

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 16TH, 1895.

NUMBER 29

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

3, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.  
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Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. FRELLER & Co.,  
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E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,  
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THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Orange Pekoe — black.  
Gun powder — green.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.  
Cuisine of the highest order.  
Prices moderate.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars. Freight Cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Every description of Passenger  
Cars for broad and narrow gauge  
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With hard, nice furnished rooms in a very healthy place, showerbath etc., to gentlemen and families of quiet tastes.

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No. 34, Ouvidor.  
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## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

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NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1708.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1855.  
Reorganized 1879.

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Foreign Governments.

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FROM STEEL PLATES,  
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
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Work Executed in Finest of Multicolor  
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MANUFACTURERS OF  
Every description of Freight Cars  
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-  
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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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Rua 1º de Março, No. 73.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1836

Capital.....£3,000,000 Accumulated funds.....£4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

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Agent : P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. T'ubgoais always ready for service.

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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland POLMOUT, Stirlingshire } and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

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Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—65, Rua 1º de Março and Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 36, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—65, Rua 1º de Março. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateado. English services: at 12 m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays: 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. JOINER and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at a Cafeteria Carioca, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Favares.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 13 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanema No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. E. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 9-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—H. U. TUCKER, Agent.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETT, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 9-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian government has refused to reconsider the decree of June 20th, 1894, imposing a fine of £5,000 on the Peruvian Corporation for alleged non-compliance with its original contract.

—The treasury in Peru must be in a bad way surely, if we may judge from the unignified methods adopted for raising money. According to the *Mail* of the 1st ult.: a series of new postage stamps, bearing a portrait of Piérola, would soon be issued for one day only. The funds are to be used for the new postage, but this will not satisfy the speculation.

—The Peruvian government having farmed out the stamp tax, the tax-contractor has not only announced that every receipt over 10 soles must bear its legal stamp, but he promises double the value of the required stamp to any person who brings him an unstamped receipt, and threatens domiciliary visits to those who the law is being observed. Peru still claims to be a republic.

—With the habitual dilatoriness of public officials, the mint has not up to the present been provided with dies for coining the \$10 and \$20 pieces, and even of \$5 pieces the whole amount coined is relatively small, so that the gold paid out in exchange for "vales del tesoro" and notes, up till now has been principally in sovereigns. The banks have not therefore had enough Chilean gold to satisfy the public demand, and the sovereigns are not popular for purposes of currency, \$ 1 3/5 being certainly a most inconvenient denomination. For the present, therefore, little gold is to be seen in actual circulation, but the public is satisfied to know that it is to be had on demand, and that the regime of inconvertible paper currency which has burdened Chile for 17 years is a thing of the past. —*Valparaiso Review for June.*

—At a meeting of the democratic party in Lima on May 20th, at which Piérola presided, it was unanimously resolved: That the ten years fixed in the treaty of peace with Chili for establishing the definite nationality of Tacna and Arica had already passed by without the various administrations in Peru having done anything for their recovery; that such facts may induce outsiders to believe that Peru does not care to recover them; that as it was impossible to doubt the faithful execution on the part of Chili of the Ancon treaty, there could be no question as to the definite nationality of the aforementioned provinces:

1st. It is therefore declared that it is the decided will of the Peruvian nation to reacquire Tacna and Arica at any sacrifice, protesting with all its energy against the conduct of the past administration regarding this matter. 2nd. It is further declared that the democratic party will charge all its representatives both in the government and in congress to make the recovery of the aforementioned provinces the primordial object of their earliest efforts, in order to give satisfaction to the purpose of the nation.

—A government bill has also been presented to the Chilean Congress aiming at the suppression of the vice of drunkenness by heavy fines and penalties. The *Chilian Times* says it is likely to pass with few alterations.

—Telegrams from Panama of the 12th report a defeat for the Ecuador rebels at Puerto Viejo. The bishop of the diocese is said to have taken up his robes and led the government forces, falling severely wounded at the end. It is refreshing to see churchmen once more wielding the sword.

—Up to to-day no satisfactory solution has been found for the ministerial crisis in Chili. On Saturday it was believed that a compromise had been found, but at the last moment several of the persons counted upon withdrew their names. President Montt is evidently finding it much more difficult to govern a mob of self-seeking politicians, than to direct a revolution.

—Among other additions to the fiscal burdens imposed upon the Peruvian people, for the support of professional agitators and politicians, we note a proposition to increase foreign postage from 11 to 16 cents per each 15 grammes. The Peruvian official has evidently not yet learned that an increased rate will bring him little or no additional revenue, while on the contrary a lower rate will increase correspondence and add largely to the receipts.

—An agreement was entered into by Chili and Spain on May 25, 1894, to settle all claims of Spanish subjects arising out of the war against Peru and Bolivia for the sum of 190,000 Chilean silver dollars. This agreement has been ratified by both countries, and the law was promulgated on Monday, the 17th instant, the payment of the stipulated sum of 190,000 dols. having to be made in thirty days from that date. —*Chilian Times*, June 22.

—The estimated expenditure of Chili for 1896 is \$73,168,144.31, distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Interior: \$ 5,609,315.66. Foreign affairs, worship, and colonisation: 2,550,483.67. Justice and public instruction: 9,290,941.08. Finance: 14,233,871.05. War: 9,284,356.73. Marine: 7,266,011.53. Industry and public works: 24,785,564.29.

—A report is current in Buenos Aires—which is no guarantee for its accuracy—that the Bolivian minister at Lima has presented an ultimatum to the Peruvian government, demanding satisfaction for an alleged violation of Bolivian territory by Peruvian troops during the recent revolution. It is said that Peru refused to give the least satisfaction. If the report is true, it may be considered as an intrigue to manufacture hostility against Peru so that the Bolivian government can carry out its engagements under the recent treaty with Chili.

—The offer of Mr. Carlos Rogers to supply the state railways with 7,000 tons of rails and the corresponding fish plates at the best price. One half of the quantity is to be brought out by steamer, and the other half by sailing vessels. Of the total quantity, 6,000 tons are to be of the ordinary pattern, and 1,000 tons of the Tabon pattern. The prices are the following:—£4. 6s. 1d. for rails, and £5. 10s. 6d. for fish plates by steamer to Talcahuano or Valparaiso; £4. 3s. 4d. for rails, and £5. 7s. 11d. for fish plates by steamer to Talcahuano or Valparaiso. —*Chilian Times*, June 22.

—With the object of counteracting the designs of the anti-conversionists, the Bank of Chili is reported to have adopted resolutions which will seriously restrict credit. From the 1st proximo the annual rate of interest on deposits at sight or in account current will be reduced to 2 per cent. On the other hand, the rate on deposits for one year will be advanced to 8 per cent. The interest on advances in account current, under contract, is to be advanced to 9 per cent., with 3/2 per cent. commission half-yearly. Certain credits, such, for instance, as those used for exchange speculations, are to be reduced one-half. —*Chilian Times*, June 22.

—A slight excitement was caused for a short time on Wednesday by the mutinous conduct of the government palace escort squadron, which being no longer necessary for the public service was about to be dissolved. Badly advised, the troopers refused to obey orders and give up their arms, alleging as the excuse for their disobedience that they had not as yet been paid off. Some of the mutineers loaded their revolvers up on the roof of the palace, with the intention of resisting the Callao battalion which was on guard and had orders to disarm them. The minister of war, Senor Bustamante y Salazar, accompanied by the inspector general of the army with courage and prudence, which is to their credit, on hearing what had taken place, went up also to the roof and spoke firmly but kindly to the offenders, who thereupon surrendered their arms and were subsequently paid off. The transport *Santa Rosa* will leave to-day for the south of the republic, taking all the officers and troops of the dissolved battalions, who reside in that portion of the country and desire to return to their homes. —*Peruvian Mail*, June 1st.

—The year has been distinguished by a number of successful forgeries and frauds on the banks, and the public treasury, which has never before been approached. Fortunately the amounts involved have not been sensationally large, but in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars have been made away with by such means in the last few months. The most recent case is a fraud on the Banco de Chile, carried out by some clever scoundrels who either forged or fraudulently obtained the genuine visé of the accountant to a number of cheques, and cashed them in the respectable disguise of Salesian friars. The methods adopted by the police to discover the culprits have led to a great sensation in Santiago. It is declared that some suspected Italians have been barbarously maltreated and tortured, to cause them to divulge their connection with this crime, in which a great many people are supposed to have had a hand. The matter has been taken up by the Italian minister, and is being sited to the bottom. We are inclined to believe that the newspaper reports are much exaggerated, but there is no doubt that police methods in this country, although of course ill intended, are sometimes very rough, and it is to be feared occasionally bear with cruel hardness on unjustly suspected men. —*Valparaiso Review* or June.



**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
 PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
 AND NEW YORK.

Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,  
 LONDON,  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,  
 PARIS,  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,  
 HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,  
 GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Divonco Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:  
 (Caixa 108.)  
 (Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and correspondents.)  
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.  
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 André Neulize & Co., Paris.  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.  
 Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.  
 H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.  
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.  
 Banco Lisboa & Atores and correspondents.  
 C. A. Marnick & Co., New York.  
 Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.  
 L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.  
 Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.  
 Banco Allemann Transatlantico, do. and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
 Boettger, —Krah,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.  
 PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.  
 Rio de Janeiro:  
 No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.  
 Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.  
 Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 900,000

BRANCHES:  
 Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.  
 DRAWS ON:—  
 London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
 Also on:  
 Brown Brothers & Co.,—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 350,000

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From the *Valparaiso Review*, June, 1895.  
**A COUNTRY WITH A FUTURE.**

In the days of Spanish empire in South America the vice-regal province of Peru stretched to a far greater extent than the present republic of that name. It had a coast line of some fifteen hundred miles. It spread inland over the huge masses of the Andes with their double conformation and the hollow plateau which this included, and far beyond down their eastern slopes, so as to command the navigation of the head waters of the great rivers of Brazil and Argentina. Its breadth varied with the breadth of the long lines of mountain district. These beginning in the north with a width of some two hundred miles gradually extended their borders until at the southern limit of old Peru it would be necessary to travel some five hundred miles as the crow flies before leaving the steeper passes for the low lying land that slopes gently towards the Atlantic. Taking into calculation the irregularities of the surface, these mountainous districts with the eastward fringe of plains and river valleys must have given not less than twelve hundred thousand square miles of territory to the Spanish province. The southern portion of the Cordilleras not only spreads much further eastward than the northern but contains loftier peaks and far greater stretches of table lands at extreme altitudes. This district was sufficiently distinct in character to be thought of as a region apart, and to be given the name of the Altos or upstairs portion of Peru. Here the bulging out of the mountains was such that to a great extent they faced north-east and south-east, as well as directly east, sending from their masses of perpetual snow affluents, northwards to the Amazon, and south-eastwards and eastwards to the River Plate.

Some years before the uprising which ended in the breaking up of Spanish America into independent republics, the difficulty of administering upper Peru from Lima had been recognized. When about 1808 the new vice-royalty of Buenos Aires had been established the annexation of this district to the new province had been contemplated and indeed nominally carried into effect. Until means of communication however were developed, close connection was impossible. There was no difficulty, therefore, in forming upper Peru into an independent republic, when the efforts of the Columbian liberator, Bolivar, were brought to a successful issue by the complete victory over the Spanish viceroy at the battle of Ayacucho in December, 1824. The name then given to the new state preserved the tradition of gratitude to the Columbian patriot, though he himself took no share in its government beyond formulating a constitution which the Bolivians were glad to accept.  
 The country thus set apart to work out its own destiny possesses certain unique natural features. The most remarkable is the vast plateau twelve thousand feet above the sea with its streams and rivers and lakes, like those of the Jordan valley and the Dead sea, isolated from the rest of the water system of the world. Of the lakes, Titicaca, half of which belongs to Bolivia, is best known, but others are to be found further south along the elongated basin of the tableland, which like Titicaca have no outlets to the ocean. The highlands enclosing

this basin are bleak and bare, rocky and sterile, but in minerals they are exceptionally rich. Much of their mineral resources at present remains to be discovered and worked. It is well known however that there is gold, and ores possessing an extraordinary percentage of copper, and the enormous wealth already extracted from the mines of Huanchaca and Cuzco may be without exaggeration regarded as a mere instalment of the amount which yet awaits production. The slopes that look towards the territories of Brazil and Argentina are amply supplied with water by the trade winds from the Atlantic; which are there drained of their moisture to the last drop, and enjoy in consequence a splendid fertility. In thinking of these regions the distinguished naturalist and traveller, Mr. Clements Markham, grows enthusiastic, enlarging upon their vast tropical forests with innumerable varieties of the choicest woods, and their virgin lands which yield the best coffee and chocolate in the world, besides the cinchona bark which is rich in quinine.

When Bolivar launched the republic upon its independent course it was very inadequately furnished with population. Vast natural riches were there, but there were few hands to convert these into available wealth. Of the Indian population that had made the country so productive under the rule of the Incas, there remained perhaps not more than four hundred thousand, a proportion of one to each square mile and a half. To direct these there were some sixty thousand of Spanish descent. The aborigines are a hardy race. They are short of stature but are very strongly built. Their close association with the mountains through long generations has developed a peculiar formation of the leg, which gives them a special facility for travelling in rugged uplands. With a small bag of parched corn for his sole support, an Aymari Indian can cover as much as seventy miles in one day. For many years after the establishment of the republic the Indian and Spanish elements of the population existed side by side with little community of interests. The Indians lived by themselves in village communes under the rule of an *alcaldé* of their own race. They are said to have long cherished a secret determination to rise against the whites and expel them from amongst them. Partly on account of their superstition, and partly from their incapacity for vigorous initiative, this determination gradually evaporated without having ever given rise to insurrectionary movement. Meanwhile the colonists of Spanish descent made an eminently unsatisfactory use of their independence. Between 1825 and 1872 the presidential office changed hands ten times. On six of these occasions the change was the result of revolution. The two first presidents were men of high character and noble purpose. Of the other eight, one only was respectable. The rest were military adventurers of low type.

With the names of some, horrible outrages are associated. One so far disregarded the comity of nations as to inflict indignities upon the British representative which resulted in the famous obliteration of Bolivia by Lord Palmerston from the face of the map of the civilized world.  
 To one only, Melgarejo, who retained the presidency from about 1867 to 1871, can any character for statesmanship be attributed. Under his rule a navigation company was formed with the object of opening out the natural waterways, which connect the eastern fringes of Bolivian Cordilleras with the Atlantic. The scheme it is true proved abortive. Still it was creditable to Melgarejo that he alone made an attempt to release the country from its paralyzing isolation from the outer world of commerce.  
 The circumstances attending the formation of the republic of Bolivia point to the existence of an expectation that the main communications with the country would eventually be eastward to the Pacific. In settling the boundaries inadequate provision was made for outlets in the latter direction. The strip of Pacific coast assigned to Bolivia contained only the wretched port of Cobija, for Antofagasta, although also within Bolivian territory, was an after creation of the nitrate grounds, which in 1825 were an unsuspected source of wealth. Nor was the route from Cobija the most direct and convenient line of access to the heart of Bolivia. That existed further north from the port of Arica through a district retained by Peru. From the

earliest years of her independence the sympathies of Bolivia were with Perú rather than with Chili. Indeed it was the policy of Santa Cruz, the most able and patriotic of her early presidents, to establish a confederacy of the northern republics. To this policy Chile opposed a determined resistance with a jealousy of the ascendancy of Lima which dated back probably to the times of the Spanish vice-royalty. A successful war with her northern neighbors resulted in the breaking up of the confederacy. The tradition however of a community of interests between Perú and Bolivia and of a community of antagonism against Chili lingered through another forty years. Between 1870 and 1878 Chilian capital directed by English enterprise made the Bolivians aware of the wealth they possessed in the nitrate of their desert coast.

The port of Antofagasta had been created and a railway had climbed from thence a short way into the interior. Tempted by Perú, the Bolivian government displayed a tendency to hamper this development of their resources through the agency of the southern republic. There was a renewal of the policy of Santa Cruz. An alliance with Perú was made. Again Chili resisted this policy by force of arms and on this occasion with a vigor and perseverance that reduced Perú to impotence and deprived Bolivia of such scant communication with the Pacific as had been granted to her on attaining her independence. At the close of the war, Antofagasta, Cobija and Arica fell into Chilian hands and thus the isolation of Bolivia was rendered complete.

There is a point of view from which Bolivia may be congratulated upon her temporary obliteration. She has thus been delivered from the enterprise of the financial speculator. For a government which was popularly accredited with the expulsion of a British official with his face turned to a donkey's tail, to have attempted to place a loan upon the European money market, would plainly have proved a work of supererogation. Equally impossible would it have been to captivate foreign capital by the proffer of mortgage bonds, the proceeds of which, as in the Argentine, might be spent unproductively. Thus Bolivia has passed safely through the period when that "consummate ass," the British investing public, was eager to lavish its savings with unquestioning credulity upon any country that was sufficiently distant, alien, and unknown. She has practically no foreign debt to hamper her financial arrangements or force her into repudiation. Since her complete isolation at the close of the war, which gave the nitrate districts to Chili, no one has been tempted to force the industrial development of Bolivia from outside. Nevertheless there has been development.

The railway from Antofagasta to the nitrate grounds has been gradually extended for some hundreds of miles to meet the requirements of the Huanchaca and Oruro silver mines. Improved machinery and plant for the economical working of metals has been introduced as it was wanted, paid for with Bolivian money. The pest of an inconvertible paper currency has never found an opportunity of running riot in Bolivia, of creating, as in Chili, a bubble of mutual indebtedness incapable of standing the test of liquidation, and of calling into existence industries intrinsically unremunerative but able to extract an apparent profit by means of fluctuations in exchange out of the pockets of the nation at large.

Thus it has come to pass that the hitherto despised republic of the Andean highlands stands to-day in a favorable position. Undoubtedly she has vast resources lying dormant. She needs a gradual influx of skilled directors of labor with capital at their command, when they are satisfied that it can be employed with advantage. The capable and trustworthy industrial expert first—the capital afterwards—this is the true principle. If this is followed it seems probable that much foreign money may be satisfactorily invested in Bolivia, now that the days of indiscriminate plunging into fantastic schemes in South America are presumably a thing of the past. A picture of the condition of the country at the present moment constructed out of the reports of reliable and keen-sighted travellers, gives strong confirmation to the foregoing view. They find the population more than doubled since the era of the independence. The proportion of the whites has greatly increased.

Of these there are now some two hundred and fifty thousand. The increase of

half castes is still more significant as shewing a wholesome fusion of elements otherwise somewhat antagonistic. Mr. Clements Markham writing of Bolivia in 1854 places the sum of whites and half castes taken together as a little under eighty thousand. The latter alone last year were calculated to amount to three hundred and fifty thousand. Those of pure Indian blood have not greatly increased in comparison with the other portions of the population. Their number is given approximately as eight hundred thousand, one quarter of which infest the forests of the eastern slopes in a state of savage hostility. The six hundred thousand lame Indians, though still living in communities apart and retaining some of their old suspicion and dislike for the conquering Spanish race, are tractable enough. Even amongst these there are distinctions of clan and dialect. Like the Assyrian and Babylonian conquerors, the Incas were accustomed to deport whole populations after a successful campaign and plant different races and languages side by side in the new provinces which were added to their empire. There are perhaps half-a-dozen differences of race and speech to be found in Bolivia, and these are further accentuated by the practice of wearing hats and clothes of characteristic shape and color. The centres of white population are the towns of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Sucre and Potosí. The *patio* of an importer's store in one of these places is often the scene of a curious spectacle. Two or three groups of Indians perhaps will be there, the appearance of the members of each shewing the tribe to which the group belongs. They are busily engaged in dividing up the goods which have been purchased as a single lot from the store hard by. Their knowledge of numbers is very small. It is impossible for them to carry arithmetical calculations far enough for each to take his share of the price in the money given for the country produce they bring, and make individual purchases for himself. The valleys opening on to the lofty plateaux are full of farms. From the beds of the streams and rivers which flow down these valleys gold can be washed in modest quantities. There are spots also where copper ore, soft in structure and exceptionally rich in quality, can be gathered without the assistance of elaborate tools and machinery.

In such districts the Indians travel to the towns accompanied by their wives. Bales of wool from the sheep, alpaca and parcels of the soft silky hair of the vicunas in addition to their pockets of gold and rich minerals and cobra are apportioned to each beast with a nice regard to exactness of weight, for the llamas are very knowing and will lie down and refuse utterly to stir if a single pound beyond the accustomed amount is added to their load. On reaching the stores in the towns the party deposits the merchandise as a whole and a bargain is struck for a certain quantity of bright colored baize, and flour, alcohol, sugar, and even strong English beer in return.

This is what they may be seen dividing up amongst the members of the party in the *patio* belonging to the store. Any one attempting to penetrate into the Indian district will find the inhabitants somewhat inhospitable and even disinclined to trade in the necessities he may require. The presence of the soldier and the priest amongst them has been enforced. For these they feel respect not unmingled with fear. To facilitate intercourse travellers will sometimes make their passage in ecclesiastical or military disguise.

Already there are signs of the extension of foreign enterprise to the rich valleys of the eastern slopes of Bolivia. A party under the direction of an Englishman is at the present moment engaged in the attempt to turn the course of one of the infant tributaries of the Amazon with the view of extracting gold from the river bed. The work no doubt is carried on under difficulties. Violent floods come without a warning and cause serious danger. Supplies have to be pushed laboriously through thick forests haunted by hostile Indians. Still to the enterprising person with sporting instincts there is a charm about the description of the life of these pioneers, in a healthy district, between two and three thousand feet above the sea level, close to a river full of fish, and surrounded by woods teeming with parrots and monkeys, wild pigs, deer and wild turkeys.

During her years of isolation Bolivia seems to have passed beyond the stage of

periodical revolutions. The portion of the population which is interested in politics is contented with the existing government. There are no rival parties eager to contend for the election of the next president.

The possible jealousy of the chief towns is allayed by the practice of holding congress in each in turn. There are eighteen members of the senate and sixty-four deputies. These receive payment for their services, but not sufficient to make politics a captivating profession. The revenue, too, is modest, but enough for efficient administration and unpretending development in the direction of public works and improved methods of general education. The monetary unit is a silver dollar of the intrinsic value of about twenty pence. Bank notes are accepted freely, for the credit institutions have been so well managed that there is perfect confidence in the convertibility of the paper currency. One bank is considered to have inadequate reserves, and its notes are received with hesitation.

Until lately it was thought that Bolivia might be subject to difficulties with foreign powers. Her external trade is chiefly beneficial to Chili.

The goods she requires are to a great extent shipped from Valparaiso and distributed throughout Bolivia by French, Italian and Chilian storekeepers. Her chief export is the silver of the famous mines of Huanchaca and Oruro. The former has already produced many millions of ounces and is reported to have some fifty millions more in sight. Silver bars are subject to a tax of six-fifths cents to each mark of eight ounces, and one-fifth of the whole production has to pass through the mint. Thus the silver industry is of vital importance to the home government. But the shares in these mines are held largely by Chilians.

Two-thirds of the exports pass at present through Chilian custom-houses, about half being carried by the Chilian railway which discharges its freight at the port of Antofagasta. Nervous minds anticipated that the old sympathy with Perú might imperil Chilian interests, and certain hasty diplomatic negotiations with the Argentine republic gave color to the notion that she was coquetting with her ancient suretain of Buenos Aires. Such fears, however, have been extinguished by the knowledge that a treaty has been concluded with Chili calculated to connect Chili and Bolivia by the bonds of close mutual interests and create a bulwark against Peruvian intrigue and Argentine aggression. England too has at length restored Bolivia to a place in the map of the civilized world, marking the circumstance by the appointment of a capable diplomatic agent in the person of Mr. St. John whose work will consist largely in making Bolivian resources known abroad.

H. E. WETHERALL.

#### CHANCHAMAYO.

The *Comercio* in its edition of yesterday evening publishes a letter which fully explains how the government of Perú is once more killing the hen which lays the golden egg. Of late the fertile valley of Chanchamayo has been attracting considerable attention, and many enterprising individuals of Anglo-Saxon descent have settled down there, devoting their labor chiefly to the cultivation of coffee and tobacco. Just, however, as the place was going ahead; just when these settlers were about to reap some reward for their labor; the last Congress stepped in and imposed a tax of S. 11.50 per quintal on tobacco, so that by the time this article reaches Lima, it costs more than double its primitive value, and at the present prices in this capital leaves a loss to the producer of about S. 6 per quintal. This may be what in this country is termed protection to native industry, but to us it savors of "*Pour la poule qui pond l'oeuf*." Formerly the tobacco produced in the mountains, or mountain districts, was exempt from this tax, but the law passed by the last Congress having revoked all previous legislation on this subject, the produce of Chanchamayo became liable to the general impost levied upon tobacco cultivated in the country. Every day we read in the native papers the cry that capital is required, and colonists wanted to develop the natural resources of this country; but no sooner do colonists settle down somewhere, and employ their capital and labor in rendering the soil productive, than down comes the government, or "*fisco*" as they term it here, and squeezes the colonist by imposing ill-considered taxes, thereby killing the hen which lays the golden egg. We consider that by giving publicity to the complaint of the planters in the Chanchamayo valley, and calling the serious attention of the government to the evil, we are rendering an important service to the great work of colonization, and to the country which so much needs it in order to increase its productive forces.—*Peruvian Mail*, June 8th.

Not long since Julius Cesar was known among us as an inventor of a flying machine, William Shakespeare was mayor of New Orleans and Isais the Prophet was a vagabond in the streets of Rio de Janeiro. To this it may be added that Robert Browning is a horticulturist in Rosario and all the ancient Greeks and Diocletian the Martyr are playing jacquin here in Brazil.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Argentine minister to Chili, Sr. Quirino Costa, left Buenos Aires for Santiago on the 12th inst.

—It is said that the Argentine government has purchased the new Italian ironclad *Garisoldi*, which will arrive here in October and will be called the *San Martin*.

—Extremely cold weather is reported from the River Plate. Ice is reported even in the northern Argentine provinces. At Montevideo the thermometer marked 5 degrees below zero on the 12th.

—The drainage works for the city of Mendoza, Argentina, will be very shortly commenced, all arrangements being now completed. The system used will be the same as that of La Plata, and the cost will be \$400,000.

—The fact that the body of Saldanha da Gama has not been found and that the bodies of his staff have been found horribly mutilated, awakes suspicions for the savage instincts of the Brazilian army.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We have omitted to mention that since Sunday last the health authorities have suspended the "fumigation" of vessels from Brazilian ports, with the exception of those from Santos that still remain subject to the process. This might have been done much sooner with advantage to the port.—*Montevideo Times*, July 3.

—A brick trade in mules is being carried on between the upper and north-western provinces and Chili. The latter has numerous agents engaged in this traffic which has become so extensive as to seriously alarm the provincial governments. Brazil is also purchasing large quantities of mule from Cordoba and Corrientes.—*Argentine Budget*.

—It is reported on very good authority that the position of things in the Neuquen territory as disclosed by the census, is causing the national government much uneasiness. Out of 20,000 souls in the territory, 18,000 prove to be Chilians, send their children to Chilian schools and openly regard Chili as their country.—*Argentine Budget*, Rosario.

—Loud complaints have been made against the autocratic decree of the governor of San Juan, prohibiting all citizens enrolled in the national guards from leaving the province without a special passport. A police commissary, with a picket of 20 men, have been placed on guard at the railway station, and the intending travellers, who have not the corresponding permit, are conducted to the police station.—*Argentine Budget*.

—The persistent spread of disease in Mendoza, especially diphtheria, small-pox and scarlet fever, is causing considerable uneasiness among the inhabitants, and is the subject of serious consideration on the part of the authorities. The government have in process of issue a drainage which will be submitted to the legislature this session, and which, it is hoped, will improve the health of the town. Meanwhile the city has been divided up into sections, and medical assistance will be provided gratis. Statistics show that out of 26,000 births during the last six years, only 5,000 are at present alive, and last month thirty-three persons died from diphtheria alone, which is 60 per cent of the population.—*Argentine Budget*, June 30th.

—A new quarter has come round and with it the usual nuisance of obtaining new fiscal stamps and hastening to change the old ones lest they be dishonestly repudiated at the end of a few days. The service for the distribution of the stamps is deficient in the extreme, and the whole system is one of endless vexations and serious loss of time for business men. Now has also come into force the new disposition establishing different stamps for different classes of receipts, and one day's experience has been sufficient to prove it as a new and utterly senseless vexation that ought to be abolished without further ado. The mere issue of this stamp act and its antiquated complications, the more vexatious, obstructive and exacting do we find it. It could only be devised by a government and chambers entirely out of touch with and even ignorant of business operations and requirements. A general protest should be raised against it in business circles, and a demand for its entire reform and simplification at the first opportunity.—*Montevideo Times*, July 3.

THE smallest republic in the world is San Marino which has an area of seven square miles. Its population is 8,000, the capital claiming 750 souls. The "*Arringo*," composed of heads of families, was its first political society. This developed into the "sovereign council," a body of sixty elected by the people. The council is represented by two captains-regent. These hold office for six months, and are not eligible again for three years. One stands for the professions, the other for the agricultural classes. To avoid favoritism, justice is administered by a stranger. The army is made up of all male citizens from 16 to 60 years old. This consists of nine companies of 140 soldiers each, or 1,350 men in all. The receipts and expenditures about balance, each being a little over \$20,000. Of this amount \$6,000 is devoted to the army. There is no public debt. There are a public library, hospital, a cathedral, and a university.

A CURIOUS addition to the British empire was made a few months ago without attracting much attention. This latest annexation is not likely to be much of a burden on the imperial revenue, and it certainly will not add to it. The desert island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, is the new possession. Its sole inhabitants are land crabs, turtles, and sea-birds; but the island is interesting owing to the belief that it holds the hidden hoard of some long-forgotten pirates. Many expeditions have been fitted out to recover the supposed treasure, but in vain. The last was conducted on co-operative principles by Mr. E. C. Knight, the well-known war correspondent, who described the attempt in "*The Cruise of the Alert*." Perhaps the government means to have another sly at the treasure.—*Financial News*, June 4.



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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 16th, 1895.

THE bill now before Congress in regard to foreign life insurance companies, and the report of the house committees in favor of its adoption, are worthy of serious consideration. Although the constitution guarantees foreign capital against discriminating legislation, the chauvinist members of Congress seem inclined to impose whatever they please upon the persons and property of foreigners, and to justify their action by appeals to the patriotism of their colleagues and constituents. That this policy will work injustice to the foreigner and serious prejudice to the country, no one can deny. It will drive away foreign enterprise and capital and deliver Brazil wholly into the hands of men who have no capital and are unwilling to work. One of the reasons why these restrictions are advocated, is that the earnings of the foreign companies are sent abroad, which is construed to mean that the country is just so much the poorer. If this is true, then the man who insures his life or property is also impoverished, for he pays out money which is reproductive only on some future contingency. If the insurer is deserving of confidence, then he must be permitted to make whatever use of his capital his judgment recommends. Neither the insured, nor the government, can ask him to take a risk without having full control of the investment of his resources. Were the attack on the two American life insurance companies a serious one, there is much we could say against the adoption of the proposed bill. Everyone knows, however, that these two companies are too sound and too well managed to be affected by the trivial arguments of those who are advocating this bill. They are far more rigidly inspected than they would be here, and far more care is taken in their investments than would be possible in Brazil. For the policy-holders there is much more security in the American investments of these companies than there would be in anything at present offered here. In a country where the government considers itself authorized to "scale" its bonded indebtedness at pleasure, and to squander its special deposits, as in the case of the gold deposited to guarantee bank issues, at its own sweet will, there can not be said to exist anything very secure in the way of investments. But all this is foreign to what is apparently the real purpose of the bill. It is shrewdly surmised that there is a scheme for a great national life insurance company behind this movement—another monte-pio geral, perhaps—which will step in and take up the business of the two foreign companies, when they are compelled to leave these shores. Whether such a company can offer better security and yield more benefit to the country, is a question worth consideration. There are many who distrust such a scheme, and they are not foreigners either.

WHILE there are some good reasons for collecting import duties in gold, it should not be overlooked that there are others which, under present conditions, are very much against it. To start with, we assume what may be considered a truism, that the state and the people are not enemies and that their acts should be designed for the benefit of both. Practically, it is a life partnership, in which the people furnish the capital and the government manages the business. It is inadmissible, therefore, that

they should be hostile to each other, or that they should rob or defraud each other. Unfortunately this simple relationship is not always remembered, and it not infrequently occurs that the government and the people are considered antagonistic to each other, with hostile interests, and privileged to rob and oppress each other at pleasure. We will assume, however, that their interests are identical, and that neither one can be injured without prejudicing the other. The government requires gold for its foreign engagements and as its income is derived from taxation, or from the people, it is right that it should ask for some part of this taxation in gold, for the financial blunders of the government have driven it away. Gold has become an article of merchandise in the trade of the country and it can only be obtained through the ordinary channels of foreign commerce and at prices varying according to supply and demand and the depreciation of the currency and credit of the country. To require the payment of certain taxes partly in gold adds another burden to those already weighing upon trade, and likewise another element of uncertainty in commercial transactions. As it is not proposed to reduce the tariff rates on imports, this new requirement is also equivalent to an increase of taxation, which will result in higher prices for imported goods to the consumer. This will be inevitable. The importer only advances the tax, which is added to the cost of the merchandise and becomes a part of its retail price. Ultimately all these taxes are collected from the people, and it is necessary, therefore, for the government to consider whether they can pay it. It would be suicidal—although it is often done—for a government to impoverish its people by means of heavy taxes. The authorities should therefore consider whether the people can pay these additional taxes without prejudice to themselves. In our opinion they can not do it. They are already burdened with high costs of living, high rents, and constantly increasing taxes. A few industries yield good profits and pay good wages, but they also are overtaxed and their position is becoming precarious. Much as the treasury needs the money, it will be extremely unwise to overtax the people to obtain it.

THE CIBILS AND JACKSON DOCK, MONTEVIDEO.

Thinking it may be of interest to our readers we publish a few data regarding the above dock, we believe, one of the largest, if not the largest, in South America.
The dock is situated in Punta Lobos, at the very entrance to the port of Montevideo, and occupies a surface of 31 hectares, 29 of these being submarine.
The ground is firm and surrounded by a broad wall, except on the east side, where the entrance gate is situated. This gate is sheltered on the north and north-east by a strong wall and terrace, and on the south by a wharf 105 metres long, 10 wide, and 8 high at ordinary tide.
The dock proper runs east to west, and its dimensions are:—
Length of first section..... 195 feet
Length of second section..... 255 "
Total length..... 450 "
Width at entrance gate..... 55 "
Width at bottom..... 40 "
The greatest height of water at high tide is 24 feet, the least at low tide 14 feet.
The entrance gate is of iron, and is moved by an eight horse-power engine.
Sixty metres inside of the entrance gate, the dock is divided off into section No. 2 by another gate made of wood.
The pumping engines and boilers are two in number of each, the former are of 10 and 15 inches, and are capable of emptying the dock in six hours.
There are several large sheds for storing coal, tools, naval stores and cargo; the one for the last purpose occupying a surface of nearly 600 metres.
The machine shop and foundry cover 1,000 metres of ground.
Besides these there are the other necessary buildings such as office, manager's house, carpenter's shop, and workmen's dwelling houses.
The wharves and sheds are all provided with double tracks of rails, for running trucks, and 2 steam cranes of 3 and 10 tons.
The entrance to the dock is effected by means of 2 channels, one on the north-east, and the other on the south-east, the direction of these being indicated by buoys.
All the establishment is supplied with electric lighting, the lamps necessary for working at bottom of ships being of 1,000 c. p. each.
The building of the dock occupied over 10 years, having been begun on July 15th, 1874, and finished on October 20th, 1885. In the 17th of October, 1879, however, the first vessel entered the dock, that is to say, 5 years and 3 months before the works were entirely completed.
Vessels, not Uruguayan, repaired in the dock left, during 1894 for various charges, such as stores, repairs, storage of cargo, and lighters, etc., etc., the sum of \$238,584.87 gold. Calculating at the same rate, it may be taken that the

country has been benefited, during the 15 years of the dock's working, with the respectable sum of \$2,757,773 of gold.
The ownership of the dock is actually in the hands of the heirs of the late Messrs. Cibils and Jackson.
The technical department of the establishment is in charge of the old captain, Mr. Augustin Vila Comil.
The head of the machine shops is the well-known engineer, Mr. Edward Gillespie.

NICARAGUA'S RICHES.

The area of Nicaragua is only about 49,500 English square miles. There are few towns, and all of them, with two exceptions, are small and rude. The population of Managua, the capital, is 18,000, and that of Leon, formerly the capital, 25,000. The town of Corinto is the principal port on the Pacific, and the ladino element (a mixture of white and Indians) predominates there.
The most important industry of the inhabitants of Nicaragua is the raising of cattle, the hides of which are exported; and among the other exports are coffee, bananas, sugar, indigo, coconuts, cocoa, Brazil wood and cedar. The head of cattle number over 400,000. The greater part of the imports are from England, and the greater part of the exports are to the United States. There are over 100 mines worked by American companies, in nearly all of which gold is found mixed with silver, and in many worked with copper. A good deal of American capital has been sunk in them. Nicaragua is especially rich in valuable woods, the mahogany, rose trees, grandalio, and nonon, also medicinal trees, besides other commercial trees, including the castillo elastica, from which india-rubber is made; the gutta-percha tree and several trees which produce gums.
There are numerous volcanic peaks, a few of which are still active, but most of them have long been extinct. The last great eruption was that of 1835, when Cosiguina scattered its hot ashes over a circle 1,500 miles in diameter. Near some of the extinct craters are vast beds of lava and scoriae, and numerous vents called "infernillos" which emit smoke and sulphurous vapors. On the Pacific coast the soil is very rich, and the climate is essentially that of the central zone; but the amount of cultivated land is small in proportion to the arable area of the country. Maize, the principal food of the natives, is very prolific, and fine fruits and vegetables grow in abundance.

The form of government is constitutional and republican. There is a congress of two branches, the senate and the house of representatives, the members of both of which number only thirty-nine, who are elected under the Nicaraguan system of universal suffrage. The President now in power, Gen. Santos Zelaya, was elected in the Nicaraguan way, last year, and holds office for four years. He has a council of four ministers, who have charge of that number of departments of the government.

The active army of Nicaragua consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 40,000, besides a nominal militia force of 5,000.

There are about 10 miles of railway open in the country, which were built at heavy cost. One line extends from Corinto, a distance of 58 miles, and another from the capital to Granada, 33 miles. A number of concessions for new lines of greater length have been granted to contractors, who are blamed for delaying their construction. There are over 1,700 miles of telegraph lines. There are a fair number of schools for the population.

The finances of the government are always in bad condition on account of the disturbances that often prevail, and in many years the expenditures for the army have been beyond the total receipts. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle.

USES FOR CORN STALK PITH.

Some recent naval experiments show that a material made from the pith of corn stalks is superior to cocco cellulose as a packing between the exterior and interior hulls of war vessels to prevent sinking in case the hull is penetrated by missiles. The cocco cellulose has been used because the packing closes up after the passing of the projectile, leaving no hole for the water to pass through. The corn pith is lighter and more elastic, and seems to be a far better protection. If this invention covers a patent, another heretofore waste product will acquire a commercial value.—Cincinnati Price Current.

It is said that there is a large bakery in Berlin where two hundred-weight of wood bread is turned out every day for popular consumption. The bread is made out of sawdust and rye flour—three-fourths sawdust. A chemical process takes away the texture and taste of the sawdust, and liberates the saccharine and nutritious elements; and with a little rye flour it makes nutritious bread which is sold at 4s. 6d. per hundred-weight.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 8.—Senate.—There was received a communication from Senator Vicente Machado stating that on account of illness he was unable to attend the Senate. The Senate rejected the motion of Barão do Ladarão asking for information in regard to the death of Admiral Saldanha da Gama. Barão do Ladarão asked for the publication of extracts from the log-book of the transport Santos in relation to the shooting of two sergeants of the army. His request, he said, showed that those sergeants had not been tried by court martial. The commander of the Santos in ordering them to be shot had consequently violated the law and the speaker expressed the hope that the time would come when there would be sufficient respect for the law in Brazil to bring that commander before a court of justice to answer for his crime. The speaker stated that at some time he will present to the Senate a letter from a naval officer relating all that oc-

curred on board the government squadron. From that letter it will be seen that with the exception of the torpedo boat Gustavo Sampaio all the vessels belonging to that squadron remained at a distance of 10 miles from the Aquidaban and discharged their artillery for the purpose of creating the impression that they had taken part in a battle. The deficiency appropriation of 3,341,868\$73 for the payment of guaranteed interest on capital invested in railways was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Ottoniano said he had changed his opinion in regard to the strength of the army. All the other republics are arming and Brazil cannot without danger refrain from following their example. He consequently thinks that the country requires an army of 28,000 men. He moved to recommit the army bill so that it might be amended in conformity with Art. 87 of the constitution. After some remarks from Senator Alameda Barreto and the chair on this subject the Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill from the Chamber of Deputies making a deficiency appropriation of 898,486\$84 for the service of colonisation in Rio Grande do Sul. Senators Arthur Azevedo and Ottoniano spoke in favor of the bill for exempting from duty an iron bridge for the Rio Negro.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedello spoke on the subject of the transportation crisis on the Central railway. He said that it now requires 12½ hours to receive and weigh 50 cart loads of merchandise, but by introducing certain improvements this work can be done in 2½ hours. For the lack of labor-saving machinery much time is lost in handling salt and coal. He offered a motion addressing to the department of industry a series of questions on the subject of the road. Deputy Filinto Pires made a violent attack on Barão do Ladarão, who, he said, after being elected senator as a republican, is now showing that he is a monarchist. He demanded that the Baron should resign his seat in the Senate so that his constituents may choose in his place a senator who will really represent them. Deputy José Carlos attacked the minister of marine, whom he accused of betraying the President of the republic. He offered a motion asking for information in regard to the mass said for Admiral Saldanha da Gama in the name of the garrison of Villegaignon. His remarks gave rise to a stormy debate and on one occasion, when he said that the minister of marine was good for nothing, the disorder in the house became so great that the president suspended the sitting. Deputy Glycerio opposed the motion of Deputy José Carlos and defended the minister, who, he said, is one of the glories of the Brazilian naval service. He deprecated attacks on ministers, which he regards as a revival of the parliamentary system. The minister, he stated, had forbidden the marines to attend the mass. Like the speaker and many other good republicans, the minister may be tolerant towards individual revolutionists, but not toward them as a body. Deputy Brício Filho said that it was one of the constitutional duties of Congress to watch over the execution of the laws. Consequently the motion of Deputy José Carlos is perfectly legitimate. Besides, it is justified by the precedent established by the Deputy now presiding over the house, who last year offered a motion that led to the dismissal of Minister Felisberto Pires. The speaker consequently defended the motion. Deputy Serzedello declared that he would vote for the motion, feeling confident that the minister of marine had committed no act that would not bear the light of day. There was introduced a bill granting a pension of 2,400\$000 per annum to each of the five daughters of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

JULY 9.—Senate.—Senator Francisco Machado defended Barão do Ladarão, who, he thinks, is rendering excellent service to the republic. Barão do Ladarão thanked Senator Machado for his defence and stated facts proving that he is a republican.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bueno de Andrade asked for leave to offer on the following day a motion on the S. Paulo railway. Deputy Aristides de Queiroz introduced a bill on the Central railway which, he said, reached the economical limit of its carrying capacity in 1893, when there passed over the road 800,000 tons of freight. On the 2nd section of the road there are now 30 trains a day, which, he contended, is too great a number for a single track. When a road is worked beyond its capacity confusion is unavoidable. He consequently favored the construction of double lines between Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas. Deputy Junqueira Ayres spoke in defence of the minister of marine.

JULY 10.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bueno de Andrade moved to inquire whether the renewal of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company had been signed with the terms fixed by the decree of 2nd April last. Deputy Gouveia Lima asked the Chamber to approve an inscription which he presented for the tomb of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Informed by the chair that the Chamber could only act in the matter by voting a bill, he accepted this suggestion and framed a bill, which was rejected without discussion by the Chamber. Deputy Filinto Pires answered the speech made in the Senate on the previous day by Barão do Ladarão. Deputy Nilo Peçanha accused the government of violating the constitution in issuing the decree of Jan. 1 granting pardon to naval cadets who had taken part in the revolution. He censured the purchase of gunpowder and other acts of the minister of marine. Deputy José Carlos declared that he was not in favor with the explanations made in regard to the mass said in the name of the garrison of Villegaignon.

JULY 11.—Senate.—After remarks from Barão do Ladarão and Senator Wandenkolk the discussion of the navy bill was postponed to the following day. The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for granting favors to state governments and companies that build branches or extensions of government railways. Senators Gonçalves Chaves and Ottoniano discussed the report of the committees on finance and public works against the petition of the Empresa Vinçao do Brazil asking to be relieved, without withdrawal of subsidy, of the obligation to navigate Rio das Velhas and offering to navigate in lieu thereof Rio Paracatu. The former contended that the Rio das Velhas is un navigable, which was contested by the latter. The Senate voted a motion of Senator Gonçalves Chaves to ask the government for information on the subject. Senators Francisco Machado and Ba-

rio do Ladarario answered the speech of Deputy Fletes Pires.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Lins e Vasconcelos presented petitions from employees of the mint and Cavalari Amatoque asking for an increase in their pay. Deputy Joao asked for the introduction of two bills, one for a railway in Bahia and another for a bridge over Rio S. Francisco. Deputy Joao Carlos discussed the Central railway question. He asked for leave to withdraw his motion in regard to the mass for Admiral Saldanha da Gama. This the Chamber granted by a vote of 85 to 51. Deputy Augusto Monteiro said that he had been disgraced by the mistakes of some of the naval officers and by the social interests of others. In this situation one man with sufficient courage to meet the emergency has been found and that man is Admiral Eduardo Barbosa. The speaker argued to prove that the minister's secretary Garcez Palma is not a monarchist.

July 12.—*Senate.*—There was reported from the joint committee a bill for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. The only members of the committee who give unqualified approval to the bill are Senator Gonçalves Chaves (who framed it) and Senator Coelho Rodrigues. Senator Cruz had before the Senate the protest of the lieutenant governor of Piauly against his deposition. Senator Pires Ferreira expressed regret at seeing the time of the Senate occupied with the discussion of local affairs. The navy bill was voted in general discussion. Senator Ottonia spoke against the special appropriation of 6,000,000 for the Instituto Benjamin Constant. He called attention to the fact that out of 171,045,500 voted for that establishment last year, the sum of 117,900,000 is spent on the employees. A motion of Senator Moraes Barros the discussion was postponed for 48 hours. Senator Moraes Barros spoke against exempting from duty the bridge for Rio Negro, and Senator Ottonia in his favor. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Joao Carlos said that many original republicans had attended the ball on Ilha Fiscal. Deputy Araujo Goes moved to refer to the joint committee the question as to the legitimate government of Alagoas. Deputy Nilo Pezanha said that he had read in an evening paper that the president of the Senate had censured the Chamber for its delay in sending the budget to that house. He protested against the censure. Deputy Joao Lopes said that the budget committee had a great deal of work to do and he felt sure that the president of the Senate did not desire to censure the Chamber. The chair observed that the object of the president of the Senate was evidently to show that congress is not responsible for the delay in voting the budget. Deputy Nilo Pezanha said that if the censure of the Senate was not intended for the Chamber, it must have been intended for the executive. Deputy Lezevilho Figueira moved to ask for documents relating to the S. Paulo railway. He condemned the contract with the company, which, he claimed, the government was not authorized to make and which, he said, increased the obligations of the government without corresponding benefits for the people. At the instance of Deputy Glycerio the Chamber by a vote of 84 to 45 refused permission to Deputy Joao Carlos to withdraw his motion in regard to the convicts on Ilha das Galeras and in regard to the pay of Capt. Garcez Palma and other naval officers, and then by a vote of 102 to 37 rejected the motion. Deputies Sá Peixoto, Barros Franco, Hildebrando Lima, Pedro Moura and Milton spoke on the bill for granting three batteries of 1,000,000,000 each to the Candelaria Brotherhood.

July 13.—*Senate.*—The minister of marine sent a copy of Admiral Firmão Chaves' resignation of his place in the Conselho Naval. On motion of Barão do Ladarario it was referred to be printed. The committee on legislation reported in favor of sustaining the President's veto of the bills on unemployed judges and military sentences. Senator Catunda complained of the delay of the committee on legislation in reporting on the appropriation for paying the employees of the national library. The chair and Senator Ottonia explained the cause of the delay. The Senate voted in general discussion the bill exempting from duty the bridge for Rio Negro, the bill prohibiting the granting of military honors to civilians was voted in 1st discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy José Mariano declared that on arriving at the chamber he had found very few deputies present and not 72 as the chair had stated. The chair replied that he had been guided by the list at the door, but, since the honorable member made a point of the strict observance of the rules, he would hereafter require the presence of the members in the hall and he hoped the honorable member would set the example. Several deputies stated how they would have voted on Deputy Joao Carlos' motion if they had been present at the previous sitting. Deputy Benedito Leite expressed surprise at not seeing his name attached to the report of the joint committee. He asserted that he had signed the report with the declaration that he did not give the bill reported unqualified approval. Deputy Pires Ferreira introduced a bill for amending decree No. 1,030 of November 14, 1891. Deputy Serzedello spoke on the Anapá question. He moved to publish a list of the Brazilians that had been killed by the French sailors. Deputy Victorino Monteiro said that the vote of the Rio Grande delegation at the previous sitting was intended not to censure the policy of the President but to protest against parliamentary government. Moreover that delegation, on account of the distance which separated it from the illustrious leader of the majority, could not distinctly hear what the latter said. Deputy Pinto da Rocha said that if he had been present, he would have voted to permit the withdrawal of Deputy Joao Carlos' motion, and Deputy Lins e Vasconcelos stated that he would have voted against it. Speaking to a question of privilege, Deputy José Mariano asked the president not to permit the 1st secretary to mumble when he calls the roll. Deputy Glycerio protested against the expression, which he declared to be unparliamentary. Deputy José Mariano defended the expression and protested against the statement made by the chair that he disturbed the proceedings of the house. The chair stated that the roll had been distinctly called and that, if the honorable member failed to hear it, it was because his attention had been drawn to some other object. Deputy José

Mariano asked permission to address the house on a subject that did not admit of postponement. Permission was refused by a vote of 57 to 45. On renewal of application permission was again refused, this time by a vote of 73 to 42. In politics Joao Ignacio, Heroldo de Freitas and Valladares spoke on the Candelaria Brotherhood lottery bill. Deputy Martins Costa spoke in favor of the bill granting amnesty to the Alagoas revolutionists. He stated, however, that he is opposed to granting amnesty to the Rio Grande federalists, who, in his opinion, desire to subvert the institutions of the country. Deputy Gonçalves Maia spoke against the bill reversing the charter of the Estreito de S. Francisco ao Chiquim railway.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Manuel Pires Bello, indicted for conspiracy, has been arrested at Santa Catharina.

—The 39th battalion of infantry has received orders to return from the frontier of Paraná to the city of Curitiba.

—There is no material change in the situation at Pernambuco. The governor remains in power, and his policemen make others aware of it.

—At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, a house belonging to Dr. Elphido Gomes, an opposition member of the state legislature, was some days ago blown up by dynamite.

—It is said that one of the conditions of peace in Rio Grande is that the government shall appoint an interventor to govern the state concurrently with Castilhos. How long would such a dual government last, and would it protect the federalists?

—Although General Tavares has prohibited revolutionary bands from passing into Rio Grande, General Hyppolito does not scruple to move his forces to Quararim from which place he will move on the revolutionists at the termination of the armistice. This shows just how far the Castilhistas can be depended upon.

—Under the head of "Shameful Expatriation" the *Diario*, a journal published at the capital of the state of Piauly, says the following:—"More than 50 Piaulyenses, accompanied by their wives and children, embarked yesterday for the south of the republic to serve as targets for the bullets of the Rio Grande revolutionists."

AMATEUR SPORTS AT PERAMBUCO.

The British colony at Pernambuco were entertained on the 29th ult. by an amateur race meeting, which proved to be a gratifying success. The secretary writes us that this is the fourth year of these meetings, and that the participants have every reason to congratulate themselves, for there were only two "spills" and no one killed. From the programme sent us we see that there were 11 races, as follows:

- No. 1.—800 metres; Pernambuco horses that have never won; 5 entries; winner—"Nazareth," belonging to W. Dunn.
- No. 2.—800 metres; fillers—Pernambuco horses that have never been entered to run; 5 entries; winner—"Guarany," L. Cayley.
- No. 3.—1200 metres; Pernambuco horses that have never won, and are owned by amateurs; 3 entries; winner—"Tango," R. Partridge.
- No. 4.—600 metres; welter (ladies' prize); 5 entries; winner—"Sans Souci," R. Rawlinson.
- No. 5.—1,000 metres; Pernambuco horses that have never obtained a place, owned by amateurs; 3 entries; winner—"Nazareth," W. Dunn.
- No. 6.—1250 metres; whiskey and soda; 8 entries; winner—"Talsman," C. Wilson.
- No. 7.—800 metres; telegraph—Pernambuco horses owned and ridden by telegraph men; 6 entries; winner—"Nazareth," W. Dunn.
- No. 8.—1200 metres; fillers; Pernambuco horses that have never been entered to run; 5 entries; winner—"Guarany," L. Cayley.
- No. 9.—800 metres; handicaps; Pernambuco horses owned and ridden by amateurs; 4 entries; winner—"Sans Souci," R. Rawlinson.
- No. 10.—2000 metres; pacing; Pernambuco horses; 5 entries; winner—"Capibaz," R. Rawlinson.
- No. 11.—800 metres; consolation scramble; winner—"Moleque," H. Holder.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The following correspondence between Genis. Innocencio Galvão and Silva Tavares has been published:

"Federal Capital, May 28th 1895.  
Citizen General João Nunes da Silva Tavares. Having been appointed commander of the 6th military district and of all the forces operating in Rio Grande do Sul, I intend to set out for that state in the beginning of next month. My purposes in the performance of this arduous commission are entirely patriotic, and I should deem myself fortunate if the pacification of Rio Grande could be accomplished without the shedding of a single drop of blood of those who are engaged in the struggle, knowing that it is against brothers that they fight. Entirely unconnected with partisan interests and plans in your native state, I have no feelings of hatred to gratify and no vengeance to wreak. Desirous of terminating this war between brothers, which is leading to the ruin of a state which might, in the enjoyment of peace, be prosperous and happy, interested in the credit of the republic and the future of the country, like a Brazilian as I am and a soldier whose duty it is to maintain the institutions of the country, I sincerely cherish these sentiments. I cannot and must not plunge into the struggle before employing conciliatory measures for inducing the insurgents to lay down their arms on terms that are honorable to the federal government, which I represent, and to the rebels, of whom you are the real leader. I believe in your patriotism and your devotion to the land of your birth, I am thoroughly convinced that you do not make war on the institutions of the country and I know that you do not lack the manliness and magnanimity belonging to a man of honor and a useful citizen. Thus, before attacking the forces under your command, it is my duty to hear you and to treat with you as a leader for the pacification of your state.

It is for this reason that I address you these lines, inspired by my zeal for the reputation of the army which I command and by the respect which you deserve as a citizen distinguished for valor and devotion to our country, and I accordingly invite you to fix a day on which I may send you an escort on the Bagé frontier so that you may confer with me at my headquarters. "You may confide in the loyalty of your comrade, General Innocencio Galvão de Queiroz."

"Pontas de Poncho Verde, June 18, 1895.

Citizen General Innocencio Galvão de Queiroz. I have just received your letter of May 28th appealing to my patriotism and my devotion to the land of my birth to agree with you on measures for the pacification of the glorious state of Rio Grande do Sul on terms honorable to the government of the union, which you worthily represent, and to the revolutionists.

Permit me to remind you that neither the federal government nor the institutions of the country have ever been at stake, notwithstanding the intervention of the union in a question of a purely local character, which has forced upon the country the mortification of witnessing fraternal strife in which have disappeared thousands of citizens useful to our Brazilian country, to the state and to their families.

I am the first to lament the calamities that have occurred in this long period; but it was not, you will know, a mere caprice that led me to take up arms, and at some future day all Brazil will do justice to our intentions and history will be rigorous in its judgment of the facts.

Although a party in this honorable struggle, I feel like you, that I have sufficient calmness and composure to negotiate for peace with honor for all concerned and to reacquire with peace the right of our people to live in the enjoyment of freedom. I am not able to fix the day for you to send an escort to meet me on the border, for the revolutionary army has advanced far into the state and I, like you, wish to suspend hostilities while our conference lasts.

As soon as my army approaches, for which I have already given orders, I will telegraph fixing a day and place to be at your disposal.

Confiding in your loyalty, I beg that you will receive the salutation of your comrade, João Nunes da Silva Tavares."

Telegram—July 1.—Gen. Galvão, Pelotas.—On the 8th inst. I will be at your orders at Passo de Viola. I have given orders for the immediate suspension of hostilities and you, I expect, will do likewise. As your headquarters are at Pelotas, I request that our conference may be at Bagé. I await your answer.—*General Tavares.*

Telegram.—July 2.—Gen. Tavares, Mello.—I have received your telegram. I have ordered a suspension of hostilities. On the 8th I shall send an officer and escort inspiring confidence to meet you at Passo de Viola. My health does not permit me to go to Bagé and I beg that you will do me the favor to come to Pelotas. My staff will receive you there in a special train. Confide in my loyalty and in that of our comrades. The conference will be protracted and we can negotiate better here. Regards.—*General Galvão de Queiroz.*

The conference between the two generals took place on the 11th inst. at the station of Piratimim and lasted an hour and a half. The result has not yet been made public. It has doubtless been communicated by telegraph to the government and in that of our comrades. I have ordered a deliver to the President the protocol of the conference. In the meanwhile the armistice continues in force and some of the revolutionary officers have availed themselves thereof to visit their families and friends, a number of them accompanying Gen. Galvão when he returned to Pelotas. Gen. Tavares is said to have gone to Mello. It is stated that he will confer with Prestes Guimarães, whom he had an opportunity of consulting before the conference.

Gen. Hyppolito is said to be seriously ill. A Montevideo telegram of the 13th says that Comrado Heck, aide-de-camp of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, denies having stated that the Admiral had committed suicide.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The governor of Pará has signed a bill for a railway from that state to Matto Grosso.

—The Companhia Estrada de Ferro e Terras Rio Doce e Cuyeté has brought a suit against Visconde de Guahy for 2,500,000\$000 as compensation for the lapsing of the contract for the Marriama and Cuyeté railway.

—On the 10th inst a deplorable accident occurred on the S. Paulo railway. An immigrant train ran into a freight train which had been unable to pass a curve, killing and wounding a large number of passengers. A telegram of that date states that 15 corpses had been found.

—The disaster on the São Paulo railway, between Piratimim and Tejuco on the 10th inst, caused by an immigrant train running into a freight train, resulted in 15 persons killed and 13 wounded, three seriously. Several employes have been arrested pending an investigation.

—On last Tuesday, at the S. Diogo station of the Central railway, there were disturbances caused by stokers and others, who had not received their pay for the month of June. The rioters hissed the paymaster, made an engine driver quit work and endeavored to interrupt traffic by blocking the road with a freight car. On the approach of a police force the rioters dispersed.

—At the end of 1894 the total length of railways under traffic in Brazil aggregated 12,064 kilometres, as follows:

Property of nation	2,825
Private lines, guaranteed	3,207
do not guaranteed	1,482
Property of states	4,550
Total under traffic	12,064
Under construction	6,952

—On Saturday the express train from his city to S. Paulo was delayed by the disabling of the locomotive for three hours near the station of Pombal. Among the passengers was the director of the railway.

—"At the approaching International Congress in London, the railway men of all countries will meet, each thinking that his method of operation for speed, safety, and economy is the best. But the oldest and most egotistic railroad man there will learn something which will be useful to him when he gets home. For the delegates themselves this Congress is the best thing in the world. A man who runs for more than five years up and down one railroad line moves in a tunnel, first without light and next without air—at least, without good air. To retain usefulness one must enlarge his learning by travel, visiting other lines, and by contact with his brethren from other systems. Contact and attrition in this Congress will rub down the sharp corners and knock out the cranks. I know personally many gentlemen who are going to that Congress who need a good healthy collision to shake them up to a full appreciation of the requirements of a modern railroad."—*Chauncey M. Depue.*

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Andrade Figueira has declared that he is a candidate for the Senate.

—The Villegeignon powder magazine is to be protected by two lightning rods.

—Senator Ruy Barbosa is expected to arrive here on the steamer *Magdalena*.

—Coelho Netto vouches for the minister of marine, but who vouches for Coelho Netto?

—On Sunday building No. 27 Rua Estreita de S. Joaquin, occupied by a grocery, was destroyed by fire.

—The supreme military court has confirmed the decision of the court martial acquitting Capt. Dumienne Ferreira.

—The senatorial election in this capital to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Saldanha Marinho, will be held on the 20th inst.

—Dr. José Ferreira Nobre, who at one time took a prominent part in municipal politics, died in this city on Saturday morning.

—The third Larauergians Club ball of the season is announced for the evening of the 20th. A full attendance of our English-speaking colonies is anticipated.

—The prefect of the federal district has issued orders for closing the houses called *casas mortuas*, instructing his agents to solicit assistance from the police if necessary.

—Barão do Rio Branco has declined to be a candidate for the Senate. Considering recent and prospective accessions, the Barão evidently feels that he can find better company.

—On Saturday morning building No. 43 Rua Duque de Saxe, was destroyed by fire and a woman residing there was severely burned and has since died. The loss is estimated at 12,000\$.

—Barão do Ladarario says he is a republican and that ought to settle the matter. Does any one imagine that the republic in Brazil has been such a brilliant success that a man would claim to be a republican unless he really is one?

—It would be interesting to know what has become of that extraordinary libel suit initiated in Buenos Aires against a French paper for saying inconvenient things of Brazil. Surely the case has not been abandoned so soon after its first hearing!

—We regret to find that the reading notice in our last issue on one of the national lotteries, has been considered as an editorial opinion. The article in question was an advertisement, and through an error, was set in the type generally used for editorials.

—At a meeting of delegates of the Partido Republicano Federal held on the 9th inst, Congressman Lopes Trovão was selected as the candidate of the party at the election for filling the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Saldanha Marinho. The "partido" is evidently hard up for a candidate.

—Gen. Vasques, minister of war, has been promoted to the rank of marshal; Gen. Machado Bittencourt to that of brevet marshal; Brigadier Generals Teixeira Junior and Cantuaria to that of general of division; Col. Carlos Eugenio, Marinho da Silva, Savaget and Pires Ferreira to that of brigadier-general.

—It was an original idea surely that induced Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho to declare that there were many "original republicans" at the Ilha Fieira ourselves. The most original feature of the question, however, lies in the fact that "originals" discovered their originality only after November 15th, just as a crowd of life-long abolitionists discovered their faith after May 13th.

—Building No. 130 Rua do Rosario was destroyed by fire last Thursday. A lieutenant of the fire-corps and a fireman, who were engaged in extinguishing the flames, were injured by falling walls. It is supposed that the fire was not accidental. The first floor was occupied by the firm of A. C. Azevedo & Co., commission merchants, and the ground floor was used for storing beer by the firm of Fernando Melner & Co., agents of the Antarctic brewery of S. Paulo.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 14th inst, comprised 22 pages—which must be considered a great triumph for the administration of that paper. To be sure much of this increased size was due to official publications and to an effort of the Floriantists to manufacture a little short-lived popularity for their hero by a compilation of the customary comments on his death, but it all counts for the *Journal* just the same. The growth and prosperity of our great morning contemporary are certainly deserving our heartiest congratulations.





DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEES AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for coffee types (Arabica, Robusta, etc.), quantities, and prices. Includes sub-sections for Santos and Coffee shippers during crop-year 1894-95.

Codfish - The Indian Prince brought some 900 packages... Rice - Receipts are 45,000 bags per week... Pitch Pine - The Normandy has arrived from Pensacola... Swedish Pine - There is nothing new... Turpentine - Receipts have been 1,148 bbls. per week... Cement - The Thetis brought 9,500 bbls. from Antwerp... Indian Corn - Receipts are 7,400 bags per week... Bran - The Rapido brought 400 bags from the River Plate... Hay - Receipts are insignificant... Coal - Receipts since our last report, have been: 716 tons Alburgh, from Glasgow; 1,95 tons Balkambah, from Leith.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrival dates, ship names, origins, and consignees for various foreign steamers.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departure dates, ship names, destinations, and cargo for various foreign steamers.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrival dates, ship names, origins, and cargo for various foreign vessels.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departure dates, ship names, destinations, and cargo for various foreign vessels.

VESSLS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for vessels currently afloat or chartered for Rio.

Table listing ship arrivals from various ports including Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrival dates, ship names, origins, and consignees for foreign steamers.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departure dates, ship names, destinations, and cargo for foreign steamers.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14th, 1895.

Large table listing sailing vessels, their destinations, departure dates, and agents.

SANTOS, Coffee shippers during crop-year 1894-95.

Table listing coffee shippers and their respective quantities and values.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 8. Left - Br bk Barakamah, 12 6 tons; Roop; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. JULY 10. ANTER - Br bk Thetis; 1925 tons; Duffis; 45 ds; sundries to Genal de Commercio e Industria Co. JULY 11. MONTVERDE - Orient schr Rapi; 86 tons; Denata; 14 ds; sundries to Joaquim José Gonçalves & Co. JULY 11. PENNSACOLA - Amer bk Normandy; 1165 tons; Skewes; 71 ds; pine to order. JULY 12. CAHUYA - Br ship Gephyrus; 331 tons; Patterson; 41 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes Co. JULY 12. NEW YORK - Br ship Eurydice; 1152 tons; Tait; 53 ds; sundries to order. JULY 14. RANGON - Ger bk Carl; 93 tons; Schumacher; 99 ds; rice to order. JULY 14. RANGON - Ger bk Edinburgh; 1195 tons; Cutter; 122 ds; rice to order.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--July 15th.

Table showing market quotations for various stocks, bonds, and currencies as of July 15th, 1895.

Imports.

The receipts of most articles have been more liberal during the past week, but prices are naturally still unsettled by the unstable reports of a loan in London, still met with some opposition from those whose interests are threatened by a steady exchange market. A good deal of flour has come in and prices have given way, for although the railway has been doing fairly well in the matter of transportation, collections of specie are not quite satisfactory here and dealers are showing patience. Lard and pork are both considered fair, but rice, under very considerable receipts, seems fairly steady, as is also coffee. The loss of a cargo of Pitch pine is reported, and the market is very firm; receipts of White pine are large, but a greater part is supposed to have been sold to arrive. Various lots of kerosene have also arrived. Another very considerable shipment of Belgian cement has been received, and in other articles there are only slight, if any, changes. There seems to be a slightly better feeling in the import markets generally.

Flour - Receipts during the week have been:

Small table showing flour receipts from New York, Bahia, and other sources.

The steady advance in exchange and some distrust of customers in the interior have kept the market unsettled, and it closed with a downward tendency at the quotations given below, which show a decline of \$3.000-\$3.000 bl, on those freely and stocks in all hands are estimated to be about 34,000 bls. Brokers' quotations are:

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, etc.



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Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

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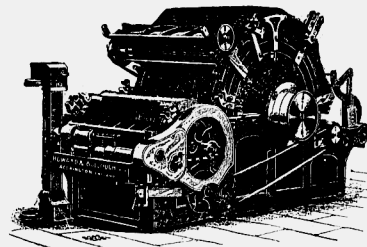
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Date	Steamer	Destination
July 16	Nie	Southampton, Havre and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 29	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 30	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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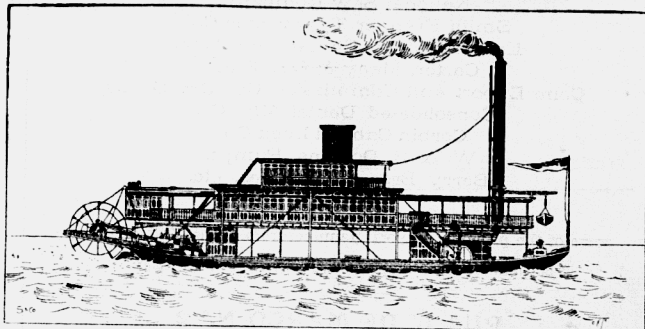
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