feet in length, 12½ feet beam and will have a
draught of 5 feet. She is designed for the santary
service of the port, and will be called the Felix
Martin. service o Martius.

Martins.

—When Admiral G oncalves bravely entered this port on March 13th last, when it was known that the enemy had retired, he out the cable laid across the hay by the Nichteroy telephone company. The company thereupon petitioned the government to have the cable repaired, to which the director of telegraphs replies that he does not possess the material and facilities for such a job. The Nichteroy cable must therefore wait for a Western and Brazilian cable ship before it can be put in working order. ing order.

ing order.

—An executive decree of the 20th ult., published on the 28th, promulgates the at of Congress authorizing a contract with Richard J. Reidy, or others, for a sub-fluvial cable between Pará and Manáos, with branches to various points on the Amazon between those two cities. The net authorizes a privilege for 30 years, with an annual subsidy of £17,125 for 20 years. One currous condition is that preference must be given to official and press telegrams, both of which are to enjoy an abatement of 50 per cent.

—On November 26th there was banached for

ment of 50 per cent.

—On November 26th there was launched from the Cleveland dockyard at Middlesbrough, a very fine steel screw steamer, the Homer, which had been built to the order of Messrs, Launport & Holt, of Liverpool, for the Liverpool, Bazal and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, The vessel has been specially designed to suit the South American trade and is exceedingly well fitted in every department. She is of the spar deck type and will carry a deadweight cargo of over 4,000 tons on a light draught of water.

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over 4,000 tons on a light draught of water.

—The minister of industry has authorized the Lloyd Brazileiro company to increase its tariff 50 per cent, on freights and 25 per cent, on passages, the new rates to begin on the 1st inst. At the same time the abatement on the rates charged imigrants' children under to years of age is fixed at 50 per cent. In view of the fact that the constitution of the encouragement of trade between the states, we may confidently expect that these new rates will be an additional ob-tacle to the development of this important branch of commerce.

—The government has agreed to the assument of

important branch of commerce.

—The government has agreed to the payment of an indemnity of 250,000\$ to Pedro Denis & Co., of Montevide, o an account of losses incurred on a shipment of jerked beef which was desiped admittance into Brazil in 1886. Hearing that cholera had appeared in Montevideo, all entries from that port were prohibited. Before this decision was made known, on Dec. 10th, of that year, Messach Pedro Denis & Co. shipned a large cargo of jerked beef in the Centauro, which cleared for Rio before news of the closing of this port reached that city. The cargo was shut out and was old to a loss in Montevikeo. The shipper claimed 325,000\$ damages, but the government has adjusted the claim with the French minister for 250,000\$. The President now asks Congress for a supplementary credit for that amount and purpose.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

-A supplementary credit has been opened for the minister of finance for a total of 908,172\$480 on account of the items "exercicios findos" "eventuaes."

-The minister of finance redeemed the apolices of the 1868 loan last month, which his predecesfailed to do in October last in accordance with the provisions of law.

-- The President has asked Congress for a supplementary credit of 995,000\$ to meet the expenses of the postoffice to the end of the current year. The appropriation of 1,732,000\$ in the budget has proved largely insufficient.

-The news from Paris on the 26th was to the — The news from Faris on the 20th was to the effect that the credit for  $\int 3.000,000$  had been arranged. In view of this exchange went up at once to  $11\frac{1}{2}h$ . This credit, we believe, was granted only for foreign engagements and no part of it will come here.

-The Diario Official of the 28th ult. publishes —The Durio Official of the 28th ult, publishes the executive decree of the 24th ult, sanctioning the legislative credit of 27,000,000\$ gold for the renewal of war material. The decree specifies that of this sum, 12.000,000\$ are destined to the navy and 15,000,000\$ to the army.

-The influence of the three millions credit seems to have been quickly dissipated, for exseems to nave been quelty dissipated, for ex-change began falling again the day after the credit was made known. In time, perhaps a little short of eternity, it will be understood that good financial credit can only exist on something worthy of confidence.

-On the 28th ult, the following notice was posted at the Bolsa; "With the authorization of poster at the Jonas "with the authorization of his excellency the minister of finance, the president of the brokers' camara syndical announces that the government has accepted the offer which the Banco Nacional Brazilleiro made to it for the opening of a credit up to the sum of \$\mathcal{L}\_3,000,000."

—The supplementary credit of 908.1728480 for the minister of finance for the items "exercicas fundor" (arrears) and "exercitate which received the President's sanction on the 27th ult., will cover the following overdue accounts: American lank Net Co., 234.931800; Alministration of the French Postoffice for transportation of the Edvis of the Lloyd Brazilleiro company, 300,000\$; eventualities of 1894, 20,000\$.

1894, 20,000\$.

—A friend advises us that when he wanted to take exchange at 11½d on Friday last, according to the rate maintanned by one of our local banks, the manager refused to accept the business. The other lanks were operating at 10½, and the higher rate was therefore a destrable one for him, It would seem from this that the 11½ rate maintained for so many days in this particular bank, was largely para mylez wer. To post a rate and then refuse to accept business on that basis, is even worse than operating for a fall.

—The news that the Brazilian government has

even worse than operating for a fall.

—The news that the Brazilian government has ordered four new cruisers from a continental dockward is a paety clear indication that, so far as the hoycotting of English manufacture is concerned, the new Brazilian administration intends to persent the new Brazilian administration intends to persented the policy of the old. When the revolt rendered it necessary to strengthen the Brazilian fleet, the government went to the United State for ships, and had no reason to congratulate itself on the purclases it made. When thirty-six first-class locomotives were required for the Central railway, which is a government line, the order was placed in the United States, It is pretty evident, therefore, that no English manufacturers need apply for Brazilian government oders, and English investors, if they are asked to provide the \$6,000,000 which the Brazilian government so badly needs, will do well to bear the fact in mind. —Financial News, Nov. 29.

#### THE BUDGET.

The budget estimates for 1895 fix the receipts at 270,108,000\$ and the expenditures at 275,691, 670\$588. The estimates for the separate departments are as follows:

mento are no fortono i		
Justice and Interior	15,639,4848975	ı
Foreign affairs	1,887,692 000	ı
Marine	17,826,354 197	ı
War	36,735,684 661	
Industry, Public Works, etc	104,029,036 070	ı
ideni (national capital)	3.726,378 874	ı
Finance	3.726,378 874 99,573,418 685	ı

In addition to the foregoing are the many extraordinary and supplementary crelits already decreed, and the others which the executive is empowered to open.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 31st, 1834.

of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do do do in U. S
coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg 54 75 cts
\$1,00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$327
of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 800
ng ngani
of exchange, official, on London to-day 10 15[16 d
alue of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 2\$468
do do (paper) 405 rs. gold
do do in U.S.
coin at \$4 80 per &t stg 21.88 c
\$1.00 (\$4.80 per &1. stg. in Brazi-
lian currency (paper) 4f572
£1 sterling ,, ,, 22\$443

#### EXCHANGE.

December 25.—Christmas day.

December 26.—The market opened very firm, and some important transactions were consummated during the day.

The Basco Nacional opened with the rate of 10% and the foreign bonks at 10½. The Basco Nacional then quoted the states were London 10½. Paris 87 is, Hamburg 8. Paris 87 is, Hamburg 8. paris 67 is, and New York 48693 at sight.

Sivereign 8. x8950

Hamburg 18 3- at po days and New York 4505 at sight. Sovenigns 1830s of codys and New York 4505 at sight. Sovenigns 1830s of coding Hanks opened with the rates of December 27.—The Fig. The Banes Nacional protect of 12 days and 12 days at sight. The rate, later in the day was a little reaction, the rate lowering to 11 316 Later in the afternoon the market Bills. By midd-day there was a little reaction, the rate lowering to 11 316 Later in the afternoon the market lower the rate of the rate of the rate of 12 days at 12 days

sight

sight and the property of the second p

December 3.—The Banco Nacional continued to use for le-gitimate business transactions at 11%. The foreign Homks opened with a rate 4 16%. The leandes and Broxilian and Braxilianschle Banks, later on lowered their rate to 10%. During the effermion the Braxilianschle Bank again frew at During the effermion the Braxiliansche Bank again frew at During the effermion the Braxiliansche Bank again frew at of the day were nearly all for Highlatins. The transactions of the day were to Bankes 21% to 15½ rat 1½ and for appro-ved Bills to 1116—10%. At the close of the day the market was very uncertain. The official rates were on London to 1310 Park 57 yes. Handong 18 -9 at 190 db, New York 48-7-9 at 185th. Swereign z. 473.50.

### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAR	E8.
	December 14.	
30	Apolices of 5°lo	1,012\$000
1 5	Apolices of 5°[a	1,023 2,100 2,120
5	doBanks.	2,120
1 217		12.000
50 75	Iniciador Lavoura e Commercio Rural e Hypothecario	17 000 80 960
75	Railways.	200
40	Oeste de Minas (30 %). Sorocabana	15 000
40	Sorocabana	90
108	Miscelineons.  Branl Industrial Construcções Urbanas do do Loteria Nacional: do Melhoramentas no Brazil. Tatterisal Moreaux do do Torrens	-0
100	Construcções Urbanas	285 000
200	Loteria Nacional	5 500
300	Melhoramentos no Bearil	90 89
125	Tattersal Moreaux	41 45 46
30	Torrens	46
	Deventures.	
16	E. F. Leopoldina (200\$)	140 000
	Dec. 26.	
11	1889 Loan	2,125 000
,	Railways	2,125
250 100	Sorocabana Viação Ferrea Sapucahy	80 000
100	Viação Ferrea Sapucahy	89 000 11 500
50	Miscellaneous.	10 000
50 425	Loteria Nacional	90 89 500
350 700	Melhoramentos no Brazil	89 500
100	Vigilancia.  Loteri Nacional.  do  Melhoramentos no Brazil.  Tattersal Moreaux.	41 46
40		
40 150 50	Sorocabana Lloyd Brazileiro Carisca.	68 000 115 180
20	do	185
	riypoinecary outs.	,
120	Banco C. R. Minas	95 000
I	Dec. 27.	
1	Apolice of 4 olo (gold)	1,205 000
	Banks.	- 2
300 500	Constructor	18 000
	Railways.	
15CO 5O	Quilombo. Sorocabana. V. Ferrea Sapucahy	t 000-
50 100	V. Ferrea Sapucahy	90 11 500
60		
35 200	Integridade Vigilancia Construcções Urbanas Loteria Nacional (opt. to 15th Jan.) Melhoramentos no Brazil Hudelhoramentos	46 000 10 6
100	Loteria Nacional (out. to 12th Ian )	
1000	Melhoramentos no Brazil.	93 41
20	Hypothecary Bills Banco de C. R. do Brazil (paper)	_
	Dec. 28.	61
150		
150	Apolices 4 % (gold)	1.220 000
100	Commercial	225 000
100	Commercial	169 78 500
	Tramways.	yo 200
104	Jardim Botanico	130 000
	Miscellaneous.	alignation of the
100	Central do Brazil	60 000 40 500
	Debentures	1000
100	E. F. Leopoldina (100\$ 4 0[0])	24 000
	Dec. 29.	
	Banks.	
40 690	Nacional Brazileiro	222 000 169
Part I	Railways.	
100	Sorocabanado	92 000-
	Tramways,	
65	Pernambu:o	130
100	Miscellaneous	
100	Construcções Urbanas.	5 500. 5
300	do	4 750 4 500
300	Melhoramentos no Brazil	40 500
500 60	Constructors Orbanas  do do do do do do Melhoramentos no Brazil do (buyers opt. to 15 March) Serviços Maritim ss do (42 °[0)	44 80
40	a-، (ام الله ما)	20

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st December 1894.

Exports.

Coffee. - There is still very little animation in the market nd the cause is the continuation of the suspension of the Cenand the cause is the commutation of the suspension of the Can-tarl railway traffic to the interior; sales for the last week amounted to about 19,000 bags, and advices from Santos are that the market still continues quies. Receipts for the last week have been about 36,000 bags and prices monital per to kilos superior.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:
Dec. 25 New York Maskelyne..... Europe: Dec. 22 Hamburg Bahia...
24 London, etc. Nile.
27 Masseilles Hindonstan...
29 Hamburg Lissatom...
29 Copenhagen do ... Elsewhere : 

C	oastroise :	
c. 23	Porto Alegre Italiaya	50
25	Rio Grande do Sul Babitonga	205
25	Porto Alegre do	127
26	Macei Olinda	258
26	Pernambuco do	200
26	Parahyba do Norte do	20
26	Pará do	283
26	Maná s do	120
26	Maranhão do	302
28	Rio Grande do Sul Santelmo	24
28	Pelotas d · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	50
28	Porto Alegre do	30

The quotations for higher grade coffees, which are still carce, continue to be nominal.

The brokers' quotations are:

	per arroba.		per arroba
o, 6	nominal	No. 8	17\$000
7	ds	9	15 000

Receipts at Sanings bags	Sacamer freight, 5% primage.	Eachange on Landon	N. V. spot quat. No. 7	do No. 7 "	N. Y per *	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Total shipments bags	Constrine	" River Plate, etc. "	, C.	Europe	Shipments U. States. "	Receipts hags	
,		1	1	Nom.	Nom.		20,,(2)	1	:				,	1,960	Dec. 23
27,000	30-25 6	10 %		Nom.	Nom.		207.913	2,966	:		:		2,966	7.074	
	1			Nom.	Nom.		207,913					,		676	Dec. 24 Dec. 25 Dec. 26
17,000	20-25 6	10 %		Nom.	Nom.		210,268	7.721	1,383		1	2, 150	4,083	10,076	Dec. 26
13,000	20-25 €	to Slig	1	Nom.	Nom.		210,927	10,142	1,633	:	1,925	3,9'4	2,670	10,801	Dec. 27
12,000	20-25 C	10 %	ŀ	Nom.	Nom.		207,001	9,317	:		1,225	615	7,477	5,391	Dec. 28
17,000	20-25 C	11%	1	Nom.	Nom.		217,192	6,213	705	:	450	:	5,058	5.530	Dec. 29
424,000	:	:	;	:			:	122,276	7.415	2,968	3,6.0	14,446	93,847	1.8,993	Totals since 1stDec.
2,748,000	:	:	:			:		1,3/5,574	:	:	;	;		1,415,894	Totals since 1st July.

Rice.—This market received from the 16th to the 20th inst. 32,550 bags per King Alfred from Rangson, 27 22, per Cennty of Angiesta from Bangkot, 24,87 per Jaret Court 21,088 per Saferma, 25,745 per Noddicharm and 32,118 per Logista from Rangson, 7,739 per Modifylother and 32,118 per Logista from Bangkot; there were also 320 bags per far-y coastaire. The quintainst op piece were from 12500 cms.

Imports.

sh.—The receipts of this article were 3 cases per Ba-1 per Korlo, from Lisbon, 4,48 per Corrientes, 455 sor from Hamburg, 35 per Magdalens trom box barrels per Colvining from New York, 100 per Manuel reproposal and 5 parties per Olimbar Countries. On the Person of the Santies per Olimbar Countries. On the person of the Santies of Columbar Countries. On the person of the Santies of Columbar Countries. On the Santies of the Santies of Countries of the Santies o

Laced Receipts this month, to date were you have been and 4-488 for the Laced Receipts this month, to date were you have been as the second and the second a

Construct.

Readin.—The Lennis Burrill brought 1,650 harrels from New York, besides 50 per D. Peder It from Ballimore 534 per Billman, 80 per Coleridge and 500 per Olders all from New York. Market quotations were at 153—25 per barel.

Beer.—Reccipts to date were 1,32 cases per Corrinate, 506 per Titizen from Hamburg, 415 per Kerist from Bermen, 150 cases per Dallon, 60 per Bessel and 25 barrels per ame to sease per Dallon, 60 per Bessel and 25 barrels per ame to sease per Dallon, 60 per Bessel and 62 per Titizen from New York per Coleridge, and 4 cases per Ilarará and 30 per Ilapton coastwise.

#### Prices were quoted at :

	Guinness' Stout		15\$500-16\$000
	Danish Carlsher	g case	56 000-58 000
	" Crystal		56 000 -58 000
	,, Einbeck		57 000-59 000
(	CementThe re	ceipts from 16th to	20th inst. amount

to 2,673 barrels per Rachel from Hamburg and prices were quoted the same as last week at:

	Knight Beven and Sturge		125-115
	Other English marks		91-10\$
	German		95-105
	Boulogne		125-125500
٠,	Joseph Lumay		9\$-10\$
	Flour Receipts were 4,972 barrels	per	D. Pedro II at
	0.345 per Doris from Baltimore, 1.400	Der	Bellena Rao n

ento, 3,830 per Afghan Prince and 1,000 per Bellena, 830 per Afghan Prince and 1,000 per Olbers New York, 1,000 per Dallon from Liverpool and Fijnca from Hamburg.

Richmond 1stdo 2nd	nominal
Baltimore 1st	10 000-10 500
do 20d	18 500-18 750
Western and Interior	18 500-19 500
Trieste	nominal
River Plate	15 000-16 000
City Mills	16 000-18 000

#### The market quotations were :

Demagny Isigny (small tins)	2\$180-2\$200
do do (assorted tins)	2 150-2 160
do (large tins)	2 080-2 100
J. Lepelletier (assorted tins)	2 000-2 100
do (large tins)	2 000
Bretel Frères (assorted tins)	1 800-1 850 ·
Anatole (assorted)	1 800-1 850
Danish, according to assortment.	1 800-1 850
Italian, A. Faccioli, (assorted)	1 800-1 840
do Eagle (do)	I 780-I 8ug
American (assorted tins)	1 500-1 6co
Different marks (French)	r 850 r 650

Corn.—Of this article there were only 400 bags, received per Delirere coastwise and 6,995 per Gordon Cattle from the River Plate, quotations being at 7500—7850 per bag.
White Pine.—Receipts amounted to 33,897 feet per Lenwere of the 160,000 per Lillian, from New York. Prices
Piten Pine.—No receipts: prices continued at 68\$—70\$
per for.

Spruce Pine —No receipts: quotations of prices from 69\$

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

# ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 24.

RANGOON-Br bk Janet Court; 996 tons; Hewer; 100 ds rice to order. Br bk Sabrina; 746 tons; Torreble; 115 ds; rice to Br bk Noddleburn; 1,053 tons; Maun; 104 ds: rice to

JANGKOK via Cape of Good Hope—Br bk County of Angleses; 783 tons; Lewis; 140 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co. CARDIFF - Br bk Largiemore: 1,786 tons: Spencer; 36 ds; coal to Compagnic des Messagéries Maritimes.

coat to Com, agnie des Messagéries Maritimes. DEC. 16. CARDIF--Br ship Stanley, 2,103 tons: Edgett; 38 ds; coat to Lage Brothers.

Ger ship Fritz Renter; 1,457 tons; Hansen; 50 ds; coal to Ramiro Rodrigues & Co. Nor ship Phor; 1,552 tons; Johnsen: 31 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. HULL-Br ship Dominion; 2,270 tons; Meredith; 44 ds; coal to Gas company.

Quence—Br bk James S. Harwan; 958 tons: Grant; 50 ds. lumber to Companhia Commercio e Industria. DEC. 27.

DEC. 27.

CARDIFF—Br ship Blackheath; 1,674 tons: Peteros; 24 ds coal to Lage Brothers.

Ger ship Charles Dickens; 1,321 tons, Schut; 4t ds: coal to Wissons & Co.

Br ls Menfor; 393 tons; Giffiths; 35 ds; coal to order.

Pausswick —Br bk Antigna; 735 tons; Stohnes; 54 ds; lumber to order.

Niewport—Norbk *Prince Arthur*; 1,556 tons; Paude; 41 ds. coal to Royal Mail Co. Paranyba – Am bk *Mourovia*; 433 tons; Keene; 9 ds; sun-dies to Companhia Tecidos Allianga.

dries to Companina Tecidos Alhança.

\*\*DEC, 28.

\*\*Cardiff"—Br bk Kirkloch; 755 tons; Casson; 42 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

Brazilian C-at Co.

—Swed ship Carl Hindrik; 1,067 tons; Swanstrom; 47 ds coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

IAMBURG—Nor bk Rachel 539 tons; Borresen; 75 ds; sun direct to archer.

DEC. 29 BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Dorts*; 892 tons; Bonner; 29 ds; sun dies to Messrs. Wilson & Co.

BANGKOK—Br ship *Zuleika*; 1,691 tons; Chalmers; 142 ds rice to R. J. Henderson & Co.

DEC. 30.

New York—Am ship City of Montrea!, 1,117 tons; Greene 45 ds; sundries to order.

HULL—Br ship Creedile; 2,400 tons; Wilson; 43 ds; coal to Gas Company.

Gas Company,

MAMDURG. -Nor isk Carl Pitth; 672 tons; Olsen; 49 ds; sun
dries to Herm Stolta K Co.

NORMKOTING. -Sw bik Harmonia; 456 tons; 85 ds; sundries t

Companina Commercial e Industria.

Wissur -Nor sche Angel; 290 tons; Mathisen; 82 ds; lum
ber to order.

DEC. 31. RANGOON-Nor bk *Hirotha*; 499 tons; Terjesen; 124 ds; rice to order.

MONTRVIDEO - Br schr Glemesa; 488 tons; Card; 19 ds; sur dies to order.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 86.

PORT PHILLIP—Er bk Dunfton: 1,537 tons; Roberts; ballan

DUNKINK—Br ship Nithkadat: 1,158 tons; Gedds; sundries.

DEC. 27.

GGAM—Br ship Terret Bell: 1,376 tons; Boyds; coal.

New Orleans-Port ship America; 181 tons; Casta ballast.

NEW CASTLE-Br bk Lota; 1,559 tons; Claxto n; ballast. DEC. 28.

NAW CASTLE-Br bk County of Pembroke; 1,004 tons; Rebetts; ballast.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ--Ger bk Hyon; 1,140 tons: Dunke

ballast.

DEC. 29.

SYDNEY—Be ship Canadd; 2,137 tons; Munro; ballast.

Vigo—Br bk Keaper, 137 tons; Suens; do

DEC. 30.

RIVER PLATH—It bk Peppino; 407 tons; Pattezzo; ballast.

KHARLESTON—Nor bk Herman Lehmbuh!; 2,236 tons

Thorsen; ballast. s-Br bk Sabrina; 746 tons; Torrible; sice to order.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DECEMBER 25

LIVERPOOL via S. Vicente-Br str Bessell; 24 ds. SANTOS-It str San Gottardo; 23 hours. DEC. 26.

NEW YORK-Br str Imperial Prince: 40 ds. DEC 27 HAMBURG—Ger str Corrientes; 28 ds. Bremen—Ger str Koin; 34 ds. Santos—Ger str Lissabon; 21 hours.

DEC. 29. HAVRE—Fr str Cordoba; 32 ds.

HAVRE-Fr str Cordobs; 30 ds.

DEC 30.

BORDEAUX-Fr str Dordogne; 30 ds.

NEW YORK and INTERMEDIATE PORTS-Ger str Cata
-23 ds.

VALPARASO-Eng str Bellucia; 41 ds.

VALPARASO-Eng str Orellana; 15 ds.

DEC. 31.

SOUTHAMPTON—Br str Ciyde; 16 ds.

ANTWERP—Br str Baron Glames; 38 ds.

HAMBURG—Gr str Patagonia; 25 ds.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DEC. 27. Marseilles-Fr str Hindoustan. River Plate-Br str Bellena. Santos-Br str Olbers.

DEC. 28 DEC. 70.
GENOA-II str San Gotlardo.
BURNOS AIRRS-Br str Afghan Prince.
DEC. 29.
HAMBURG-Ger str Lissabon\*.
SANTOS-Fr str Parahyba.

DEC. 30

HAVRE-Fr str Don Pedro. Lisbon-Por str Peninsular. DEC. 31.
LIVERPOOL—Br str Orellana\*

### List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 29th December, 1894.

		9 1000	010 Mt M1101	101 111	IIIG	way or miv us	Janeiro Zath December.	1034.
	NAME Tor		NAME Tons. Master Entered		ed	From	Consignees	Destinations
	American	iz.				.1		
	bk Haltimore sch Mabel Jordan bk Amy lug Moses B. Tower bk Frances. bk Honny Doen. bg Hattie M. Bain bk White Wings. bk D. Pedro II	696	North	Nov.	25	Baltimore	Levering & Co.	
	bk Amy	944 655	North Balano Balano Blackford Freitas Thompson Bonien Gould Davison Hndgins Willey Kane Bonner Greene	Dec.	1	Boston	Levering & Co. B. F. da Costa e Souza Levering & Co.	
	bk Frances	644 516	Thompson Bonien		8	Cape Verde Baltimore. Parabyba	Wilson & Co. W. R. M. Niven C. G. C. e Industria Wilson & Co. Wats.n. Ritchie & Co.	Barbados, D.
-	bg Hattie M. Bain bk White Wings.	372 654	Gould Davison		13	Parabyba New York Baltimore	C G. C. e Industria Wilson & Co.	
۱,	bk D. Pedro IIbk Lillian	465 587	Hudgins Willey		15	do New York	Wats n, Ritchie & Co. V. W. Guimarães & C.	
	bk D. Pedro II bk Lillian bk Monrovia bk Doris, shp Cuy of Montreal	443 896	Kane Bonner		29	Parahyba Baltimore	Wats n. Ritchie & Co. V. W. Guimarães & C. Companhia de Tecidos Allianç Wilson & Co.	a
1	Arg ntine	1117	Greene		30	New-York	To order	
š;	bk Bartholomeu	480	Silva	Iulv	10	Itajah <b>y</b>	Santos Alven & Co	
ŀ	bk Belgiumbk Mercedes A. Tezanos bk Luiza Cascace	66o 573	Silva Kilton Barros Arenas	July Nov. Dec.	19 30 9	Pernambuco Montevideo	Santos Abreu & Co. To order L. Podestá & Filho	
al		125	Arenas		15	S. João Barra	Camuyrano & Co.	
i:	Austrian bk Joseph		Braz	Dec.	8	Marseilles	C P V II A C	
	British	490	DIAZ	Dec.	۰	Marsemes	C. F. Keller & Co.	Santos.
*		2017	Bailly	Oct.	13	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.	
s:	shp Drumrock shp Lumberman's Lassie bk Fanemoth. shp Cumberland.	979 945	Bailly Stewart Ross Irving Jones Livingstone	Nov.	3	Brunswick Bangkok	Wilson Sons & Co. F. P. Passos John Moore & Co.	
.	shp Cumberlandbk Seriol Wyn	1749	Irving Jones		4			
.	sup Cumberland, bk Seriel Wyn shp Mount Carmel shp Lizzie Burrill bk Cambusmethan shp Amie Mand shp Bdaklava bk Sambusmethan	1185	Rice Hughes		15 17 17	Norfolk Pensacola Bangkok	Gas Co. Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Ch. Hecksher & Co.	
	shp Annie Mand	1993	Locke Stommond		19 19	Rangoon	To order Brogilian Cost Co.	
	bk Sumbawa bk East Lothian	1380	Livingstone Rice Hughes Locke Stommond Gardner Mc. Farlane Raupson Shepred Trovena Reid Richard Danham		20 20	do do	Ch. Hecksher & Co. To order Brazilian Coal Co. Ferraz, Solvinho & Co. Watson, Ritchie & Co. Norton, Megaw & Co. John Moore & Co. Watson, Ritchie & Co. To order To order	
to	shp Royal Alice	1199	Raupson Shepred		20 26	do Antwerp Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co. John Moore & Co.	Newcastle D
۱.	bk Severn	1114	Reid Richag		24 25	Baltimore	Watson, Ritchie & Co. To order	
a-	shp Favonius	1462	Danham Frethowan		25 26 26	Cardiff do Newcastle	To order Levening & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. Royal Mail Co.	Baltimore.
	bk Cosmopolita bk Pelicano.	495 821	Thomas Ottenson		29 33	Manchester Newcastle	Walter Christiansen & Co.	
1-	shp Tweedsdaleshp Pythomene.	1403	Menzies Austand	Dec.	30	Banokok	Walter Christiansen & Co. Max. Nothmann & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. Ferraz, Sobrinto & Co. Brazilian Coal Co.	
s:	shp I-daldava. bis Sunniana. bis East Lottian bis East Lottian bis East Lottian bis Sunniana. bis Shoner bis Dumdole bis Sevena bis Dumdole bis Sevena bis Namiga. shp Favonianties. bis Auriga. shp Favonianties. bis I-daldava. bis Petronianties. bis I-daldava. shp Favonianties. bis I-daldava. shp Favonianties. bis I-daldava. shp Petroniana. shp Putroniana. shp Putroniana. bis I-daldava. bis I-daldava. bis I-daldava. bis I-daldava. bis I-daldava. bis Castor. bis Pavrthenia. shp Newnan II-dalla. sch Westerh Belle. bis Kastor. shp Koyal Forth. bis Kastor. shp King Alfred. bis Kancor. shp Singeb. bis Moel y Don. shp County of Anglees. sh Moel y Don. shp County of Anglees. sh Jamet Count. shp Largiemore. shp Stanley. shp Dominion bis Jamet Count. shp Stanley. shp Dominion bis Jamet Count. sh Jamet Count. shp Stanley. shp Dominion bis Andersa.	336	Dauham Frethowan Thomas Ottenson Menzies Austand Coon Comberman Sanders Lewis Mitchell		6	Paspebiae Rosario		
	bk Sam Mendel	991 966	Lewis Mirchell		11	Cardiff Newcastle	Assumpção & Co. E. F. Oeste de Minas Quayle, Davidson & Co. Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	A Bay D
e;	bk Parthenia.	1953 749	Mitchell Davies Davies Johnson Cooper		13	do Cardiff	Quayle, Davidson & Co. Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. do	
to	sch Western Belle shp Royal Forth	183	Johnson Cooper		13 13	do Gaspe Hull	Brazilian Coal Co.	
n-	shp Lennie Burrill bk King Alfred	1328	Mc.Lauchlin Griffiths	1	15		Gas Co. Watson, Ritchie & Co.	
<b>t</b> o	bk Anconsnp Superb	1334	Cooper Ne. Lauchlir Griffiths Blagdon Williams Evans Lenis Maun Herver Spencer Edget Meredith Grant Stoner Griffiths Casson Chalmers W. Wilsom Hariello		22 24	Rangoon New-Port Rangoon	do Brazilian Coal Co. P. S. Nicolson & Co. Gas Co. Watson, Ritchie & Co. To order Lage Irmãos Watson, Ritchie & Co. Herman Stoltz & Co. Herman Stoltz & Co.	
n-	bk Moel y Donbk County of Anglesea	1038 785	Lenis	1	24 25	Bangkok do Rangoon	Watson, Ritchie & Co. Ferraz, Sobrioho & Co.	
	bk Janet Court	996	Herver		25 25	Rangoon do Cardiff	Herman Stoltz & Co. To order do	
ce	shp Stanley.	2105	Edget		25 25 26	do Hull	Messageries Maritimes	
u-	bk James L. Harway	958	Grant		26 27	Quebec Brunswick	Gas Co.	
	bk Mentor. bk Kirkloch.	393	Griffiths Casson		27 28	Cardift	Messageries Maritimes Lage Irmãos Gas Co, C. G. C. e Industria To order Brazilian Coal Co.	
	shp Zuleikashp t rocodilebk Giuseppe Cappadona	109	Chalmers W. Wilsom		20	Bangkok Hull	R. J. Hardsen Gas Co. To order	
u.	Danish	617	naneno		30	Marseilles	To order	
	ble Wilhelmine	. 845	Nidefar	Nov.	29	Landres	Walter Christiansen & Ca	
a;	bk Oiga bk Dania	991	Schmidt Nelson	Dec.	15	Londres Pensacola Aracajú	Walter Christiansen & Co. C G C e Industria Chr. Heckscher & Co.	
	Dutch			1				
	bk Harmonie	. 151	Sukkien	Dec.	14		C. Com. Nacional	
0-	German					,		
er;	bgn Adlership Ben Voirlich	251	Steenken Werker	Oct.	25	S. Fc. do Sul Cardift	Santos, Abreu & Co.	
	bgn Adlership Ben Voirlichbk Marco Polobk Kosmos.	1030	Schowandel Engel	1,104.	16 16	do Antwerp	Messageries Maritimes Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Walter, Christiansen & Co. Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
	ship Coriolanus. bk Frieda Mahn. bk Josefa. bk Meteor.	100	Steenken Werker Schowandel Engel Gotting Staben Huncke Neumann		20	Cardiff	do	Rangoon, D.
	bk Josefa			Dec.	27 5	do Swansea Cardiff	do Brazilian Coal Co. Max. Nothmann & Co.	
18;	bg Johan	13	Netra Kauffmann		12	do Aracaió	Max. Nothmann & Co.	Falmouth.
		28	Heydmana Rumpff		14 22 84	Cadiz S. Cruz Wisby	Mac. Notimann & Co. To order Macedo Junior & Co. Souza Alves & Co. C. G. C. e Industria Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Wilson Sons & Co.	
	bk Gothaship Fritz Reutership Charles Dickens	147	Heydmana Kumpff Hansen Schut		25 27	Cardiff	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
	Norwegian							
	bgn Solveig	29	Andersen Hansen	May	4	M acahé	To order Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
	ship Heidrunbgn Argusbk Maminja	134	Gubolhanse	Nov.	15	Sunderland Rio Grande	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
	ship Samholdbk Czarship Prince Robert	130	Hoie Christofers		25 28 28	Antwerp Pensacola Cardiff	To order C. G. C. e Industria To order Brazilian Coal Co.	Barbadas, D.
		265	Hansen Gubolhanse Kristensen Hoie Christofersei Hansen Tyensveto Jensen Kragh Knudsen Rundrusen Johnston Paude Borresen J. Olsen	Dec.	29 4	do New Castle	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
	ble Insula Carai	34	Jensen Kragh		4 5	Kransford Trondhicm	Lage Irmãos Ch. Hecksher & Co. Walter, Christiansen & Co.	
	be Leide	39.	Knudsen		23 25 26	Aracajú do Cardiff	Ch. Hecksher & Co. Walter, Christiansen & Co. To order To order Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Royal Mail Co.	
a-	bk Prince Arthur	155	Paude		26 27 28	Newport	Royal Mail Co.	
4-	bk Rackelbk Carl Pehl	67	J. Olsen		30 30	Hamburg do	To order Herm Stoltz & Co.	
	Portuguese	1	5	İ				
	bk Agnes bk Nova União	630	Soares Fernandes	Nov. Dec.	28 15	Oporto do	To order J. A. G. Santos & Co.	
	Swedish				.,			
	bk Lord Palmerston	400	Johnston	Nov.	20	Westerwick	F. P. Passos	
	bk Robert ship Carl Hendric bk Harmonia	106	Johnston Fox Sevanstron Lundberg	Dec.	28 28	Hudikswall Cardiff Nordkoping,	F. P. Passos Chr. Hecksher & Co. Brazilian Coal Co. C.G.C. e Industria	
		1 2	1		30			
	N. B. The letter	D on t	he margin ind	licates	that	the ship has been		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1 1/	INTODIA O'	TODE



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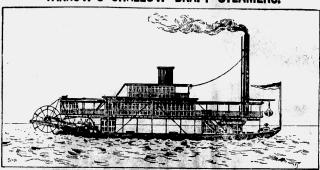


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