THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 1ST, 1895.

Number 40

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilian government has accepted the tender of Messrs, W. R. Grace & Co., representatives of Roger's Locomotive Works, to supply fourteen engines for freight trains, and also the tender of the representatives of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for four passenger engines.

tender of the representatives of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for four passenger engines.

—The fact of the matter is, as we have said before, that Chilian diplomacy is not a quarter so unscruptulous, nor one-tenth so able as our Argentine neighbors imagine it to be. While they believe us to be pursuing deeply laid plans of aggrandizement, and gathering all South America into the network of our farsighted schemes, as a matter of fact we are simply blundering along, putting off every difficult question as long as we can, and accepting weak half and half solutions wherever possible. Our foreign policy is one of hand to mouth expedients and stop gaps, and this need surprise no one who is waver that its months is more than the average term of office of our foreign ministers. Fortunately the national good sense and calm though sturdy patriotism, ensure that Chilian foreign ministers should never bluster, and yet should find it easy to persuade other states that on certain essential points this country cannot and will not give way. This factor gives the foreign policy of Chila a certain weight which is felt all in round, but the notion that this country is adept at diplomatic intigue is very wide of the mark, and is only supported by the labrications of imaginative newspaper correspondents, who give full details of foreign compacts which have never taken place, but which are swallowed by oredulous people in spite of the fact that the stories are often mutually contradictory, and cannot all be true, though they can be and are, false.—Vulparative Revoew.

Cotober 1st, 1895.

—The Argentine critics of South American international affairs have convinced themselves, and to some extent the European press, that Tacan and Arica are magnificent possessions which Chile has eagerly absorbed. As a matter of fact they have proved absolutely valueless to Chile, since they possess no natural advantages and their trade than aims at disappeared since the Antofagasta railway made that port the terminas of Bolivian tradic. Chile has on themselves, but the notion has been very prevalent that if she could cade them to Bolivia, this country would be greatly benefited by having only one northern frontier instead of two, some politicians holding moreover that Bolivia would thereby feel a natural predilection for Chile which would make the former country's position as a "obiffer" state particularly useful. Meanwhile however the Bolivian people do not love us very heartly, and although their government probably struck an exceedingly good bargain in the treaty negotiated advectoration, yet the populace scout any notion of friendly settlement of the question with Chile except on the basis of this country giving up everything that Bolivia claimed before the war of 1879. We cannot expect of course that Bolivians should recognize how completely they were in the wrong in the questions leading up to the war, but they should understand the necessity of accepting accomplished facts, one of which is that Antofagasta is, and will remain, as much part of Chile as Santago. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Bolivian government will be able to get better terms offered. — Valparatio Kenew.

From the Busens Airst Hirakl.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

From the Buenet Airus Herald.

For some reason which does not appear plain to us, some interest is shown in the recapitulation of the history of the negotiations which led up to the existing treaty between Argentina and Chili, but although it can hardly be called ancient history it is so misquoted, mistaken and confounded with other events that it will prove most misleading to those who depend upon these statements. It has been often said that the initial discussions which ended in the treaty were begun in 1881. This is a mistake and to set this matter straight, at least so far as the Herald readers go, we will briefly recapitulate the facts bearing upon this particular point. After the seizing of the Freuch ship Jane Amelia diplomatic relations between Chili and Argentina were broken off and the legations of the respective countries were closed. A consul-general, Mr. Saaretea, holding that office in Chili for the Argentine government with Sr. Arotea as consul. In Oct. 1878 the American bark Devomshire was seized on the coast of Patagonia by a Chilian man-of-war and towed into the harbor of Punta Arenas, because she was loading guano on the coast of Santa Cruz. She had obtained permission from the Argentine government to load guano further north but chose to go further south than the limits of her permission and was seized. This act on the part of Chili raised a tremendous storm of indignation in this country, being rightly regarded as a legitimate cause of war. This was amounced in the Herald October 23, 1878, and on the 26th the international law aspect of the case, arising out of the seizure of a United States vessel in what that country had regarded prima facie as Argentine waters, was treated in the columns of this paper, and the only course open for the preservation of peace was pointed out. This phase of the case obtained some attention and General Osborn, United States minister to Argentina, President Avellaneda and the foreign minister Montes de Oct him part of the sizue of the fire of the case obtaine

DR. THIERRY, of the Paris Charité Hospital, reports that the pain of burns may be immediately stopped by a solution of pieric acid. The remedy is harmless, and the yellow stains caused by it can be easily washed out with boric acid. Dr. Thierry states that he has saved life, lessened suffering, and effected speedy and convincing cures at three Paris hospitals.—Chemist and Oruggist.

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CUBAN AND SPANIARD, THETHE

The following letter from a revolutionary leader, signed "Maceo," dated Havana, May 18, is published in the *Illustrated American*:

" Politically, the Cuban is considered by Spain as a constant foe. This is right. What else could Spain expect a Cuban to be after so many years of personal abuse and commercial exploitation? From the captain-general downward, every official place is always assigned to men born in Senin no Spania possible properties. Spain, no Spaniard even, if born on the island, ever gaining political preferment. The 'autonomists', or Cuban party of liberal tendencies, have been on the political stage over seventeen years, undergoing every better of elicitations. stage over sevenieen years, undergoing every kind of slight and snub, seeking to secure for the island the same rights and laws which obtain in the Spanish provinces of the continent; asking that the public bud-get be made up with a consideration of the Cuban commercial corporations, as the un-deniable right of the Chapter. Cuban commercial corporations, as the undeniable right of the Cubans to know and vote for what they are to pay; arguing against the law of 1882, called that of 'Commercial Relations,' which taxes Cuban products with export duties, and with importation fees also at the Spanish ports, though the Spanish articles enter free of any tax in the island; demanding the free sale in Spain of Cuban tobacco, instead of rendering it a private industry of the government; begging for a liberal and openhanded spirit in the commercial treaty with the United States as our chief market; protesting against the restrictive interpretation the United States as our chief market; protesting against the restrictive interpretation given to the treaty clauses by the custom-house officers, etc. The autonomist party has waited for years and years without obtaining anything, has been cheated by the Spanish government, and, when any offer has been made, it has been delayed for months, even a year, and then, when fell the ministry that voted in favor of treating Cuba decently, would fall the offer and the hope. hope.

"Now, the Cuban deputies, just arrived from Madrid, brought with them the Abarand and or form, that was only a re-strictive interpretation of the more liberal one conceived by Maura, the former min-ister to the colonies. Under the false pre-tence of allowing one of the Cuban corporations to decide on local matters, its former importance and privileges have been cut down, and the administration council has down, and the administration council has been, by the new law, submitted to the captain-general's will. The government, keeping the sources of ingress, as the custom-house, the stamp and seal tax, the 'cedula' or personal tax, in fine, everything, gives to the council the power of creating new taxes to cover the civic necessities and local wants. Cuba, thirsty for justice and peace, reading with honorable envy the American and French national sentiments of home rule, obtains after a long discussion in the Cortes, and not as a right, but as a favor—what? A plan of reforms that is a hideous caricature, a cruel trick, a change in her political situation for the worst.

"The first sample of the reform was the

"The first sample of the reform was the suppression of the taxes and duties on sugars, amounting to 1,500,000 dollars. To recoup said loss, Spain levied other duties on alcohol, tobacco, Cuban products and American goods, which, as far as can be learned, amount to 3,500,000 dols. Next a fresh investigation of the landed property was started—nine months after the previous one. The third article of the 'rules' to carry it out states that the rent will be 'not less than that one declared in the previous five years,' and allows the 'investigator' to make a declaration of what a better manmake a deciaration of what a better man-agement of the property could produce. Say the rent has been 85 dols. You pre-sent the receipts, the certificate of the con-tribution paid, books, every proof at hand. Never mind, says the official assessor. It ought to be 125 dols. You protest, and have to pay the whole. Or, for 25 dols. Slipped into the investigator's hand, your house or land is reported at the old rate. Fortunately, General Campos has stopped for the present the investigator. for the present this investigation.

"Commercially, if possible, the situation "Commercially, it possible, the situation of Cuba is worse yet. Purposely misinterpreting the law, the custom-house officers, without any responsibility, fine almost every article of American importation for appearing declared below its real value. Goods are transferred from one tariff class to another, without any reason; and in to another without any reason; and, in order to increase private incomes, American and foreign goods are either carried to

Spain, or just as often without going to that trouble, they are classed as of Spanish origin. Thus they enter with less duties, or none at all. This defrauds the treasury and the people, the only gainers being the importers and the officials.

"The sugar industry has constantly implored the government's protection, demanding the suppression of duties on the factories, and, at the time of exportation, a free entrance of the necessary agricultural implements, with a reduction on the railroad contributions so that they may lower their transportation rates, and so forth; simple requirements, without which the principal industry of the island, the one which employs most men and gives a living to most families, must undoubtedly go to wreck and ruin. Cuba is not worth thinking of, says the Spanish government to itself, when the rice-growers of Valencia, the flour merchants of Catalonia or Castille, or the wine producers of elsewhere, raised a cry against the ministry for suggesting an increase of the duties on their goods, to balance the proposed reduction on sugars. "The sugar industry has constantly imbalance the proposed reduction on sugars.

"Besides, not a cent spent in Cuba comes from Spain; army and navy employés, officers, everything is paid by the colony, even the wages of the ultramarine ministry and the croising of this in the colony. officers, everything is paid by the colony, even the wages of the ultramarine ministry and the repairs of this office. Hundreds of Spaniards arrive every month, but not one of them marries in the island. When they have made money here they return home, marry there, leave their family, return here, and the money sent to Spanish families by every one of their members milking the Cuban cow, makes a constant flow of drafts toward Spain. Thus not even the money made in Cuba stays here for the benefit of the country. Those who so act, on leaving this country after years of living here, carry their fortunes, without a gift to any institution, without a generous sign, even without a kind word for the island or the people, whom they hate with all their might. Very likely you heard about those three weeks in which General Calleja issued a bulletin offering a general pardon. This extraordinary feat in the history of Spanish diplomacy had a secret cause. Twelve thousand men were to be here, and were paid for with our money, but only 2,700 men really counted. The wages of the rest of the 12,000 men were put in the pockets of Spanish officers.

"The Courier des Etats Unis has undoubtedly charged a Spaniard with the task

wages of the rest of the 12,000 men were put in the pockets of Spanish officers.

"The Courier des Etats Unis has undoubtedly charged a Spaniard with the task of writing telegrams from Madrid and Cuba. It said a few days ago that Lieutenant Gallego had been pardoned by the Queen. It read that piece of news the same day that he was shot at the fort of La Cabana, for treachery, having sold 170 rildes and 10,000 cartridges to the insurgents and given up the fort in which he had lost ninety men. In Santiago de Cuba over 10,000 insurgents are harassing the Spanish troops. The fighting generally lasts two, four, six, eight hours, even one or two days, and the Spanish papers report no losses, the enemy flying, the Cubans without arms, ammunition, courage, leaders. This is a sample of Spanish official lying. Puerto Principe, another, and one of the most important provinces of the island, from the rebel point of view, quiet until now, has just risen. Pinar del Rio, the western province, will soon follow, and a general uprising will take place in a couple of months. Perhaps our war is suicidal; but our misery, the Spanish white slavery of the nineteenth century, the hunger that reaches every body, the degrading impositions, Spanis empty promises, are these not powerful enough arguments to make this country commence as a shooting star, in the hope of becoming a fixed and quiet one in the blue sky of the American flag?"

The production of coal throughout the world last year was estimated at 553,700,000 tons. In this total the United Kingdom figured for 185,000,000 tons, Germany for 74,000,000 tons, France for 25,250,000 tons, Belgium for 19,500,000 tons, Austria and Hungary for 10,350,000 tons, and the United States for 170,000,000 tons. It is estimated that 5,000,000 tons of coal were raised last year in Australia and New Zeaiand, 4,000,000 tons in Canada, and 3,000,000 tons in British India.

AT THE recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences M. Berthelot drew attention to a note by M. Bolland, army pharmacist, concerning experiments made by hin requarding the use of utensils made of aluminium. He finds that each time they are cleaned with talkali they lose weight, annarently the loss amounting to about one-sixtieth. When, on the contrary, no alkaline substances are used, the aluminium utensils wear as well as those made of other metals, such as copper, &c.



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The Committee of Lloyd's, London, give notice that the Agency at this Port is now vacant, and that applications for the same accompanied by testimonials will be received until the 1st of

Forms of application can be obtained at the British Consulate General.

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F. W. Sprenger. Tailor, begs to an nounce that he has removed to No. 40 Rua da Al fandega, first floor, where he is ready to attent to any orders for tailoring at the shortest notice terms as per usual.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCHUN, N. F.—A resident in Nie for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CASSIDY, Frank, —Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore, sometime during 1834. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895

THE BACTERIOLOGY OF CLOTHES.

THE BACTERIOLOGY OF CLOTHES.

Carlyle gave us the philosophy of clothes; now Dr. Seitz, of Munich, gives us their bacteriology. On examining a worsted stocking he found 956 thiving colonies, while on a cotton sock there were 712. Both these articles had been worn, but no information is vouchsafed as to the personal habits of the wearer. Thirty-three colonies were found on a glove, twenty on a piece of woollen stuff, and mue on a piece of cloth, inne of these articles had been worn. On a piece of cloth which had been worn a week there were twenty-three colonies. Of the micro-organisms found on articles of clothing relatively few were capable of causing disease; the pathogenic species were almost without exception stanphylococci. In one case, however, Dr Seitz found the typholid bacillus in articles of clothing from twenty-one to twenty-seven days, and the staphylococcus progenes albus inieteen days after they had been worn. The anthrax bacillus found in clothes was still vitulent after a year. The microbe of erysipelas, on the other hand, could not be found after eighteen hours, nor the cholera vibrio after three days. Dr. Seitz studied with special care the question whether in tuberculous subjects who sweated profuely, the bacillus was conveyed by the perspiration to a piece of linen worn for some time next the skin of the chest. The inoculation of two guineapigs, however, gave negative results.—British Medical Jeunnal.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-The Uruguayan government has leased the seal fisheries off Maldonado and Rocha for \$32,000

seal fishesies off Maldonado and Rocha for \$32,000 a year.

An illness of some duration has within the past few days taken an unfavorable turn in the case of President Uributu, and is now exciting grave apprehensions among his frends.

—A number of Moneyado papers allege that Col. Abella, the new Uruguayan consult-general at London, is a defutler. He was Herral's chief of police, and his accounts are short some eighty thousand dollars gold.

—Advices from Tucuman say that the total exports of sugar from the various factories up to the 31st of August amount to 61,666,335 kilos, there remaining a stock of 20,000,000 for which \$2.40 mp per arroba has been offered. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—Locusts have never been worse in Santa Fé

anning a stock of 20,000,000 for which \$2.40 min per airoba has been offered. — Times, Buenos Aires.

— Locusts have never been worse in Santa Fé than they are at the present time, and we fear that the colonists will again suffer heavy losses. In some places the plague is so lad that nothing can be seen for the insects, which are, so to speak, carrying everything before them. — Sport and l'azitime. Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.

— In the Argentine customs project for 1896 forwarded to Congress by the finance minister, the following export duties have been established; old iron and steel \$10 per ton; animal oil, horis, boneash, hair, hides and skins, wool, horse tallow and oil, hides in general, hoots, oxtich feathers, tallow and grease 4 per cent. ad valorem; jerked beef 3 per cent.

— A good deal of the time of Congress is taken up in voting subventions to insolvent provinces, and it becomes more and note manifest that the nutionomy of the provinces is only useful to the condition who rule them and that it would be beneficial to their inhabitants that the republic should be "one and indivisible," governed from the centre de jure, as it is al ready de facts.—Buenos Aires Hendid.

—The great tobacco tax has commenced and the eigan now on sale are all ornamented with a wietched stamp and a pleasant flavor of mucilage for the first halfa-dozen whiffs, and as the gum used for this purpose is none of the best the pleasure of the smoker is not increased as is his expenditure. There is naturally bound to be any amount of cheating with the new tox, and in this the public seem inclined to side with the tobacconist, although in a somewhat foolish manner, as we witnessed in a shop three men purchasing cigars, two of whom returned the stamp to the shoppman. This only puts money into the pocket of the condition in a successive solution of the province and the condition of the successed in a shop three men purchasing cigars, two of whom returned the stamp to the shoppman. This only puts money into the pocket of the condition in a

Sept. 17.

—The annual report of the Anglo-German hospital at Rosario gives the following particulars in regord to its work, which we extract from the Angentine Budget:—The number of putients is treated was 549, being 166 more than in 1892-3 if these 23 were English and 117 were German. Owing to the greater number of the English patients the Victoria ward is reserved solely for them, and the Kaiser-Wilhelm ward kept for the Germans and other nationalities. Four new beds have been added to each ward, the private rooms have been increased to six, and the doctor's apartment has been turned into a female ward. The number of deaths was 30, of which 16 were due to typhoid fever. Financ ally the position of the hospital is satisfactory and special thanks are due to those who have donated their loan bonds, and especially to the London and River Plate Bank, for donation of their debit balance \$1,50,50 gold and \$4,072.11 paper, by which its liabilities are decreased by over \$25,000. We notice that on the debt \$9,385.76 to the Banco Constructor, 12 nor cent. interest is paid; this appears to be rather high under the circumstances.

—A reform bill has been before Congress for two years. It is still there, and will be there for some years to come. In spite of the protestanions of the various political parties about purity of suffrage, the voice of the people, the althorrence of election frauds, and the rest of it, they all fight shy of meeting the projected reform face to face. Comparative electoral honesty is meither sought for nor desired by Congress. If it were the moment is ripe for passing the bill, they all fight shy of meeting the projected reform face to face. Comparative electoral honesty is meither sought for nor desired by Congress. If it were the project of the

—The government of the province of Cordoba is contemplating the creation of a tax on threshers. Nothing seems to us more shortsighted than the placing of a tax on agriculture in any form in Cordoba. Thousands of Santa Fécolonists have left and are leaving the neighboring province and settling in Cordoba simply on account of the heavy taxation in the former, but if Cordoba is going to be no better off she will effectually stop the influx of colonists from Santa Fé, and probably lose many she already has, —3port and Pattone, Bucnos Aires.

—The policy of taxing alcohol and tobacco is coming into adoption in this country, as in almost all countries. Alcohol was formerly taxed at the rate of 20 cents per life, a rate which was reduced last year, with no very good assignable reason to 15 cents. Dr. Romero proposes to make 30 cents for the coming year, and this he estimates will bring in a revenue of \$9,000,000. The tax on tobacco is to be very gre ulty increased, being estimated to yield as much as \$9,000,000. The tax on tobacco is to be very gre ulty increased, being estimated to yield as much as \$9,000,000. The tax on tobacco is one of the proposes to make 30 cents with these important additions, the amounts of which it is rash to assume will be reached, a deficit of \$10,000,000 is left in the estimates.—Review, Buenos Aires.

From The Review, Buenos Aires, Aug. 10. THE MILLING INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

I. The director general of the statistical office of the province of Buenos Aires, Mr. Carlos P. Salas, lias compiled a most complete report on the milling industry in his province, which should be found most useful to all engaged in the industry, as it contains items and statistics of considerable interest. Before proceeding further, we cannot but congratulate Mr. Solas on his work; and if chiefs of other statistical departments would only follow his example, and go the right way about collecting data for statistics by treating companies and merchants properly, instead of levying fines and taxing them for supplying information, several useful publications would result.

From the short preface we gather that the total area throughout the republic suitable for cereal growing is estimated at about 95 million hectares. It is now about three centuries since wheat was first sown in this country, and we are told that government gave permission for the export of both wheat and flour on a limited scale; but although fammers saw the necessity of finding an outlet for the surplus stock, Spain would not allow any tade to be opened up except with her own ports. In the year 1809 Dr. Mariano Moreno proposed the interchange of produce with England; but the viceroy was not a partisan of free trade, and it was only when the May revolution broke the Spanish yoke that any steps were taken in this direction. In the year 1814 a decree was promulgated granting assistance to farmers, and considerable impulse was given to agriculture for a few years, thanks to the doctrines of Rodriguez and Rivadavia; but gradually politics became the absorbing topic, and the zone under ceceal cultivation that the country had to look to the United States for its flour supply; and it is not thanks to government that the same is not the case to-day, for it can safely be said that the most prejudiced industry throughout the republic at the present day is that of milling and other kindred industries,

other industries which have to resort to roregar countries for their raw material are bolstered up and protected, to the detriment of milling and other kindred industries, which are at once legitimate and natural.

Our mills are fitted with the latest patents, and our flours compare most favourably with those of any other country, but even then it is almost impossible to find a market, on account of the prohibitive duties placed in retaliation upon this product by our neighbours.

Ever since the first sowings, the richness of our sool has been manifest; and at the end of the eighteenth century, when agriculture was in a very primitive condition, the average crop was at the rate of 16 hectoltres for one sown; and in latter years it has been shown that due to the excellency of its soil and splendid (limate, the province of fluenos Aires is capable of producing from 1,100 kilos to 1,000 kilos per hectare.

The classes of wheat principally some in the province are three, viz., Barletia, Saldomé, and French. Barletta wheat is much appreciated for the quantity of fluen that it possesses, whilst saldomé although possessing less gluten is beautifully white, and French with a still less quantify of gluten produces a greater quantity of flour. The proportion of gluten is as follows:— Barletta, sown near the coast of the River Plate, 140 15 per cent., in other parts of the republic, 13 to 14 per cent., in other parts of the republic, 13 to 14 per cent., in other parts of the republic, 13 to 14 per cent., in other parts of the produces and milling industry. From old papers existing in the archives it appears that the first millstones and mills were established on the banks of the Las Conchas river, thus being evidently considered the most suitable place. So far back as the year 1605, permission was accorded to the brothers Alexander to construct a wind mill in that vicinity, and as amongst the first inhabitants here were but few who understood milling, government for a period of two years prohibited the Flemings from leavi

rom our last. TRINIDAD ISLAND.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

Eventually Mr. A.— and seven other men succeeded in landing, carrying with them a limited quantity of provisions and some of the tools. They remained on the island from March 25 to April 17, during which time the vessel had been blown out of sight. Insufficient food and exposure to rain dispirited the men, and their imaginations were dismayed by the dismal aspect of these barren volcanic crags, and by the loathsome appearance of the land-crabs, which swarmed everywhere and continually attacked them.

They found what they considered to be the spot described by the pirate, but do not appear to have been quite so certain on this point as was young P——. Very little digging was actually done, "for," says Mr. A——, "we had few hands on shore capable of standing the heavy work under such a burning sun." They had only dug a small trench four feet deep into the landslip when the Aura was sighted; then the sick and disheartened band refused to stay any longer on this accurred island, and insisted on being taken on board. So, leaving all their tools behind them—for in their anxiety to get away safely they would not be burdened with these—they were carried off to the vessel, so emaciated, weak and ill that the captain came to the conclusion that he would lose most of his men if he landed them on so uninhabitable a spot, and, abandoning the search, he set sail for the West Indies.

This expedition, therefore, practically accomplished nothing. The problem as to whether the treasure was or was not lying under the landslips in South-west Bay was as far from solution as ever.

Before the departure of the Aurea expedition from South Shields, a good deal had been written concerning it in the English papers, with the result hat some other adventurous spirits, having had their attention drawn to this possible El Dorado, hurried away to Trinidad in order to anticipate the Tynesiders. The following letter appeared in an English paper on May 14, 1855. The Aurea people, of course, knew noth

TRINIDAD IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC The Hidden Treasure Expedition.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

Kiel, May 11, 1885.

"Under this heading I have just now noticed a paragraph sent to the editor of a Danish daily paper, which, in its bearing on the well-known search-for-treasure expedition, may prove of interest to your readers, being in the shape of a letter sent from New York:—

ing on the weighting in the shape of a letter sent from New York;—

New York, April 17, 1885.

On my arrival in New York from Aracajú, I read in your paper of January 14, 1885, about an expedition to be started from Newcastle, to proceed to the island of Trinidad in the South Atlantic, with the object in view of finding a treasure buried there some time ago by pirates: and I am in a position to furnish some particulars which, in all probability, are connected with this affair. On January 13, 1885, I was chartered with my vessel in Rio de Janeiro to take over to the above-mentioned island an American captain and four Portuguese sailors, together with a number of pick-axes, spades, &c., and a whale-boat. I was told that these people intended to go to this island to investigate if any "guano" was to be found. A voyage of eleven days brought us there, but we had to keep off the shore on account of breakers for over three days. The men were then put ashore, and remained on the island for four days, during which time they were occupied with boring and digging, whereupon we sailed back to Bahia and landed them there. I believe that these men, either by telegram from England or by other means, had heard of the existence of a treasure on this island and that they meant to anticipate the English expedition. However, they found nothing. I noticed very well that the American captain, as well as his men, were highly disappointed. Let me take this opportunity to dissuade all masters of vessels to search in this uninhabited island for fresh water. It is a matter of great difficulty and danger to put boats on shore, through coral reefs. The indications on the charts for casting the lead should be a good deal further from the shore. During the time were there the wind was N.N.E., and the current to S.W., upon a speed of from 12 to 15 quarter-miles in 24 hours. In South-west Bay, two cable-lengths from the shore, there is a reef not mentioned on the charts.

H. N. Ankersen,

Master of sailing vessel from Fanoe."

I found that the correspondent who sent this letter was correct in his information. When I called at Bahia with the Alerte, my ship-chandler, Mr. Wilson, told me the whole of this story as it was related to him by the American adventurer on his arrival at Bahia from Trinidad. It is somewhat strange that the excavations made by this party were not seen by the Aureu people, who landed on the island within two months islet has been so shaken to its foundations is the departure of the Americans; but this islet has been so shaken to its foundations by earthquake shock and volcanic action, that it is brittle from its mountain tops to

the beach, and is in a state of perpetual change. Gigantic landslips are frequent, and I should not be surprised to find that all traces of our three months hard digging have by now been entirely obliterated.

There might have been some fun, by the way, had the Aurea and the American arrived off the island at the same time.

Since my return I have heard of two other expeditions which started from the other side of the Atlantic in search of the hidden treasure of Trinidad, but, as with the former expeditions, nothing was accomplished. The loss of men and boats in the surf, sickness, and the numerous difficulties and dangers encountered, disheartened the men, and the attempt was abandoned before any serious work was done. It would seem as if this was one of those forlorn islands of which one reads in the old romances of the sea, on which the bloody deeds of the pirates have left a curse behind, so that the treasure is protected by evil spirits; and the great roaring seas which roll up seemingly without any natural cause, even after days of windless weather, and the ever-tottering crags, and all the forces and terrors of nature are made to keep man off from the inviolate hoard; while the loathsome land-crabs might well be the restless spirits of the pirates themselves, for they are indeed more ugly and evil, and generally more diabolical-looking, than the bloodiest pirate who ever lived.

Such is the story of the Trinidad treasure, a story that seemed to me to bear

might well be the restless spirits of the pirates themselves, for they are indeed more ugly and evil, and generally more diabolical-looking, than the bloodlest pirate who ever lived.

Such is the story of the Trinidad treasure, a story that seemed to me to bear the stamp of truth, and it was difficult to conceive that—allowing Captain P——is narrative to be correct, and there is every reason to believe it as such—so many coincidences could have collected round a mere fabrication.

It is highly improbable that the foreign quartermaster evolved the whole matter from an imaginative brain, especially on his death-bed, when he was professing to confide a valuable secret to a friend as a token of his gratitude; neither can his statements be considered as being the ravings of sick man, for they were far too circumstantial and compatible with facts. In the first place, his carefully prepared plan of the island, the minute directions he gave as to the best landing, and his description of the features of the bay on whose shores the treasure was concealed, prove beyond doubt to myself and others who know Trinidad that he, or if not himself some informant of his, had landed on this sor rarely visited islet; and not only landed, but passed some time on it, and carefully streaged the approaches to the bay, so as to be able to point out the dangers and show the safest passage through the reefs. This informant of his, had landed on This as to be able to point out the dangers and show the rest of the point out the dangers and show the rest of the point out the dangers and show the rest of the point out the dangers and show the rest of the point out the dangers and show the safest passage through the reefs. This informant of his, had landed on this so rarely visited islet; and not only landed, but prayed the approaches to the bay, so as to be able to point out the dangers and show the safest passage through the reefs. This had is not the rest of the cather of the rest of the rest of the same of the world dring the rest of the cat

together so ingeniously into this plausible story.

It is needless to say that one like myself—who knew Trinidad, and who had personally sifted the evidence, and was constantly coming across numbers of incidents not mentioned here, trifling in themselves, but, taken together, strongly corroborative—would be more impressed by the coincidences, and consequently be more inclined to give credence to the story than one who merely reads the narrative in the pages of this book.

Hence the result of my intervi-

of the give credence to the story than one who merely reads the narrative in the pages of this book.

Hence the result of my interview with Mr. A—was that I decided to sail to Trinidad and search for the treasure. I knew, of course, that the chances were greatly against my finding anything. I was quite prepared for complete failure; but I considered that there was a sufficient possibility of success to make the venture worth the undertaking.

I, of course, saw that the great impediment was the landslip, which might have covered the landmarks, and so altered the features of the ravine as to render recognition of the exact spot extremely difficult; for it is quite possible that young Mr. P—was somewhat over-sanguine, and that the grounds for his so readily identifying the grounds for his so readily identifying the pirate's hiding-place were imadequate.

The former adventurers seem to have considered that the difficulties of landing constituted almost as great an obstacle to success as the landslip itself, but I was confident that these difficulties were anything but insuperable, and that, by taking proper precautions, it would be quite possible to land a working party with all necessary stores and tools, and even if necessary stores and tools, and store at three different points of the island, and had passed several days on shore, so I quite realised what was before me.

(To be continued.)

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The rejection of the general amnesty pro-ject by the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th ult, has naturally produced a very un-favorable impression everywhere. The favorable impression everywhere. The Senate having passed the project and the President being warmly in favor of it, it was reasonably expected that the deputies would also give their assent. And this was considered all the more certain because of the man support of amount of amounts of the man support of everywhere. cause of the open support of amnesty by nearly all the influential newspapers and by almost the unanimous voice of the people. The lower house, however, is dominated by The lower house, however, is dominated by men who consult nothing but their selfish ambitions and revengeful passions, and a general amnesty does not suit their purposes. At the risk of defeating pacification in Rio Grande—for the federalists will not give up the struggle on the empty assurances contained in the agreement between Galvão and Tavares—and of forcing a renewal of armed strife in that state, the reactionists of the Chamber have rejected all terms which can be accepted by the other side. We do not think that the friends of the revolutionists are wise in exacting recognition of rank. think that the friends of the revolutionists are wise in exacting recognition of rank, etc., in the army and navy, for it should be understood that the officer who revolts against constituted authorities, even when driven to do so by every sentiment of honor and justice, forfeits both place and pay. If he wins he can make his own terms; if he loses, then he must submit to the consequences. If amnesty is conceded, it should be considered to cover life, property, and the exercise of all the rights pertaining to a citizen, but it should not be construed to imply a restoration of civil office or military rank. Such positions ought never to ry rank. Such positions ought never to e considered as permanent or private posf lary rank. Such positions ought never to be considered as permanent or private possessions; they are so largely confidential in character that no one should be permitted to establish a personal claim upon them. We should say, therefore, that a general annesty should be construed to cover simply forgiveness for the offence committed, exemption from the legal penalties incurred, and reinstatement in all the rights and privileges of citizenship. It should also impose no penalties or disabilities, for these are contrary to its spirit and purpose. If the President or a military commission elects to reinstate an officer, there should be no obstacle to such an act. There should be full liberty on both sides to do what circumstances require. To impose the conditions and restrictions contained in the Glycerio substitute project is not only revengeful and provocative of further strife, but it makes the project a fully farce. It would be better to grant no ammesty at all than to grant such a gross deception. We still hope, however, that the Chamber will be compelled to listen to reason in this matter, and will pass an unconditional ammesty act im accordance with the expressed wishes of the whole to reason in this matter, and will pass an unconditional annesty act in accordance with the expressed wishes of the whole country. The questions of restoration to military service, etc., may properly be left to the competent military tribunals. The country wants peace, an opportunity to develop its industries and trade, and time to reorganize its finances, and it cannot afford to pursue the reactionary policy and petty intrigues of a small faction in this capital and at Porto Alegre.

We are now near the end of the winter season, and within a comparatively brief period we are sure to again have the ports of the River Plate closed against us by quarantines. Cholera is also spreading in Europe and its reappearance in Argentina is anticipated, and this will lead to the imposition of quarantines all along the Brazilian coast. The renewal of negotiations for a sanitary convention between Brazil and River Plate republics will lead to nothing practical, and we may therefore expect another war of quarantines and another period of ignorant and mercenary restrictions upon commerce. In view of this, we would again ask if the countries interested in the trade of this coast are prepared to further submit to these abuses? Commerce, which is a mutual relationship between nations, has been most grievously harassed and prejudiced by these restrictions, and often without reason and without consideration. Thus far it has been conceded that every nation has a right to arbitrarily establish and regulate its own quarantines, but in view of the interests involved that privilege should be allowed no longer. Something should be done, and at once, to secure humane treatment for travellers and seamen who are subjected to quarantine, and to fix responsibility for the losses WE are now near the end of the winter to secure humane treatment for travellers and seamen who are subjected to quarantine, and to fix responsibility for the losses incurred. It is grossly unjust that the traveller should be left to the barbarous treatment and exactions of quarantine officials and contractors, and it is equally unjust that he should be compelled to stand the expenses and losses caused by this arthe expenses and losses caused by this ar-bitrary detention. And as for the merthe expenses and losses caused by this ar-bitrary detention. And as for the mer-chandise detained, or damaged, by these quarantines, whether by stowage or disin-fection, it is no more than just that the prejudice should fall upon the community in whose interests these measures are taken. To leave the burden of delays and damages To leave the burden of delays and damages upon the shoulders of men who have fallen upon the shoulders of men who have fallen into the quarantine trap through no fault of their own, is unjust to the last degree, and it is full time that steps were taken to correct the abuse. Something was done early in the year toward this end, but the question has been allowed to drop into the background again and will not reappear until the evil is once more playing havoc with commerce. It ought never again to be forgotten until some international agreement is reached by which the administration of quarantines is removed wholly from mercenary bands and entrusted to scientific tion of quarantines is removed wholly from mercenary hands and entrusted to scientific and humane oversight, and by which all expenses and prejudices are made a charge upon the state inflicting the quarantine, or disinfection. This transfer of responsibility will go far to suppress all trifling and un-justified quarantines, and will compel gov-ernments to employ trustworthy agents in order to avoid unnecessary expense. In order to avoid unnecessary expense. In our opinion, it is the only just and effective way of suppressing the abuses of which so many complain.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

About one month ago, and while the managing editor of this paper was absent from the city, a letter was received at this office from the local managers of the New York Life Insurance Co. in regard to the criticisms which had appeared in these columns. In this letter, which would have been published had we not been absent, we are charged with an "aggressive attitude" and bitter animosity against the company, and with misrepresenting the policy which the company will pursue with relation to its contracts with policy-holders in Brazil. This latter charge is based upon our editorial of August 27th.

The local managers of the New York Life appear to have read our editorials to

Life appear to have read our editorials to very little purpose. We have made no attack on the New York Life; on the contrary, we said of the New York and Equit-able: "The two companies are well known. able: "The two companies are well known, sound and responsible. Their methods and solvency are not questioned," etc. In all our references to this company, we have never assumed an "aggressive attitude"—which we do not [cel—nor have we displayed any "bitter animosity"—which we have never entertained. These feelings exist only in the imagination of the New York's local representatives, who are to be considered by themselves.

As for the misrepresentation that is the

As for the misrepresentation, that is the product of a fertile imagination. We had been assured again and again by the local management of the New York Life that the management of the New York Line that the company would submit to the law and would not retire from the country. We knew that no serious company would remain

under the conditions imposed, which deprives the head office of nearly all effective control of its business in this country, un-less it could set apart its Brazilian assets to guarantee its Brazilian business. This is nothing more than common sense. On the guarantee its Brazinan ousiness. Inis is nothing more than common sense. On the assumption advanced by the local management itself, we argued that the company would separate its Brazilian business, which would henceforth have no claim on the head office.

need office.

We have never believed, however, that
the company would submit to the law. In
that case it would naturally do what the
Equitable proposes to do: to accept no
new business and to liquidate present outnew business and to liquidate present outstanding business according to its contracts. But the local management has not admitted this hypothesis, although it has been announced from the head office, consequently we are left to a discussion of the modus operandi by which it can escape withdrawing and avoid an impossible business relationship. It must be remembered that the Brazilian policies of the New York Life represent but a small part of its aggregate business, and that the policy-holders and officers of the company outside of Brazil will object to retention of responsibility for a business over which they no longer have control. control.

We may assure the local managers of this company, however, that we have a very high respect for the company and for the business integrity of its president. We do not believe tor one moment that he will seek to break faith with his policy-holders, though legislation like the recently adopted law may compel him to do so,

AMERICAN OUARANTINES.

AMERICAN QUARANTINES.

The quarantine service at New York has always been a source of annoyance and expense to vessels coming here. The present health doctor has made no attempt to alleviate the troubles of the ship owners, but on the other head he has no doubt increased them. One of his methods is the detention of passengers from Cuba who have not completed their five days at sea or have not received a certificate of acclimatization from Dr. Burgess, the United States health representative at Havana. These passengers are transferred from the steamer to Hoffman island on the doctor's tug, thence to the pier of the steamship company on whose steamer they arrived. The free of \$2 a head is charged for transportation. The doctor also beards them at his hotel while detained at the rate of \$2 per diem, all of which adds to the expense account of the steamer. Another unnecessary tax is the fee collected from schooners from the pinewood districts of Virginia. The only service for this fee is the trouble of going alongside the vessel and passing a receipt up in a box and receiving the \$1 or \$2 tax.—Maritime Register, August 14.

Notwithstanding the high reputation of

Notwithstanding the high reputation of American bacteriologists, physicians and sanitary engineers, it must be confessed that the United States still figures among the most backward nations so far as quar antines are concerned. At times there have been exhibitions of fear and harshness which are to be expected only from sav-ages, and at all times there is a total disre-gard of that protection of life and property which the traveller has a right to expect from so advanced a nation. In the quarantines enforced between interior places as well as against foreign epidemics, unreason-ing fears alone seem to dominate the people They rarely think of the sufferings of They rarely think of the sufferings of the afflicted, or of the injustice rendered to those falsely suspected. They think of nothing but self-protection, and that only by means of non-intercourse. If their prohibitions and warnings are considered insufficient to keep the dreaded intruders away, they do not hesitate one moment to make quarantine effective by the use of the shot-gun. In their savage fears they are more to be dreaded than the pest itself.

Through the intelligent researches of science, however, we have some time since learned that there are other and far better means of checking the progress of an epi-demic disease than through quarantines. Everyone knows that these diseases not in-Everyone knows that these diseases not infequently slip through the most rigid of quarantines, and when they do so they are generally all the more deadly because the people have trusted everything to the barrier and nothing to intelligent preparation. Science now teaches us, however, that it is through careful sanitary precautions and treatment that the pest can be most effectively controlled. We are taught that tively controlled. We are taught that clean streets and dwellings, wholesome food and an unpolluted water supply are really more efficient protectors against an epidemic disease than all the quarantine regulations that ever were invented. Then, besides, all these precautionary measures are essential to our health and well-being at all times, and should therefore be objects

of constant care and study. Our best in terests, therefore, are all constant factors the development of means for our best protection against disease.

Instead of quarantines we should have better alimentation and sanitation, and in-stead of savage and unreasoning restrictions we should have intelligent inspection and common responsibility. Instead of impri-soning, starving and robbing those suspected of carrying the germs of infection with them, we should seek to render ourselves less liable to the disease, and to perfect the means of restricting its propagation without endangering life or causing loss of property. We owe this both to the science which is aiding us and to the civilization which is carrying us beyond the barbarous usages of other days.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the people of the United States will no longer permit the obsolete and savage quarantines permit the obsolete and savage quarantines which have been so common throughout that country up to the present time. They can not afford to lag behind Germany and Great Britain in this matter, nor can they afford to be setting a bad example. Quarantines which was a constant of the cons antine should now be reduced to a matter of inspection and registry where infection is feared, and the rest of the work should be left to local sanitary boards, as is the case in England. And still further, all expenses connected with this matter should be made a public charge. It is grossly unjust to force the traveller into quarantine, often most unnecessarily so, and then compel him to bear the expense. If quarantines must be continued, they should be maintained at public cost, the government being respon sible for all expenses and damages. It is not necessary to protect ourselves through the infliction of so much hardship and loss

(Translation.)

THE LIFE INSURANCE LAW.

THE LIFE INSURANCE LAW.

Decree No. 294, of September 5th, 1895, regulating the Foreign Life Insurance Companies operating in the Territory of Facil.

I, the President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, make known that the national Congress has decreed and that I sanction the following law:

ART: 1.—Life insurance companies authorized to operate in Brazil, and whose head offices are situated in a foreign country, shall present to the povernment and publish in the press, within sixty days of the promulgation of this law, a minute relation of all the manuances guaranteed by them and in force within the territory of the republic, indicating, with the number of each policy, the name of the person insured, as well as the amount insured, the premium or yearly payment, and the amount of reserve belonging to the said policy, on the 1st of January, 1894.

ART: 2.—The total of the reserves of all the policies in force in Brazil on that date, shall be invested in national securities, such as real estate within the territory of the republic, mortgages upon properties and real estate, rainoad shares, banks, or industrial enterprises or others established in Brazil, or in deposits for the term of one year, at least, in banking establishments operating in Brazil.

ART: 3.—Such life insurance companies shall more before the overnment, within sixty days of

lished in Brazil, or in deposits for the term of one year, at least, in banking establishments operating in Brazil.

ART. 3.—Such life insurance companies shall prove before the government, within sixty days of the promulgation of this law, that the total of the reserves treated of in the preceding article, is employed in conformity with the requirements of said article, publishing such proof in the press, in order to secure the inspection of those interested.

ART. 4.—From the date of the promulgation of this law, after the necessary amount for general expenses, death losses, dividends and other payments to the insured, shall have been deducted from the total of the premiums received by those companies in Brazil, all of the balance shall be converted in the manner set forth in the said Article 2.

ART. 5.—The said insurance companies shall be converted in the manner set forth in the said Article 2.

ART. 5.—The said insurance companies shall be received by those the latter case, issuing the definite policies.

Sole Paragraph.—If, within iffeen days of the receipt of the application by the principal agency, it he not rejected, and the amount corresponding to the first premium paid by the applicant he received by the agency, the insurance will have full effect the same as if the policy were issued, the company then being unable to reject the same.

ART. 6.—The recognition and liquidation of the death losses, and of the reclamations of the insured, must also be considered and definitely decided upon by the principal agency in Brazil.

ART. 7.—The companies must, at the end of each half year, and within the two months following, present to the government and publish in the press a minute relation of all the premiums received coversponding to life insurances contracted, to date from sixty days after the promigation of this law.

ART. 8.—Within the sixty days from the promiss.

to date from Sixiy uays and the promotion of this law.

ART. S.—Within the sixty days from the promulgation of this law, the companies to which it refers shall communicate officially to the minister of finance that they accept the execution of the obbligations prescribed in it.

Sole Paragraph.—To the company failing to do so, will be suspended the permission of making new insurance contracts in Brazil, being limited henceforth to receiving the premiums on the insurances in force up to that date, and to executing the compromises taken in accordance with the respective contracts.

ART. 9.—Given this hypothesis, if, later on, the company should decide to accept the obligations of the present law, it shall petition the government for authorization, the same as, by the present laws, must be done by foreign companies that desire to operate in the territory of the republic, and, the authorization being conceded, it shall make a new guarantee deposit in the national treasury.

recastry.

Sole Paragraph.—The company which, without the authorization, and given the hypothesis of Art. 8 and its paragraph, accepts new contracts of insurance, will have to turn over to the treasury 10% of the premiums which it may have received for the same, until the referred-to authorization shall have been solicited and obtained.

shall have been solicited and obtained.

In case of non-payment within 15 days of the intimation by the fiscal department, the required amount shall be collected from the deposit which, as a guarantee, in virtue of the law, the company may have made in the national treasury when it commenced to operate.

ART. 10.—The government will expedite regulations for the good execution of this law.

Capital Federal, 5th of September, 1895, 7th year of the republic.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

Although the chief of police had taken the precaution last Wednesday to post a force of mounted
and immounted police in the vicinity of the Chamber of Depuiles, there occurred disturbances after
the vote on the annesty bill. A large crowd had
gathered around the building and at the close of
the sitting was considerably increased by the accession of spectators who had witnessed the debate.
When Congressman Glycerio and some of his
friends were on the point of leaving the Chamber,
they were received by the mob with hisses and a
shower of polators, stones and other pojectiles
which obliged them to take refuge in the building.
The police force dispered the mob, which, howcver, soon reassembled in another place.
In the Chamber one of the spectators, very much
excited, shouted in a loud voice: "Robbers!
Robbers of the public money! Is it for this that
the people pay you?" By order of the president
of the Chamber the was arrested by an officer of
the army. Chaesic acin left, the Chamber

of the Chamber he was arrested by an officer of the army,
Congressman Glyce io again left the Chamber, accompanied this time by the president and other deputies and by a large mot of alberents, who, as they passed through the streets, made noisy demonstrations, including virus for Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, Marshal Floriano Peixoto, Col. Moreira Cesar and others, and moreas for President Prudente de Moraes and for the opponeurs of the jacobins in general. There were several fights in which sticks and revolvers were used, but no one appears to have been sertionsly hurt.

A jacobin named Urbano Xavier, editor of the Nacional, who was armed with a revolver, was chased up Rua do Ouvidor by some policemen and citizens and took relinge in a house near Rua da Quitanda, where he was arrested. He was soon atterwards released at the request of Congressman Pinto da Rocha, who said that he had been attacked by a policeman with a revolver and that Urbano had defended him.

Dr. Licio Barbosa, an ex-political prisoner and nephew of Senator Ruy Barbosa, went to the office of the Jornal de Brazit and showed a cut in his coat made, he said, by a knife in the hands of Congressman Bueno de Andrade, who, by the way, is brother to another ex-political prisoner, Dr. Marin Francisco. Licio's father, Dr. Climaco Barbosa, an ex-revolutionist, says that the stroke was intended for him, against whom Bueno de Andrade has an old grudge.

When the chief of police received information from the Chamber of Deputies in regard to what was occurring, he sent a larger force to the scene of the disturbance, where he and his first assistant delegate also made their appearance.

Congressman Glycerio and his friends on reaching the building of the Pair newspaper, stopped there and checred the editors of that journal. They afterwards proceeded to Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, where they dispersed, and some of the congressmen went to the department of interior and justice to lodge complaints against the chief of police.

At the office of the circulate

has been released on bail and it is stated that he is to be tried.

On the following day it was announced that police-delegates Barros Barreto and Lazaro Tourinho, had been dismissed although it has not been stated in what way they were responsible for the disturbances.

One of the morning papers said that the minister of justice had made some very disparacing remarks in regard to the chief of police, but this was officially contradicted. The chief and Col. Tra-vassos, commander of the police force, tendered their resignations, which were not accepted. The jacobins are said to be very anxious to get rid of the chief of police, whom they consider altogether

too active in repressing their demonstrations. It would be a very serious mistake, in our opinion, to even consider such a step.

The prosecuting attorney has brought charges against Luiz Pinto Pereira de Andrade.

Dr. Lafayette Chagas, who succeeds Dr. Barros Barreto as 2nd assistant-delegate of the chief of police, has been instructed to investigate what occurred during the disturbances.

It was amounced yesterday that there would be a demonstration in honor of Dr. Barros Barreto.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

-The work on the foundations for the new isolated fever ward is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and will be ready for the su-perstructure long before the material arrives from

perstitutive iong before the material arrives from Norway.

—At a meeting of the new board of directors of the Strangers, Hospital on the 27th inst.the officers of the past year were re-elected for the current year, viz.; J. Mackenize, president; C. J. Gemmell, treasurer (Mr. T. C. Jackson acting for Mr. Gemmell during his absence in Europe); and A. J. Lamoureux, secretary.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital on the 27th ult., it was resolved to tender the appointment of matron to Miss A. Jackson, who has filled the post of head nurse in charge since May 1st last. Miss Jackson has been connected with the hospital since it was opened thee years ago and is thoroughly conversant with its work and requirements. We understand that she has accepted the appointment, which becomes effective at once.

—The Hon, Treasurer reports the following an-

The Hon, Treasurer reports the following an-mual subscriptions and donations since our last published acknowledgment:

Annual Subscr	iptions:		
August 13th.	C. E. M. Taylor	100	000
,, ,,	D. D. Keny	50	000
r ath		200	
** .	S. C. Sheppard,		000
" "	J. W. Beswick Purchas	200	
11 11			
" "	R. A. Mather		000
,, 23rd	B. S. Wyatt	50	000
,, ,,	E. G. Wyatt	50	000
" "	James II. Wyatt	50	000
,, ,,	J. Holden Ford	200	
	Frank Norton		000
	J. W. Doane & Co	500	
Sept. 3rd.	Mrs. Trout	200	
	D. McNeill	100	
,, ,			
,, 4th.	E. S. Youle	50	000
,, ,,	H. A. De Lisle	100	000
,, ,,	S. T. Longstreth	50	000
,, 5th.	Robert Clark		000
,, ,,	Charles Keyes		000
" 11th. Donations:	Charles Reges	30	000

 Onations:
 August 16th. Burgoyne Burbidges &

 Co. \$\int 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 4 \cdot \cdot

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

the previous day in 2nd discussion were passed in 3rd discussion. —Chamber of Deputies. —Deputy Rosa e Silva on taking the chair thanked the Chamber for the proof of confidence which it had Chamber for the proof of confidence which it had given him, expressed regret for the long absence due to the state of his health, asked for the support and assistance of the house in the difficult and responsible position which he occupies and promised that his conduct would be strictly impartial, conforming to the rules of the house and to the constitution of the republic. He was warmly cheered. The bill on banks of issue was rejected by a vote of 78 to 74, and the substitute hill of Deputy Aristides de Queiroz by a vote of 85 to 71. Deputy José Mariano spoke on the election in the 4th district of Pernambuco. Deputy Landulpho de Magalhães defended the minority report in favor of amulling that election and Deputy Cornelio da Fonseca defended the majority report in favor of giving the seat to Dr. Herculano Bandeira de Mello.

Fonseca defended the majority report in more of giving the seat to Dr. Herculano Bandeira de Mello.

SEPT. 25.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues offered a motion to ask for information in regard to the affairs of the Baneo da Exados Unidos, representing a little over 7,000\$. When he returned to Brazil he found that during his absence those shaves had been transformed into 16 shares of the Baneo das Exados Unidos, representing a little over 7,000\$. When he returned to Brazil he found that during his absence those shaves had been transformed into 16 shares of the Baneo da Republica. Of the manner in which this was done he has not the slightest idea. So confusing are the reports and balance sheets of the lank that the more closely they are examined the less intelligible they become. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the motion. He lamented, he said, the losses of the honorable senator for Iraulty, who, notwithstanding his vast intellectual capacity, head permitted himself to be duped. Ike the most unsuphistical that the proper time and place to investigate the senator of the affairs of the lank; but had had no right to ask the Senate to medidle with questions affection of the fairs of the lank; but had had no right to ask the Senate that the lank the lank the lank that he land to the organization of the Banco the Republica and in other results equally disastrons.

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SEPT. 26.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado said that many citizens had forescen what occurred on the previous day and to communicate their apprehensions to the ministed pusition and to chief of police. The former pusition and to chief of police, the former pusition and the police force at the Chamber of Deputies stood quietly looking on while Deputies (Glycerio and Medorose Allbaquerque, after reciving personal offenses, were forced to take refuge in the legislative building. For two hours the disturbances continued and not a policeman was to be seen. Finally, when everybody had left the Chamber of Deputies, assistant delegate Moura Carifo árrived their with between 50 and 100 men and still later the chief of police also went to investigate the matter. He offered a motion asserting the solidarity of the Senate with the Chamber of Deputies. Senator Catunda defended the chief-of-police, who, he said, had the full consumers of the President. The senators opposed to annexty the President. The senators opposed to they attack a fun to support the President and yet they attack a fun to support the President of the chief of-police, who had a senator consumers of the president of the senator of the police of the chief of-police of the senator of the police of the senator of the police of the senator of the disturbances which were the result of stupid intolerant funaticism. He had already informed the chief of police of the short of the chief of police of the short of the disturbances of the disturbances go unpunished, he will then be ready to condenn the head of the government for not dismissing the chief of police. Senator Ramiro Barcellos said that he did not believe that the chief of police of had encouraged disturbances on the previous day detectives under the highest opinion of his character. If the promoters of the disturbances on the previous day detective under the highest opinion of his character. If the promoters of the disturbance of the senator of the police delegates aded by detective under the prince of the

Associated by the and the two monoiss were wandrawn.

SEIT. 27.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues denied that he had been actuated by his private interests in asking for information in regard to the Banco da Republica. His demand for this information is entirely legitimate, for public as well as private interests are at stake.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Pinto da Rocha denied that Rio Grande congressmen had attacked a citizen for cheering President Pradente de Moraes. He availed himself of the occasion to inform the house that the citizen who had been arrested on Wednesday by order of the chair for insulting the Chamber, was seen on the following day at a police station standing between two policemen and shouting: "If furrah for Dr. Prudente de Moraes, and down with the ra-cally congressmen!" Deputy Victorion Monteiro attacked Deputy Pedro Moacyr, who, he said, is, perhaps, a legal representative of Rio Grande do Sul, but, morally, he

certainly does not represent the people of that state. Deputy Arthur Torres said that Deputy Eduardo Ramos had spoken to the people in the state. Deputy Arthur Torres said that Deputy Eduardo Ramos had spoken to the people in the street. To Wednesday, not from the office of the Childre do Nia, or D. Quixole, qut from that of the speaker. Deputy Eduardo Ramos said that he had stepped to the window from curiosity to see what was occurring in the street. The people on seeing bim demanded a speech from him and would take no refusal. He denied that the persons to whom he had spoken were those who had insulted the depaties. He asserted that there were bostile demonstrations not only towards those who had voted against amnesty, but also against those who had voted for u. He claimed that he had doen nothing to cast odium upon the house to which he belongs. Deputy Serzudello said that he had been prevented from expressing his views on the amnesty question by the precipitation with which the discussion had been closed and that in the discussion of Deputy Glycerio's bill he will give his reasons for being in favor of unconditional amnesty. Deputy Dino Bueno offered amendments to the bill reducing to 40 the number of brokers in Rio de Janeiro. Deputy José Mariano spoke against the bill modifying the present legislative provisions in regard to ineligibility. Deputy Bellsario de Soutza offered an amendment authorizes the extension of the Santa Cruz branch of the Central radiway to the island and to the port of Itacurassá. The Chamber voted several amendments to the budget of the department of finance. The bill authorizing the government to pay for the text bought by the municipal council for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with fesh beel, was passed in 1st discussion.

Janeiro with fresh beef, was passed in 1st discussion.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The Senate adopted the motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues to ask for information in regard to the Banco da Republica. The discussion of the copyright bill was postponed.—Chamber of Deputes. Deputes Thomas Cavalcanti and Pinto da Fonseca contradicted the statement made by the Pais that they had heard the minister of justice make use of disparaging language towards the chief of police. Deputy Fedro Moacyr answered the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Victorino Monteiro. He defended his conduct and argued to prove the inconsistency of the deputy who had attacked him. He was answered by Deputy Pinto da Rocha. Deputy Willo Irequita defended the bill on eligibility. Deputy Thomaz Delphino spoke on the bill for a railway between Sapopenia and the island of Governador. He defended the motion for obtaining the opinion of the government. He was answered by Deputy Bueno de Andrade, who opiosed the motion. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion with the amendments of Deputy Dino Bueno the bill on brokers. It adopted the report deciding that the petition of hanks and companies against the tax of 3½% on dividends, should be addressed to the givern ment.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Counterfeit notes have made their appearance

at Aracaju.

—In S. Paulo an Italian has undertaken to fast for 60 days, beginning to-day.

—On the river Purus there recently died a woman said to be 115 years old.

—Medicinal waters have been discovered in the municipal district of Fructal, Minas Geraes.

—On the 12th ult, there was collected in Pará for the Amapá sufferers the sum of 1,257\$515.

—At the Maceó jail a convict was shot on th 23rd ult., while attempting to make his escape.

—The state legislature of Amazonas has in-creased the pay of its members to 60\$000 per

—On Saturday the S. Paulo masons held meeting for the purpose of deliberating on t subject of amnesty.

—In Sergipe Professor Tiburcio Ribeiro has re-fused to submit to an inquisitorial examination by Col. Valladão's police.

On a plantation in the state of Alagoas the reserved some days ago four lithographic stotaming drawings of 10\$000 notes.

—The artist Parreiras sold 23 paintings in S. Paulo. His exhibition closed last Tuesday and he is going to exhibit the rest of his paintings in Campinas.

—The Diario Popular, of San Paulo, says that Sr. Rivoiro Bartholomeu is ready for a fast of 60 days. He requires only a medical commission to supervise the trial.

—Counterfeit 100\$ notes have appeared at Ara-cajú, Sergipe. The criminals seem to have se-cured a very general distribution of their notes before the alarm was given.

—At Nictheroy on Saturday there were two demonstrations in honor of peace, one under the auspices of the garrison and municipal chamber and the other promoted by the merchants.

—The French consul at Pará has reques Governor Lauro Sodié to contradict the repor the dading of French troops in the vicinity Annapa and of the appearance of French war vsels in the waters of the disputed territory.

—A letter from Maceio says that in that city people do not venture into the streets after 7 o'clock p.m., for fear of being killed by the police. It adds that from 5 to 8 people have been killed every day, and that the bodies of the victims have been dessed in police uniforms to induce the belief that policemen were killed.

—According to the message of the President of Espirito Santo there were 134 cases of yellow fever at S. Pedro de Italiapona and S2 deaths; at Cachociro de Italiaponario S5 cases and 37 deaths; at Castello 13 deaths; at Castello 13 deaths; at S. Gabriel do Miquy 16 deaths; and at Alegre and S. Joáo do Muquy 30 deaths, and at Alegre and S. Joáo do Muquy 30 deaths.

—Francisco Ferreira de Oliveira, who is em-ployed in a commercial establishment in Rio de Janeiro, is said to be illegally held in custody in Nucrheroy, and not permitted to communicate with his friends.

The governor of Sergipe has created an official newspaper organ, which will devote itself not only to the publication of official acts, but will discuss all matters affecting the organic life of the nation and of the civilised world. It appears rather a broad and liberal platform for the narrow-guage government which has imposed itself so arbitrarily upon the people of Sergipe!

upon the people of Sergipe!

—A telegram from Pernambuco states that the government has been exercising much pressure for the purpose of carrying the municipal elections to be held yesterday. It also states that a new trial of the murdeers of Dr. José Maria had been commenced clandestinely, without notification to the family of the murdered man. It is added that witnesses were intimidated in order that their evidence might implicate no one but Corporal Amazonas.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 26th ult. Gen. Galvão telegraphed as follows to his brother, Congressman Aristides Galvão de Queiroz;

"A telegram from Telles informs me that two parts of Apparicio's division have been disarmed and that there now remain only small lands with arms in their hands. He expects that the work of disarming will be completed in a few days. I have already transmitted the communication to the President of the republic."

A telegram from Porto Alegre to the Jornal do Brazil, dated Sept. 28, states that Apparicio's troops have been entirely disbanded and that their commander with eight of his officers is in Uruguay.

troops have been entirely disbanded and that their commander with eight of his officers is in Uruguay.

In Montevideo it was reported on that day that Gen. Galvão had tendered his resignation. In Gen. Galvão had tendered his resignation. In the sieve of this news and of the general state of adairs in Rio Grande the friends of peace felt very much discouraged. Refugees who had returned to the state write to their friends saying that they will perhaps be obliged to take refuge again in Uruguay. Those who have not yet returned consequently feel much hesitation in doing so. Many of the federalists who have been disarmed have retired into Uruguay, stating that they do not feel safe in Rio Grande.

The news of the rejection of unconditional amnesty, by the Chamber of Deputies, tends to strengthen the apprehensions of the federalists. Col. Toleto Rilas has been appointed commander of the garrisons of Rio Grande and Chuy. At Livramento mass was said on the 20th for the sonl of Siddanha da Gana. It was attended by the best families of the place, who after the ceremony visited the grave of the Admiral at Rivera and covered it with wreaths.

On Sanday a German printing office at Porto Alegre was attacked and greatly damaged by a large number of Italians.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the message of the governor of Espirito Santo the quantity of coffee shipped last year from the ports of that state was 23,217,161 kilos, officially valued at 25,62,625±116, against 21,769,169 kilos in 1893. The present coffee crop, says the governor, is small, having been injured by drought followed by heavy rains in January and February. In compensation many young trees are beginning to bear.

—This is evidently going to be a great year for what remains of coffee in Haputale and Madulsema, and even the natives are legiming to look after their old trees. A traveller the other day from lower Maturatta via Dombara to Kandy, found the Sinhalese busy clearing out and manufact their old trees are the statement of the belief that all the troubles of coffee were now over, and that an ear of prosperity was to set in.—Cerlon Observer, Aug. 7th.

LOCAL NOTES

- -Dr. Francisco Tavares, brother of the general, arrived from Rio Grande on Saturday.
- —It is stated that the body of Admiral Saldanha da Gama will eventually be brought to this city for burial.
- —The delivery of Mannlicher rifles to the national guard battalions in this city began on the 26th ult.
- 26th ult.

 The government has officially a unounced that the French government has promised to release the Amapā prisoners.

 It is said that the Senate committee has resolved to adhere to the general amnesty project first voted by that house.

 The immigration movement continues active, 1,773 arviving by the Anno on the 26th and 1,400 by the Pard on the 27th.

- —A Lisbon telegram of the 25th ult. announces the arrival there of the Brazilian ironclad Aquidaban, on route for Toulon.
- Dan, on rouse for Louion.

 —The British gunboat Beagle left for Cape Frio on the 27th ult., and the Barruconta for Montevideo and the Falkland islands on the same day.
- —Dr. Joáo Martins, residing at No. 12, Rua Malvino Reis, complained on Thursday that he had been robbed by burglars of jewelry worth 6,000\$000.
- —If disarming, like charity, should begin at home, the turn of the Rio Grande federalists will come after congressmen have been deprived of their weapons.
- their weapons.

 —Jubilant telegrams from Paris continue to report gratifying successes in Madagascar. The unitatored savage is again demonstrating his inability to stand up against modern machine guns and magazine rifles without suffering heavy losses. There is nothing like civilized warfare for the destruction of the savages.

—Among the homeward-bound passengers by the Nile were Capts, R. R. Neeld and F. S. Ingle-field of H.B.M.'s guilboats Reagle and Atorn, whose successors came out on the Clyde.

At the Chamber of Deputies on Friday Deput ty Arthur Torres drew a revolver on Deput; Franca Carvalho, with whom he had an alterea tion in one of the corridors of the building.

—It should not be forgotten that the Laran-geiras Club gives the last of a very posular series of dances for this season, on the 11th inst. A full attendance may confidently be anticipated.

—On the 26th alt, the President sanctioned a bill opening a supplementary credit for paying indentities for the secure and use of the merchant steamers Harpi, Santos, and S. Salvador during the revolt.

—D. Julia Monra, daughter of José Joaquin Ferreira de Monra, who was murdered at kilo metre 65 on the Parana railway by agents of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is now

—Although President Prudente de Moraes was present at the funeral ceremonies in honor of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on Sunday, many of the speeches made on that occasion are said to have been decidedly hostile to his policy.

—Once more it is announced that the Rinchuelo has sailed for Brazil, this time from Marseilles on the 25th ult. As we are no longer under the jacobin regime of "conduct e legalitade," we are inclined to believe that this time the report is

—Students of the Polytechnic school, by a vote of 100 to 85, decided to bury their flag with Mar-shal Florano Peissots; but the director of the school retused to permit it. If they could have been persuaded to bury their hatchets, how happy we should be

— Dr. Affonso Peona arrived in this city last Friday, having come, it is said, for the purpose of deciding whether he will accept the presidency of the Banco da Republica. It is stated that his de-exision depends on the result of an interview with the minister of fnance.

—The tow-hoat Norte-America was sent some days ago to the assistance of the steamer Impleo which ran on a rock on the coast of Santa Cathar-ina. It is thought that the vessel will be saved but the cargo is very much damaged. Fortunately no lives were lost.

—Marshal Floriano Peixoto was finally buried on Sunday last. There was a military and jacobin demonstration, of course, which we trust will be the last one in honor of a man whose name has been the shield of so much injustice, persecution, crime and dishonor,

—On the 26th the *Diario Official* amounced that the French government had issued orders to the governor of Cayenne for the release of the Brazilians taken prisoners at Amapā. Now let the Brazilian government stong a gyment of damages for false imprisonment.

oranges for nave impresonment.

— br. Sebastião Saldanla da Gama, after an absence of nearly two years, nuíved last Friday from the River Plate on board the French packet Equature. He was received on his arrival, both on board and at the quay, by a large number of triends, who gave him a cordial welcome.

—At Casadura on Friday night disturbances were caused by 30 soldiers, who forced themselves into the circus and afterwards broke open a drink ing saloon with shouts of mata gallege. Having accomplished this, they broke the creekery, overturned chairs and tables and carried off the ham.

Owing to the complaints of the deputies who were assaulted on the 25th by the populace because of their rejection of the annexty bill, the chief of police has dismissed from the police force Dr. Barros Barreto, delegado of the 1st district, and Dr. Lazao Tominho, deligado auxiliar, for alleged complicity in the disorders.

—It is now most satisfactory to learn from the lips of Deputy Rosa e Silva that he would not pre-side over the Chamber for one moment unless he could feel that it is perfectly free from outside pressure. Two years ago it was not thus, nor was he so sensitive about this pressure. However, we are making some progress, even though it is slow.

The prefect of the federal district has been authorized to reduce the number of the employes of the municipal government. We hope that he will not be bashful in availing himself of the authorization. In the first place he might dismiss a considerable number of men whose chief occupation appears to be that of cutting down valuable shade trees.

—In his speech on the amnesty question Con-gressman Medeiros e Albuquerque complained that the Rio Grande federalists had not laid down thetr arms. Neither had the honotale congress-man, as was conclusively demonstrated within a few hours after he had quitted the fhor. Weapons may be useful to congressmen, but to the safety of Rio Grande federalists they are absolutely essential.

—The American health authorities are now requiring "certificates of acclimatization." from passengers returning from Cuba, evidently believing that sail acclimatization insures one against yellow fever. It will perhaps interest them to know that cases frequently occur in this place among those who have spent many years in the country and may be considered thoroughly acclimatized.

matized.

—The recent disturbances in the Chamber of Deputies have dem astrated the fact that the members of that boty, or some of them, are accustomed to carry revolvers. Two of the "law and order" group have lately gone so far as to draw their revolvers, and so far as we can learn they have not even been reprinanded for it. It would be interesting to know how we can expect god laws from men who habitually disregard the law themselves and who hold themselves exempt from the penalties inflicted upon others.

—On Tuesday Elisiatio Marques, a merchant of Lima Duarte, complained to the police that on his arrival in this city he was robbed at the station of 3,5,00500 in money, a gold watch, a pair of gold-earrings, d cuments and clothing. Another pas-senger complained that he bad been robbed of 3,000\$ in movey and jewelry.

3,0005 in in-neg and jewelry.

—The events which occurred on Wednesday were an object lesson of inferoscopic proportions for the jacobin congressmen, who, when threatened by the hostile moly, were able to form a faint conception of the state of the country under the rule of Marshal Flo Jano Peisoto, of Rio Grande under Castillox, of Sergipe under Valladão and of where rates under the tyraint shart oppers them. It is to be hoped that the lesson may have the effect of dampening the enthusiasm of those congressmen for intelerance and tyrainty.

—A Rio correspondent sends the Western Courier a good story from blazil. It appears that when
the statement was first made that the British flag
had been hosted on T insida the excited government hurrically sent a man-of-war there to see
what had teally taken place. After cruising about
for ten days, the vessel returned to Roo de Janeiro,
the captain declaring that he condibit find the
biested island, and wasn't going to try any longer.
—Western Courser, Valparaiso, August 31st.

—Western Courser, Valparaiso, August 31st.

—According to the returns published by the health authorities there were 1,619 deaths in this cry during the month of August, of which 331 (including 44 in the Juruplah hospital) floom small-pox, 20 from yellow fever, 13 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 1 from diplutheria, 7 from typhoid fever, 4 from beri-heri, 123 from malarial causes and 200 from pulmonary consumption. The authorities caused rigid measures to arrest the progress of small-pox, which, it is now confessel, that seemed footbodds in every part of the cuty. It is satisfactory to know that these efficials are able to see and appreciate a danger which was apparent to others months ago.

to others montow ago.

—According to a recent press report, the commission charged with the control of all the institutions for the insane of this capital (excepting, of course, the several legislative bodies) has at present four separate establishments, viz. the insane anylum (Hospicio D. Pedro II) and observation ward in the city and the Galeão and S. Rento colonics on Ilha do Governador. In all these there are 860 patients, of whom 605 are in the asylum and observation ward and 255 in the two colonies. and observation ward and 251 in the two colonies. The estimates for their support are 450,0208 for the latter. The asylum was inaugurated in 1852, and during the 47 years which have elapsed since then it has received 6,040 patients.

WRECK OF THE "URUGUAY."

According to a telegram from Cape Frio the Hamburg steamer Urugnay, Capt. Zimmerman, was wrecked yesterday morning on the Pedras da Baixa, near that headand. There was no loss of life, the crew being received on the British gunboat Beagle. The Urugnay left Santos for Hamburg on Saturday last with 18,000 bags of coffee, and carried no pas-engers. It is believed that the ship is a total loss. The steamer and cargo are said to have been fully insured.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

L'Eclaireur; a new French weekly journal in S. Paulo, published by M. Louis Viollet. Our new colleague has our best wishes for the future.

new colleague has our best wishes for the future.

Relatorio Sociedade Auxiliadora Portugueza em
Juiz de Foa. The report shows the security to be
in a prosperous condition, having 342 active members, a library, and a fund for use in cases where
members require assistance.

Relaterio dos Servicos dos Correios. 1894; presented to the government by the acting director-ceneral Dr. Martinho de Fretas Vicira de Mello. According to this report the 1894 receipts so far es known, were 3.171.3728906, which the director thinks will be increased to 3.302.3558007 when the returns are all in. The appropriation was 7,659,5278000, of which 5.438,964\$817 were andited. For 1896 the receipts are estimated at 3.500,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$, and the expenditures 10.484.136\$\frac{1}{2}\$00.

3,500,000%, and the expenditures 10,484,16800.

Outrol Livra de Leitura: by Dr. Abilio C.

Borges, assisted by Dr. Joaquim Abilio Borges,
Bussels: E. Guyot, 1894. In addition to its
character as a text-book for reading exercises, the
compilers have also made it an encyclopedic instructor in all the sciences. It also contains prose
and paetical selections from the recognized writers
of the Portuguese language. The compilers are
well known educators of this city and have unquestionably adapted the book to the requirements
of their pupols.

CRICKET.

CRICKET,
RIO P. NICTHEROY,
This match was played on the 22nd ult, and resulted in a victory for Nictheroy by 21 runs, a result which was chiefly due to the fine all round play of Jackson, who, besides leating well took of the home wickets for 9 runs. For Rio Webb batted well and Robusson had the best bowling average. The veteran, Geo. E. Cox, made a welcome reappearance on the field, but was unfortunate in having to rettre hurt before the game was concluded. The score was:

NICTHEROV. NICTHEROV. R. Morrissy b. Wheatley L. Morrissy b. Wheatley W. Morrissy b. Youle N. Jackson (cap.) b. Wheatley J. Brooking b. Wheatley A. Da Costa b. Robinson A. C. Blake b. Robinson C. S. Smith not out. A. Lamont b. Wheatley E. A. Carré b. Wheatley Extras

W. Morrissy run out. 7
R. Morrissy b. Robinson 3
I. Brooking b. Smith 22
O. M. Jackson not out 35
J. White b. Robinson 6
E. Morrissy b. Wheatley 0
C. S. Smith b. Wheatley 4
Extras 4

Total (for six wickets). 83

R10.

H. L. Wheatley b. Jackson.
F. Webb b. do..
H. P. Smith b. do.
A. C. Sky b. do.
H. G. Extell b. do.
R. Robinson b. do.
R. Robinson b. do.
E. S. Yante b. do.
E. Wyatt b. do.
H. G. Clarke run out.
G. Daudy not out.
Extras. Extras.....

Total.... 42

RIO v. H. M. S.'s. "RETRIBUTION," "BEAGLE." "BARRACOUTA" and "Acorn.

"PIARRAGUTA" and "ACORN."

This return match was played on the 26th ult., and resulted in a win for Rio by 4 runs.

Lieut. Broden Smith gained a decided advantage in winning the toss, the Rio team going out to field under a scorching sun. Nevertheless the bowling was so straight that few liberties could be taken with it. The stand of the day was made by LJ. Davidson and Mr. Hibberd; both played excellent cricket, putting in no less than 42 runs for the fourth wicket.

The Root team, which was an exceptionally strong one, opened their innings well, the first wicket falling for 38, Messus. Webb and Morrissy batting in excellent style. With the fall of the next five wickets (6 for 50) however, matters looked very bad for the home side, but Messus. Need-ham and Routh came to the front with a useful stand for the home side, but Messus. Need-ham and Routh came to the front with a useful stand for the Sthewicket, both playing good cricket. They were further backed up by Messus. Sky and R. Morrissy. The excitement was intense when Mr. Nicolson joined Mr. Morrissy with 5 runs still wanted to win the match, but they proved equal to the occasion, Mr. Morrissy making the winning hit and carrying out his bat for 10. The result was received with much enthussiasm. The score was as follows:

THE SQUADRON.

Lt. Davidson b. Jackson 33
W. Salter b. do
D
Rio.
F. Webb bowled Gill

BUSINESS NOTES

Of 16 blooded horses sent by the Companhia res to its stock farms 13 have died.

-The electric light plant of the cotton factory elonging to the Companhia Fabril Paulistano cost 75,834\$025.

—The gas fixtures for illuminating the Candel-aria church were tested on Friday, the result being very satisfactory.

Building No. 59 Rua Primeiro de Março, which had cost the Companhia Ceres 158,400\$500, has been sold at auction by the company for 95.000\$.

—On Thursday there was signed a decree authorzing Capt. Orozimbo Muniz Barrets to connect the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes with a telephone line.

—The inspector of the navy yard announces that up to the 10th inst, at noon he will receive tenders for the purchase of the submerged iron-clad Sete de Setembro with everything on board.

-It would be interesting to know what becomes of the reserves on life insurance policies effected between January 1st. 1894 and November 4th, 1895. The new law does not seem to have pro-

—An important decision was rendered by the court of appeals on the 9th ult, in the suit between Messrs, J. H. Lowndes and Co, and the Cia, União Industrial S. Sebastão. The decisions of the lower courts are maintained in respect to the claims of Messrs J. H. Lowndes and Co. for 1,666,388890, represented by bills. Total.... 63

—The stategovernment of S. Paulo has accepted the tender of the Rink factory for furnishing cloth for uniforms of the state police.

The net profit of the cotton mill belonging to the Companhia Fabril Paulistano amounted in 1894 to 393,8818930. The company paid dividends to the amount of 95,000%, and the rest of the profit was carried to various accounts.

—A telegram from Pará announces the arrival there of Mr. R. J. Reidy, who expected the engineers from England to arrive on the 28th ult. The party will at once initiate the final surveys for the Amazon cable which is to be laid between Pará and Mandos, Mr. Reidy accompanying the engineers for the purpose of locating cable stations at all the principal points on the river.

—A company has been incorporated in New York, under the style of the Bolivian Exploration Company, for the purpose of carrying on a general mining, milling and smelting business in South America. In addition the company proposes to purchase and operate mines and mining properties. The capital is placed at \$100,000, which is ridiculously inadequate for the "wide horizon" contemplated by the company.

templated by the company.

"The steamer Britannia is offered for sale. If no purchaser is found, it is thought that the company will cause the steamer to be towed to Europe for the purpose of underveing repairs, having abandoned the idea, on account of the exorbitant prices asked, of having her repaired at this port. This decision merits the attention of those who are burdening the country with taxation and are thus crippling local industries.

thus crippling local industries.

—We think it may be assumed that the guarantee deposit in the national treasury to the credit of certain life insurance companies, was made to safeguard the interests of policy-holders in Brazil. By what right, then, can Congress authorize the executive to draw upon them for the payment of fines for an offence created subsequently to said deposit? Should the whole amount be thus absorbed, where is the policy-holder to look for his guarantee?

guarantee?

—On Saturday the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for revising the tariff visited the cotton factory at Macacos, where these was served an excellent breakfist, followed by a dance, which continued until 2 o'clock p.m. At breakfast many toasts were crunk and speeches were made by the vice-president of the republic and others. The factory now employs 945 operatives, of whom 350 are men, 299 women, 164 boys and 115 girls.

—The news from Brazil is more favorable. The country now is completely quiet, all resistance to the central government having ended in Rio Grande do Sul. The new President is giving satisfaction not only at home, but to the great financial houses of Europe. The coffee crop is large, and is coming forward for export in very satisfactory quantities, and the exchange has recovered. Everything, therefore, looks brighter for the republic than for a long time past, —The Statist, September 7th. And yet before the month ended the London market was apprised that a reactionary element in Congress had succeeded in deleating pacification and that street disorders had occurred in this capital in which prominent congressmen were concenned. These incidents will go far to convince the world that justice and good order are becoming little more than names in Brazil.

—A Boston news item of August 18th saw:— -The news from Brazil is more favorable. The

than names in Brazil.

—A Boston news item of August 18th says:—
On Tuesday a survey will be held at New Bedford on the whaling bark Swallone, owned by Richard T. Green, of this city, which was so seriously damaged and narrowly escaped sinking last March at Rio de Janeiro by heing run into by the Italian steamer Orion. The Sarallone, it will be remembered, was in the midst of an unusually profitable whaling cruise, which had to be abandoned on account of her crippled condition. Temporary repairs were effected at Rio de Janeiro. The survey will determine just what repairs are necessary and it is probable that the ve-sel will be brought to Boston, where better facilities for doing the work are to be had. At last reports early in July the Orione was at Genoa, Italy, where she had just arrived from Buenos Aires. An attachment will undoubtedly be placed on the steamer by the owner of the Swallow upon her appearance at any American port.

—While no official information is obtainable

will undoubtedly be placed on the steamer by the owner of the Swallow upon her appearance at any American port.

—While no official information is obtainable here regarding the negotiations looking to a new to immercial treaty between Brazil and the United States, and officials express ignorance of the fact that they are in progress, the fact is well known that Brazil has desired since the abolition of the treciprocity treaty to enter into more intimate commercial relations with this country. Letters are constantly received at the department of state inquiring if some arrangement cannot be made with the Latin-American countries which will give an enlarged masket for American farm products, principally wheat, flour, bacon and lard. Brazil, on the other hand, is apprehensive that in the absence of a commercial treaty the Congress of the United States may reimpose a duty on coffee, which for many years has been on the fee list. It is also known that while Brazil, up to the time the recent reciprocity treaty was framed, and for a year subsequently, raised no more sugar than was demanded for home consumption, the government was arranging to foster the industry by the aid of land grants and in other ways so as to make the raising of sugar as great an occupation as that of cliffic callure. It has been frequently asserted that under the stimulus of a fee market in America, supplemented by the assistance which the government of Brazil would render to those whe engaged in the sugar business, Brazil would, before many years, be as large as if not a larger exposter of this product than Cuba. — Washington correspondence of Av. V. Journal of Commerce, August 13.

To the above it may be added that Brazil now thinks of but little beyond partizan politics. Until the day of the small politician and demangague is over, the commercial and industrial policy of the country will be governed either by chance or by personal interests.

—It is expected that the buildings destined for the S. Paulo custom-house will be ready for occupation November 14th, and the inauguration will occur on the following day. Steps have already been taken to insure promot dispatch and avoid accumulations of merchandise in the deposits. If Rio is not careful, S. Paulo will soon be making a promising bid for the trade of the Parahyba valley and the district served by the Minas and Rio railway.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the postoffices in the state of São Paulo in 1894 amounted to 1,035,021 \$270.

—In the state of Espirito Santo the tax on the transfer of property produced last year 446.662-\$363, and the stamp tax 160,719\$357.

—The August returns of the Sergipe treasury show that the receipts for that month were 1,263, 117\$\$55, and the expenditures 304,111\$5057.

—In August, 1895, compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, there was a decrease of 88,098\$719 in customs receipts at Pará.

Pará.

—In Col. Valladão's legislature there has been introduced a bill for permitting the state government of Sergipe to make use of money belonging to orphans and unclaimed inheritances, paying thereon interest at the rate of 5% per annum.

—According to the Jornal do Commercio Sr. Rangel Pestana has tendered his resignation as president of the Banco da Republica, and Sr. Alfonso Penna has been invited to fill the vacancy. The change would be a good one in every respect.

every respect.

The August receipts of the Pará state received for a amounted to \$19,641\$337. of which 659,799\$56 were classified as revenue, 20,009\$200 were derived from the sale of stamps, 6,291\$151 were deposits, and 133,41\$400 were received for account of various municipalities. For the same month of last year the total receipts were 697,664\$306.

664\$306.

—A question has been raised in some quarters as to the propriety of authorizing the financial agency attached to the Portuguese legation, to effect exchange operations? If this agency is to be so authorized, why should not all the legations have financial agencies for the transaction of this description of business. In our opinion, no legation needs such an agency, and, having one, no legation should accept business ourside of its own affairs. An agency of this description can easily become a source of many abuses.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 3	oth, 1895,
Far value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold.	27 d.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	54 75 cts 1\$827 8 840
Bank rate of exchange official on London to day Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) do do do do (paper) do do do in U. S.	10 34 d 2\$571 389 rs. gold
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stg in Brasi	21.00 C
Value of Controlling	4 1762 22 1857

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE.

September 24.—The maket was irregular during the day and closed at a decline, but was not so weak as it was sought to prove. The Bauco da Republica found a good deal of proves. The Bauco da Republica found a good deal of proves and the English banks did business at the 105 and the English banks did business at the 105 and the English banks did business at the 105 and the English banks did so was reported at the Banks and the 105 and the 105 and 10

to 2413. for bank and to 916—103 for other steeling, with 1056—103/4 allow reported for October. Sovereigns were quoted on the steel at 2870, and closed at the Bolsa with guoted on the steel at 2870, and closed at the Bolsa with guoted on the steel at 2870, and closed at the Bolsa with guoted on the steel at 2870, and closed at the Bolsa Steeling. The market was quite upset during the morning. The market was quite upset during the portion of the steeling of

September 8.—The Lendon and Brazilian and London and Kiver Plate Banks were officially at 10 y165, and the others at 1056 during the day, while the Banco Nacion of well supplying market takers at 1055. The market was weak during the morning, and when the freign banks refused to draw at 1055, a good deal of money went to the Banco Ad-Kryulhica at this rate, and the two Huazilian banks reported Kryulhica at this rate, and the two Huazilian banks reported Kryulhica at this rate, and the two Huazilian banks reported better 1006, and the market closed firm, with bulk string quarted at 10 y160–1054, and other paper at 1055–1051106. The reported extremes during the day were to y160–1105 for bank and 1055–1053 for other paper, with 10 11116 for Newmber Sweetings disoled at the Bolas with bulyers at Newmber Sweetings disoled at the Bolas with bulyers at rep 1051.

are period, and seliers at 3 \$\cdot\), on the street nothing was rep red.

September 30—The banks were still officially at to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, and the hanco Nacional was giving bills at to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, with a sum of the period of the peri

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

0	The state of the s
September 23.	
12 Apolices, 58 974	10 Apolices, 481,251
113 do 975 31 do 1895 958	100 deb. L'dna 100\$ 17 500
31 do 1805 058	140 ,, Sorocabana 62
12 do 960	140 jj Corocabana 02
Ba	uks.
too Republica	
193 Republica 155 500 5 do 28 69 500	20 Commercio 208
	laneous.
100 Minas S. Jeron. 5 500	200 Minas S. Invon
100 do 5 250	64 Hz Lloyd Braz 65
September 24.	i it in it is in it i
3 Apolices, 58 975	20 Gold 48' 891,540
500\$ do 96	5 Apolices, 1895 95 .
10 do 48. 1,252	23 do 9 7
400 deb.L'dna 100\$ 18	75 do 960
50 ,, Sorocabana, 63	•
	uks
150 Commercial 205	80 Nacional 225
29 do 266	100 Kepublica 156
140 Commercio 207	200 do 155 500
215 do 208	120 do 25 70
Miscella	110 40 28 70
200 Alliança mill 280	20 Saneamento., 35
190 Conf. Ind. ,, 235	
Sentember 24	

	acptem	Der 2	5.							
38 31 7 500\$	do do do	1805	972 973 973 97	1 10 10 10 36	5	do S h.n.Ci	oroc Cr. i	1 200\$ 100\$ abana Movel Braz.	18 63 34	
370	deb.Geral,	むまいら	1							
				Banks.						
40 239	Republica do		155 155	500 6	3	Comm	ercio	·	210	

		Bar	ıks.	
479	Republica do do 2s Rural 2s	155 500	5 Commercio 63 do 300 Nacional	208
		Miscelle	neous.	
15	Fidelidade insce Melh, Lag. Bot. Petropol. mill.	10	376 Geral R. R 1:70 Sorocabana 622 do extens	91 20
	September 2	6.		
	Anolice es	0.00		

	a ponce,	50	970	1000 Sovereigns 22 Q	nin
14			909	20 deb. L'dna 100\$ 18 5	22
1	do		965		
20	do	45	1.753		
12	Gold 4s'	80	1,-3-		ю
• 3	Amil 45		1,540	100 do scrip. 56	
50	Apolices,	1895	958	3 d 56 2	i o
5	do		957	360 ,, Republica. 97	,
to	do		956	,	
			B	anks.	
200	Braz. N.	Amer.	20	81 Republica 155 50	
30	Commerci	io. 80\$	82	11 do 155	20
100	Cred. Mo	ovel		155	
	Iniciador			495 do 28 70	
100	Inclauor		9	5 Classes Labor., 2 10	o
	Lav. e C			9 Func. Publicos 22	
65	do :	25	71	to O T S Paulo	

		Miscelle	aneous	
14 50 100 50	Sorocabanado Jar. Bot. tram. Pernamb. S. Christ Fidel. insce Braz. Ind. mill. Petropol. mill. September 2	91 90 123 120 150 145 240	30 Const. Civis 16 100 Melh. no Braz. 32 5 0 10 Coop, Militar 9 500 3 Eden Theatral. 1 500 2½ Foljas e Estal 10 503 1 Hippod. Nac 110 10 San.do Rio, 25\$ 1 500 1 Turf Chib 10	
	Apolions			

9 Func. Publicos 22

900a (10		Q4	2	do		0.55	
1,000\$ do		96	20	do	******		
19 deb.L			20	do			
30 ,, L	loyd Braz	8;			••••	955	
			Banks.				
31 Lav. e	Com	155	86	Republ	ica		
24 Nacion	al	225	59	do	2S	155	
15 Kural	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	225	J-			70	500
		Misce	llaneous.				
37 S. Chri	st. tram.	150	0.5	In Bo	t. tram.		
	do	140	93	J 150	c. usia.	123	
-		17					

September 28.	
10 Apolices, 1895 . 957 10 do . 958 21 do . 960	9 ,, Esp. Santo 9co
15 Commercial 2c6	Banks 29 Republica 155

1	Banks
15 Commercial 2c6 40 Commercio 213 25 do 80\$ 82 100 Constructor 15 150 Iniciador 9	290 do 155 500
	iscellaneous.
128 V. F. Sapucahy 8	7114 Const Civie 16

125 Braz. Fed insce. 12 100 Lot. Nacional.. 28 500 Braz. Ind. mill. 240 MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th September, 1895. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—The week opened quiet, and only on Saurelay was the demand of any importunee, the business realized on that day bringing the total sales reported up to about 43,000 largs, with shipments of \$6,000 bags, and receipts of \$7,000 bags. Prices have been somewhat irregular, owing principally to the description of the property of the property of the description of the property of the description of the property of the property of the property of the description of the property of

The shipments during the week have been 41.047 bags for the United States
37,843 . , Europe
44,400 . , , Cape of Good Hope
2,009 . , River Plate, etc.
552 . , Coostwise 80,91 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States

Eps. 25 New York Gr str Copin. 8,874

esp. 36 Ir., Circipi. 30,219

28 Baltimore Amering Price La. 4,251

The official quotations, per 10 kilos,	ork.			
Washed	on	tae 28th	were :	
Washed	. 15	131017	5022	
Superior Good 1st.	15	320-16	100	
Ordinary 28d	11	20.1-11	025	
d the pauta has been reduced to 15	400.	3		

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

		C	
No.	6	September 23	September 35
	8	20.\$400 - 20.\$500	21\$4c0 20\$000—20\$400
	0	19 000-19 400	18 500-19 400 18\$400
St	ocks wa	en this manner of	13-7400

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 185,880 bags in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

> 0 +

z g b z

N. Y	Shipments U. Sures
20\$450 19,200 15%6 15%6 15760 25-307 17,000	13,501 10,156 5,197 1,245 1,598 207,091
20\$200 18 950 15% 6 10 %	Squt. 23 Sqpt. 24 Sqpt. 2; 15501 7765 8,368 104150 3650 9.88 104150 3650 9.88 104150 10430 9.81 11450 11437 10450 10430 10430 10450 104
20.\$450 19.200 15% c 16% c 16% 25-30 c	Sept. 2. 8,508 9,28 10,399 11,327 202,006
20\$150 19 200 15% C 105% 25-30 C	Sept. 26 Sept. 27 6,980 9,733 4,669 11,424 2,690 11,590 2,690 11,590 2,690 11,790 11,991 14,736 197,777
20\$435 19 200 15% C 10 5% 25-30 C	Sept. 27 9.638 11,242 1,150 1,140 814 14,756
70\$250 18,950 15% C 109[16 25-30C	Sept. 28 3,090 10,216 6,230 610 561 17,618
::::::	7.641
#27.000 	Totals since 18 July 259.611 76.648 77.648 77.656 7
1.140.767	Totals since 1st July 766,640 421,1866 241,194 21,439 19,635 29,572 733,697
	Immounto

Imports.

Imports.

The monotony in the markets continues, and there has been no improvement in the collections np-country. With coffee representing quite 9-a50-65 per day leaving the port, it is extensely difficult to indestand the daily of dealers in the continues of t

475 n 1,675 bils.
Stocks in first hands are reduced to 9,000 bils. America but declors are faily well supplied, and bra-kers make techniques in utations, while they report the market from a with an upward tendency. The quotations furnished are:—

, 441	
Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	25\$750-26\$000
do 2nd	nominal.
Baltimore 1st	
do 20d	-25 500
Western and Interior	25 500-26 000
River Plate	21 500-22 500
Local Mills	1 7 0 30 16 000

Lard - Receipts are 300 kegs 132 cases per Roman Prince from New York. The retailers have reduced quotations to 606 to, for Geneze's lard and 64- its for other marks, per lb., acd for lots probably at I cast 40- its per lb. less would be accounted.

accepted.

Codfish—Recipits have been 1,015 cases Norwegian per Curityle, and 115 cases from Livernood Dealers are still quoting Canadian tibs at 40\$c00-40\$000 and Norwegian cases at 42\$000-40\$000 and Norwegian Cases at 42\$000-40\$000 lines 37.801 bags from Rangoon, and 14\$00-14\$00 per bag are still the retail quotations.

Rice—The Port Additate brings 3,2503 bags from four-coon, and 1,450 on 1,4500 per bag are still the retail quotations.

Pork—The only receipts are 200 brls. 25 cases ser Reman Pork—The only receipts are 200 brls. 25 cases ser Reman Porkoo, but desire, have reduced the setail quotations to 15 cases. The Porkoo of the Porkoo

by:

Bran- The Mee wish brought so bags from Bunnes Aires,
and foreign is quite mominal; native bran is still quoted at
about 25; 6—25; 9 per log.

Hay—Recepts are 2,750 bales per Mercario from Bunnes
Aires, and deoless are quoting still at about 90—100 rs, per
khoreramme.

Coal.—There have been no receipts during the past

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 24.

RANGOON—Br bk Port Adeialde; 1301 tons; McDonald; 142 ds; iee to order.

**SEPT. 38.*

PARANGOU—Ger lug Elice; 488 tons; Damners; 13 ds; timber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SRFTEMBER 24.

CAPE TOWN—Dan by Etnier, 227 town, Mattensen; coffee.

SEPT 28.

Finlandelshita — Port ling Nova Unito, 393 tows: Pata: ballast.

Passemac—Br by C. R. C., 248 tows; Romerik do.

SEPT, 26.

Tacoma—Br ship Principally: 1708 tows; Jones; do.

SEPT, 28.

RALTHORS—Amer ling Principally: 1708 tows; Ideges: coffee.
Passacola.—Nor lik Vinita; 90 tows; Mislem; ballast.

Chitestranssan —Nor by Leide; 344 tows; Cloward; do.

SEPT, 28.

Passacola.—Ind by Explore; 666 tows; Bollerano; ballast.

Otaco—Ind by Pilicaria Hande; 1300 tows Cornwell; do.

Barnanos—Nor lik Hunder; 1300 tows Cornwell; do.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMEDS

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
23 23 24 24 24 25 25 26 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	Equateur Fr Duch di Gen. It Carib Pr. Br Solferino It Mercurio Arg V. de Rosario Fr Arno It	Biocnos Aires 50 do 60 d	do Mess Maritimes A. Fiorita & C Norton, M, & C. W. Samson & C. J.N. Vincenzi & F Ouayle, D. & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

		1	
DATE N	AME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Sept. 23 Bergen		Pernambugo	Sundries
24 Clyde I	Br	River Plate	do
24 Rubens		Santos	do
24 Chauce		do	1 do
25 Curityb	a Gr	do	do
25 Cuvier		New York	Coffee
25 Médac		Bordeaux*	Sundries
25 Fortuna		Genea"	do
25 Creule		Buen s Aires	Ballast
25 Creswel		do	do
25 Canadia		do	do
25 Nile Br		Southampton*	Sundries
25 Tamar	Br	Santos	do
26 Arno It		do	do
27 Duch.d		Genoa*	do
27 South V		Buenos Aires	Ballast
27 Roman		Santos	Sundries
28 Santos		Hamburg*	do
28 Equater		Bordeaux*	do
28 Béarn F		Marseilles?	do
28 Selferine		renoa"	do
28 Capri G		Buenos Aires	Ballast
28 Boston	City Br	do	do
28 Europa		do	do
28 Pará It	.	iantos	Sundries
20 Petoefi		do	do
29 V. de R		Lavre"	do
29 Charent		River Plate	do
29 Sarita It 20 Gellivar		P rio Alegre	do
		Juenos Aires	Ballast

* Touching at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CH	ARTEREDF	OR RIO	Warrior				14 Aug.
Australia	Brunswick	6 Aug.	Zaima Zemach			. Memel Hamburg	3 Aug.
Agnes	Oporto		Zemach Zoe (str)			Newport	ty Aug.
A lma	Strugsund	30 June	200 (Str)	••••	•••••	Newport	ty Aug.
Arthur	Westerwick	15 Aug	_				-
Ane Jenssine	London	28 Aug.	FOREIGN SA	ILII	NG VE	SSELS II	THE PORT
Arthur C. Wade	New York		OF RIO DE J	ANI	EIRO,	SEPTEM	BER agth, 1805
Alexander Lawrence	Cardiff	10 Aug.					
Activ	Hamburg	••	NAME	TONS	AR-	FROM	CONSIGNEES
Anna Sofia	Hamburg	••		P.	RIVED		
A rethusa	Newcastle Baltimore	23 Aug.					
Amy	Brunswick	14 Aug.	American				
Auriga Baldur	Newport		n		e	New York	To disease
Banan (str)	Pensacola	30 Aug.	sp Roanoke lug White Wings	3400 654	Sept.15	Baltimore	Wilson & C
Baldwin	New York	2t Aug.					
Catania (str)	Pensacola	21 21116	Argentine				
Christian	Liverpool	18 Aug	bk M.A.Tejanos.	595	July 22	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
Coringa	Cardift	13 Aug.	British				l .
Cortez	Westerwick			١.			
Cornucopia	Paspebiac	12 Aug.	spLordRoseberry	2167	July 17	Cardift	Lage Irmãos.
Daisy	Pensacola		spLordRoseberry bk Kinclune bk Austrasia	2586	28	Leith	Lage Irmãos. Wilson Sons&C
Doris	Baltimore	10 Aug.	sp Camb. King. sp C. of Cardigan	1535	31	Cardin	Lage Irmãos.
Earlscourt	Glasgow	29 Aug.	bk Serena	1229	Aug. 3	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos. B. Rodrigues&
Ebba	Wisby	28 Aug.	sn Republic	2247	5	Hull	Gas Co.
Eden	Gothenburg	27 Aug.	sp. Holyrood sp. D Francisca.	1991	14	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos. Lage Irmãos.
Freya	Hamburg	17 July	I bk Cambria	1254	91	Cardiff Newport, Cardiff Paspebiac.	Lage Irmãos.
Fiducia	Marseilles	18 July	sp Irby	1480	Sept. 3	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C P.S. Nicolson & C
Garibaldi	Cardiff	to July	sp Falkland	2739			Gas Co
Gael	Cardiff	26 Aug.	lug Renfield	1044	8	Greenock	B. Rodrigues&C Wilson Sons & C
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	24 Aug.	sp Harland bk Beechdale	1694	1 9	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
Humboldt	Saguenay River		sp Craigmore bk Selkirkshire	1826	16	Cardiff Glasgow	Car Ca
Halgerda	Rangoon Cardiff	18 April	bk Selkirkshire lug Electra	1192	16	Rangoon Gaspe	John Moore & C
Hornby Castle	Rangoon	15 Aug. 1 July	bg New Dominion	134	1 17	Paspebiac.	John Moore & O P.S. Nicolson & O P.S. Nicolson & O P.S. Nicolson & O
Inger	Westerwick	ı july	lug Christabel	149	18	Paspebiac. Gaspe Pensacola	P.S. Nicolson &C
India	Cardifl	24 Aug.	bk Lurline	761	19	Rangoon	Geral de C. & I To order
7. M. Bunck	Hamburg	22 Aug.	sp Mabel Taylor. bk Lurline bk Port Adelaide	1301	24	Rangoon	l'o order
Julia	Pensacola		Danish				
Julia Rollins	Baltimore	8 Aug.					
Kong Frode str)	Pensacola		bk Pr. Valdemar	1239	Aug. 17	Antwerp	W. Samson & C
Kjartan	Cardiff	28 Aug.	Dutch				
Linwood	Cardiff	31 Aug.	bg Vlaanderen		Cant	Hamburg	C. Washahaa & C
Loanda	Cardiff	13 Aug.	bg viaanderen	407	Sept.13	riamourg	C. Hecksher & C
Messina	Cette	15 July	German				
Mariposa	Oporto		bk Hedwig	216	fulv o	Paranaguá	I. S. Couto & C
New City	Pensacola		bk Maria	319	Aug 15	S. F. do Sul	J. S. Couto & C Abreu Santos&C V. W. Guim & C
North Star	Norfolk	9 Aug.	bk Montrosa bk Olga	984			V.W.Guim & C Macedo Jr. & C
Natant	Pensacola	11 July	lug Else	590 488	28	Paranaguá.	To order
Osympo (str)	Cardift		Italian				
Port Calestonia	Hull						
Papa Giacomo	Hamburg		bk Margherita	478	June 12	Mar seilles Hyères	To order
Paul Johannes Schouw	Hamburg	9 July	bk Fedeltá bk Teresa	628 492	Aug. 1	Hyères Marseilles	To order To order
Pearl	Cadiz	16 July	bk Angiol. R	709		Pensacola.	To order
Progresso Argentino	Pensacola	10 Aug	Norwegian				
Senta	Pensacola						
Solvoay	Glasgow Hamburg	14 Aug. 10 Aug.	bg Livingstone sp Pr. Albert	228	July 29	Aracajú	To order. B. Rodrigues&0
Sisal	Hamburg	10 Aug.	bk Prince John.,	1497 499	Aug. 17	Cardiff Middlesb'o.	Ind. do Brazil.
S. R. Bearse	New York		bg Linesand	204	26	Paranagná.	Souza Alves&C
Svea	Westerwick		bk Avanti. bg S. N. Hansen	1275	111	Newcastle. Newport	B. Rodrigues & C
	Oporto	30 Aug.	bg Lyna	277	14	Itajahy L. doMaio.	Walter, C.& C Queiroz, M. & C
Stanley	Antwerp	30 Aug.	bk Dagmar	240	15	I. doMaio.	To order
		30 mag.	bk Fox	229	19	Marieberg.	C. Hecksher &
Stanley		na Aug					
Solgram South American	Rangeon	24 Aug.	Portuguese				
Solgram South American Tanjore	Rangoon Pensacola	24 Aug.	-	6nt	Aug .	Lishon	Macedo Iv &
Solgram South American	Rangeon		Portuguese bk Parábk Albatrozlug Minho	606 814	Sept. 9	Lisbon Oporto Oporto	Macedo Jr. &. 6 Macedo Jr. & 6 Veiga Pinto & 6

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Sept. 30th.

Circulation	Public F	unds		
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 Fcs. 17,500,000 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 5% currency (apolices). Bonds of 1895. Bonds 4° (gold), converted. Gold Loan, 1868, 6°0. Do do 1879, 4½ %. Do do 1879, 4½ %. State Extra Control of the Control of th	968\$000— 970\$000 950 000— 958 000 1,450 000—		
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000 \$0,000,000 17,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000	Commercial Commercio and series Como and series Codo and series Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercio do and series Nacional Brazileiro Republica do Brazil Brazileiro Gardina de Commercio de Commercio de Commercio de Commercio de Purale de Purale de Purale de Commercio de Commerci	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 200 100 200 200 100 200	9\$000—July 95 8 000—July 95 3 200—July 95 8 000—July 95 4 000—July 95 4 000—July 95 6 000—July 95 3 000—July 95 9 000—July 95 4 500—July 95	705\$000— 210 000— 210 000— 15 000— 15 000— 15 000— 15 000— 71 000— 73 000— 71 000— 73 500 225 000—235 000 154 500—135 500 70 000—71 500 ——40 000
Capital	Raikvays	Par		
40,000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & Minas Muzambinho Oeste de Minas do 2nd series S. Paulo-Rio Grande União Sorocabana-Itauna. do 2nd series	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		5 ⁻ \$000— — 23 [‡] 000 — 94 000
Capital	Тгатгоауз	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$ 12,000,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$	—July 95 —July 95	120\$000—125\$000 146 000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000 \$ 6,000,000 3,000,000 5,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 360,000	Alliança. Brazi Industrial. Caroca Confiança Industrial D. Isale! Industrial Mineira Manufactora Flumiense do and series Petropolitana S. Pedro de Alcantara Santa Luita.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 50 200 20	—July 95 14\$000—Aug. 95 —July 95 10 000—July 95 25 000—Jan. 95 12 000—Aug. 95 —Aug. 95 6 000—Aug. 95 —July 95 —Sept. 95	275\$300 — 230 000 — ———————————————————————————————

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Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc.

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard kydrants, street washers, etc.

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Intending purchasers who desire to visit the steamer will please apply to the Agents Rua S. Pedro 2, who will furnish them with the requisite permit and any information

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Comfortable rooms for Families and Gentlemen, with Garden, baths etc., etc.

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a formight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Prompt meaca attentionate.

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." Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

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Stowage, Lighterage, Steam Launches and Tug boats.

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle.

Crane Steam Ship "Buarque de Macedo" for hauling and lifting to 30 Tons weight.

Excavators and Drag boats of several descriptions.

Slip way and work shops for repairing ships and machiners at Toque-Toque (Armação, near Nictheroy).

Stone Ballast supplied to ships.

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Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

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Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

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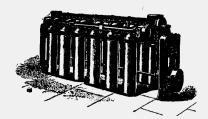
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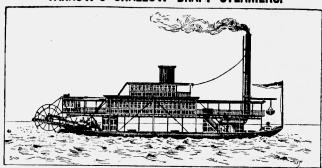
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