

THE RIO NEWS.



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NUMBER 40

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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66 Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDETH, Missioner. Gift of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean 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. —The fact of the matter is, as we have said before, that Chilean diplomacy is not a quarter so unscrupulous, 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 aware that six 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 Chilean 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 Chile a certain weight which is felt all round, but the notion that this country is adept at diplomatic intrigue is very wide of the mark, and is only supported by the fabrications of imaginative newspaper correspondents, who give full details of foreign compacts which have never taken place, but which are swallowed by credulous 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.—Valparaiso Review.

—The Argentine critics of South American international affairs have convinced themselves, and to some extent the European press, that Tacna and Arica are magnificent possessions which Chile has eagerly absorbed. As a matter of fact they have proved absolutely untrue to Chile, since they possess no natural advantages and their trade has almost disappeared since the Antofagasta railway made that port the terminus of Bolivian traffic. Chile has never attached much importance to Tacna and Arica in themselves, but the notion has been very prevalent that if she could cede them to Bolivia, this country would be greatly benefited by having only one northern frontier instead of two, some politicians hollering moreover that Bolivia would thereby feel a natural predilection for Chile which would make the former country's position as a "buffer" state particularly useful. Meanwhile however the Bolivian people do not love us very heartily, and although their government probably struck an exceedingly good bargain in the treaty negotiated *ad interim*, yet the population of Chile is not friendly to the 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 Santiago. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Bolivian government will be able to get the treaty confirmed, as they can never hope to get better terms offered.—Valparaiso Review.

From the Buenos Aires Herald.

A BIT OF HISTORY. 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 Chile, 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 seizure of the French ship *Jane Amelia* diplomatic relations between Chile and Argentina were broken off and the legations of the respective countries were closed. A consul-general, Mr. Saaretea, holding that office in Chile for the Argentine government with Sr. Arce as consul. In Oct. 1878 the American bark *Deonshire* was seized on the coast of Patagonia by a Chilean 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 Chile was treated as an act of indignation in this country, being rightly regarded as a legitimate cause of war. This was announced 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 Oca thought the position well taken, and as a result on the 29th the present writer started for Chile, bearing with him the documents to be presented to Chile from the United States minister, to be used as circumstances might develop. This undertaking was somewhat delicate and gave rise to the wildest sensation in the Chilean press until the facts became known. An interview was had with the Chilean officials at Santiago and as a result the U. S. minister at Santiago, Gov. Thos. A. Osborn, was called to receive a tender of the seized ship and cargo as the voluntary sovereign act of Chile in token of the friendly feeling existing towards the United States. Meaning no claim from the United States had been presented. This tender on the part of Chile gave occasion for a polite note in reply in which it was intimated that the United States would like to be of any service possible in mediating for a friendly settlement of the issue between the two countries. From this date and act began a movement which did not stop until the treaty was signed. December 7th, the writer returned to Buenos Aires and Dec. 11th the *modus vivendi* was published to all the foreign legations and the British and American ministers replied in congratulatory terms. Consul General Mariano Saaretea and Consul Arce carried on the discussion on the part of Argentina in Santiago until the *modus vivendi* was signed and throughout the entire discussion, covering years, the United States ministers at Santiago and Buenos Aires were unceasing in their efforts to further a pacific arrangement of which the notes and telegrams formed but a small part. It would not be difficult to write an interesting chapter on this subject, but if ex-cabinet ministers and ex-officials choose to give publicity to what was held in confidence officially, the writer certainly will not follow the example and what we have said is no more than what was published in all the papers in 1878 from October to the end of the year. It may, however, be said with all possible emphasis that the initiative of the matter was taken by Dr. Frias, then speaker of the Deputies, and General Osborn, United States minister here, who stated his emissary to Chile with 3 hours' notice, and he was *seconded splendidly* by his cousin Gov. Osborn of Santiago, one of the ablest ministers the United States has ever sent to any country. DR. THIERRY, of the Paris Charité Hospital, reports that the pain of burns may be immediately stopped by a solution of picric acid. The remedy is harmless, and the yellow stains caused by it can be easily washed out with boracic acid. Dr. Thierry states that he has saved life, instead of suffering, and effected speedy and convincing cures at three Paris hospitals.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Directoral Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)
Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorised by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realised do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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Reserve fund..... " 550,000

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PREÇO FIXO
(Cambiao & Co.)
MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO
And all principal Perfumery Stores

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS

The last dance of the season will be given on Friday, 11th inst. Members requiring invitations for their friends should apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st October 1895.

H. W. Stacey.
Hon. Sec.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES

All diseases of the stomach or intestines, like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness, colic, cholera, diarrhoea, enteric and others, are easily and radically cured by the use of NECTANDRA AMAIRA, the famous Paulista remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and drug-stores.

Deposit of the manufacturer:

72 RUA S. PEDRO 72

1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE CUBAN AND THE SPANIARD.

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 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 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 budget be made up with a consideration of the 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 open-handed spirit in the commercial treaty with 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.

"Now, the Cuban deputies, just arrived from Madrid, brought with them the Abaruzza's plan of reform, that was only a restrictive interpretation of the more liberal one conceived by Maura, the former minister to the colonies. Under the false pretence 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 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 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 management of the property could produce. Say the rent has been 85 dols. You present the receipts, the certificate of the contribution 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 this investigation.

"Commercially, if 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 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.

"Besides, not a cent spent in Cuba comes from Spain; army and navy employes, 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 of writing telegrams from Madrid and Cuba. It said a few days ago that Lieutenant Gallego had been pardoned by the Queen. I read that piece of news the same day that he was shot at the fort of La Cabana, for treachery, having sold 170 rifles 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 everybody, the degrading impositions, Spain's 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 Zealand, 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 him regarding the use of utensils made of aluminium. He finds that each time they are cleaned with alkali they lose weight, apparently 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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LLOYD'S AGENCY

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 January next.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CASSIDY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carey, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DUNNAN, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

THE BACTERIOLOGY OF CLOTHES.

Carlisle gave us the philosophy of clothes; now Dr. Seitz, of Munich, gives us their bacteriology. On examining a worsted stocking he found 950 thriving 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 nine on a piece of cloth; none 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 staphylococci. In one case, however, Dr. Seitz found the typhoid bacillus in articles of clothing from twenty-one to twenty-seven days, and the staphylococcus pyogenes almost nineteen days after they had been worn. The anthrax bacillus found in clothes was still virulent 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 profusely, 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 guinea-pigs, however, gave negative results.—*British Medical Journal*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Uruguayan government has leased the seal fisheries 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 Piedad Urbino, and is now exciting grave apprehensions among his friends.

—A number of Montevideo papers allege that Col. Abella, the new Uruguayan consul-general at London, is a defaulter. He was Herrera'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 mpu per arroba 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 bad that nothing can be seen for the insects, which are, so to speaking, carrying everything before them.—*Sport and Pastime*, 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, horns, benzoin, hair, hides, and skins, wool, horse tallow and oil, hides in general, hooks, ostrich feathers, tallow and grease 4 per cent, ad valorem; jacked 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 more manifest that the autonomy of the provinces is only useful to the caudillos who rule them and that it would be beneficial for their inhabitants that the republic should be "one and indivisible," governed from the centre de jure, as it is already de facto.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The great tobacco tax has commenced and the cigars now on sale are all ornamented with a wretched stamp and a pleasant flavor of musilage for the first half-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 tax, and in this the public seem inclined to side with the tobacco-ist, although in a somewhat foolish manner, as we witnessed in a shop three men purchasing cigars, two of whom returned the stamp to the shopman. This only puts money into the pocket of the tobacco-ist as he uses the stamp again and charges the public with the doubly or trebly used stamp, while the government is defrauded. Some thousands of cigars were sold on Saturday night and we know of one smoker who has laid in a stock which he reckons will last him till next June at a moderate computation.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 17.

—The annual report of the Anglo-German hospital at Rosario gives the following particulars in regard to its work, which we extract from the *Argentine Budget*:—The number of patients treated was 549; being 166 more than in 1892-3; of these 243 were English and 117 were German. Owing to the greater number of 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. Finally, the situation 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 debt balance \$1,503.69 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 per cent, interest is paid; it 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 some years to come. In spite of the protestations of the various political parties about purity of suffrage, the voice of the people, the abhorrence of election frauds, and the rest of it, they all fight shy of meeting the projected reform face to face. Comparative electoral honesty is neither sought for nor desired by Congress. If it were the moment ripe for passing the bill, because the elections for the renovation of the deputies are approaching. When all is said, we doubt very much if there is a single Argentine statesman who trusts the people, who would be satisfied to accept the dictum of the people as final upon all occasions, and who is prepared to confide implicitly in the political instincts of his fellow-countrymen as voiced by public opinion. Some of our statesmen sympathize with the masses, but yet fear them. Are they right or wrong? Are they justified in being suspicious of a democracy which they believe to be untrustworthy? We can only answer by pointing out that no democracy can prove itself worthy of trust until it has been trusted. There are others of our statesmen, or rather our politicians and local bosses, who have a contempt for the people. Give the *gaceta* his freedom of choice in politics? No señor! Impossible. But why? To us, it seems because the old barriers between the creole and the half-breed have not yet been broken down. Mitriska, vacuno, radical—one, or all of them may flatter the *paisano*, may call him compatriot, fellow-citizen, what you will. But how many of these broad-chested, white-headed politicians believe or admit that the *gaceta* is their equal? We are democrats, yes, but we are as yet only a democracy half oligarchical, half inorganic. The day that we cease to be oligarchical we shall begin to be organic. When is that to be? Can we answer, So can we. It will be when a law is passed under which it shall be easy for a man to give his vote as he likes without being shot down at the hustings. But such a law cannot be hoped for yet. None of our public men has the courage to pass it.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 13.

—The government of the province of Córdoba is contemplating the creation of a tax on threshers. Nothing seems to us more short-sighted than the placing of a tax on agriculture in any form in Córdoba. Thousands of Santa Fé colonists have left and are leaving the neighboring province and settling in Córdoba simply on account of the heavy taxation in the former, but if Córdoba 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.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos 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 litre, a rate which was reduced last year, with no very good assignment of 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 greatly increased, being estimated to yield as much as \$9,000,000. Even 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 director general of the statistical office of the province of Buenos Aires, Mr. Carlos P. Salas, has 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. Salas 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 farmers saw the necessity of finding an outlet for the surplus stock, Spain would not allow any trade 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 Rodríguez and Rivadavia; but gradually politics became the absorbing topic, and the zone under cereal cultivation dwindled into a very limited one.

So small was the zone under 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. It has never received a single ounce of support from any government, provincial or national, but has been harassed instead, whereas other industries which have to resort to foreign 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 soil 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 hectolitres for one sown, and in latter years it has been shown that due to the excellency of its soil and splendid climate, the province of Buenos Aires is capable of producing from 1,100 kilos to 1,900 kilos per hectare.

The classes of wheat principally sown in the province are three, viz., Barletta, Saldomé, and French. Barletta wheat is much appreciated for the quantity of gluten that it possesses, whilst Saldomé although possessing less gluten is beautifully white, and French with a still less quantity of gluten produces a greater quantity of flour. The proportion of gluten is as follows:—Barletta, sown near the coast of the River Plate, 14 to 15 per cent; in other parts of the republic, 13 to 14 per cent; Saldomé 13 to 14 per cent, and French 10 to 12 per cent.

Turning next to historical facts, we find that in the first days of the old *cabildo* of Buenos Aires, certain legislative actions were taken in respect to the 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, this 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 there were but few who understood milling, government for a period of two years prohibited the Flemings from leaving the country, as they were the only ones possessing any experience.

This solitary mill was not sufficient to supply Buenos Aires, and the *cabildo* made several land grants with the view of fostering the industry. The first harvests were not large, the total crop for 1607 being about 800 tons; but settlers commenced to give attention to this cultivation and the supply soon outran the demand, so much so that in 1613 a decree was promulgated, prohibiting the importation into the city of Buenos Aires of wheat grown in the provinces of Córdoba and Tucuman. The authorities in those early days were evidently not free traders.

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALEXITE".
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 landscape when the *Aurea* was sighted; then the sick and disheartened band refused to stay any longer on this accursed 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 land-slips 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 that 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, 1885. The *Aurea* people, of course, knew nothing of this rival expedition, until they returned to England.

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—

New York, April 17, 1885.

On my arrival in New York from Aracaju, 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 pickaxes, spades, &c., and a whale-boat. I was told that these people intended to go to this island to investigate if any "gruano" 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 we were there the wind was N.N.E., and the current 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 *Flanco*.

I found that the correspondent who sent this letter was correct in his information. When I called at Bahia with the *Arbia*, 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 *Aurea* people, who landed on the island within two months of the departure of the Americans; but this islet has been so shaken by volcanic action, 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 the stamp of truth, and it was difficult to conceive that—allowing Captain P—'s 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 a 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 so rarely visited islet; and not only landed, but passed some time on it, and carefully surveyed the approaches to the bay, so as to be able to point out the dangers and the safe passage through the reefs. This information could not have been obtained from any pilot-book. The landing recommended by previous visitors is at the other side of the island. This bay is described by them as inaccessible, and the indications on the admiralty chart are completely erroneous.

And beyond this, the quartermaster must have been acquainted with what was taking place in two other distant portions of the world during the year of his professed landing on the desert island. He knew of the escape of the pirates with the cathedral plate of Lima. He was also aware that, shortly afterwards, there were hanged in Cuba the crew of a vessel that had committed acts of piracy on the Peruvian coast. It is scarcely credible that an ordinary seaman—even allowing that he was superior in education to the average of his fellows—could have pieced these facts 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 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 landscape, which might have covered the landmarks, and so altered the features of the bay 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 pirate's hiding-place were inadequate.

The former adventurers seem to have considered that the difficulties of landing success as the landscape 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, heavy machinery as well. I had myself, nine years previously, landed 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.)

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 1ST, 1895.

THE rejection of the general amnesty project by the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th ult., has naturally produced a very unfavorable 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 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 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, 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 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 amnesty 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 huge farce. It would be better to grant no amnesty 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 amnesty 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 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 arbitrary detention. And as for the merchandise detained, or damaged, by these quarantines, whether by stowage or disinfection, 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 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 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 unjustified quarantines, and will compel governments to employ trustworthy agents 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.

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 very little purpose. We have made no attack on the New York Life; on the contrary, we said of the New York and Equitable: "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 feel—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 product of a fertile imagination. We had been assured again and again by the local management of the New York Life that the company would submit to the law and would not retire from the country. We knew that no serious company would remain

Among the homeward-bound passengers by the *Alva* were Capts. R. K. Need and F. S. Ing...

At the Chamber of Deputies on Friday Deputy Arthur Torres drew a revolver on Deputy Franca Carvalho...

It should not be forgotten that the Larangeiras Club gives the last of a very popular series of dances for this season...

On the 26th ult. the President sanctioned a bill opening a supplementary credit for paying indemnities for the seizure and use of the merchant steamers *Itapúa, Santos*, and *S. Salvador* during the revolt.

D. Julia Moura, daughter of José Joaquim Ferreira de Moura, who was murdered at kilometre 65 on the Paraná railway by agents of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto...

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 *Riachuelo* has sailed for Brazil, this time from Marseilles on the 25th ult. As we are no longer under the jacobin regime of *Revista e Igualdade*...

Students of the Polytechnic school, by a vote of 100 to 82, decided to bury their flag with Marshal Floriano Peixoto; but the director of the school refused to permit it.

Dr. Alfonso Penna 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.

The tow-boat *Notre-America* was sent some days ago to the assistance of the steamer *Jupiter* which ran on a rock on the coast of Santa Catharina.

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 *Platiro Official* announced that the French government had issued orders to the governor of Cayenne for the release of the Brazilians taken prisoners at Anapoua.

Dr. Sebastião Saldaña da Gama, after an absence of nearly two years, arrived last Friday from the River Haur on board the French packet *Egmont*.

At Casadoura on Friday night disturbances were caused by 30 soldiers, who forced themselves into the circus and afterwards broke open a drinking saloon with shouts of *viva gallego*.

Owing to the complaints of the deputies who were assaulted on the 25th by the populace because of their rejection of the amnesty bill, the chief of police has dismissed from the police force Dr. Barros Barreto, *deputado* of the 1st district, and Dr. Lázaro Tomazinho, *deputado 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 preside over the Chamber for one moment unless he could feel that it is perfectly free from outside pressure.

The prefect of the federal district has been authorized to reduce the number of the employees of the municipal government. We hope that he will not be bashful in availing himself of the authorization.

In his speech on the amnesty question Congressman Medeiros e Albuquerque complained that the Rio Grande federalists had not laid down their arms.

The American health authorities are now requiring "certificates of acclimatization" from passengers returning from Cuba, evidently believing that such acclimatization insures one against yellow fever.

The recent disturbances in the Chamber of Deputies have demonstrated the fact that the members of that body, 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 reprimanded for it.

On Tuesday Elisário Marques, a merchant of Lima Duarte, complained to the police that on his arrival in this city he was robbed at the station of 13,500\$000 in money, a gold watch, a pair of gold earrings, 4 cement and clothing.

The events which occurred on Wednesday were an object lesson of microscopic proportions for the jacobin congressmen, who, when threatened by the hostile mob, were able to form a faint conception of the state of the country under the rule of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

A Rio correspondent sends the *Western Courier* a good story from Brazil. It appears that when the statement was first made that the British flag had been hoisted on Finsland the excited government hurriedly sent a man-of-war there to see what had really taken place.

According to the returns published by the health authorities there were 1,619 deaths in this city during the month of August, of which 331 included in the Instituto hospital from small-pox, 29 from yellow fever, 13 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, 7 from typhoid fever, 4 from beriberi, 123 from malarial causes and 200 from pulmonary consumption.

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 asylum (Hospício D. Pedro II) and observation ward in the city and the Galeão and S. Bento colonies on Ilha do Governador.

According to a telegram from Cape Frio the Hamburg steamer *Uragay*, Capt. Zimmerman, was wrecked yesterday morning on the Pedras da Baixa, near that headland. There was no loss of life, the crew being received on the British gunboat *Beagle*.

WRECK OF THE "URUGUAY"

The *Eclair* is a new French weekly journal in S. Paulo, published by M. Louis Vielle. Our new colleague has our best wishes for the future.

Relatório Sociedade Auxiliadora Portuguesa em Juiz de Fora. The report shows the society to be in a prosperous condition, having 342 active members, a library, and a fund for use in cases where members require assistance.

Relatório dos Serviços dos Correios, 1894; presented to the government by the acting director-general Dr. Matinho de Freitas Vieira de Mello. According to this report the 1894 receipts, so far as known, were 3,171,372\$890, which the director thinks will be increased to 3,392,355\$807 when the returns are all in.

Quarto Livro de Lettura: by Dr. Abílio C. Borges, assisted by Dr. Joaquim Abílio Borges. Brussels: E. Gayot, 1894. In addition to its character as a text-book for reading exercises, the compiler has also made it an encyclopedic impetus in all the sciences.

CRICKET, RIO DE NECHEROV.

This match was played on the 22nd ult. and resulted in a victory for Netheroy by 21 runs, a result which was chiefly due to the fine all round play of Jackson, who, besides batting well took 9 of the home wickets for 9 runs.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs/Extras. Includes names like W. Morrissey, K. Robinson, T. Brookings, N. Jackson, etc.

and Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs/Extras. Includes names like H. L. Wheatley, F. Webb, H. P. Smith, A. C. Skyles, etc.

Rio: H. M. S. S. "RETRIBUTION," "BEAGLE," "HARRACOUTA" 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.

THE SQUADRON.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs/Extras. Includes names like L. Davidson, W. Salter, H. Henderson, etc.

Rio.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs/Extras. Includes names like F. Webb, W. Morrissey, N. Jackson, etc.

BUSINESS NOTES

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

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

The gas fixtures for illuminating the Candelaria 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\$590, has been sold at auction by the company for 95,000\$.

On Thursday there was signed a decree authorizing Capt. Orozimbo Muniz Barreto 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 *Sede 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 provided for this.

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. Sebastião.

The state government 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 393,881\$930. 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 Manaus.

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 steamer *Bylannia* 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 undergoing repairs.

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.

On Saturday the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for revising the tariff visited the cotton factory at Macacos, where there was served an excellent breakfast, followed by a dance, which continued until 2 o'clock p.m.

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.

On Tuesday a survey will be held at New Bedford on the whaling bark *Scootlow*, owned by Richard T. Green, of this city, which was so seriously damaged and narrowly escaped sinking last March at Rio de Janeiro by being run into by the Italian steamer *Orione*.

While no official information is obtainable here regarding the negotiations looking to a new commercial 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 reciprocity treaty to enter into more intimate commercial relations with this country.

Under the stimulus of a free market in America, supplemented by the assistance which the government of Brazil would render to those who engaged in the sugar business, Brazil would, before many years, be as large if not a larger exporter of this product than Cuba.

It is expected that the buildings destined for the S. Paulo in 1894 will be ready for occupation November 14th, and the inauguration will occur on the following day.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of the post-offices in the state of S. Paulo in 1894 amounted to 1,035,021 \$70.

In the state of Espirito Santo the tax on the transfer of property produced last year 446,602-\$363, and the stamp tax 1,619,837.

The August returns of the Sergipe treasury show that the receipts for that month were 1,263,177\$88, and the expenditures 304,111\$95.

In August, 1895, compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, there was a decrease of 88,098\$79 in customs receipts at Par.

In Col. Vallado'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 Republicano, and Sr. Alfonso Penna has been invited to fill the vacancy. The change would be a good one in every respect.

The August receipts of the Par state receiver amounted to \$19,641\$337, of which 659,799\$86 were classified as revenue, 20,000\$000 were derived from the sale of stamps, 6,291\$151 were deposits, and 133,451\$400 were received for account of various municipalities. For the same month of last year the total receipts were 697,664\$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?

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, September 24th, 1895. Includes values for Brazilian milreis, gold, silver, and bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

September 24.—The market was irregular during the day and closed at a decline, but not so weak as it was sought to prove.

September 25.—The market was quite quiet during the morning. The banks were posted at 10 1/16 to 10 1/8 for bank and 10 1/16 to 10 1/8 for other sterling.

September 26.—The market was less excited than yesterday, and two of the banks appear to have done nearly all the day's business.

September 27.—The market was steady during the morning, but flattened in the afternoon, it was said, a demand outside this market.

September 28.—The market was steady during the morning, but flattened in the afternoon, it was said, a demand outside this market.

September 18.—The London and Brazilian and London and Rio de Janeiro banks were officially at 10 1/16, and the others at 10 1/8, while the Banco Nacional was still at 10 1/4.

September 30.—The banks were still officially at 10 1/16, and the Banco Nacional was giving bills at 10 1/8, with some reserve.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for September 23, 24, and 25, including various companies like Apolices, Republica, Minas S. Jeron., and others.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 24th, 1895. Fair value of the Brazilian milreis (\$100), gold, silver, bank rates, etc.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th September, 1895. Coffee.—The week opened quiet, and only on Saturday was there any movement.

The shipments during the week have been: 41,047 bags for the United States, 3,813 for Europe, 4,400 for Cape of Good Hope, etc.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States Sept. 23 New York Gr Str Capna, Sept 23 Baltimore Amer lug Privat, etc.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures for various ports including Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, etc.

Receipts during the past week were 56,614 bags, against 55,810 for the preceding week, and 75,537 bags for the week before last.

Table of daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including amounts for various countries and origins.

The monetary in the markets continues, and there has been no improvement in the collectors' treasury. With coffee representing quite 9,000\$000 per day leaving the port, it is extremely difficult to understand the delay of dealers in the interior.

IMPORTS.

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Table listing importations for various goods like Flour, Rice, etc., including origin and quantity.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Remon Price, from New York 1,200 lbs, from Fiume 475.

Table listing stock prices for various commodities like Flour, Rice, etc., including prices per unit.

Stocks in first hands are reduced to 9,000 lbs. American, but dealers are fairly well supplied, and brokers make no changes in quotations, while they report the market firm, and with an upward tendency.

Lard.—Receipts are 300 kegs 132 cases per Remon Price from New York. The retailers have reduced the retail quotations to 60c to 70c for George's Lard and 75c for other marks, per lb.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,055 cases Norwegian per Currying, and 135 cases from Liverpool. Dealers are still quoting Canadian fish at 40\$50-40\$50 and Norwegian cases at 42\$50-42\$50.

Rice.—The Port Adelaide bags 33,875 bags from Ramon, and 143,000-143,000 per bag are still the retail quotations.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are, and the market is firm and nominally unchanged, at 68\$50 per ton.

Turpentine.—The Hesperia by night 20 cases, omitted in our last report and 322 cases, per kilogramme are still about the quotations for retail lots.

Coal.—There have been no receipts during the past week.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship name, origin, and arrival date.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship name, destination, and departure date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship name, origin, and arrival date.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing various ships (Australia, Agnes, Aina, Arthur, etc.) with columns for name, origin, and date.

Table listing ships (Warrior, Zaina, Zomach, Zee) with columns for name, origin, and date.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1895

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

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W. & B. DOUGLAS MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

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

Sole representatives in Brazil, C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

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WILSON SONS & Co., L'd., agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, will accept proposals for the purchase of the S.S. "Britannia" now lying at anchor near the Island of Enxadas.

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 required.

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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.

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: DR. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1.º de Março, from 1 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

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

Table showing Circulation and Public Funds with columns for amount and description.

Table showing Capital and Banks with columns for amount, bank name, and date.

Table showing Capital and Railways with columns for amount, railway name, and date.

Table showing Capital and Tramways with columns for amount, tramway name, and date.

Table showing Capital and Mills with columns for amount, mill name, and date.

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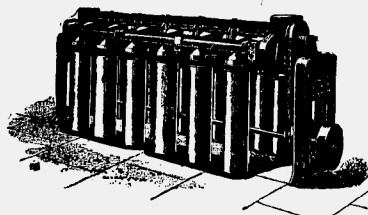
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
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" 8	Clyde	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 8	Tamar	Southampton, Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macio, Las Palmas and Lisbon.

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