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Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 98, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours: from 12 to 3 p.m. Residence: Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1250. Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher: Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine: Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours: from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras. Dr. C. R. v. Schoeler; chronic diseases; employs the physiatric method and massage. Rua da Uruguaiana 47-51, 1st floor. Consultations from 12 to 3 p.m.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Though Colombia does not always find it easy to raise money to pay her creditors, the republic has a capital method of "borrowing" to put down revolutionary movements. A decree issued by the Vice-President on January 31 authorised the minister of the treasury to levy a "loan" of \$1,000,000 monthly to re-establish public order. The loan was to be collected by officials paid a percentage, and "if the case demands it," the payments were to be enforced by "imprisonment, embargo of property, and "sale of same by the executive." The amount to be paid by each individual was assigned as if it were a tax, and no appeal was to be entertained until 25 per cent. of the sum had been paid. The government also made a monopoly of the sale of beef; so that altogether those of the inhabitants of the republic who did not care to "lend" to the Treasury must have had a lively time, what between risk of imprisonment and the chance of being boycotted by the official butcher's shop.—Financial News.

—There seems little doubt that while we have been breathing out threatenings and slaughter, the Chilians have stolen a diplomatic march on us in their treaty with Bolivia. Part of the Argentine territory to the extreme north-west was long in dispute between this country and Bolivia. In terms of the treaty between Bolivia and Chili, at the conclusion of the war, this territory was occupied by Chili, until the actual fate of the Pertuvian provinces of Tacna and Arica should be settled. The latter question should have been decided last year; but Chili is in no hurry, as she is meantime in possession, and the provinces are becoming every year more Chilian in their sympathies. There is a good deal of assertion and counter-assertion with regard to the recent negotiations between Bolivia and Chili. It is urgently necessary for the former to get access to the sea, from which she has been excluded for ten years. But if Chili has been able to grant her this partly at the expense of Argentina, she has done a very clever thing, and our diplomatists have been caught napping. Everyone must feel that we have ourselves to blame, for we have allowed territory claimed by us to become Chilian in all but name. The Argentine patriot, which is greatly shocked at any curtailment of territory, does not appear to involve any responsibility for the government of outlying districts, with a result which has already been seen in the Misiones case.—Review, Buenos Aires, May 25.

—A sensational report has been published in Buenos Aires that in the secret session of the Chilian Senate, the minister of foreign affairs stated that a league had been formed between the Pacific coast powers on the same basis as the old Germanic confederation and that Chili was now in a position to settle all pending questions with Argentina by reason or by force.—Montevideo Times.

THE CHILIAN CONGRESS HALL BURNED.

On last Friday night the city of Santiago, capital of Chili, lost one of its finest public buildings by fire. On that night the Chilian Congress Hall, one of the finest edifices in South America, and the pride of Chili, was reduced to ashes. At 1.30 a.m. flames were seen issuing from the roof, and in a very short time afterwards the entire building was lapped in flames. At first it was believed that the fire was due to the work of some malicious person, but since then an impression has gained ground that it was due to carelessness, and in a way to accident. Some workmen who had been engaged in effecting repairs in the interior of the building left fire behind them and the conflagration was caused by this means.

The building was practically destroyed in its totality, although some of the walls remain standing. All the fittings, decorations, furniture, libraries, and scientific instruments and collections were entirely lost. Some of the most cherished historical relics of Chili were lost forever in the all consuming flames. The saloon where Bernard O'Higgins signed his resignation, the table on which he wrote it, the chairs which served as seats for the patriots who received it, all were reduced to ashes. In the vestibule were magnificent marble statues of David and Socrates, which were reduced to powder beneath the mighty crush of the falling roof. The charts and other scientific works connected with a map of the country, which had cost 400,000 dollars to prepare, were all lost. The congressional library, which filled four vast apartments, and which was splendidly supplied with valuable law books and scientific works, was completely destroyed. So also were the national archives containing many priceless state papers and historical documents. The latest accounts give it to understand that in all the losses exceed 5,500,000 dollars.

The Chilian Congress Hall occupied an entire block and was a stately imposing pile. It was commenced in 1857 and finished in 1876. Under its shadows stretched the gardens upon which once arose the Campaña church, which on the 8th of September, 1863, was the scene of one of the most horrible catastrophes recorded in American history. On that day the Campaña church was burned, and over 2000 people lost their lives in the flames. The greater part of these were women, many of them being maids and matrons of the highest society in Chili.

The fire of the other night was, fortunately, attended by no loss of life. Not a single person received bodily injury. The Chilian government has already set about repairing the disaster, and Congress will meet wherever it can in temporary quarters, until the new Congress Hall has been finished.—Southern Cross, May 24.

The average number of looms tended by one operator in a cotton mill in this country is six, although eight is not uncommon and ten is occasional. In Europe the number varies from one, two or three on the Continent to four and occasionally six in England. A representative of the American Cotton and Wool Reporter has visited a weaving room where eighty looms were in full operation under the care of five persons. This loom is a new device just coming on the market. Its principal feature is that it feeds bobbins into the shuttle automatically. This has been a very large part of the work of a weaver. The machine carries a magazine of fourteen bobbins, and as fast as the shuttle becomes empty the bobbin is dropped out and a new one is dropped in, the shuttle is threaded by the machine and the work goes on without interruption. Not only is the work of the weaver in keeping the machine supplied with bobbins greatly reduced, but the unhealthy act of sucking the yarn through the eye of the shuttle is obviated. The machine stops automatically when the magazine becomes empty, or when the shuttle eye is clogged so that it won't thread, or when a warp thread breaks. These looms will run an hour or two at night after the help has gone home; they will keep at work while the mill hands are out at lunch, and indeed this has actually been done. Four hundred of these looms have been put into one mill, and as many more are going into the same mill, and they are being introduced into many other mills. Saving half the labor cost in weaving means saving about one-fourth of the whole labor cost, and the importance of this is obvious without argument. The ingenious mechanic who invented this machine is hired by a firm of loom manufacturers. The device may make other people rich, but it will probably not make the inventor rich. He is said to have a prolific mind and to be capable of one invention per diem when necessary.—New York Journal of Commerce.

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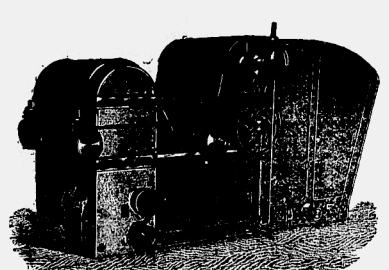
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Missing Friends.
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 KELLY, James—who left the East Indian, August 1894.
 STENDBLAND, or TOLBY, James William—who left England December 1888 and worked as a Stevedor in Rio.
 CONNELL, J. Max—last known address, Estação de São Simão.
 SWIFT, Thomas Henry—ex Norwegian ship "Norsk Tromska Victoria."
 LEVAN, Thomas—said to have died in Rio.
 Rio de Janeiro, 29th April '95.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Argentine government has accepted a local tender for the supply of 25,000 blankets for the army at \$5.50 each, the payment to be made in treasury bills at 90 days.

—The Uruguayan budget for 1895-96 estimates the revenue receipts at \$14,570,555.59, and the expenditures at \$14,378,815.80, showing a surplus of \$191,739.79. The *Katon* claims that the revenue is underestimated by \$500,000 to enable the government to avoid reductions in export duties which are urgently needed by the country.

—Big Brazil is talking of making war on Uruguay. This is because Uruguay is supposed to sympathize with the Rio Grande revolution. If Brazil is anxious for military renown, why can it not assemble all its legions and quell the Rio Grande revolt—if it is able? If it is not able to do so, then what chance has it of fighting Uruguay? —*Southern Cross.*

—The Rural Association has nearly completed the accounts of the recent national agricultural exhibition. The expenses were about \$72,000, while there were received \$50,000 government grant and some \$11,270 gate money. The deficit will therefore be about \$730, which may yet be made out of rent for pavilion. (We should say the real deficit was \$50,730, which is quite a different tale, for none of the government grant has been returned.)—*Montevideo Times.*

—The total number of people who entered Argentina from abroad during 1894 was 107,104, of which 54,720 were immigrants. This number compares favorably with the preceding years, which were:—

Year 1891	28,266
" 1892	39,973
" 1893	52,067
Of the total number of immigrants during 1894, 44,406 were adults and 9,314 were children; and the families numbered 8,566 as compared with 7,981 in 1893.	

—The scheme before the Paraguayan Congress for the settlement of the foreign debt, authorises the government to withdraw from the public revenue every year the sum of \$360,000 gold for the purchase of tobacco which will be remitted to Europe and then sold, the amount thus produced to be applied to the payment of the debt. It is a very risky business, as some of our old Brazilian financiers can testify. They once tried shipping coffee to meet their obligations abroad, and they had something to pay in the end which they had not anticipated.

—At the opening of the San Juan legislature, the governor said that all property had fallen in value, and that emigration from the province was assuming alarming proportions, and that it would be necessary to economise as much as possible so as to balance the budget and that this was his intention. The exports from the province to Chili during 1894 were:—16,520 oxen, 1,802 cows, 219 calves, 3,750 mules, and from January 1st to April 30th, 10,546 oxen, 1,417 cows, 242 calves and 2,754 mules. The total value of these in the Chili market is estimated at \$3,300,000.—*Review, Buenos Aires.*

—Argentines are proud of their country, and the inhabitants of the federal capital are proud of their city, and both not without reason. In no other city in the world is there such a preponderance of foreigners as in Buenos Aires, but, with all this, it may safely be said that the national anniversary was celebrated with spirit and animation alike by native and foreigner. Mingling in the great mass of humanity which assembled at Plaza Victoria on Saturday last were thousands of Italians, Germans, French, Britons, and other nationalities, and all of them as proud of Argentina and as firm believers in her future as the Argentines themselves. During the parade when a regiment or company was cheered, all, regardless of nationality, joined heartily in the applause. Not for many years has such enthusiasm been manifested. At night the theatres were crowded and the programme in each was changed to suit the day and the patriotic feelings of the audiences. Hundreds of private reunions were held in different parts of the city. All over the republic the day was celebrated with the same spirit and energy as in the capital. Such enthusiasm and harmony as ever before existed, and that the crisis is passing. The republic starts out on another year of existence with conditions more favorable for the happiness and contentment of the people than for a long time past.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—On last Sunday there was some modified repetition of national guard scandals. In the 7th regiment (Barracas) the guards began to howl when 4.30 p.m. came, and the officers showed no signs of letting them break up ranks and go home. When the order of dismissal came some of the guards collected in groups and began to say disagreeable things about the officers. Two of the officers then drew their flaming swords and revolvers and undertook to concentrate on the growling parties. The police interfered in time and all the amateur military men went about their business. In the 8th regiment one of the bystanders who was looking on at the drill undertook to correct the errors issued by Lieutenant Torrel. The lieutenant told him to shut up. The hypercritical bystander produced a dagger from his manly breast and went on criticising, admonishing the lieutenant meanwhile to have patience. In reply the lieutenant drew his trusty blade and chopped the bystander on the head. Then the colonel of the regiment called a policeman and both belligerents were taken as prisoners of war. In the 12th regiment two citizen-soldiers mutinied and formed a new regiment between them, of which they constituted themselves colonel and major respectively. As they had no men to command they began to command each other, over which experiment they disagreed and came to blows. The police took charge of the arbitration rendered necessary by this collision of powers.—*Southern Cross, May 24.*

—The working tailors on strike have reduced their demands to an increase of 20% in wages, the working day of nine hours, and no work on Sundays. Some of the masters have accepted these terms, others consider the increase of wages demanded excessive, and others are willing to treat for terms with their men but will have nothing to do with committees. In a conversation with one of the principal tailors the other day, we were informed that a large number of the workmen are quite satisfied with the present rate of wages and with the hours of work and that many of the strikers have been forced into the strike against their will.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—Our colleague *El Tiempo* calls attention to the fact that by a municipal regulation of some years' standing each tramway company is required to pay the salary of a municipal inspector of trams. This sum, it appears, is punctually paid by the companies to the municipality, who ought therefore to maintain ten inspectors constantly. Instead of this, the actual number of municipal inspectors of this class is two! As the money is paid to the municipality for a special and definite purpose, such a proceeding is strikingly like a misappropriation of funds. If so many inspectors are not required, at least let the regulations be altered, and let the companies get the benefit; but if the salary is to be paid, the official it represents ought to be on duty, and not merely on the pay-sheet, like the dummy policemen in La Plata.—*Review, Buenos Aires.*

—The governor of Catamarca is about to promulgate a decree which shall call into existence a provincial university. In this university young Catamarqueños will be taught law, political economy, astronomy and physics. At present the provincial schoolmasters in Catamarca are about a year in arrears with their slender stipends. In many parts of the province there are no schools at all, and as for roads, bridges, public works, street pavement, etc., the local authorities, in the days of the vice-royalty. Yet it is consoling to know that this interesting province will soon have plenty of lawyers. Every second man in Catamarca will soon be a doctor. In a short time the *estancio* up there will have to address his peon: "Señor Doctor, shut in the mules," or "Señor Doctor, will you kindly milk the goat." Wonderful place Catamarca!—*Southern Cross.*

—The executive has signed the decree authorizing the opening to public service of the first section of the Great Eastern (Maldonado) railway, namely from Olmos junction station, in the department of Canelones, to La Sierra station, department of Maldonado, comprising over 50 kilometres of line (say 31 miles). The opening has been fixed to take place on the patriotic anniversary of Saturday next, May 25. The fact is noteworthy, not only as the opening of a new and important artery of transit in a hitherto neglected region of the republic, but as also being the first section of railway work and enterprise since the crisis. With this exception there has been no addition to the railway lines of the republic since the conclusion of the Central extension to Rivera some four years ago. We congratulate the managing engineer Mr. Frewin and his staff on the successful conclusion of this part of their labors.—*Montevideo Times, May 23.*

—It is surprising to find that with all the experience gained in the now famous naval manoeuvres, it should still be impossible for our officers to take a gunboat into or out of the port without its suffering damage, or undergoing serious mishap. This time it is the *Libertad* that has got into trouble, and the narrative does not suggest expert seamanship. The gunboat was only drawing about twelve feet, while there was a depth of twenty feet in the channel. But just before entering the Darsena, a vessel outward bound had to be passed. For a wonder, the *Libertad* took the right side, giving the other vessel a very close berth. She must have then been put about in such a hurry that one of her twin screws got foul of the buoy chain, with the result that she swung round on to the bank at the side of the channel. The lesson is instructive as indicating the reverses with which our navy might meet, were it ever to put to sea for active service.—*Review, Buenos Aires, May 25.*

—Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. launched on Friday the cruiser *Buenos Aires*, built for the Argentine government, the naming ceremony being performed by Señora Rivadavia, wife of Captain Rivadavia, of the Argentine navy. The vessel's dimensions are:—Length 306 ft., beam 36 ft., draught 2 1/2 in., draft 17 ft. 7 in., displacement 4,500 tons. She is constructed of steel. She is protected throughout her whole length by a curved steel armor deck. The vessel is fitted with twin-screw machinery of 17,000 horse power, and it is expected that this will give her a speed of 24 knots. She will thus be the fastest cruiser in existence. The *Buenos Aires* will be armed with quick-firing guns of the latest Elswick pattern. The armament, which is exceptionally powerful, will consist of two 8 in. quick-firing guns placed one forward and one aft, ten 4.7 in. quick firing guns placed on the broadsides, 16 3-pounder quick-firing Hotchkiss guns, six 1-pounder quick-firing Hotchkiss guns, and five torpedo tubes.—*The Times, May 17th.*

—Two cases have occurred in the camp, within the last week, of men having been shot down and killed by the police on the pretext that they were attempting to resist arrest. One of the cases caused a considerable impression in the neighborhood as the victim was well-known and not a bad character. This is not at all satisfactory and we hope the authorities will order a strict enquiry. Resisting arrest is not sufficient excuse for the summary execution without trial of an individual who may be guilty of only a trivial offence or perhaps of no offence at all. The police must not be allowed to take the law into their own hands in this summary and dangerous fashion, and such cases as these afford an additional argument for depriving them of the weapons which they are continually showing they cannot be trusted to carry. Even in the camp the country should now be regarded as sufficiently civilized to dispense with police armed with firearms and cutlasses, and using them on every possible occasion.—*Montevideo Times, May 30.*

—All traces of the late naval rebellion are gradually disappearing. The officers who joined the movement to overthrow the constituted powers and who were the cause of the partial destruction of a man-of-war and the consequent expenditure for repairs, are now replaced in their former ranks and therefore are at liberty to connect another revolutionary movement. It was always thus from childhood's hour.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—It is only plain when one has doubted the successful issue of an experiment to compliment those, who in the face of everything that apparently forebode want of success, undertook and carried out the removal of the palm trees from the Plaza Mayo to the new part of Palermo Park. Every one of these are alive and growing well, they form a very pretty landscape round about the lake, a great feature of which is the boats for rowing purposes, a pastime which is quite safe, as the boats are flat-bottomed and the water not deep enough to cover a small boy standing up, therefore the amusement is likely to become popular, and lucrative to the empresario.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

From the *Times of Argentina*, May 23th.

ARGENTINE DISPLAY.

Any stranger attending a performance at the opera would hardly credit the story that the Argentine republic is at the present moment still suffering acutely from the "crisis of progress" and that matters generally are by no means in so healthy and lively a condition as the well-wishers of the country would like to see them. The scene is an extremely brilliant and imposing one and the evidence of wealth and apparent prosperity are so all-pervading, that the stranger would probably imagine any information to the effect that matters stand as we have just stated them to do, as a piece of humorous pleasantry, his eyes being witnesses to the contrary. Truly the nights of the opera in Buenos Aires are apt to lead anyone into this error, for everything is brilliant and redolent of wealth. The theatre is as handsome and splendidly finished a building as can be seen in any capital in the world, and the people who are occupying the boxes and stalls are as well dressed and finished as the house itself. If we station ourselves in the vestibule and watch the audience as it arrives, we shall see well-appointed carriages drawn by smart and expensive pairs of high-stepping horses, bringing their occupants to the play. We shall see the men irreproachably dressed in the latest fashion handing out the ladies who are arrayed in the most ravishing of Parisian modelled gowns, dainty, delightful, a dream of loveliness set off in a manner worthy of the beauty of the wearer, the frou-frou of the rich material bespeaking the fact to the observant watcher, that the price of the exquisite confection is by no means an item to be lightly valued.

Inside the theatre the scene is at times really magnificent, and the flash of the precious stones on the arms and heads of the wearers vies with the sparkle of their eyes, as the bloom of the bouquet of rare flowers in their hands only enhances that on their cheeks. If the observer is at all of a mathematical turn of mind he may occupy his spare moments in a calculation of the value of the house. He knows that the boxes are taken for the season at a figure of six thousand dollars, and the other parts of the theatre in proportion, and to this he will probably add the value of the jewels, resplendent dresses, and exotic flowers. The total may run into millions, and from this it would appear that the occupants of the boxes must be exceptionally wealthy to carry on such a scale of expensive living, and this spending of large sums of money on the luxuries of life. There is no air of depression, everyone is lively, and the buzz and hum of conversation is bright, and speaks of lives untouched by care, and balances of a comfortable nature at the bank. It seems hardly possible that all or nearly all of this gilded and joyous throng are not gold as they glitter, and indeed in many cases are practical bankrupts, or more properly speaking should be, if the law were allowed to take its proper course. The old simile of the apples of Sodom, rotten at the core, would very aptly fit the occasion and could be applied with a great deal of truth to a large majority of the most fashionable and the wealthiest looking of these brilliant *habitués* of the lyric drama.

The names of many of these leaders of fashion, who thus calmly spend thousands of dollars on a few evenings' pleasure, have probably figured on more than one unpaid bill, and many a poor shop-keeper

or milliner would be glad if the debt of the fair and richly-apparelled dames presented even a chance of being met on presentation. It is by no means unlikely that the smartly-appointed brougham and the champing, pawing high-steppers which drew it to the theatre are still on the books of some confiding tradesman, who has grown weary of sending in his account, while the municipal tax is also probably among the unpaid items of the turn-out. The tailor who supplied the immaculate dress suit, has seen his hair turn from brown to grey, and the cheque in settlement is yet to be obtained. These will all be set right when the new emission comes out, but in the meantime the leaders of fashion must be seen at the fashionable haunts, and no matter what the cost—the appearances must be kept up. The superficial glitter and ostentations display are a portion of the social creed of the Argentine and are carried out far more religiously than the vulgar and plebeian habit of paying their bills. It does not matter if others far more deserving suffer and the name which should be an example of probity and honour is handed about, the outside show is still kept up, and this seems to be the one point aimed at, and only too often achieved. There are of course a few who are wealthy and honourable, and knowing their obligations meet them in a fair and proper manner, but these we fear are the brilliant exceptions rather than the rule, and the inner lives of the many would probably reveal the truth of the statement, that the debts of the audience of the opera on a fashionable night would be an extremely handsome fortune to the man who was lucky enough to be able to collect them.

From *The Pall Mall Gazette*.

WHENCE COMES ENGLAND'S ROAST BEEF.

Whence comes the meat we eat? The suburban butcher will tell you that it is all home killed, if not home fed; the domestic cynic that Welsh mutton commonly browns on Australian plains, and that Scotch beef loses half its virtue because of the voyage across the Atlantic. The truth, however, lies between. A quarter of a century ago it struck people that the United Kingdom could not grow enough meat to feed her population, which, by the way, it may be said, eats more than twice as much meat as any alien people. As usual a committee was appointed, and it sat until 1879 without arriving at any definite conclusion. At this time America was exporting to the United Kingdom a large quantity of live stock, besides a profusion of tinned meat, while two years later the trade in chilled beef was started, and gradually grew until, in 1894, it reached 100,000 tons. In 1880 the Australian colonies began to be a factor in the question of supply. Early in that year the first shipment of frozen meat was made, and the trade has since attained huge proportions. In all, 26,000,000 frozen sheep and lambs have come to our shores, of which New-Zealand has supplied 13,000,000, Australia 3,000,000, the River Plate 9,000,000, and the Falkland Islands 150,000. In the early stages of the business freight from Australia was 2 1/2 d. per pound; it is now 1 d., and a fair profit can be made at this figure. There are now over eighty ships engaged in the trade, with a carrying capacity of about 2,500,000 carcasses. Experiments are now being made in the shipment of live cattle from Australia, and the trials already completed are sufficient to prove that they can be carried the long sea voyage without loss of condition. It is probable, therefore, that before long a large trade in this direction will be conducted. The annual consumption of meat in the United Kingdom is some 2,140,000 tons, about two-thirds of which is home grown, and the latter amount has doubled in the last ten years. It is computed that, in addition to the supplies of live stock to the metropolitan markets, Smithfield alone provided in a year 130 pounds of meat for every man, woman, and child within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or a weekly consumption of 24 pounds for every family; and of 130 pounds, about 25 pounds are American beef, and nearly 20 pounds foreign mutton or beef. And Australian mutton, wholesale, fetches 3 1/2 d. a pound, or just half of the home-grown article.

IN SPITE of ridicule, the French Society against the Abuse of Tobacco continues its efforts to stop smoking and snuff-taking. At the annual meeting, presided over in Paris by M. René Leblanc, a high government official, Dr. Géliveau, claimed that real progress had been made in this direction, whatever the appearance might be. The use of snuff, he said, was diminishing so rapidly that the tobaccoists complained bitterly, and snuff-boxes were seldom seen save in bric-à-brac shops. It was far otherwise in the days of Talleyrand, who possessed no fewer than 600 boxes of the kind. Smoking, like snuff-taking, added the Doctor, is injurious to the brain and nerves, and in support of this contention he told an anecdote of a popular author, M. de Goncourt, who was losing the use of his legs, and he determined to give up smoking altogether. The effort was a great one, and he thought at first that old habit would be too strong for him, but he stood firm and conquered. Now-day he is perfectly well again, and the craving for tobacco has completely disappeared.

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From *The Southern Cross*.

"DE LUTO."

This is an article about mourning. If the subject is not eminently cheerful, the fault is not mine. Anybody who objects on principle or otherwise can file a protest and pass on. It is all the same to me. I have some remarks to make about this business of mourning here in Buenos Aires, and I see no valid reason why I should not make them.

In the first place, I object to mourning. This may seem outrageous. All right. I don't care whether it is or not. I object all the same. I will say that I consider *luto* or mourning to be a well developed conventional lie. I suppose these unassuming propositions define more or less my attitude towards the subject under discussion. I think it right to make things clear from the very beginning. I do not wish anybody to go on reading, under the impression that I am writing in favour of mourning.

I will now unfold a tale of woe. It is about a friend of mine. I have known him for nearly nine years, and during that time he has been dressed in different shades and intensities of black. I call him in my own mind the king of spades. He has often proved himself to be the king of trumps too, but that is beside the question now. He is a family man. His family on the paternal side is numerous; on the maternal side it is more numerous still; on his wife's side it is boundless. In fact he is what you might term very much married. As will be seen, these circumstances account for his everlasting sable appearance.

He is an Argentine. I have to confess that he is what they call "*distinguido*." This is more his misfortune than his fault; but the truth has to be told for all that. I call him Don Fortunato, which may or may not be his real name. It will do as well as any other. When I knew him first the only thing white about him was his collar. There was, it is true, a tone of white in his skin and it is there yet, but under protest as it were. The superstructure of his complexion is Spanish brown, dashed with burned sienna. It is a combination of colour in harmony with *luto*. They say man was made to mourn, at least Burns said so, and many other things, too, besides his prayers. I am not prepared to controvert Burns. I leave him to his fate. It would seem, however, that Don Fortunato was born to mourn. He came into the world with a complexion ready made for the purpose—and destiny took charge of the rest. But I digress, as the novelists say. The only thing white about him, I repeat, was his collar. He explained that this was because of the death of his mother-in-law. The weather was hot and he felt it, for black clothes invite the sun to scorch them. The sun has a nice discrimination in colour; the widely known and popular orb hates mourning, and he is right.

When your mother-in-law, brother, sister, father or child, wife or husband dies, deep black has to be worn for a year, and then a sooty grey can be substituted, which has to be tolerated for another twelve months. Before the first year had expired, Don Fortunato's brother followed his mother-in-law. Consequently deep black had still to be worn. Before the anniversary of his brother's death came around, his highly respected mother joined the majority. Deep black again. In eight or nine months after that, his wife's brother fell down the cellar steps and broke his skull. Deep black again. Another year was drawing to a close when one of his children had to be buried. Another term of deep black. After that came a succession of deaths, at irregular intervals, amongst his own and his wife's uncles and aunts which lasted up to about a month ago. I was beginning to hope that I was at last to have the pleasure of seeing my friend look less like the king of spades, when the influenza carried off his aged father. Don Fortunato is again swathed in black. So are his wife, his brother, his boys and girls and babies. I saw them all coming in from the Tigre on last Sunday—the king, queen, jack, ace—in fact the entire suit of spades.

Don Fortunato's girls are stylish young women now, and black does not suit them. Besides they have to wear veils that are about as transparent as sheet zinc. Stylish-looking young women, I am told, hate these things over their faces, but the laws of *luto* are inexorable, so the sable thatch has to be worn. Stylish young women like to sport an odd smart ribbon, or a

flower, or a trinket, but here again *luto* puts down its foot, so Don Fortunato's daughters must live on hope. Healthy and stylish young persons, whose parents have considerable means, like a nice coach with flecks of bright colour here and there about it. But *luto* imposes upon Don Fortunato's girls the necessity of driving in a carriage painted like a hearse, drawn by black horses, driven, if possible, by a black coachman, or at least by a man in deep mourning.

Let us go somewhat farther. Healthy and stylish girls of from seventeen to twenty summers are, I am informed, partial to dancing. But Don Fortunato's girls must not think of such an exercise. It would be desecration according to the laws of *luto*. For a whole year they must not even be seen in a house where dancing is being carried on. During the second year they may attend a dance, dressed in a kind of outfit which they used to call "*picasa*" long ago in my good old camp days. But a *picasa* girl must not think of dancing. Neither is it polite to ask her. If you want to be a nice, well-behaved, civil-spoken young man, you can bend reverentially over her chair and express deep sorrow that her mourning days are not over and that you cannot have the pleasure of soliciting a dance. Then if you know how, you can work off a bow and retire, leaving her alone with her sorrow—sorrow for what, do you think?

Girls like to play the piano. Such at least is the case, I deeply regret to say, with the young persons all round the part of the town where I live. Other sufferers who reside in different neighborhoods are of the same opinion. Don Fortunato has a piano. But it must not be played. *Luto* takes care of that.

Several people have told me that young ladies are not to any great extent averse to attending a wedding—not even, under certain circumstances, when the wedding is their own. Here again *luto* interlopes. It cannot stop a wedding absolutely, because, I am told, that such a thing is impossible—for when people get a call to matrimony nothing mundane has much power to prevent them from obeying the voice of—I suppose it must be of conscience. But *luto*, although it cannot stop the wedding, spoils half the beauty of it. Stylish girls who get married, like a carpet from the carriage steps to the altar, and they like other girls to be there to say: "*Ay, que linda que preciosa!*" and they like to see the church decorated for the event with gay blossoms, and sweeping draperies, and brilliant lights; and they like to read all about it in the papers afterwards in order to learn how well they looked, and how handsome the bridegroom was and is, and how, altogether, the wedding was about the biggest social event of the season. *Luto* squashes all this. There must be no carpet, no profusion of bridesmaids, no decoration,—no circumstance worth a cent. The ceremony must be as fashionably secret, and underhand, and simple, and dismal, as possible.

God bless the children—yours—anybody's—everybody's—the plump, toddling, innocent, winsome, frolicsome, teasing, loveable, bread-and-butter-devouring, lisping children—God bless them all! How one likes to see them in white when the mothers take them out to show them to other mothers and tell fibs about Mary's sagacity, and Johnny's strength, and Maud's digestion, and baby's capabilities in the way of sleep, and all the rest of the story. How the bright colours of ribbons and bows showered upon them by loving hands nestle closely in harmony with the big, bright, innocent eyes and rosy cheeks. Even when they roll about the house in their soustained, play-soiled bits of grey calico or hard-worked, creamy, coarse linen, they may look dirty and mischievous, and dissipated, but, somehow, unless when they howl, they always look happy. And yet, if even a God-forsaken old uncle, or a fossilized old aunt, goes to glory, or if a little brother or sister goes to join the other angels, in comes *luto* into the household and smothers them in black. Bah! It sickens one. I don't know you feel about it, but I hate to see children dressed up like little crows—wearing the livery of a bogus sorrow, giving unwittingly their co-operation to the work of dramatizing a fashionable lie!

And what else is this overdoing of *luto* but a fashionable lie? At the very best it is an absurdity. To mourn for the dead is not absurd; it may not be utilitarian, but it is very natural—very human. Grief, how-

ever, is a sentiment of the heart, and should remain there—while it lasts. Sorrow that is only worn on the back—that only speaks in neckties, and flounces, and crape—sorrow that is only a fad or a fashion, what is it but a lie? There is no depth in it—no feeling—no passion. Don Fortunato cannot take his daughters to the opera. Oh! no! But he can go to the club to gamble until mid-night, and they can stay at home—with one of Zola's novels. They can write and receive love-letters and sigh their hearts away in the sickness of voluptuous longing for the day when they can throw their mourning weeds into the dust-bin. Young gentlemen of distinction who are in mourning must not wear flowers in their buttonholes, but they can wear many a false promise to—well, to people foolish enough to trust them. A man in deep mourning would court ostracism by daring to drive to Palermo in a summer suit of white flannel, but he can go to the Bolsa in conventional garb and chat until his face is as black as his coat, or his conscience.

Such is more or less what I had to say about mourning. And I have said it.

CHE BRONCO.

A MODERN PARABLE.

In South Africa they are re-discovering some of the complicated problems of life which have been troubling the world ever since the dawn of organized government, and which have even been known in Australia, California, Texas, Argentina and, perhaps, in Brazil. What this problem is may be gleaned from the following parable taken from the *Johannesburg Moon*:—

There was a man of the City of Babylon who fell sick with a sickness that came of too great labour in hunting the oof-bird, for in Babylon there be many hunters, and the travail is great because of the throng. And the physicians took money from him and held forth promise of cure for many months. But when his shekels were gone they looked grave and said: "Our skill availeth nought. Depart thou in a ship to the land of the Ethiopian; peradventure thou mayest wax strong."

And the man sallied forth and pitched his tent among the people of the land.

And he was exceeding lonely and sad, for the people of the land scoffed when he said: "Behold I have come hither for my health," and they looked upon him as one who dissembleth, and had no truck with him, but spoke in parables and closed one eye meaningly, while they made speech. And there were others who exhorted him to depart, forasmuch as the climate would make him uncomfortable.

And it came to pass that one day he beheld a man whom he had known in Babylon, one long sought by his creditors till they learned that he was dead. And he sought speech with him saying: "Art not thou he who departed in the last days of the quarter, when the tax-gatherer sought his prey, and the bun-bailiff lurked in dark corners?"

And the man answered: "Thou art mistaken, for I am not Peter, but Paul," and went his way.

And the man was perplexed, but said nought until in one of the high places he came upon one whom he had known in Babylon, one of the tribe of the Shadyuns. And he sought speech with him, calling upon him by name. But the man answered as did the first, saying: "I know neither the tribe of the Shadyuns, nor Babylon," and he went his way.

And yet, again, many times did he encounter in the way men of the race of the Shadyuns, the Knockabouts, the Timedoers, the Wanteds, and the Ahs Konders, and as with one voice they said: "We know thee not; thou art mad." And some of them took him aside and spoke kindly to him, saying: "Behold this is a strange country where things are not what they seem. Harken thou to the words of the wise and keep closer thine eyes and thy tongue, lest the dust fill one and evil befall the other, for the clime is not kindly to the forward who speaketh all that he sees."

And the man perceived that the stranger spake wisdom. So he closed his eyes to keep out the dust, but kept wide his ears for a good thing, while his tongue was silent. And the words of the strangers came to pass. The climate began to suit his health, and soon he took his seat upon

many boards and flourished, like a green bay tree.

And the moral that hangeth hereth is thiswise: When thy debtor flourisheth, do not remind him of the outstanding account.

BARON HIRSCH'S COLONIES IN ARGENTINA.

The report for 1894 of the Jewish Colonization Association, the full text of which the *Jewish Chronicle* prints, shows that the Jewish colonies in Argentina are gradually, but surely passing the experimental stage. Baron Hirsch is no dreamer of dreams. He knows the limits of the power of his wealth, and he does not believe in modern miracles. The company has had to repair blunders of administration on both sides the Atlantic; but they were not irreparable, and the experience, though dearly bought, has not been profitless. Each colonist will become the absolute owner of his land by the annual payment of £32, or about 4s 7d per acre. A medical staff, schools, and flour mills are being established, and the cost of administration is being diminished. Before this year four colonies were established, having a total area of 299,000 acres, occupied by 503 families.

Ten groups, comprising an average of about forty families, about 400 families in all, have been settled in Argentina this year (1894). Horses, cattle, and agricultural tools were provided in good time, and the newcomers found everything prepared on their arrival. Nearly every family has received an allotment of 185 acres. The central administration is occupied with the formation of new groups which can be forwarded next year. Measures are being taken, both in Russia and in Argentina for the arrangement of these groups so that from two to three hundred families may leave successively in batches from May next. The association owns a total of 447,780 acres, of which 246,097 are unoccupied, and the central administration contemplate the purchase of considerable further tracts in the course of next year. Owing to the excellent arrangements of the committees in Russia, more than 3,000 persons were forwarded in the space of a few months without undue delay or difficulty. Since its foundation up to September 30 last the association has spent £376,399, of which no less than £180,000 has been written off as lost. The loss is notable as a proof that by way of mere mercantile speculation the project could not have repaid its founders, though the gain to humanity may well exceed the large sum which Baron Hirsch has been content to devote to his noble object. The interest received from interim investments of the funds placed at the disposal of the association amounts to about £69,000, and the produce in wheat actually grown is also valued at about £69,000.

DIMINISHING MARGINS IN AGRICULTURE.

Where nature is prodigal man is wasteful. Waste has been the rule in American agriculture. Accumulated mounds of ages of vegetation was offered at \$1.25 per acre. Afterwards it was given away, subject to official fees for perfecting a title, both to natives and immigrants. With land free to all there was prodigality of fertility and economy of labor.

Thus in primitive agriculture, rotation, cultivation, diversification were all sacrificed, and fertility was transmitted into net cash. Because wheat could be grown without cultivation on the broken sod, and because it was always a cash crop, little else was grown; and because there was so much of it, and so few farm animals, the straw, which is worth as much in England as the whole coop is here, was burned to get rid of it; and because of this repeating of a crop without cultivation, weeds much more than loss of fertility reduced the rate of yield; and at last, because of extension of wheat area beyond the needs of consumption, price was reduced and profits destroyed. Thus nature, which can not be trifled with safely, has been avenged, and the wheat grower is muddled in trying to lay the blame upon his own uneconomical and wasteful practice.

The same blunder attended early efforts in animal industry. Unimproved breeds were kept four years or more, on lush grass in summer, in the lee of a haystack in winter, fattening at one season and existing at another, favoring the production of fat and lean, in layers, to be sold at low prices to uneducated consumers. The first butter dairies—for instance, Pratt's in New York—required forty pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. He, by selection and care, reduced the requirement almost one half, and now some Jerseys produce a pound of butter for three pounds of milk. The "hogging down" of corn in feeding cattle and hogs was another wasteful procedure in primitive farming.

It was the same with cotton. The seed was wasted, or only used for manure. Sometimes stock was killed by being gorged over a pile of seed, but systematic feeding was unknown. Now forty million of dollars, more or less, represent the oil of the seed, which was wasted if applied to the soil, and almost as much more should be got from feeding the cake, with incidental foods to constitute a suitable ration, and costing almost nothing. In this way all the valuable elements of the seed are returned to the soil, with additional manurial value of other feeding material. Pork, if not beef, can

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be produced in the mild climate of the south with cotton seed cake, cow peas, and other fall and winter growing forage plants, even cheaper than the central west.

In wooded sections the first and largest opportunity for waste was found in the wanton destruction of wood and timber, and it was improved until large areas have become deserts. In every rural industry, exhaustion has been depletion and destruction. When fax became an auxiliary or successor to wheat, a million of acres went into cultivation for seed, and the straw was thrown away, though coarse fiber worth a hundred dollars per ton has been made of the straw as it lies from the mower; while, by a slight change of method of culture and treatment, as is done in Europe, far more valuable fiber can be produced. Flax growers will say it can not be done because they do not know how and will not learn, but it has been done and is done successfully and uniformly in other flax-growing countries.

Reduction in price and competition in production are lowering the margin of profit more or less, though not equally or by regular gradation year by year. The most careless are pinched fearfully, the more systematic only feel the tightening pressure of reduction, while the most skillful and scientific still find a reasonable profit in agriculture. It is well that these wastes in their primitive recklessness are no longer possible. The richest soil in the world never made an increasing yield, or retained a permanent fertility until higher values of land and greater cost of production compelled economy and better methods. England once made smaller yields than the United States upon soils naturally less fertile. Now its average grain yield is more than double that of this country.

Thus there are compensations in reduced profit in agriculture. It is a spur to improvement, to the education of the farmer, more potent than any he has yet felt, and it is all the more valuable because its remedy is not to the energetic and mentally alert, while the laggards fall behind in the race, and the slothful vegetate.—(J. R. Dodge, in Prairie Farmer.

SOME QUEER FOODS.

There is an old proverb to the effect that what is food to one man is poison to another, and the proverb is well illustrated at the department of agriculture at Washington, by an odd sort of exhibit of queer foods eaten by out-of-the-way people. Among the articles in the exhibit is a loaf of bread made from the leaves of a plant that is called the century plant; as also another kind of bread from a dough of juniper berries. These are relished by some kinds of Indians, while others make cakes out of different kinds of bulbs. The prairie Indians like a dish of wild turnips, and the "screw beans," which grow on mosquito bushes, are utilized by Indians for food. Soap berries furnish an agreeable diet for some tribes.

The Digger Indians in California do not disdain the seeds of salt grass, and the seeds of wild onions are consumed in the shape of a mush by Indians in Arizona. The exhibit in question includes a jar of pulverised crickets, which are eaten in that form by Indians of Oregon. They are roasted, as are also grasshoppers. These delicacies are cooked in a pot, being arranged in alternate layers with hot stones. After being thus prepared they are dried and ground to powder. They are mixed with pounded acorns or berries, the flour made in this way being kneaded into cakes and dried in the sun. Among other curious things used by Indians for food are acorns, sunflower seeds, flowers of cattails, moss from the spruce fir tree, and the blossoms of wild clover.

COFFEE NOTES

It is reported that there are 252,692 bags of coffee on deposit at various stations of the Central railway awaiting transportation to this market. It does not speak well for so important a railway that it can not carry the produce of the country to market.

In the state legislature of Minas Geras there has been introduced a bill authorizing the state government to collect a tax of 100 reis per 15 kilos of coffee when it leaves Minas territory, or reaches Rio de Janeiro, in addition to the 11% tax, which will be collected in the act of shipment from the respective sea port. The bill authorizes the state government to make new agreements with the governments of other coffee-producing states and with the minister of finance of the general government. This will involve another controversy, as it is not at all in harmony with the recent agreement.

THE Monroe doctrine has been so much talked about of late that it is as well to consider precisely what its authority intended, and what is its true significance and importance. It certainly does not mean what the "Jingoes" and their editors assert. They seem to think that the "doctrine" goes to the extent of making this country the guardian of every republic present or prospective in Central or South America against the action of any European monarchy. The doctrine has not made it incumbent upon the country to engage in a crusade against every monarchy that made its appearance on the western hemisphere with unfriendly intent towards one or more of our southern neighbors. There is nothing essentially unsound in the Monroe doctrine when it is stated by statesmen, but when it is shouted and interpreted by "Jingoes" it is the most ridiculous doctrine of modern times.—Harper's Weekly.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 7th says that the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs had ordered the prosecution of the editor of the *Petit Journal* of that city for articles considered injurious to Brazil. On the following day another telegram says that Daniel Colheran, the director of that paper, accepts responsibility for the article in question, refuses to retract it, and will submit to prosecution. It is a new departure for a government to prosecute a foreign newspaper for libel, and will be a splendid advertisement for the *Petit Journal*.

under criticism, or to seek to repress it, either by force or legal process, is therefore a tacit confession that something is wrong, that investigation is inconvenient, and that the government is in no position to answer accusations. A strong cause never asks for concealment, nor for the suppression of evidence, as the minister well knows. If the *Petit Journal* of Buenos Aires has been making false accusations, the government can afford to treat them with indifference, for such falsehoods rarely work any harm. And surely the government of a great nation has no need of engaging in petty controversies with the editors of small and comparatively unknown newspapers. And then, in the second place, the prosecution of such a paper invests it with an importance disproportionate to its merits, and serves more to advertise it and augment its importance than to repress its criticisms. There are thousands of small papers in the world that would be delighted to secure such a prosecution, and would libel this country every day in the year if they could only achieve so great a distinction. If the minister must try the novel idea of prosecuting a foreign newspaper for injurious criticisms, let him select some important member of the guild, such as *The Times*, the *Journal des Debats*, or the *Financial News*, and not a comparatively unknown sheet in Buenos Aires which can hardly be said either to represent or to influence French opinion on the questions at issue between Brazil and France. Then, in the third place, this act will produce a decidedly unfavorable impression at a very critical moment. A question has just arisen between the two countries which demands delicate treatment. The hasty denunciations of an unknown newspaper will not affect it, but if the foreign minister of one of the two countries starts out on an angry crusade against the newspaper critics of the other side he will bring down upon himself a storm of denunciation and suspicion which it would have been well to avoid. Prosecuting a French journalist for hostile criticism, even if successful, will not convince the French government that Amapá belongs to Brazil, nor that the recent conflict was caused by Frenchmen at Santa Catharina was right and just. But it will betray the circumstance that the Brazilian government has become strangely sensitive on certain points and that a trifling criticism is quite enough to drive it into an act of unprecedented and ill-judged retaliation.

THE rejection of the amnesty bill in the Senate on the 8th inst., even by the narrow majority of one, is a matter for profound regret, for it betrays the existence of a feeling which can not fail to prevent a peaceable solution of recent difficulties and to develop further conflict. Such rancor and relentless persecution can never succeed except by violent means. If the Brazilian people are prepared to kill, burn and proscribe, to crush all free opinion by force, to turn the whole country into one vast camp throughout which military laws are to be supreme, then the policy adopted by their representatives will meet general approval. But we do not believe that this policy represents the true feeling of the Brazilian people. We do not believe that they demand the extreme penalties of the law against all those who ventured to oppose the small clique which held the reins of government in 1893, or who chose to revolt against the pretensions of a vindictive and usurping governor in Rio Grande. The people of this country were not considered bloodthirsty and merciless in the days of the monarchy, and we very much doubt that recent events have made them so. If their real sentiments could be known, it is certain that they would be overwhelmingly in favor of amnesty and pacification, forgetfulness for the past, peace and hope for the future. But the Jacobins and the military agitators will not have it, and a subservient Congress echoes their protest. Their continuance in power and their importance depend upon disorder and strife, and they would therefore sacrifice the credit and tranquility of their country in order to satisfy their own mercenary ambitions. With peace in Rio Grande and with union and harmony everywhere, their occupation would be gone. And so we have the agitators and turbulent "bravos" obstinately opposing amnesty and pacification, and seeking to make the world believe that they are doing so from patriotic motives. And the pitiful part of it, they are succeeding. With a timid populace behind them and an undecided administration to influence, they are imposing a policy upon the government which is full of shame, disaster and humiliation. It is a policy which will create enemies faster than it can conquer them. It is a policy which will cause disunion and discredit, and which will eventually ruin the country. It is not yet too late for the people themselves to choose what their future shall be: whether of peace and concord and prosperity, or of dissension, rapine, bloodshed and ruin. The issue is now forced upon them and they must decide.

MUCH of the discredit which has been attached to the foreign policy of the United States, and to the so-called "Monroe doctrine," is unquestionably due to the utterances of "jingoes" politicians and editors—men who mistake their own hysterical vagaries for patriotism, and who seem to act on the belief that boasting and bluffing are good instrumentalities for a great nation to use in its relations with the outside world. The American is of course not the only blusterer in the world, for there is a generous trace of it in his transatlantic cousin, and more or less of the same in almost every nationality under the sun. But, it is a weakness for which there now remains but little excuse in the United States, a weakness which appears as ridiculous for the American of to-day as it would be for a grown man to parade the street with paper hat and wooden sword after the style of his boyhood. When a nation becomes rich and powerful there is no longer any need of the artificial support which is supposed to come from boasting and bluffing. Great Britain has no necessity to keep repeating how many ships and guns she owns in order to impress the world with her naval strength, nor have Germany and France occasion to demonstrate their military power by vapid threats and repeated enumerations of the men they can send into the field at a moment's notice. There are some things which we must take for granted, and one of these is the circumstance that the world does not usually under-estimate the wealth and importance of a great nation. There are some Americans, however, who forget this. They have an idea that it is a part of their mission to impress these facts upon the unenlightened understanding of the outside world, and that a little bluster is always the proper seasoning for the unwelcome morsel of information. Were these men confined to those stations in life where their unwise talking could do no harm, then there would be no necessity for com-

ment, but unfortunately this is too frequently not the case. A recent illustration of this silly habit was afforded by no less a person than Senator Frye, a member of the committee on foreign relations and a prominent follower of that eminent champion of a "vigorous foreign policy," James G. Blaine. According to our American exchanges, Senator Frye is not only guilty of open advocacy of intervention in Cuban affairs and a war with Spain for the purpose of securing possession of that island, but he is credited with an all-round policy of meddling in all parts of the world. In this sense, he says:

"Give us republican rule for a single decade, unlimited, unscripted power, and we will show the people the beneficence of republican legislation. We will annex the Hawaiian islands, fortify Pearl harbor, build the Nicaragua canal, and marry two great oceans. We will show people a foreign policy that is American in every fibre and hoist the American flag on whatever island we think best, and no hand shall ever pull it down."

Give the senator rope enough and he will surely hang himself, but in the meantime he will make others ridiculous besides himself, and he will make sensible Americans everywhere sincerely ashamed of the latitude and toleration afforded to such cranks for political discussion in the United States. And in addition to the bluster of this New England senator, whose long experience and official position should have taught him better, there are a number of prominent newspapers which are preaching the same crusade, and several groups of state legislators and minor politicians who are echoing the same empty rantings. They are insensible to the circumstance that their conduct is an embarrassment to the government, and that it is a gratuitous provocation to a friendly power. And they seem to be ignorant of the fact that they are guilty of serious infractions of the laws and treaties, and of gross discourtesies toward other nationalities. A very large part of this world lies outside the boundaries of the United States, where one may also find much of the civilization and culture and wealth and happiness which belong to our age. The United States is an important member of the great family of nations, to be sure, but this does not imply that the Americans are exempt from all the obligations of international law, nor that Frye, Pullitzer & Co. are privileged to assume a protectorate over the whole western world. The "Monroe doctrine" has been made an absurdity by the empty manifestoes of the politicians of this school, and in time it will be made of impossible enforcement, even in its original sense, if they are not repressed.

THE annual report of the war department is not only worthy of serious study, it is also a source of grave anxiety. Accepting the official figures, which never exaggerate the case against the state, we find that nearly 93,000,000\$ were expended last year, and that 65,000,000\$ will be required for next year. For the current year the 1894 figures will be perhaps a fair estimate of the expenditure. How long this enormous expenditure is to be continued, no one knows. Add to these figures the equally heavy burdens imposed upon the country, and we have an aggregate which may well excite alarm. Were it an exceptional expenditure for two or three years only, it would still be serious enough to warrant apprehension, for the country is not in a position to easily meet heavy burdens of such a character. But the fact that the expenditure is to go on for an indefinite time, and that a considerable part of it will be permanent, owing to the large increase in the army, adds heavily to the risks of the situation and imperils the future. It is idle to say that Brazil can easily support such a burden, for she can not do it. These expenditures are not reproductive; they represent waste, and nothing less. There are other obligations to which the credit of the country is pledged, and which return something for the outlay. They are helping to develop the industries of the people, and are adding something to their accumulated wealth. It is essential that these obligations should be met, both for the prosperity of the country and for the protection of its credit. But how is this to be done, if the military departments insist on wasting almost the entire revenue of the nation? Can the people support such a drain upon their resources? Are there any new sources of taxation, from which the government can

obtain recourses for the prosecution of this miserable war in Rio Grande? To the unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt on these points. The country can not long support such an expenditure, nor are there any new sources of taxation available. Heavier taxes just now imply impoverishment. More than this, they imply discontent and resistance. It would be well were the government to reconsider this question seriously, to determine whether it can not end this fratricidal war, in the first place, and then largely reduce its military expenditure. The assertion that Rio Grande federalists are monarchists and separatists, is unworthy of a moment's consideration; they are more loyal than the man who threatens to go to the frontier as an enemy in case the government abandons him, more loyal than the men who are waging war for the fortunes and extra salaries which it affords, more loyal than the pusillanimous politicians who are applauding murder and robbery because of the power and importance which they have gained from the hands of an unscrupulous chief, and far more loyal than the men who would ruin everything rather than yield one jot to a political opponent. Were the federalists of Rio Grande treated fairly, they would gladly return to their ruined homes; and Brazil would have no citizens more loyal than they would be. They have had enough of war, but it must be remembered that are fighting for what they consider right, and that they have as much reluctance to yield to an injustice as the other side can possibly feel. Besides this, they are the victims of injustice, and oppression, and violence which are unknown to the rest of the country. Fathers, brothers and sons have been tortured and killed, wives and daughters have been violated, homes have been sacked and burned, their property has been swept away, and they have been exiled and outlawed. The Paulista and the Mineiro have no such wrongs as these to forget, and they might easily forgive the men who have. At the present moment, it is S. Paulo which stands in the way of pacification. And why? The one state which is prospering in spite of all disorder, is the state which insists on the complete destruction of Rio Grande. Possibly there may be some political advantage in this, but it is difficult to understand just where it is. All things considered, however, the country has so much to gain from peace and order, and so much to lose from the continuation of this unjust and unnecessary war, that no one can be wrong in urging the government to reconsider its resolution to prosecute this war to the bitter end. It is the duty of every citizen to make his wishes known, and to oblige the government to listen to them, for the evil results will fall upon all alike.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 3.—*Senate.*—Barão do Ladario said that his vote in favor of the bill approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his agents was restrictive, embracing only the measures accepted by the Senate committees that reported thereon. Senator Virgilio Damasio opposed the amnesty bill, whose odious discriminations render it, he said, entirely inoperative. He called on the government to put an end to the Rio Grande war, which squanders the people's money, causes useless bloodshed and can never be conducted to a successful issue. He offered several amendments to the bill.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Victorino Monteiro defended himself from the charges made against him and attacked the *Journal do Commercio*. He said that his S. Paulo plantation had cost not 650,000\$, but only 42,000\$, and that he had left money for purchasing it before going on his mission to Montevideo. Deputy Moreira da Silva's amendment for prosecuting the authors of election frauds in Alagoas was adopted. Deputy Serzedello, in discussing a bill making a special appropriation for the navy department, alluded to the occurrences at Anapá. He did not oppose the appropriation, but said that Congress should be very cautious in authorizing new expenses, since the country is on the brink of bankruptcy. Deputy Lovelagido Fleigueris spoke on Deputy Zama's motion on political affairs in Bahia. The situation in Bahia, he said, is just like that in Rio Grande do Sul, with the difference that, while the Rio Grandenses have taken up arms to defend their rights, the people of Bahia, are, for the present, endeavoring to obtain theirs by peaceful means. Let not the government, he exclaimed, daily until it is no longer possible to avert the struggle, which (interrupted Deputy Zama) is sure to come.

JUNE 4.—*Senate.*—The Senate met in secret session, which lasted three hours, the time being consumed in discussing the appointment of Dr. Lucio de Mendonça to the Supreme Court, which was finally confirmed.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Lamouler Godofredo moved to inquire what steps the government has taken to improve the service of the Central railway. Even the express trains, he said, are always behind time. If the government cannot find a capable director for the road, then it will do well, he thinks, to lease or sell it. He was obliged to confess, he declared, that every branch of the public service has deteriorated since the proclamation of the republic. Deputy Anísio de Abreu spoke on the subject of the questions that have arisen between the general government and the state government of Piauhy in regard to taxation and on that of the trial of the governor of the state. Deputy Zama, apropos to the attack on the office of the *Diário da Bahia*, said that the state of Bahia is relapsing into barbarism. Deputy Tosta said that his party condemned all attacks on the press. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill extending for 2 years the term fixed for the completion of the line between Santa Eduarda and Cachoeira de Itapererim, belonging to the Leopoldina railway, and the deficiency appropriation of 4,516,323\$80 for the navy department. Deputy Coelho Coutra spoke against the bill exempting from competitive examination the postoffice employees appointed up to November 21st, 1894. The bill was defended by Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque. Deputy Carlos Jorge opposed the bill maintaining the rank of midshipman with which the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had brevetted naval cadets who refrained from joining the revolutionists. He moved to refer the bill to the committee on legislation. Deputy José Carlos in defending the bill said it was mortifying to him to allude to the persecutions which those 15 cadets had suffered. He attacked the minister of the navy, whose secretary, he said, is a monarchist and had been detected by the speaker in the act of sending correspondence to Saldanha da Gama. He asked Deputy Glycerio whether he approves of the neutrality of the present minister of the navy during the naval revolution. The latter said that he did not think that Admiral Elisário had been neutral.

JUNE 5.—*Senate.*—Senator Pinheiro Machado denied that he or the forces under his command had stolen cattle or that they had received pay from the government. Senator Gonçalves Chaves answered the speech of Senator Virgilio Damasio on the amnesty bill. Senator Quintino Bocayuva opposed the bill. In his opinion amnesty only serves to encourage revolutionists.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Serzedello defended the minister of the navy and his secretary, Capt. Gercer Pálha, against whom Deputy José Carlos repeated his charges. The Chamber voted the army bill in second discussion. The bills on naval cadets and postoffice employees were voted in first discussion. Deputy Paulino Junior defended the protocol of 1856 on the boundary with French Guyana. He contended that in that protocol the interests of Brazil were thoroughly protected.

JUNE 6.—*Senate.*—The Senate rejected a motion of Senator Pires Ferreira for the appointment of a committee to examine the accounts or the army under his command on the march from Itararé to Curitiba. Senator Campos Salles replied to Senator Quintino Bocayuva's speech on the amnesty bill. Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that unconditional amnesty should be granted, since no one had a right to refuse indulgence to errors of which all were guilty. The plots and revolutions that have followed the establishment of the republic are, in his opinion, the natural consequence of the means by which the change in the form of government was effected. He reviewed the Rio Grande question and declared that he knows of no instance of a more justifiable revolution than that of Rio Grande do Sul. Senator Pinheiro Machado opposed the bill.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber voted in second discussion the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 3,341,816\$713 for the payment of guaranteed interest to railways in the year 1894, and the army bill in third discussion. Deputies Paula Ramos and Luiz Domingues discussed the bill for the payment of salary to Dr. Candido Vieira Chaves, whose appointment as district judge in Santa Catharina had been annulled by the present government of the state. Deputies Vergue de Abreu, Thomaz Cavalcant and Fletez Pires discussed the bill for the organization of the federal army. Deputy Frederico Borges and Ovidio Abrantes discussed the bill on naval cadets. Deputy Nilo Peganha wished to know why the government has not made use of the appropriation of 1,000,000\$000 for improving the port of S. João da Barra. Deputy Eduardo Ramos called attention to the fact that the committee on the constitution and a joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies are simultaneously working on the bill for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. The chair observed that in this there was

no impropriety, since the report of the committee on the constitution after being presented may be referred by a vote of the house to the joint committee. Deputy José Carlos referred to an item in the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to the order sent to Europe by the director of the Central railway for printing material. He does not, he stated, consider it economical to have printing offices at the custom-house, mint and Central railway station when all the work can be done at the national printing office. Deputy Lins e Vasconcelos said that he considered an attack on political liberty the circular of the director of the Central Railway reprimanding the employees of that road who had recommended a candidate for the Senate. Deputy Neiva supported the claim of sunry public employees to an increase in their salaries. Deputy Serzedello presented a petition from importers memorializing congress on the subject of the collection of duties on alcoholic beverages. Deputy Luiz Adolpho introduced a bill on port improvements at Rio de Janeiro.

JUNE 7.—*Senate.*—Senator Gomes de Castro moved to ask for information as to the number of persons who were pressed into the service in Maranhão and sent to the south on the transport *Martá*, and as to the amount of pay received by the commanders of the press gangs. Senator Aquilino do Amaral spoke in favor of amnesty and Senator Vicente Machado against it. The latter defended the government of Dr. Julio de Castilhos.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Torquato Moreira moved to instruct the committee on the constitution to report on the interpretation of the law by which Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves was restored to active service in the navy. Deputy Victorino Monteiro asked that the shorthand notes of the speech he made on June 3d should be produced in order that it might be seen that the speech contains nothing offensive to the republic of Uruguay. The chair remarked that it was unnecessary to produce the shorthand notes, since every one who heard the speech was aware that it contained nothing offensive to that republic. Deputy Augusto Montenegro, in reply to the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Nilo Peganha, said that it was not obligatory on the government to make use of authorizations to spend money, but that he would nevertheless remark, as a matter of fact, that the minister of industry had ordered two dredges for the port of S. João da Barra. Deputy Erico Coelho offered a resolution declaring that bills reported by joint committees are not exempt from the usual formalities demanded by the rules, including examination by the respective standing committees. The bill for paying the salary of Judge Candido Vieira Chaves was voted in first discussion. The bill on the organization of the army was referred to the committee on the constitution. The vote on the bill exempting certain postoffice employees from competitive examination was a tie and the matter was consequently postponed. The bill on brevetted midshipmen was passed in 2nd discussion with an amendment maintaining the rank of brevetted officers of the army. The bill on the reorganization of the immigration service was discussed by Deputies Paula Ramos, Serzedello and Coelho Coutra. Deputy Serzedello availed himself of the opportunity to describe the state of the treasury and to show the absolute necessity for retrenchment.

JUNE 8.—*Senate.*—In secret session the Senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Porciúncula as minister to Uruguay. Senator Vicente Machado moved to ask for a list of public employees who had been dismissed as traitors to the republic and for the documents on which dismissals for this cause were grounded, and also for a list of the employees who had been restored to their places or had received new appointments under the government. The amnesty bill was rejected by a vote of 26 to 25. Senator Julio Frota opposed the bill regulating the manner of proving the death of officers of the army and navy. This bill, he said, encourages officers to be revolutionists. What makes them revolutionists, said Senator João Neiva, is unjust treatment, which forces them to take up arms to defend their rights. It is to the people, replied Senator Vicente Machado, that the right of revolution belongs. Was it the people, or the army, asked Senator João Neiva, that made the revolution of the 15th of November? He then referred to the difficulty of proving the death of those who had been clandestinely shot. Murdered you mean, said Barão do Ladario. *Legally homicidal*, suggested Senator Otíciã. I don't go so far as to say that, replied Senator João Neiva. But I do, exclaimed Senator Christiano Ottoni; and I think that it is impossible to protest too vehemently against such atrocities. The bill was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Pinheiro Machado moved to refer to the committee on legislation the bill for establishing a custom-house at Santa Anna do Livramento. In view of the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, he said, the measure is at present impracticable.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, in S. Paulo, there were received last year 3,089 patients, of whom 632 died.

—It is stated that some days ago a priest was arrested in Niechery for having alluded in his sermon to events that occurred in that city during the naval revolution.

—In the state senate of Minas Geraes a bill has been introduced for establishing six colonies, the first three of which will be near Campaúba, Ponso Alegre and Lavras.

—On the 21st ult. the municipal chamber of Passos, Minas Geraes, unanimously passed a resolution to memorialise the government in favor of peace in Rio Grande do Sul.

—In the city of S. Paulo there were 4,817 deaths in 1894, against 4,670 in 1893. This shows a death-rate last year of 37 per thousand, assuming the population to be 130,000.

—In the state chamber of deputies of Minas Geraes there are 17 lawyers, 10 physicians, 4 priests, 3 planters, 3 teachers, 2 merchants, 1 engineer, 1 notary, 1 journalist and 1 capitalist.

—In S. Paulo on the 5th inst. Manoel da Costa Faro, in experimenting with a rocket, set fire to the psychotechnic establishment at No. 15 Rua do Braz. The building and one adjoining it were completely destroyed. Faro was seized with congestion of the brain.

—Col. Valladão has taken another step in the execution of his dictatorial policy in Sergipe by the issue of a decree empowering himself to retire life-term public employees when he considers them morally incapacitated from continuing to hold office. Among the causes of moral incapacity under this decree is the display of contempt for the government, which is probably felt by every one in the state except the colonel's immediate adherents and perhaps even by some of these.

—Some time ago the municipal chamber of Ouro Preto, at the instance of Dr. Campos de Paz, voted an ordinance in regard to altered wines. Some of the merchants of Ouro Preto memorialised the municipal chamber on the subject and the ordinance was repealed on the 9th inst. On that day a demonstration was made in honor of Dr. Donato da Fonseca, who had been very active in promoting the repeal of the ordinance. On the 7th a number of students made a counter demonstration in honor of Dr. Campos de Paz. There resulted a fight, in which firearms were used, one citizen being killed, two being mortally wounded and many others receiving less serious injuries.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

On the 2nd inst. the first match of the season—though not the first on the season's programme—was played in Santos between eleven representing the "Bankers, Brokers and Telegraphs," and the "Coffee and Shipping Houses." The match was in every respect a successful and enjoyable opening of the season. The May programme of matches was not realized, it should be explained, because so many members of the Club had been living away from Santos during the fever season and had not returned.

The scores of the 2nd inst. were as follows:—

BANKS, BROKERS AND TELEGRAPHS.	
A. L. Tweedie, b. Elworthy.....	1
P. W. Crewe, c. Paterson, b. Richards.....	17
F. A. Cross, run out.....	34
F. Gepp, b. Richards.....	1
J. W. H. Fussell, b. Barclay.....	1
O. H. Wilnot, b. Elworthy.....	19
Alex. Keelman, b. Elworthy.....	16
A. Sell, b. Benoy.....	3
J. H. Cooper, b. Elworthy.....	5
Collbourne, not out.....	8
Extras.....	18
Total.....	133

COFFEE AND SHIPPING HOUSES.	
E. Cooper, c. Tweedie, b. Gepp.....	0
Benoy, b. Gepp.....	5
H. Crook, b. ".....	0
A. Richards, c. Tweedie, b. Gepp.....	15
Wucherer, l. b. w., b. Wilnot.....	0
J. W. Elworthy, b. Fussell.....	40
J. Crossland, c. Wilnot, b. Fussell.....	24
Fraser, not out.....	1
G. Barboza, b. Keelman.....	6
A. L. Paterson, run out.....	0
Extras.....	10
Total.....	107

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

The following cricket match was played at Santos on the 9th inst. the score being as follows:—

SECRETARY'S ELEVEN.	
O. H. Wilnot, b. Fussell.....	7
J. Crossland, b. ".....	14
J. W. Elworthy, c. and b. Stock.....	1
J. A. Cross, b. Stock.....	44
E. A. Barkum, b. Stock.....	6
Kraushaar, b. Benoy.....	2
A. Sell, c. Gepp, b. Stock.....	0
P. W. Crewe, c. Gepp, b. Tweedie.....	3
H. Paterson, not out.....	0
J. Fraser, b. ".....	1
H. Barber, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	13
Total.....	91

TREASURER'S ELEVEN.	
J. Collbourne, b. Barkum.....	3
George Barboza, c. and b. Barkum.....	1
A. Richards, b. Barber.....	1
F. H. Gepp, c. Elworthy, b. Barkum.....	4
C. L. Stock, b. Barber.....	4
A. L. Tweedie, b. Elworthy.....	21
J. H. Fussell, b. Barber.....	11
P. N. Benoy, b. Elworthy.....	0
E. Cooper, b. ".....	0
R. Small, not out.....	0
Extras.....	—
Total.....	49

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 6th inst. the 16th battalion of infantry, composed of 27 officers and 308 enlisted men, left on the steamer *Ipiranga* for Rio Grande do Sul.

A telegram from Rio Grande to the war department states that, not counting this battalion, the whole force belonging to the state and general government is now 22,000 men.

A Montevideo telegram says that a body of revolutionists under Libânio surprised and routed at Passo de Ita a squadron of Castilhistas commanded by Capt. Manoel Ribeiro, who lost 15 men, 40 horses, 14 carbines, 9 swords, 6 lances and a quantity of ammunition.

It is stated that Dr. Francisco Tavares, who left some days ago for Montevideo, was requested by the government to confer with his brother, Gen. Tavares, in regard to the best means of pacifying the state of Rio Grande. This is evidently merely a conjecture, which is probably unfounded, since Gen. Tavares' views on the subject are already well known.

A letter of the 23rd ult. from Triumpho, which is a little place about 12 leagues from Porto Alegre, gives an account of the murder of João Virgílio da Silva Rocha, who, with one of his servants was killed by the Castilhistas. The victim was a non-combatant whose only crime, it seems, was that of being a friend of Councillor Silveira Mattos. The writer advises the friend to whom the letter is addressed, not to think of returning to Triumpho, where no one's life is safe.

It was reported last week that between Caverá and Sepultura there had been an important engagement between the Castilhistas under Hyppolito and Carlos Telles and the revolutionists under Saldanha da Gama and that, when the latter's ammunition was nearly exhausted, Apparcio Saravia arrived in time to turn the scale against the Castilhistas, who were completely routed. A Havas telegram, however, has since stated that there have recently been no important engagements in Rio Grande, but merely a few skirmishes.

According to telegrams of yesterday's date, a portion of Apparcio's force had joined Saldanha da Gama, and a bloody encounter had occurred at Campos Altos between that force and the Castilhistas under Feliciano Santos. It is asserted that Col. Telles is in bagé and that Menna Barreto is on his way there. Gen. Hyppolito and the Livramento garrison are quiet and Col. João Francisco who marched against the federalists under Manoel Machado, had returned without having accomplished anything. A Montevideo journal states that the "Victorino Monteiro" battalion which left Uruguanayá for Dileuhy, had been attacked and defeated near Rio Inhanduhy, leaving 22 men dead on the field. A fight is reported at the German colony in the centre of the state, and the population of Quarahim, on the frontier, was much alarmed by the approach of a federalist force. The Uruguanayá district has suffered least thus far during the war, but from the above it would appear that the revolutionists are now concentrating there also.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The freight on two small bottles of patent medicine from here to Campanha, in Minas Geraes, was \$8420.

—In the state of Minas Geraes there are 1,811 kilometres of railway in operation and 630 in construction.

—The receipts of the Central railway amounted last month to 3,384,410\$971 and the disbursements to 3,746,442\$358.

—A case of merchandise shipped from this city to the station of Tres Corações on October 23rd, 1894, reached its destination on the 27th ult.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 4th inst. states that the Mogyana Co. has rejected the proposal of an English syndicate for the purchase of the railway.

—The railway connecting the future capital of Minas with the Central railway is 14½ kilometres long and its cost is 2,115,307\$945, or about £5,600 per kilometre.

—During the month of May the chapter of accidents on the Central railway included 8 persons killed and 8 wounded. In the same month the tram lines of this city killed 2, and wounded 8 persons, while the carts and carriages of the street killed 5 and wounded 12 more.

—The Oeste de Minas company has 684 kilometres of railway in operation. Its receipts amounted in 1893 to 1,874,754\$885 and its operating expenses to 1,496,702\$302. Since 1881 the state of Minas Geraes paid 3,875,188\$348 on this road, on account of guaranteed interest.

—A London telegram of the 8th says that the negotiations for the sale of the Itararé railway in that market have been abandoned, but that it is possible that another negotiation for the same purpose will be opened in Brussels. It is hardly probable, however, that the Belgians will accept a project which has been rejected in London. The attitude of the chaunists here, and the uncertain attitude of the government, will make it very difficult to place any important enterprise in Europe at present.

—The director of the Central railway has issued an order censuring employés of that railway who signed a paper recommending Congressman Lins de Vasconcelos as a candidate for the Senate. He considers injurious to the service all collective political demonstrations of the employés of the road.

—A merchant at the station of Antonio Carlos on receiving his account for 105 bags of rice that were shipped to him from Rio found that he had to pay 233\$000 for cartage on account of the detention of the carts which conveyed the rice to the Central railway station in this city, for three days and three nights, while the merchandise was awaiting shipment. This is how the country is being benefitted by the Central railway.

—Strange as it may appear, there are members of the São Paulo delegation in Congress who are actively opposed to the new contract with the São Paulo railway. They know there is no other quick and feasible solution of the transportation crisis in that state, and yet they would have this contract with the English company rejected. They do not seem to understand that the people of that state are the principal sufferers from such ideas.

—At the office of notary Dario Cunha there was signed on the 3rd inst. a contract transferring for the sum of 12,000,000\$ to the Leopoldina Co. the assets of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro no Brazil. The *Jornal do Brazil* has been informed that this was done without the knowledge of the committee of creditors of its latter company. It may be added, also, that the transaction does not imply anything in the way of cash payments.

—A London telegram of the 8th inst. says that the general meeting of the S. Paulo Railway Co., held the preceding day, had authorised the directors to celebrate a new contract with the Brazilian government. This is a formal acceptance of the provisions agreed upon between the government and the company's representative some time ago, and will enable the company, it is to be hoped, to now solve the transportation difficulties which have so long burdened the state of São Paulo.

—The director of the Central railway in his report to the minister of industry asks for a special appropriation of 14,000,000\$, as we stated last week. This sum, we are informed, is equivalent to several years' net income of the road, which, to leave never a model of good management, at one time at least served the public fairly well and was an important source of revenue to the government, but has now become an obstacle to trade and a burden on the treasury.

—On the working for the year a loss of 12,484 was shown in the accounts of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway Company. This compares with losses of 10,036 and 11,682 in 1893 and 1892, and is said to be due to the continued unsettled condition of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and the consequent loss of traffic. The guaranteed interest has been paid by the government with the usual regularity. After payment of debenture interest the available balance remaining upon dividend and interest accounts is 54,140, out of which the directors recommend a further dividend for the second half of the year 1894 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or 12 per share, making, with the interest dividend previously paid, a total distribution for the year of 5 per cent., and leaving a balance of 16,140 to be carried forward.—*Transport*, May 10.

THE S. PAULO RAILWAY.

In their report on the new concession granted by the Brazilian government for a duplicate line between Santos and Jundiaby, the directors say:—

The general effect of the decree is that the present line from Santos to Jundiaby is to be doubled; that the stations on the line are to be extended and improved; that Santos is excluded from the privileged zone; that the cost of the new work to be now done, and that of the improvements which have been made since January 1, 1892, are also the cost of all improvements in the future, are to be added to the authorised capital of the company; that if the present tariffs do not yield the minimum dividend of 7 per cent. on the authorised capital provided for by the original and new concessions, the necessary modifications in the tariffs shall be made, and that the time when the government may purchase the company's line is delayed for thirty years—namely, to 1927. The modifications referred to in the circular of April 13 last, to which the board found it its duty to take exception, are as follows:— Article 1 fixes the time for the completion of the duplicate line at four years from the date of the contract to be signed in pursuance of the present decree, which contract will have to be made before July 2 next. Mr. Fox, the consulting engineer of the company, and Mr. Barker, the secretary, who was for a long time the resident engineer and locomotive superintendent of the company in Brazil, are of opinion that the works can be completed within that time. The directors feared that, by the decree as published, a failure from any cause whatever to complete the line within the specified time would submit the company to too serious circumstances, and that at a time when the greater part of the new capital provided would have been already spent. The directors, from subsequent telegrams, are convinced that this had never been the wish or intention of the government, and they believe that the representations they have already made will result in a satisfactory explanation and commendation of this article in the text of the definitive contract to be hereafter signed. Article 2 provides that the line

up the *serra*, which is at present a system of inclines, shall be by preference made of the ordinary system; that is, a locomotive line, "with power, however to employ any special system of traction which experience and the public interest may counsel for great capacity of transport, in case of impossibility, recognised by the government, of a route economically constructible by the ordinary system, the company being authorised to make the necessary surveys and studies for this purpose." The board has lately received advices from Mr. J. C. Maleley, its resident engineer, to the effect that the flying survey of the proposed route over the *serra* is already about one-third completed, and that as what were considered the critical points have already been passed, the rest of the ground, so far as can be judged from its appearance, is not likely to present any serious difficulty. So far as this goes, it is satisfactory; but the cost of this locomotive line must be serious, and may be impossible within such limits of cost as the company could afford. The board does not think that in this uncertainty the decision as to the nature of the line which the company is to bind itself to make up the *serra* should be left entirely to the discretion of the government. They have therefore made representations upon this subject also to the government, and they have reason to believe that in this case also the definitive contract to be signed will be framed in such a manner as will relieve the company from the very heavy responsibility imposed by the words of Article 2 as it stands.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President has been slightly ill during the past week, but is now quite recovered.

—Last month the Botanical Garden was visited by 2,763 men, 1,938 ladies and 1,170 children.

—The appointment of Dr. Porcincua as minister at Montevideo was dated the 6th inst.

—The civilian employés of the Escola Superior de Guerra have asked Congress to increase their pay.

—Last Thursday, on Flannego beach, a young lady was saved from drowning by Mr. Albert Barth.

—Minister Thompson visited the Portuguese minister, Councillor Thomaz Ribeiro, on the 4th inst.

—On the 8th inst. by 6 votes to 3 the Supreme Court granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Dr. Manoel Martins Torres.

—Councillor Andrade Figueira denies that he is a candidate for the Senate, or that he intends to establish a journal in favor of monarchy.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says it is possible that Minister Rodrigues Alves may go to Europe for his health, which has been somewhat impaired lately.

—It has been reported that Minister Gonçalves Ferreira would be a candidate for the governorship of Pernambuco, but the *Gazeta* of the 6th says the report is not true.

—It is said that Sr. Mayrink had a fall from his horse at Caxambó on the 5th and broke an arm. This has led him to resign the chairmanship of one of the committees in the Chamber.

—Dr. Arthur Vieira Peixoto, ex-future congressman for Alagoas and employé of the federal treasury, has obtained from the government a two months' extension of his leave of absence.

—A telegram to the minister of war says that the government forces in Rio Grande number 22,000 men. This is an important change from the number reported to Congress the other day.

—Colonel Fonseca e Silva, who belongs to ex-Governor Portella's party and was a member of the former congress, has been appointed chief of staff of the commander of the national guard of this city.

—Quite a sensation was caused in the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th inst. by the fall of a glass from the skylight. The Castilhistas congressmen evidently thought that they were about to fall into the hands of Saldanha and Apparcio.

—In discussing the amnesty bill in the Senate on the 5th inst., Senator Quintino Bocayniva stated that the measure would not pass the Chamber of Deputies. This may be considered an order for his followers to oppose the bill.

—In addition to the senatorial candidates to whom we referred in our last number, the names of the following are mentioned: Dr. Henrique de Carvalho, ex-Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, Dr. Firquim Werneck and Dr. Barata Ribeiro.

—The 16th battalion of infantry left for Rio Grande on the 6th inst. There are some who think that it would have been better to have retrined the battalion here, sending south one of the battalions which have been stationed here for so long a time.

—Although "official telegrams" have been defeating and crushing the Cuban rebels at all points, Spain continues to send ships, troops and munitions to that unhappy island. If this thing goes on, we shall soon be compelled to doubt the accuracy of the official telegram.

—The official sanitary statistics for the first half of May give 753 deaths, 673 births and 100 marriages. The deaths show a slight increase upon the preceding fortnight. The deaths from yellow fever number 70 (a small increase), cholera 28, small-pox 12, beri-beri 11, typhoid fever 7, consumption 104.

—A smoking concert will be given at the Larangeiras Club to-morrow evening, and it is sure to be a success. The Club is entitled to the heartiest commendations for its efforts to provide such entertainments for its members. We are under many obligations to the secretary for his courteous invitation to the editor.

—The party in favor of squandering the public money has scored a victory in the Chamber of Deputies, which passed the army bill almost without a debate. It remains to be seen whether the Senate also thinks that an impoverishment nation on the verge of bankruptcy can afford a larger army than that of the United States.

—In one of his speeches Senator Pinheiro Machado stated that the revolution in Rio Grande had been annihilated. In a later speech he declared that on account of the revolution in Rio Grande it is impracticable to establish a custom-house at Santa Anna do Livramento. Evidently the senator is not an axe, as his name implies, but a two-edged sword that cuts both ways.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Laemert & Co. for a copy of their well-known local directory, the *Annuaire Laemert*, which comes to us in the usual style and slightly increased in size. The *Annuaire* is so well-known and is so indispensable to the business community, that no description and commendation are required. The publishers will accept our sincere thanks for the volume sent to this office.

—We have been favored with the prospectus of a new periodical, which is to be issued here in July under the title of *Gazeta Commercial e Financeira*. It is to be edited by Sr. João de Pina Machado, and is to be devoted to the material interests and development of the country, its motto being "Peace, Liberty and Labor." The aim of the *Gazeta* is a worthy one, and we wish it all success.

—In reply to his petition for information the minister of foreign affairs has informed Deputy Victorino Monteiro through the Chamber of Deputies that the authorization for the Brazilian minister in Montevideo to draw 100,000\$ to pay the Uruguanayá government, was dated March 25, 1894, but that this authorization was not used by said minister. Why? The indemnity remained unpaid for months, until further reclamations were made. Does this reply tell the whole truth?

—Gen. Frota professes to think that it is necessary to refrain scrupulously from doing anything that will encourage revolutionary instincts in military officers. And yet, on the 17th of June, 1892, the general did not hesitate to give those instincts the strongest kind of encouragement (which is that of example) by marching through the streets of Porto Alegre with a gun on his shoulder for the purpose of deposing the governor of the state of Rio Grande, who was the officer of the highest rank in the Brazilian army.

—Two prominent physicians of this capital have been invited to go to Divisa to further examine Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who is still under medical treatment. One of them says the ex-Dictator is still suffering from the disease of the liver which has so long afflicted him, but that there are no new complications. He is still very weak and will return to Campanha for further treatment. The only change recommended by the physicians was one in regard to his diet, they recommending more nourishing food than that which he has been permitted to take for some time past. He is still a very sick man and his recovery is considered very doubtful.

—Quidnuncs say that the plan of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's friends in presenting him as a candidate for the Senate is as follows: 1st, to elect him to the Senate; 2nd, to force the present vice-president of the Senate to resign; 3rd, to elect Floriano vice-president of the Senate; 4th, to force the President and Vice-President of the republic to resign and thus put Floriano at the head of the government. They add that Congressman Glycerio is lending his assistance to Floriano's election, not with a view to permitting the plan to pass through all the proposed stages, but for the purpose of making himself absolutely necessary to the present government as the only man in Brazil able to prevent the plan from being executed, if Floriano once gets into the Senate.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Since our last report, the Hon. Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital has received the following annual subscription:

W. J. Jessop..... 50\$000

—A meeting of the trustees of the Strangers' Hospital Association will be held to-morrow (12th) at No. 8 Rua da Candelaria, at 2 p.m., to consider a project for the erection of an isolated fever ward, as required by the health authorities. It is proposed to erect a light wooden structure for this purpose, and to provide it with all the facilities for treatment which have been found necessary. The expense will be moderate, and it is hoped that the friends of the Hospital will see that it shall not suffer for lack of means to carry out so necessary an improvement.

BIRTH.

On June 8th, at São Paulo, the wife of William Ellis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCRBERT.—INGRAM.—At the civil registry, on the 10th inst., and at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Richard James Doble, WILLIAM MCRBERT, second surviving son of the late Rev. William MCRBERT, Leochel, Casmie, Aberdeenshire, to ANNE CATHERINE, second daughter of the late John Ingram, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS.—At Petropolis, on the 9th inst., of congestion of the brain, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of this city, aged 59 years.

BUSINESS NOTES

The state government of Ceará has rescinded the contract with the Banco Remunerador for water-works, drainage, central factories and other improvements.

The Lamport and Holt steamer Wordworth arrived here from Liverpool on the 6th, making the voyage in 18 days.

Subject to final audit the directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, have decided, after placing \$5,000 to the reserve fund, and \$5,000 to the debenture redemption fund, to recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders the payment of 6s per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim distribution, 3 per cent for the twelve months ended December 31, 1894.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The state government estimates its expenditures for 1896 at 65,232,675\$926.

The taxes paid to the government by the Bahia lottery amounted last month to 82,800\$.

The late epidemic cost the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro over 400,000\$.

The governor of Pernambuco estimates the expenditure of the state for 1896 at 8,031,615\$878.

The May receipts of the Desterro, Santa Catharina, custom-house amounted to 138,206\$808.

On the 6th inst. the governor of São Paulo solicited a special credit of 2,875,638\$020 for sanitary expenses.

In May the receipts of the Ceará custom-house were 409,188\$667, against 323,847\$140 in the corresponding month of 1894.

At the end of April there was a surplus of 2,773,453\$273 in the Amazonas state treasury, the fruit of heavy export taxes on forest products.

The Maranhão budget estimates for 1896 fix the revenue and needs of the state treasury at 1,602,264\$739, and the expenditures at 1,677,299\$500.

During the year 1894 the state treasury collectors of Ceará received an aggregate of 2,226,685\$833, from which it may be inferred that local taxation is far from light in that state.

A telegram from Pará states that the May customs receipts at that port, not including the export duties belonging to the state, amounted to 1,378,407\$130, against 1,667,511\$638 in the same month of last year.

The minister of war in his report says that he does not think that the expenditures of the war department for 1894 will exceed, when all accounts are settled, the sum of 92,759,815\$357, amount of the regular and special appropriations made for that year.

A London telegram of the 10th inst. states that the S. Paulo and Rio Grande railway company has issued a debenture loan (presumably in Paris) of 25,000,000 francs, issue price 450 francs, interest 5 per cent. It would be interesting to know what security is offered.

A London telegram of the 8th inst. says that a report is current to the effect that a loan of 35,000,000 francs is being negotiated in Paris for the São Paulo railway. Probably this is the reason why a certain railway company was unwilling recently to accept an offer for the purchase of their property.

The Associação Commercial of S. Paulo has applied to the state legislature for a loan of 1,400,000\$ for erecting an exchange building. According to the plan of the Associação this loan will be made in state bonds bearing 6% interest, which it will convert into cash. The loan will be secured by a mortgage on the building.

In May the customs receipts at Rio Grande do Sul amounted to 746,804\$771 against 347,094\$454 in the corresponding month of last year. At Porto Alegre in the same month they amounted to 1,440,045\$457 in 1895 against 697,341\$662 in 1894. For the first five months of the year they show at the latter port an increase of 2,712,419\$339 over the receipts for the corresponding months of last year.

It is stated that the President will send a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of 5,323,147\$682 for the payment of that sum to the state of S. Paulo, for which it had been collected at government revenue stations. Why, then, should a message and act of Congress be necessary? It is like the ideas prevalent among certain public officials on the Central railway that the moneys received for other lines on mutual traffic account are part of their own receipts and can be paid over only through the same channels and formalities as ordinary disbursements.

The enormous withdrawals of European capital from the United States that must have taken place in the last twelve months are apparent from the figures of the merchandise movement which were published yesterday. From the returns for the ten months to the end of April the exports of merchandise amounted to 8676,920,337, while the imports in the same period were only 8302,560,654, thus leaving a trade balance in favor of the United States of about 374,359,682. Yet, in order to settle the country's liabilities, \$64,414,471 in gold had to be shipped—which is conclusive proof of the want of confidence that prevailed in 1894.

Financial News. This is another proof of the absurdity of the old "balance of trade" theory. In this case the imports were less than half the exports, and yet the balance of payments was largely against the United States.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 10th, 1895.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including London, U.S., and Brazilian gold.

Table with bank rates of exchange, official on London to-day, present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), and value of \$1.00 in U.S. coin at \$1.80 per £1 stg.

EXCHANGE.

June 4.—There were no important changes in the market, and the persistent demand for commercial sterling made exporters firm at 9 1/2, even with the two Brazilian banks and the Brasilianische Bank drawing at the same rate.

June 5.—The market was well sustained during the day and it was not easy to pass commercial sterling at 9 1/2, which was, however, the idea of value held by exporters, and something was done at this rate in the morning.

June 6.—The foreign banks all posted at 9 3/16 and the Brasilianische Bank drew at 9 1/2; the Banco Nacional was officiously at 9 1/2, and drawing at 9 1/2, up to the afternoon, when bank bills were offered at 9 1/2, but for delivery at sellers' option, and the Banco da Republica was also reported to have done something at 9 1/2, but was not a willing seller at this rate.

June 7.—The day was in marked contrast with those preceding, and rates fluctuated sharply. The market opened very firm with 9 1/2 posted at the foreign banks, and 9 1/2 at the Nacional, and in the morning the latter advanced to 9 3/4, the Brasilianische and London and River Plate banks posting 9 1/2, and rates advanced steadily until the foreign banks drew at 9 3/4 and the Nacional at 9 1/2.

June 8.—The market was less excited than yesterday, but there was a fair amount of business doing, without any marked fluctuations in rates. The English banks opened at 9 1/2, and did business as high as 9 1/2, the Brasilianische and Nacional posted 9 1/2, the latter and the Banco da Republica drawing, with some conditions, at 9 1/2, but at this rate there was always money for ready sterling, and during a 9 1/2 was reported generally, with the same conditions. The business declared complete bank sterling at the extremes of 9 1/2 - 9 3/4, and in other paper at 9 3/4 - 9 1/2 for ready bills, and 9 3/4 - 9 1/2 for July. The market closed quiet with the Brazilian banks still drawing at 9 1/2 and the others at 9 1/2, and with money for ready commercial and other sterling at 9 1/2.

June 10.—There were no changes made in the posted rates of 9 1/2 - 9 1/2, and the Banco Nacional, with the Banco da Republica, was still drawing for market takers, and in moderatums at 9 1/2. During the morning 9 1/2 was considered difficult for commercial sterling, but during the day a sharp demand appeared - from the Northern ports, it was said - and rates flattened, with business done at 9 1/2, and even 9 1/2 for commercial sterling mentioned. There was only a moderate business doing at the extremes of 9 1/2 - 9 3/4 for bank and 9 1/2 - 9 3/4 for other sterling, with 9 1/2 also reported for July and 9 1/2 for August delivery. The market closed irregular; the Brazilian banks were still drawing, with conditions, at 9 1/2, and the British and Brasilianische banks at 9 1/2, the former on head office, but there was money at 9 1/2 at the banks, and it was said at 9 1/2 outside, for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26\$000, sellers at 26\$000; on the street 25\$900 was quoted.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with financial data for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, paid up, Reserve Fund, and Balance Sheet for 31st May, 1895.

Table with assets and liabilities for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Deposits in account current, Loans, current accounts, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd June, 1895. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager, F. Broad, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with financial data for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including Capital, paid up, Reserve Fund, and Balance Sheet for 31st May, 1895.

Table with assets and liabilities for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Deposits in account current, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1895. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Mingo, Manager, P. J. Pond, actg. Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Table with financial data for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, including Capital, paid up, Reserve Fund, and Balance Sheet for 31st May, 1895.

Table with assets and liabilities for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, including Capital, un-realized, Guaranteed accounts, Head office, branches and agencies, Bills receivable, etc.

E. & O. E. Boettger, -Kruk, Directors.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table with financial data for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, including Capital, paid up, Reserve Fund, and Balance Sheet for 31st May, 1895.

Table with assets and liabilities for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, including Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Deposits in account current, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th June, 1895. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A. De Lisle, Manager, Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with stock sales for June 3, including Gold, Apolices, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 4, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 5, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 6, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 7, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 8, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 9, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 10, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 11, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 12, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 13, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 14, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 15, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 16, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 17, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 18, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 19, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 20, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 21, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 22, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 23, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 24, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 25, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 26, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 27, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 28, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for June 29, including Apolices, Melh, and various bank shares.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th June, 1895.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—Exporters have had the market pretty much at their disposition during the past week, and prices have declined nearly every day, the quotations showing a fall of 18000 per arroba for the week; and although there was some demand this morning, the market was flat, and it was easier to buy, than to sell at the quotations we give below.

The shipments have been very free, and it is a long time since we have had a week of over 100,000 bags, but the European purchases are apparently very moderate, and we confess that we have curiosity as to the effect of the simultaneous arrival of so considerable a quantity of coffee on the American markets. The sales during the week, as reported, amount to about 50,000 bags, but the postal of free shipments has nearly expired, and the last business done was by exporters, who cautiously awaited the cessation of the great demand, and who have consequently purchased rather better than the mere adult operators.

Only very insignificant samples of new coffees have so far come in. As the quality of the approaching crop is good, the probabilities are that the early receipts will fetch high prices for Europe, where stocks are at last showing a slight decrease.

The shipments during the week have been: 80,761 bags for the United States, 12,756 " " Europe, 14,239 " " Cape of Good Hope, 3,450 " " River Plate, 360 " " Coastwise, 112,579 bags.

The vessels called with dates are: United States, June 5 New York Btg str Coleridge, 2,200, 6 do do " O'Brien, 13,317, 8 Baltimore Amer Btg Baltimore, 12,830, 8 do do " Amp., 12,075.

Europe: June 4 Hamburg Ger str Citra, 279, 2 Havre Fr str Ville de Buenos Aires, 1,260, 5 England Br str Clyde, 3,824.

Elsewhere: June 4 River Plate Br str Danube, 3,225, 7 Cape Town New Btg Kroon, 3,200, 8 Port Natal Swed Btg Express, 4,000, Coastwise Swedish steamers, 3,292.

Receipts during the past week were 44,800 bags, of which one-half consisting of *Arara doeste*, against 30,659 bags for the preceding week and 51,678 bags for the week before.

The official quotations on the 8th inst. per 10 kilos were:

Table with 2 columns: Item (Regular 1st, Ordinary 1st, Good 2nd, Ordinary 2nd, Triage) and Price (nominal, 15 3/4-20-16 3/4, 14 1/2-17 1/2, 13 1/2-15 1/2, 5 1/2-7 1/2).

and ladders' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:

Table with 3 columns: No. (6, 7, 8, 9), June 1 nominal, June 8 nominal. Prices range from 23 000-23 500 to 21 000-21 6 000.

but the market was considered about 500 lb. per arroba under the lower quotations.

Stocks in all hands were estimated this morning to be 170,458 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts at Santos, Shipments to Santos, Receipts at Santos, Shipments to Santos, Receipts at Santos, Shipments to Santos. Includes sub-sections for Imports and Vessels Aloft & Chartered for Rio.

Pitch Pine—Receipts nil, and the market is still reported firm at 6750-68500 per doz.

White Pine—There have been no receipts, and the nominal quotations are about 190 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine—The *Arara*, from Siles brought 888 doz, but several vessels are reported chartered to load for this port.

Spruce Pine—Nothing new.

Kerosene—Receipts nil, and the nominal quotation of 118 1/2 per case is unchanged.

Turpentine—The *Cofina* brought 50 cases. Retail quotation of 850-860 rs. per kilogram may be continued.

Resin—Receipts nil, and dealers' quotations are still about 15000-16000 per lb. according to quality.

Cement—Receipts are 9,640 lbs. per *Siboga* from Antwerp and 2,100 lbs. from *Castillon* from the River Plate.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 1,800 bags per *Clyde* and 12,250 bags per *Castillon* from the River Plate.

Wool—Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at 2800-2850 for local wools and 2750-2800 for River Plate.

Hay—Receipts have been 8,652 bales per *Ros. Innes* from Rosario. The last quotations were 75-85 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal—Receipts during the week have been: 2,331 tons per *Calina*, from Cardiff; 3,285 " *Veiga*, do; 2,658 " *Blackhead*, do; 4,085 " *Arara*, from Newport; 3,354 " *Cofina*, do; 1,419 " *Coyle*, from Grimsby; 1,673 " *Columbus*, from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned to. Lists arrivals for June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Table with columns: Name, From, Consigned to. Lists arrivals for June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned to. Lists arrivals for June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Wherr to, Cargo. Lists departures for June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

FOREIGN MAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9th, 1895.

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consigners. Lists various shipping companies and their vessels.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds-- June 10th.

Large table with multiple columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Capital, Railways, Capital, Tramways, Mills. Lists various financial instruments and their prices.

SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy.— Havre, April 1st, 1891. — L. B. DE MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in cases of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results. Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s *Aquitane* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board s/s *Algaos*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.— It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when I travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I will remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples, for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in your business, I am, yours truly, — JOSÉ CESAR DE MATTOS. Rua Augusta n. 265.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.— My dear Sir:— I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 14th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B.— The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and CHEMISTS.

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Collections of stamps purchased

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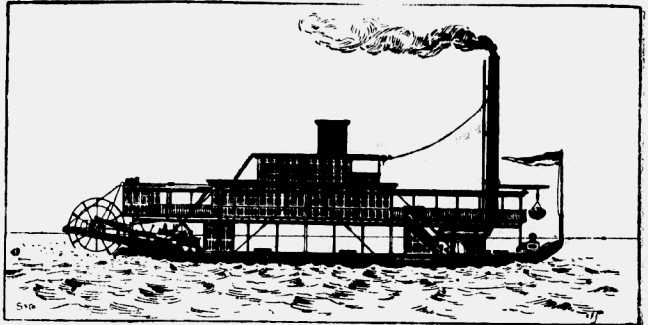
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