



THE RIO NEWS.

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WILSON, SONS & CO.
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Capital..... £3,000,000

Accumulated funds..... £4,057,000

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At last I remembered your NECTAN-DRA AMARA pills, which I have been using since with the best results, which I declare for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September 1895.—Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Planter.

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S. Stanley Jacobs & Co.

Official Directory

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Post-Office House). Petropolis. EDmund C. H. PIPES, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

Rua das Lencinhas.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lectures: services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.—Rua Rincelmo N. 108, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a. Fabrice Garcia, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. on Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. 2. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p. 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. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—Ou sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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

RIOSAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANNERT, Missioner. Gifts 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 press has been lately discussing the question of disarmament as proposed to Argentina by President Montt.

A banquet was given to the Cuban revolutionary embassy at Santiago on the 15th inst.

Many influential personages were present and there was much enthusiasm displayed in favor of Cuban independence.

—A telegram of the 17th announces another ministerial crisis in Chili. The Recabarren cabinet had resigned, and President Montt had invited Dr. Oswaldo Rengifo to organize a new one. At last accounts the crisis had not been solved.

—Each man's misfortunes are always worse in his eyes than his neighbor's. Who would fancy that remote Bolivia could have suffered from "the most scandalous swindle and the most brazened robbery known?" Yet that is the claim put forward in a Bolivian newspaper in its comments on the closing of the Bank of Potosi. If the high-and-dry republic cannot verify its claim to the record swindle of the age, at least it can boast that it wastes less time than some other countries in bringing retribution to the authors of the trouble; for it must be content to let the sufferers to learn that the manager and directors are in gaol.—Financial News.

—A horrid act of savagery has been perpetrated in a small village near Cadico, situated about ten kilometres to the northwest of Union. In a humble hut there lived Simão Castro, his wife, their children, Virginia of 22 years of age, Lucinda of 9, and Arcelia of 4, and their niece, Clarisa Silva. On the night of the 22nd ult., Simão Castro being absent from home, six men, in disguise, burst into the hut and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter with bullet and dagger. Castro's wife and the daughter Virginia were ruthlessly slaughtered inside the hut, and Clarisa Silva was slain outside as she was attempting to escape. The girl Lucinda snatched her sister Arcelia out of her mother's arms, and succeeded in gaining a wood in safety, where she remained concealed till daylight. Before leaving the murderers set fire to the hut. The motive for the crime is said to be as follows: Several persons had died in the subdelegation and the relatives of the deceased consulted a sooth-sayer, named Sandoval, on the matter. This wretch said the people who had died were bewitched, and that the witch was Juana Castro. Other persons, he said, were being bewitched by her, and the only way to remove the spell was to kill her and all the family.—Chilian Times, Valparaiso, Sept. 21.

—The Valparaiso municipality intends adopting stringent measures to put a stop to drunkenness which is becoming so alarmingly prevalent in the city. As is well known, the cause is not due to the quantity of liquor consumed by the laboring class, but rather to the quality, which is of the very worst kind. In order to remedy this evil our worthy alcalde, Sr. Ramos, has formulated a measure which will be shortly presented to the municipality ordering all merchants and wine dealers to register their trade-mark's so as to put a stop to the wholesale falsification of goods and spirits which is doing so much damage to foreign imports. The supporters of national industry will most likely strenuously oppose this measure, but considering the worthy object in view, we trust the measure will be duly carried into effect. Heavy fines will be imposed upon all those who break the regulations specified in this much needed measure. Western Courier.

—The wrongs endured by the British colonists in Chili have been published again and again, but to no effect. A correspondent of the Western Courier now calls attention to the wholesale robbery of their farms by the judicial authorities, as follows:—

"This is in Nueva Imperial. The judge there is a villainous rascal, who has entered into a conspiracy with a few kindred spirits to get possession of the land owned by the colonists. The plan is carried out in the following manner. One of the judge's partners in the nefarious business buys up some trivial debt of a colonist. Of course, the best colonists in all parts of the world have debts at first, debts which they may possess enough to guarantee a hundred times over, but which, under certain circumstances, or at certain times of the year, they are unable to discharge at a moment's notice. Such a debt is bought up by a partner of the judge, and an attachment is at once issued on the colonist's property. The force of a trial is gone through with, which is no greater farce than the trials of the criminals who have victimised the colonists. But it has this difference about it, that when the colonist figures as plaintiff, the case come either to a very tardy end, or to no end at all, and even if won, are nearly always only fit to transfer to the colonist's worst enemy; while the suits I am now alluding to are despatched with such celerity, that the colonist, before he is thoroughly aware of what is going on, finds that the homestead which it has cost him money, trouble and the best years of his life to have up, is awarded by a rascally judge to a miserable thief for a song. This is the story of the colonists in Nueva Imperial, and the more it is studied, the more awful it is to contemplate. An honest man accepts the invitation of the Chilean nation to come over here and help to make something out of the country. He arrives with his wife, his sons and his daughters. With their little all they set to work, and, after years of toil and hardship, they build up a decent homestead. And then the fruits of their labor are forcibly taken away from them, on the strength of a debt which their property could cover twenty times over, and they are left without any resources at all, and with no other property than the clothes on their backs."

From Macmillan's Magazine.

NEAREST TO THE ANTARCTIC POLE.

During the early months of last year the sea in the neighborhood of Joinville island and Louis Philippe land was sufficiently free of ice to allow the Jason to penetrate along the east side of Graham's land to latitude 68 degrees to minutes south and longitude 60 degrees west while one of her companions managed to reach latitude 69 degrees south and further west. This means that the Norwegian whalers have got nearer the south pole than any steamer before them. Captain Larsen landed on Seymour island and, in spite of deep valleys and high rocks, explored it for some distance. In the interior he found some dead seals, and penguins' nests innumerable almost as the many-winking smile of ocean. On the way south, land, described as rocky and as showing a high peak to the south-southwest, was seen on Nov. 30 in latitude 66 degrees 4 minutes south, longitude 59 degrees 49 minutes west.

On Dec. 4, in latitude 67 degrees south, longitude 60 degrees west, there was a high snow-capped land in sight, and when the ship reached 68 degrees 10 minutes south two days later she found the ice of the low bay kind, and the weather warm and fine, with comparatively little fog. On the return to the north, Captain Larsen discovered some islands, two of which were actively volcanic, in latitude 65 degrees 20 minutes south, longitude 58 degrees 22 minutes west. The October number of The Geographical Journal contains a translation of some parts of Captain Larsen's log as related to these discoveries. The following bearing upon Seymour's island, is especially notable: "The land is hilly and intercepted with deep valleys. Some of the hills are conical, and consist of sand, small gravel, and cement; here and there is some petrified wood."

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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 10, Rua da Alfandega

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 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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 (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)
 (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.)
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 H. Albert & Co., Paris.
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 (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.)
 (L. B. de Bary & Co., Antwerp.)
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.
 (Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.)
 (G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Leidenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.)
 (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.)
 (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.)
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 531, of 17th October, 1891.

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

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
 and correspondents in Germany.
 Sig. Giulio Belmaghi and correspondents in ITALY.
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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 68

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THERESA. To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Canara, as to the following:
 JOSEPH, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
 CASSIDY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carow, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 DUNFORD, 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 11, 1895.

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Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. H. Jensen.

OLD TIMES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The *South American Journal* reproduces the following interesting narrative of a journey from Buenos Aires, by Potosi, to Lima, by Anthony Zachariah Helms, director of mines in Peru, and party:—

Attended by their families, a few negro servants, and several German miners, they reached Buenos Aires about the middle of the year 1789, and on the 29th of October, the commencement of spring in that quarter of the globe, they set out on their journey to the interior. They at first proceeded in carriages, and afterwards on horseback, by the common route of the post. Their course lay in a north-westerly direction.

Early on the ensuing day they arrived at Escobar, a village about thirty-six miles from Buenos Aires. In the evening of this day Mr. Helms saw a great number of luminous insects, which at first he took to be luminous exhalations arising from the marshy ground. On examination, however, they were found to be a kind of glow-worm, of oblong shape and brown color, but twice as large as those of Europe.

Not long after this the travellers passed over the immense plains, called by the Spaniards pampas. In these plains several of the post-houses had beautiful orchards, planted with peach-trees, the only large kind of trees that were to be seen. The pampas extend upwards of 300 miles in a north-westerly direction, as far as Tucuman, and more than 1,500 miles southward. They are fertile, and covered with high grass; but are, for the most part, destitute of trees, and uninhabited, except at the post stations. The heat is so intense that the wild oxen, horses, ostriches, and other

large animals which frequent them, would probably perish, if they did not find shelter from the rays of the sun beneath the shade of the grass. The number of wild animals that feed on the pampas is incredible. Probably, says Mr. Helms, all Europe does not contain so many horses, oxen, sheep, ostriches, and game of various kinds as are here to be found. The traveller who crosses them frequently sees, with astonishment, herds of from 5,000 to 10,000, occupying different parts of the plain, as far as the eye can reach.

In the course of their journey the travellers saw, late in the evenings, large flocks of American ostriches running about in different directions, and the attendants collected many of the eggs of these birds, each of which was as large as an infant's head. Some of the men put the eggs they had found in their hats; to their utter astonishment a few of them were hatched there, and the young birds, running away into the grass, began to devour it with as much voracity as if they had long been accustomed to such a diet.

At Esquina de la Guardia the travellers observed a square fortification on which were mounted two pieces of cannon. This had been constructed for the purpose of restraining the incursions of the Indians. In the country beyond Esquina they remarked that the bed of one of the rivers consisted of decomposed granite, and that many high grounds were covered with native saltpetre, so thick as to appear like hoar frost. The bed of another river consisted of indurated marl, mixed with calcareous shells.

About 70 miles beyond Esquina the travellers entered a wood, which extended as far as Cordoba, nearly 400 miles. In this wood only two kinds of trees were observed, they resembled the olive-tree of Spain, and their leaves were of a most beautiful green color, but no fruit was seen upon them.

Mr. Helms remarks that in the whole journey as far as Cordoba the places at which they changed horses seldom consisted of more than the post-house and a few adjacent huts inhabited by Creoles. These, who are descendants of the Spanish settlers, have a brown complexion and large, black and expressive eyes. In their moral character they differ much from their progenitors. Though born with genius and talents capable of attaining whatever ennobles the human mind, yet, from a neglected education, they become indolent and licentious, hypocritical, and infected with a blind and malignant fanaticism. Immoderately proud, the Creoles of this part of America are prepossessed against whatever is European, and particularly the Spaniards. The Indians have long lived under the oppressive yoke of these people. The King of Spain has enacted many salutary laws, with a view to ameliorate the condition of the Indians; but in many instances either the Creoles have not suffered them to be promulgated, or by their intrigues or artifice, they have rendered them of no avail.

Cordoba is a neat and pleasant town, situated near a wood, at the foot of one of the branches of the Andes, and is considerably hotter than Buenos Aires. It is the see of a bishop, and is inhabited by about fifteen hundred Spaniards and Creoles, and 4,000 negro slaves. The cathedral is a fine edifice, and the spacious market-place is adorned with buildings of considerable magnitude. The streets are paved and cleaner than those of Buenos Aires. Cordoba is a place much frequented by persons who trade between Buenos Aires and Potosi.

During the short residence of the travellers at this place they were lodged in a large and massive edifice, which had formerly been a college of Jesuits, and subsequently had been used as the residence of the bishop. In the granite mountains of the adjacent country are found veins of lead and copper ore, several of which contain also silver.

From Cordoba the travellers pursued their journey northward, along the foot of the Andes, the direction of which was from south to north. In the valleys they saw for the first time the American palm trees, which form one of their chief ornaments; and several of the mountains were observed to be composed of red and green granite, and to contain veins of corneous silver ore.

About 330 miles north-west from Cordoba, they entered the small town of St. Jago. This place had of late fallen into decay, in consequence of the trade which it once enjoyed having been diverted into

other channels. The heat of this place is almost intolerable, particularly when the wind blows from the equatorial regions.

The pleasant little town of Tucuman is somewhat more than a hundred miles north-west of St. Jago. It is surrounded by groves of citron, orange, fig, and pomegranate trees; is the see of a bishop, and contains three monasteries. The inhabitants are wealthy, and might derive infinitely greater advantage than they now do from the working of the numerous gold and silver mines which abound in the adjacent mountains. But the persons employed in these mines were, at this time, so ignorant of the use of machinery as to have all the ore carried out of them in sacks on the backs of negroes. Indeed, Mr. Helms subsequently found that this was the practice at Potosi and throughout the whole kingdom of Peru.

Beyond Tucuman the country was mountainous, and in some parts the road had been formed through thick forests. In one place the travellers passed the bed of a river, part of which was encrusted with a substance, in taste and appearance resembling common salt; and, from various other indications, they were led to conclude that there were extensive beds of fossil salt in several parts of the adjacent country.

The next town to Tucuman is Salta, situated on the banks of the river Arias. This place is divided into four principal streets, irregular in their appearance, but wider than those of Cordoba. The market-place is a large square, on the west side of which stands a beautiful town-house, and on the opposite side is the cathedral. There are also in Salta several churches and monastic establishments. When Mr. Helms was here the whole population, including Creoles and slaves, was estimated at about 9,000 persons. The inhabitants carried on a considerable trade with Potosi, Peru, and they appeared to be more wealthy and civilized than those of either Cordoba or Tucuman.

The travellers had arrived at Salta in carriages. These, however, it became requisite to change for saddle-horses, in order to prosecute their journey over the Andes to the distance of 1,800 miles, and along the worst and most fatiguing roads that can be imagined. It was well for them that they had commenced this dangerous journey at the most favorable season of the year, for at any other season it would have been impossible for them to have forded many of the torrents which crossed their path.

A few hours after the travellers had left Salta they began to ascend the higher regions of the mountains. Instead of suffering from the intense heat, as they had before done in the valleys, they now experienced great pain from the cold. The wind, blowing over the extreme slopes of the Andes, was extremely piercing. The woods which had covered the less elevated ridges, now ceased to embellish the landscape. Having left these the travellers were no longer incommoded by an almost incredible multitude of locusts, crickets, singing toads, frogs, serpents, lizards, mosquitoes, and ants.

The ill-regulated and dirty post-houses, however, at which they were obliged to sleep, swarmed with bugs, fleas, and other vermin, and they were frequently compelled to quench their thirst with nauseous and fetid water.

Among the beasts of prey that are found in this part of the country, the jaguar, or tiger, is said to be the fiercest and most dangerous. Mr. Helms, however, asserts that the South American lion, though not much bigger than a middle-sized dog, far surpasses the jaguar in strength. In this country there are no domestic bees, and the wild bees do not, as in Europe, construct their nests in hollow trees, but fix them in a curious manner on the branches. Some of these nests are of an oval form, appear like balls of wax, and are about the size of an ox's bladder. At the small end there is an opening through which the insects enter, and in the interior they are full of cells containing the purest honey.

At the distance of somewhat more than forty miles north of Salta Mr. Helms and his party arrived at Yujui, or Jujui, a town containing about 3000 inhabitants. Hitherto they had proceeded chiefly along valleys. In some parts of the country the course of the rivers was extremely winding; this occasioned them much inconvenience, and one river in particular they had to cross thirty times within the space of twenty-four hours.

(To be continued.)

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Ouvidor No. 37.

Harold Frederic in the London Saturday Review.

AN OPERA ROUFFE KINGLET.

Until the news came the other day that the British government had annexed the island of Trinidad in the South Atlantic, probably not one Englishman in ten thousand knew that such a place existed. Even now I fear that the tidings of Brazil's grave resentment, and of the "growing excitement" in Rio de Janeiro, will fail to stir up any profound interest in the subject. These little things are always happening, and some one is forever being annoyed by them, and nothing important ever comes of them. As far as Trinidad itself, it is such a remote and useless reef in an unfrequented sea that many geographers omit it from their maps altogether, and not one of the others has ever ventured a guess as to whose possession it was. Although there are records of alternate English and Portuguese occupations in the last century, these seem to have been merely incidents in prolonged naval cruises, and not formal acts of proprietorship. In truth, the island was, until last year, a veritable no man's land, which was not regarded in any quarter as worth the trouble of taking. It would not be worth talking about now, were it not for one curious and even remarkable incident which, strange to say, has almost entirely escaped attention.

Some seven years ago all Paris talked for a day or two about the failure of a paper called *Trinidad*, which had played a queer sort of rôle in the shadier ranks of boulevard journalism, and about the simultaneous disappearance of its founder and director, "Baron" Harden Hickey. He had been an amusing adventurer in his way—a big, handsome, overdressed fellow, apparently an Irishman by birth, but speaking French like a native—and many genial stories were recalled of his ingenuity and impudence. It was not until last year that Parisians, much to their surprise, heard of him again. They rubbed their eyes with amazement at the discovery that he had become James I., Prince of Trinidad. I have before me the four-page prospectus in which he announced his formation of himself into a kind of limited liability sovereign, and invited popular subscriptions. There is probably no other such document in the world. He set forth gravely the fact that, having married the only daughter of the well-known American millionaire, Mr. John H. Flagler, he had become a person of great fortune, and having stumbled upon Trinidad in a cruise around the world, he had decided to create a new state. After study and deliberation, he took possession of the island, and declared himself its prince in September, 1893. His form of government was to be a military dictatorship, with officers wearing the mustache and imperial of the second empire. The arms of the principality were d'or clapé de gueules, and the flag was a yellow triangle on a red ground. He had, moreover, instituted an order—the Cross of Trinidad—for the reward of "letters, the arts, the sciences, industry, the humanitarian virtues, and devotion to his dynasty." Finally it was announced that certain European states had already recognized and entered into

diplomatic relations with the new principality. In passing, it may be said that this was to some extent true. Several Central American republics, for reasons known to themselves, did recognize him, and allowed their representatives in Europe, not only in Austria and at the Vatican, to inscribe Trinidad on their official cards. This recognition may, of course, have been accorded from the most disinterested of motives; however that may be, the wily "Baron" has taken advantage of the fact in his recent appeal to the American government, and has based his claim to the sovereignty of Trinidad on the fact that several powers had recognized him, while none had objected.

The business part of the circular is not less characteristic. It points out that those white colonists who first settle on the island are, of course, destined to form the aristocracy of the principality; the prince therefore can have no one who does not possess good social position in his own country, and some private fortune to boot. To further insure agreeable social relations on the island, and to guarantee the success of the enterprise, it will be necessary for each of these selected white colonists to take a certain number of 1,000 shares of government stock, the state reserving the right to buy them back in not less than one year from the date of the embarkation of the colonists. The state decreed for itself a monopoly in guano, turtles, and the legendary piratical treasure said to have been buried in 1825. To everything else the colonists would be free—the "vegetation luxuriante de fougères, d'acacias et de haricots sauvages, propres à la nourriture de l'homme," the "vie d'un genre tout nouveau, et la recherche de sensations nouvelles." This alluring document was purchased by the Grand Chancellor, Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Étrangères, M. le Comte de la Boissière, 217 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York—another old Parisian journalist, by the way.

What responses this quaint appeal met with I have never learned. In March last it was announced that the first colony of fifty whites and 300 coolies was to sail for Trinidad in May; but whether they went or not is unknown. One source of revenue was certainly exploited. An immense number of postage stamps were printed for this "Principauté de Trinidad," and sold to the dealers in America and Europe who minister to the strange craving for the collection of postal labels. It is possible, too, that a few scattered purchases may have been found for the "Cross of Trinidad." But the adventure as a whole has undoubtedly failed to reap rewards commensurate with its noble simplicity and brilliant play of fancy. The guano, the buried treasure, the innocent turtles basking on the sands under the watchful eye of the zouave with the mustache and imperial, all have been swept abruptly into the rapacious maw of the British empire.

From *The Western Courier*, Valparaiso, Sept. 21.**BRITISH CLAIMS AGAINST CHILI.**

The tribunal of arbitration has already heard several of the claims for damages sustained by British subjects arising out of the revolution of 1891, but as yet no decisions have been arrived at. In almost every case the Chilean commissioner repudiates the responsibility of his government, and this particularly regarding the disgraceful occurrence upon the night of the 28th of August. In the four years have been allowed to elapse between the outrages in question and the sitting of the tribunal; for immediately after the facts it is improbable that even a Chilean agent would have had the audacity to claim that the authorities had "taken every possible precaution to prevent outrages."

They adopted no "precautions" whatever. Nay, more, the then intendant, the late Sr. Oscar Viel, peremptorily refused the entreaties of foreigners and natives alike to form urban guards and swear in special constables for the protection of life and property. With what result? With the result that upon that dreadful night Valparaiso was burning in twenty places from end to end, that the whole side of one street was in ashes before morning, with the result that men were slain and women violated wholesale—with the result that the following day four hundred corpses, at the lowest computation, lay rotting in the open street! And this in a town peacefully entered by the victorious troops—where some five thousand troops lay under arms, where every hotel was packed with officers quaffing champagne the whole night to the success of the *gloriosa revolución*!

Where were then the now much vaunted patrols? They were indeed unseen, unheard of, until this present year of our Lord, when certain claims for damages made by outraged foreigners have spurred the imaginative faculties of the Chilean agent into creating them. Very phantom patrols these!

The Chilean government, in its own opinion, is responsible for nothing! The outrages at Miramar, before the success of the revolution, were, say the Balmaceda-officers, committed by mobs disaffected toward the existing government, and the officers and soldiery did everything in their power to prevent such outrages. To adopt Byronic caution, we are content to say that they lie—under a mistake. It was the soldiery who committed these outrages, which were winked at, if not connived at, by their officers.

On the other hand, the authorities, with equal disregard for truth, maintain that the *saqueo* of August 28th was the work of a few rowdy Balmaceda men engaged at the fall of their cause. They also lie—under a grievous error. Not so much as those of Balmaceda—it was visible that night, unless indeed its owner was inserted as a fox from its lair. Not so much as a window was broken whose owner was known to sympathize with the victorious cause. "Dog does not eat dog," even in Chili. The outrages, murders and violations were committed by the victorious troops and the *saqueo* was at least winked at by their officers. The different bodies of troops were certainly followed by mobs; but these, with a careful regard for their skins, respectfully waited in the background until the soldiers, having had their fill, retired to seek fresh fields and pastures new. For confirmation of these facts, well enough

known to all who were on the "plain" in that awful night, we refer our readers to ex-Consul Joel's published account of the sacking of this city.

Every drinking saloon in Valparaiso was filled for days after with soldiers of the different victorious regiments, who with miraculous unanimity (if, indeed, their complaint had no foundation in fact) joined in curses both loud and deep at their officers, "for having promised them three days' sacking of Valparaiso, and only allowing them one!"

From *Macmillan's Magazine*.**ANTARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.**

Cape Horn was rounded for the first time in 1616 by a Dutch expedition, which had set out from Amsterdam in the *Hoorn* (or Horn) and the *Eendracht*, (or Unity), to find a new western route to the East Indies, and so to evade the ordinance of the States General prohibiting all Dutch ships not engaged in the service of the Dutch East India Company from passing by the Cape of Good Hope to the eastward, or through the Straits of Magellan to the westward. The *Hoorn* was burned at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, and some of her timbers were found on the spot half a century later by Sir John Narborough, whom Charles II sent to Patagonia for gold.

The other vessel pushed on, and was also named the Horn after the lost ship, (which he also received its name from the place of that name in Holland, of which one of the principals in the undertaking was a native,) discovered and named, (after the Amsterdam merchant who conceived the idea,) the Straits of Le Maire, and finally reached the Pacific. Seventeen years earlier another Dutchman, Dirk Gerritz, in a vessel of only 150 tons' burden, which formed part of the East India squadron of Simon of Cordes, had been driven by bad weather from the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan as far south as latitude 62 degrees, and discovered the islands now known as the South Shetlands. To him it was a coast resembling that of Norway, mountainous and covered with snow. His statement was regarded as apocryphal until Mr. William Blyth, in the year 1819, rediscovered the islands while on a voyage from Montevideo to Valparaiso.

The Dutch navigator De Gonneville was credited with having, even before Gerritz, discovered a Terra Australis to the south of Africa, but we know from Pigafetta, the biographer of Magellan, that the phrase "antarctic pole" was a very loose one, and was taken to mean the southern hemisphere, which is a vastly different matter. Moreover, De Gonneville brought home to France with him the son of the sovereign of his new-found land, which is of itself sufficient to prove that he did not penetrate far south. But his story and the sight of his dusky captive set the hearts of his countrymen beating with wild hopes for over a century and a half.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.

During the sixteenth century, at a time when it was much more difficult to determine the shape of the American continent, the idea prevailed that the ancestors of the Indians reached the continent in vessels from a long distance. Later it was common to picture the ancient Americans as crossing the Behring sea in large masses. The proofs offered in defence of these theories are not very convincing. The old story, told by Aristotle, that ships from Carthage sailed from the Pillars of Hercules until, after many days, they discovered great uninhabited islands with large rivers, will be hardly accepted as a pre-Columbian discovery of America, and the Platonic fairy tales about Atlantis are just as unreliable. Ancient Chinese annals speak of the land Fu-San, 12,000 miles east of China, and this has been thought to refer to Mexico. But Fu-San was a country *well known* to the Chinese. And the accounts given of its rules and the customs of its people describe it as altogether Asiatic. Fu-San was probably one of the islands north of Japan, but certainly not Mexico. The attempts to deduct the beginning of American civilisation from foreign sources are all the more curious as nobody tries to prove that Chinese civilisation began in Egypt, or Indian civilisation in Chaldea. The Mexicans relate that their ancestors lived as hunters in the north. The Aztecs say that their fathers lived on an island in the sea. It is very probable that some of the Mexican tribes only regarded the north as their ancient home, because the north appeared to them strange and impenetrable. The tale that the Aztecs came from over the water may be explained by the fact that they settled on an island in a salt-water lake. Mexican civilisation shows that it belonged strictly to the soil where it developed, and it influenced the whole of the continent. Only a small portion of the North American tribes lived exclusively as hunters or fishermen. Even the wild prairie Indians, the Dacotahs, Cheyennes and Mandans knew something about agriculture. In languages, religion, customs and racial constitution all Indians show a wonderful similarity to the Mexicans and to each other, which leads to the assumption that all came from a common stock.—*Dr. Edward Seiler, in the "Preussische Jahrbücher," Berlin.*

FROM a comparative mortality table for 1894 of the sixty most populous cities in Europe, it appears that Bristol, with a death-rate of 15.4 per 1000, occupies the highest place in respect to general salubrity, while Moscow, with 34.1 per 1000, is at the bottom of the list. Of the sixty cities enumerated, 25 have a death-rate below 20, 33 range from 20 to 30, and 4 exceed the last-mentioned figure. They are:—Tientsin (30.1), Rouen (31.3), St. Petersburg (31.4), and Moscow (34.1). The average death rate is 22.25, and of the eight British cities enumerated only two, Liverpool (23.8) and Dublin (24.7), exceed the average. Judged by these statistics the ten healthiest great cities in Europe are Bristol (15.4), Frankfurt-on-Maine (16.5), The Hague (16.9), Berlin (17.2), Liège (17.6), London (17.7), Leeds (18.5), Brussels (18.1), Hamburg (18.1), and Amsterdam (18.3).—*Chemist and Druggist.*



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Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERT".

While we were discussing things, there suddenly came a violent thumping on the deck above us, and from the shouts and laughter of the men we knew that something exciting was going on; so we went up to the companion-ladder to see what the fun might be. We found that a fair-sized shark was tumbling about the deck in very active fashion, while Ted was dodging him, knife in hand, ready to give him his coup de grace. Our sportsman had got his lines out as soon as everything had been made snug on deck, but his sport for the first hour consisted of nothing but sharks, of which he caught several. After this he had better luck and was able to supply the cook with fish enough for dinner and breakfast for all hands.

The sea round Trinidad swarms with fish; but, for some reason, though we got as many as we required, they were not to be so readily caught now as at the time of my first visit; for then we hauled them in as fast as we could drop our hooks in the water.

There are various species of edible fish here; among others, dolphins, rock-cod, hind-fish, black-fish, and pig-fish. None of these hot-water-fish are to be compared in favour to those of Europe; and we found that the sharks were the least insipid of the lot; stewed shark and onions is not a dish to be despised.

The accompanying plan of Trinidad is copied from the chart of the South Atlantic, which I made use of on this voyage, but contains some additions and corrections of my own, to which allusion will be made in the proper place. It will be seen that, according to this plan, the island is rather more than five miles long. Another chart which I possess, gives its length as only three miles, which I am sure is wrong; but, on the other hand, this last chart is the most correct in some other respects, and marks outlying shoals which are not indicated on the other. There are indeed no absolutely reliable charts of this island; for the different surveys have been somewhat cursory, and each has repeated the faults of its predecessors. The longitude, I believe, never been accurately determined, and even the latitude of the landing-place is, if I am not much mistaken, more than a mile out on the chart.

However, the plan which I have copied is sufficiently correct to illustrate all I have to say concerning our work and exploration on Trinidad, and, before going any further with the narrative, it will be well to enter into some explanation of the task that was before us.

The treasure was supposed to be hidden in South-west Bay, in the little ravine which I have indicated on the plan just to the left of our camp.

It will be observed that the yacht was anchored out of sight of this spot, and at a distance of two and a half miles from it as the crow flies. My companions were, I imagine, somewhat surprised at this measure of mine, especially when I told them that it was highly improbable that we should shift our anchorage any nearer to the scene of our operations on shore. Later on, however, they realised that there was a good reason for the course I had taken.

My former experiences off Trinidad with the *Falcon* had convinced me that the anchorage off the cascade was far the safest, indeed that here only could one remain at all for any length of time. It must be remembered that a vessel is never really secure when anchored off a small oceanic island like Trinidad. One should be always prepared to slip one's anchor and be off to sea at once should it come on to blow. It is, therefore, necessary to be at some distance from the land, so as to have plenty of room to get away on either tack. If one is too near the shore one incurs great risk, as I frequently discovered while coasting later on; for even though it be blowing hard outside, one is becalmed under the cliffs, or subjected to shifting flaws and whirlwinds, and is driven straight on to the fatal rocks by the swell of the sea. I need scarcely say that to come in contact with this shore, even in the finest weather would involve the certain destruction of any craft in a very few seconds.

The anchorage off the cascade possesses many advantages. The coast here is free from any outlying dangers, and there is a depth of five fathoms close to the beach. Beyond West Point trends away northward almost at right angles to the south-west shore, so that from the anchorage it is easy to get away on either tack, according to the direction of the wind. Here, too, the sea is smoother than anywhere else, except on rare occasions, for the winds are north-west to south-east, more generally south-east.

Now, the only other possible anchorage for us would have been in South-west Bay, in very convenient proximity to our camp; but this, though it might do for a day or two, was absolutely unfitted for a lengthy stay, more especially as difficulties might occur with the vessel while I was on shore myself and only inexperienced people were in charge of her. In this bay one is surrounded by dangers. South Point is on one side with the current generally setting directly on to it and across the perilous shoals that extend a mile and a half seaward. On the other side is the cape dividing West and South-west Bays, off which also lie several dangerous islets and rocks. According to the Admiralty chart South-west Bay itself is quite shallow, with a uniform depth of ten fathoms. As a matter of fact, it is full of sunken rocks, and there is an island right in the middle of it, the position of which I have shown in plan; its existence is ignored by all the charts. Surrounded as the bay is by lofty mountains the winds are very uncertain in their direction, so that if one should have to weigh anchor it might be difficult to extricate the vessel from her dangerous position even by the exercise of the surest seamanship. Lastly, it affords no shelter from the prevailing wind, southeast, which often raises a nasty sea, and, what is more, it is entirely exposed to the storm-wind of these seas, the dreaded *pampero*, which blows right into it. Any one in charge of a vessel brought up in this trap would be compelled to get under weigh frequently in most difficult circumstances, and would by an unenviable life of perpetual anxiety. This information will, I trust, be of use to any fresh adventurers who propose to hunt for the treasure of Trinidad.

Though I would not venture in South-west Bay with the yacht, I knew that we should have to carry our stores and tools there by boat and land them on the beach opposite to the treasure ravine; for to transport them by land from the easy landing-place near the cascade would be an almost impossible undertaking.

According to the dead pirate's statement, he and his comrades had surveyed South-west Bay and discovered the best channel between the rocks. He gave the directions for finding this channel to Captain P—, and its existence had been verified by both the South Shields explorers; but as they had brought back an alarming account of its dangers, and boats had been lost in it, I considered that it would be a wise precaution for me to land at the pier in the first place, walk—or rather crawl and climb, for there is not much walking to be done on that journey—across the island and survey South-west Bay from the hills above it, before attempting to beach a boat there.

In the evening we held a council in the saloon over our pipes and I explained my plans for the following day.

I had explored the island pretty thoroughly by this time before, and I knew that it mainly consisted of inaccessible peaks and precipices, among which there were very few passes practicable for men. In many places the cliffs fall precipitously

into the sea, affording no foothold. I had landed in both North-west Bay and the bay beaches it, and, though there were sandy beaches in both these, still, one could go no further than sheer promontories on either side and mountains equally insurmountable at the back out of all communication between these coasts and the rest of the island. I also knew that it would be impossible for me to walk along the beach from the pier to South-west Bay, for between these were the two capes that bound West Bay, both opposing barriers of precipitous to one's advance.

I knew by experience that the passage over the mountains to the windward beach was both arduous and perilous, and that to climb to South-west Bay, survey it, and return to the pier would occupy the best part of three days.

The doctor volunteered to accompany me, and I decided to take him with me. It was indeed important that he should make himself acquainted with the pass; for it had been settled that whenever I remained with the yacht it should be in command of the party working on shore, and, as the only reliable water supply that I knew of was at the cascade, it might become necessary to him to lead the men across the mountains to it, should a water-famine occur at South-west Bay. Again it was certain that bad weather would occasionally make the landing of boats at South-west Bay impossible for weeks at a time, so that, if there were some urgent reason for communicating with the yacht, this could be done by crossing to the pier landing-place, at which I am of opinion that one can land ten times with safety to once in South-west Bay. It had been my intention to form a depot of stores at the pier, but this we found to be unnecessary. After I had made the above explanations to my companions assembled in the saloon our sportsman, who had been listening attentively, remarked: "Skipper, you have given us plenty of reasons for taking Doctor Smith with you to-morrow and teaching him the roads; but you have omitted the most important reason of all. Let me inform you that you won't get us to do any work on shore on Sundays; so every Sunday afternoon we will put on our best clothes, and the doctor will have to take us over the pass to the pier, where we can do a sort of church-parade and listen to the band. I suppose there will be a bar there, too, with Theodosius as barman presiding over the rum-barrel."

THE SUMMIT OF TRINIDAD.

On the following morning—November 21—as soon as breakfast was over, the doctor and myself started for the shore. In view of the rough climbing before us, we did not burden ourselves with much baggage, but set forth in light marching order. We dispensed with blankets, and, in addition to the somewhat scanty clothing we had on, we carried merely provisions for three days, consisting of some ship's biscuits, a few strips of Brazilian *charque*, or jerked beef—rather rank—some dried figs, a flask of rum, a tin bottle to hold water, one panikin, tobacco, pipes and matches.

We could see from the deck that there was considerable surf on the beach, and it was evident that we should not find the landing at the pier so easy a matter as it often is.

Two of the paid hands pulled us off in the dinghy. When we were about half way to the shore we perceived a bright red object on an eminence near the cascade. On getting nearer we distinguished this to be a ragged red flag flying from a pole. This was a startling discovery for us, and might signify that some rival expedition had landed on the island.

We reached the pier and found a high swell rolling by it, while eddies and whirls round the outer end of it caused the boat to become more or less unmanageable, driving her first in one direction, then in another, so that she could not be brought very close to, without risk of staving her in against the rocks.

Under these circumstances the only safe method of getting on shore was to jump into the water. The boat was backed in towards the pier end, the men pulling a few strokes ahead whenever a wave threatened to dash her on to it. I stood in the stern and awaited a favourable opportunity, then jumped overboard and clambered quickly up the pier side before the next roller should wash me off. Then the boat was backed in again, and the doctor repeated the performance.

We had no particular objection to the wetting we had received, but a good many of our biscuits were converted into a pulp, and our figs were pickled with the seawater.

So here we were at last safely on shore at Trinidad, both in high spirits at the prospect before us, for we were eager to commence the exploration that might result in who could tell what magnificent results.

Climbing over the rugged top of the pier we descended on the beach, which at high water is partly overflown, the pier being then converted into an island. We scrambled over the rocks and scoria to the height by the cascade on which the flag was, and then our suspicions were put at rest by what we discovered. A good-sized barrel had been firmly jammed between the rocks in a prominent place and filled with stones. A pole had been planted in the bar-

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rel, and from this floated the red flag we had seen. It was in so ragged a condition that it was impossible to say whether it had ever been a British flag or not. Under it was a wooden tablet on which was painted the following inscription: "H. M. S. *Ruby*, February 26, 1889." There was also a bottle on the cask containing the cards of the commander of the vessel, Captain Kennedy, and his wardroom officers.

Having thus satisfied ourselves that no enemy was in possession of the island, we went to the cascade. This stream rises among the tree-ferns at the summit of the mountain and rushes down the gully with a considerable volume of water. This issue is, I should imagine, perennial. Then we commenced our ascent, which involved no light work. The gully was excessively steep. We were climbing up a staircase of great rocks, and often where there were insurmountable precipices we had to make a *détour* round the mountain side, creeping carefully along the steep declivities that overhung the cliffs, the rocks and the earth crumbling beneath our feet as we went; for one of the most unpleasant peculiarities of this island is that it is nowhere solid; it is rotten throughout, its substance has been disintegrated by volcanic fires and by the action of water, so that it is everywhere tumbling to pieces. As one travels over the mountains one is ever starting miniature landslips and dislodging great stones, which roll, thundering down the cliffs, gathering other companions as they go until a very avalanche is formed. On this day the doctor, who was a little ahead of me at the time, saw a drift of a stone weighing, I judge, at least, which just cleared my head as I stooped down to dodge it. We were on a dangerous part of the mountain, and had it struck me it must have impelled me over a precipice several hundred feet in height. After this we followed parallel tracks wherever this was possible.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The price of gold is again going up in Argentina.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th predicts the rejection of Minister Romero's project for the consolidation of public debts.

—The recent ball at the Pavilion in Buenos Aires in aid of the British Hospital gave a profit of \$4,800 currency.

—A propaganda in favor of Cuban independence has been developed in Anson, Paraguay. It would be better, in our opinion, to inaugurate a propaganda in favor of good government in Paraguay.

—The Uruguayan government has recently purchased the Capurro bonded deposits for \$480,000, and the municipal government of Montevideo wants to buy the Solis theatre for \$500,000. In both cases, the purchase might better wait upon the settlement of pressing debts.

—A large consignment of French seed potatoes has been refused entry in Montevideo on the ground that the consular certificate to the effect that "there has never been phloxera in the district where they were grown" does not comply with the law requiring the certificate to set forth that there has been no phloxera for the last five years.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The Wheeler project of jetties from the Paraná de las Palmas to this port is the best thing ever proposed for the navigation of the Paraná, and it is a great pity that other influential interests do not let it get beyond a certain point. Moreover, it would do more to preserve our port and make it useful than any means yet devised. What is it that prevents Congress from passing it?—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Foreigners in this country have all the rights and privileges of Argentines except that of holding office and that of voting for legislators. As the right of voting is a farce and as there are at least fifty Argentine candidates for every vacant office, and, under any circumstances, an Argentine would naturally be preferred to a foreigner, there seems to be no strong inducement for a foreigner to abandon his nationality, which protects him from military service, and also, to some extent, from the tyranny of petty local despots.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—There seems to be some probability now of electricity being adopted in this city for some of the extensions in our tramway lines or for the new roads projected. The "General Electric Company" of the United States, which has equipped such a vast majority of the electric roads in that country and in Europe, has submitted several proposals through their representative in this city, Mr. W. R. Cassels, of the River Plate Electricity Company; and a special electrical engineer has been sent for to carry out studies and draw up further estimates.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Now that the commission which was to give all the orders necessary for the protection of this country from epidemic has been some six months in Europe, it appears to have dawdled on the authorities here that something had better be done in the way of ordering on their own account, without waiting for the despatches to be ordered by the commission, which can scarcely yet have settled down to work. It seems a little late, but better late than never. We are also likely to come to some sort of sensible arrangement with Uruguay, and so avoid the atrocious discomforts experienced last year during the quarantine season. So at least we are told, but whatever Uruguayan representatives may say, there are the gentry of Flores Island, with the high aristocracy of their head, to be reckoned with.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Another proposal has been set before the government to bring out 100,000 immigrants from Italy at a cost to the country of twenty gold dollars a head, besides the salaries of the persons to be employed in procuring them. We should think that the Argentine government had had more than enough of these experiments, and hope that it will steadily refuse to pay a single cent towards a forced immigration which is and can only be advantageous to the gentlemen who get up these schemes. Let government attend to its true and proper function of administration, and make this as perfect as possible throughout the country, and immigration will flow again towards Argentina's shores spontaneously, and without a dollar of expense to the nation, and let all proposals of paid immigration, subventioned cables, steamer lines, etc., be relegated to the oblivion they merit. The times for these and similar "jobs" we hoped were past; are they about to return?—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The crusade of the municipality against the stray street dogs has given but very negative results. There are more dogs than ever around, and they are more hungry, insolent, mangy, and destitute than ever before. It has also been discovered that the generals entrusted with the task of conducting the campaign acted in a very partial and interested manner. They confined their zeal only to the healthy, hairy, and large-bodied dogs, leaving the small and mangy animals scrupulously in peace. It seems that this was because the skins of the slaughtered prisoners were sold by the slayers, and they took no notice of dogs the skins of which would not be saleable. Many respectable dogs, healthy and licensed, succumbed to the venal cruelty of the municipal braves, while the real howling, scabby manes have been left behind to scratch themselves and bark, and continue to drive peaceful and law-abiding citizens into profanity and apoplexy.—*The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—Up in Santa Fé there is a battle royal in progress. It is about the churchyard. Some years ago a cante syndicate bought up the entire churchyard and started to exploit the public. You can understand what a splendid hold they had of their monopoly. You can possibly avoid sugar trusts if you have to sweate for it. The Santafecinos have had enough of this injustice, and their municipality has gallantly come to the rescue. They have started another graveyard, and in addition to this have closed up the one belonging to the syndicate. The law is now called upon to interfere. The syndicate claim damages. The municipality do not see any valid reason for satisfying this claim. Hence the law suit. Fine sort of place Santa Fé!—*The Southern Cross*.

—A question which will have to be faced within a very great delay, unless the health of the whole republic is to be placed in jeopardy, is that of the drainage of the city of Rosario. At the best of times Rosario may claim for itself the unenviable reputation of being a dirty and unhealthy town, but now that the case is aggravated by the existence of some nine miles of drains below the streets becoming choked up, without any attempt at flushing them, the matter is far more serious and affects the health of the entire republic. Owing to the long-standing disagreement between the municipality and the drainage company, in which the latter has been treated with most unwarrantable injustice, the company has been compelled by *force majeure* to cease any further expenditures of money on the maintenance of the works till some arrangement is arrived at with the municipal authorities, by which the position and claims of the company are honorably acknowledged. The public are however far more interested in the matter than their so-called representatives on the corporation appear to be, and no wonder when it is this state of things is allowed to continue till the hot weather comes, the city will simply be a centre of infection for every epidemic and fever which owes its origin to such sources as filth and uncleanness. It should be remembered that the drains are being used and are daily becoming more choked, and that in time every square of the city will have under its four streets the accumulated filth of the district, emitting its poisonous and pestilential smells into the atmosphere morning, noon and night. When we come to realize this in the summer time, with the stuffy atmosphere and high temperature, we may well feel some anxiety as to the public health. Those who have led the public to believe that the works are unsound in construction and invalid according to law, have taken upon themselves a very heavy responsibility. In the interests of the city boasting its 100,000 population, with the city council claimed to be representative, it is most important that action should no longer be delayed, but that the question at issue should be settled out and a settlement forthcoming of a definite and legal character.—*Argentine Budget*, Rosario.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS IN ARGENTINA.

It is quite a novelty to hear of immigration from that vast continent into which nearly every European nation has poured its contingent of workers during the last half century, but we have lately heard several rumors of an intended movement of North American agriculturists towards this country where wheat is produced so much cheaper than in the States, and we now see by the publication in *La Prensa* of a letter from the minister of agriculture at Washington to ex-Minister Zeballos that this intended movement is serious. Minister Morton says, "There is a possibility in the near future of a considerable English-speaking immigration into the Argentine republic. It is probable that a large number of United States citizens will make a trial of the soil and climate of your young republic during the next ten years, as also of Argentine citizenship."

The emigration of North American agriculturists to this country in large numbers will be a curious experiment, and it is almost impossible to see the result. It is true that they are accustomed to the federal system of government and that they are a peaceful, hard-working, law-abiding community in the States, but we have our doubts as to how they will settle down under the bawling rule of usually dishonest camp authorities in this country, who are uniformly hostile to the foreigner. If they come in thousands and stick together the scheme may be successful, but a few hundreds disseminated through our present colonies would, we think, after a year or two be sorry they had come to a country where the tendency of all legislation, both national and provincial, is to squeeze the foreigner as much as possible.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

It will be interesting, of course, to watch the progress of so unusual an experiment as that of an American agricultural colony in Argentina, but at the same time it must be admitted that the risks are very great. The American is too independent and combative at home to make a good immigrant in a country where so many restraints are imposed upon him. He will naturally wish to select his own land, to manage his own affairs, and to determine how he shall be governed. It would be a mistake, then, to permit any number of Americans to come so far away from home without full and accurate knowledge of this new "land of promise," its laws and customs. The great majority of such emigrants will be quite penniless by the time they reach Buenos Aires. They will then be perfectly helpless, for they will not have the means for a return passage to the United States, they will not understand the language of the country, and their angry complaints—for the American is not patient at such times—will serve only to plunge them deeper into trouble. To protect them against deception and provide against disappointment, they should have all the facts laid before them.

In the first place they should be advised that the language of the country is Spanish, and that its laws and customs are totally different from what they have been accustomed to. In Argentina there is no certain justice for the poor man, and there is but slight protection for life and property. One has only to read the native newspapers to find the evidence of this. The police commissary and *juez de paz* are generally irresponsible tyrants and against them the colonist will have little or no protection. Should he resist them, as Miller Haupt did, he can expect nothing else than a long term of imprisonment, no matter how great the provocation, nor how good a defence he can bring. Such a state of affairs will be intolerable to the American, and his inclination to violent resistance will only serve to plunge him deeper into trouble. And then as to the opportunities for wool-growing, cattle-raising, wheat production, and other industries, what better are they in Argentina than in the United States? The great sheep and cattle ranges are rapidly falling into private hands and are steadily being restricted by wire fences. As the country fills up, the cost of production is increased. Then he must take into account the frequently-recurring drouths, the destructive *pamperos* and dust-storms, the losses from cold storms on unsheltered camps, the ravages of locusts, and the encroachments of the no less voracious taxpayer. All these go far to counterbalance the native fertility of soil and ease of cultivation.

As for wheat-raising, it is not only subject to the vicissitudes of drouth and the locust, but it depends largely on very cheap labor. Much of Argentina's progress in this direction is due to thrifty Italian labor, against which the American will find it difficult to compete.

Let him not be deceived. He can do as well in Mexico as in Argentina, and much better at home. If he has money to invest, he might do well in this part of the world, but if he has nothing but his hands with which to support himself and family, then he will be wise to stay where the conditions of life are already known and where he will not have the difficulties of a strange tongue and equally strange customs to contend with. Adventurous spirits may venture and succeed, but we very much doubt the adaptability of the average American farmer to these new conditions of life. It is said that the American colony is to be located in the Rio Negro region, and if the descriptions do not misrepresent the country he will have difficulties to contend with there which will probably defeat all his expectations.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 22nd, 1895.

If it is true that Russia has sent an ultimatum to Japan in regard to affairs in Corea, then we trust that the maritime powers will lose no time in assuring the latter of their cordial support. Russia has interfered in a dispute in which she has no concern, and for the sole pretext of extending her power on the Pacific. Japan has won her position in China and Corea by a hard fight, and she has fairly earned all that she claims. It is a gross abuse of power, therefore, that Russia should presume to meddle and to dictate to Japan just what she is to make of her victory. It is none of the Czar's business, and if he insists on meddling the Mikado ought to be assisted to give him a sound whipping. Japan is a better and more civilized country to-day than is Russia, and her predominance in China and Corea means more for civilization and for peace in Asia than would that of her greedy European competitor. France and Russia are undoubtedly planning for the future partition of China. If the English nations are not vigilant, this will be done and they will lose by it both in commerce and in influence.

The sudden awakening of the monarchists in São Paulo has been the subject of much speculation and no slight alarm. On the 15th it suddenly occurred to one of their number that the day was the 20th birthday of the Prince D. Pedro, the eldest son of the Prince Isabel and heir to the throne of Brazil. Without further premeditation a banquet was organized in honor of the day, congratulations were sent to the Princess and young D. Pedro, and resolutions were adopted to inaugurate an active propaganda in favor of their political ideas. Had the occasion been carefully planned, it could not have produced a more startling effect. It probably had been believed by the republicans that the monarchists would never again dare to assert themselves, and here they were, up in the state of São Paulo, the home of Dictator Glycerio, holding a banquet, drinking the health of the young prince, and resolving to enter upon a vigorous campaign. It was enough to make Silva Jardim rise from the crater of Vesuvius! It has been more than enough that certain Brazilians were known to be monarchists, refusing tenaciously to have anything to do with the republic; but now that they venture to declare their faith openly the amazement of the republicans passes all expression! But what can they do? A republic is popularly supposed to be free, and the speech of its citizens is also free. If the country is misgoverned, it is the duty of every citizen to say so and to seek reforms. Unhappily, the republicans have given more than cause for the protests which the monarchists are entitled to make, and on which they will seek popular support. The country has been terribly misgoverned, its resources wasted, its honor tarnished, its peace broken, its good name dragged in the dust. With the republic came military rule, arbitrary decrees, corruption, disorder. There is not a public department that can now be said to be well administered. The public debt has been increased heavily, public expenditures have also been increased, and the value of the currency has been reduced to one third its par value. With all these, with the increased costs of living, and with the inefficiency, prodigality and insolence of officialdom always before them, the monarchists will go before the country with an assurance of sympathy that republicans can not afford to ignore.

There now remain but fifteen days for the local management of the New York Life to advise the public whether it will comply with the new law, or not. We are aware, of course, that declarations were made during the discussion of the project

that the company would comply with the law, and would not withdraw from the country. At the same time, we are aware that the president and third vice-president of the company, in New York, have explicitly declared that they will not comply with the law. In view of these contradictory declarations, and of the short time now remaining for action, it is important that some public announcement should be made at once. The responsibilities of the company in this country are very important, and its policy-holders have an indisputable right to know how far its officials propose to comply with the law. On June 19th the third vice-president of the New York Life advised the Equitable that his company had made no purchase of 4 per cent. bonds and had purchased no property in Rio. He also said: "We are not making any arrangements whatever to comply with the proposed law down there. Furthermore, if the law is passed as it stands to-day, we will not comply with it. I will go further and say that I know, from repeated conversations with our president, that he will not comply with the law even if it were passed in a somewhat modified form from which it stands to-day." Again on September 11th the same official wrote: "Both President McCall and myself have repeatedly said . . . that this company could not submit to the legislation that has just been enacted in Brazil, and that we should withdraw from the country if it went into effect." Now what do the local managers propose to do about it? Will they continue business contrary to the provisions of the law? or comply with the law in violation of the express declarations and assurances of the New York office? or withdraw from the field and thus violate their repeated assertions in the press and to policy-holders? It is an uncomfortable predicament to be placed in, we fear, but it is one of their making, not ours. No matter which way they go, they will find it necessary to explain a promise unfulfilled. If we are not mistaken, the New York Life resolved two years ago to retire from Brazil at the first good opportunity, and as its representatives here did not like to leave the Equitable in possession of the field, this law was advocated and passed. Of course a national company will result, seeking to establish itself on the ruins of the two American companies, and drawing support and prestige from a liquidation of the New York Life's old business. Is this surmise correct, or not? Our information that this is the scheme, comes from a very reliable authority. If it is true, we shall feel sincerely sorry that President McCall and his staff have permitted themselves to be drawn into so discreditable a conspiracy.

The marked decline in the customs receipts at this port has already been made the subject of much discussion. As the government can not well afford to lose the revenue, many and various suggestions have been made as to the best means of covering the deficit and of increasing the aggregate revenue. In nearly every case, these suggestions fail to rise above the dead level of "increased taxation." To increase the revenue we must increase the taxes—says the average legislator; and when this is done and the revenue fails to respond to his recourse, he utterly fails to comprehend the situation and repeats the prescription. It ought to be clear to even the duller intellect that the best aggregate revenue from imports is to be derived from the highest tax which can be levied on an article without causing a decrease in its importation. The moment its cost, including the import duties, tends to decrease consumption, or to encourage the use of a substitute, its importation will at once begin to decline, and the revenue derived from it will tend to decrease. Higher taxes will of course partially counterbalance decreased importation, but these taxes will in turn weigh upon the consumer and be a constant obstacle to importation. If the process is continued, except in the case of articles of indispensable necessity, the importation will in time cease altogether. Even in cases where a depreciated currency causes an apparent increase in cost, the gold cost remaining the same, the consumption is sure to decline. The problem then is how to maintain or increase the consumption of duty-paying products, rather than that of raising the tax on a diminishing importation. Then, too, the wise legislator will never lose sight of the economic condition of his people—those who consume taxable products and pay

other taxes. He will know that the revenue, through a period of years, will depend directly upon their prosperity, and from this he will wisely conclude that in promoting their prosperity he is protecting the revenue. From this it follows that the government that impoverishes its people through heavy taxation, is surely destroying its future source of income. In other words, it is committing suicide. No matter what the object may be, whether protection of national industry, or increased expenditures on public improvements, or simply extravagant or dishonest administration, the result will be the same. A strong and progressive government is found only where the people are rich and prosperous. It is not enough that there should be a few rich men, or corporations, created from monopolies; the people themselves must also share in this wealth and must form a part of the creative force of the nation. Industry and commerce, individual initiative and distributed wealth are the prime factors in national progress; given these, and all the rest will come in good time. Here in Brazil the reverse of this has generally been the rule. The principal aim has been to squeeze the largest possible amount of taxes out of commerce, and to protect certain favored classes. For a time the plunders ruled, and the laws were made wholly in their particular interests. Now the military classes are uppermost, and we see taxation steadily increased in order that they may be strengthened and provided with costly war material. And to-morrow, the manufacturers and other local producers will dominate, and the same motive will endure. And during all this time we shall find poverty and ignorance the common lot and inheritance of the people, misgovernment and disorder the unavoidable result among those who have assumed the right to govern. It is a bad policy from beginning to end, for it has no reasonable justification, and it leads to evil consequences. If the Brazilian legislator would make his country prosperous and progressive, let him cultivate its commerce and seek to reduce the costs of all those necessities of life upon which the welfare of his countrymen depends. In the end it is better for the country that its people should be industrious and have something saved from their earnings, than it is to figure among the military powers of the world, or to possess costly exotic factories.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 14.—Senate.—Senator Francisco Machado offered a motion, signed by himself and Barão do Ladario, to ask for information in regard to the reported invasion of Brazilian territory by the government of British Guiana. He said that the Indians in that territory had been taught by the missionaries to speak English, and that this territory was embraced in an official map of Demerara. Here, as well as everywhere else, England conquered by means of Brandy and the Bible. Senator Catunda supported the motion and asked whether the state government of Amazonas had asked the general government for assistance. He alluded to the necessity of colonizing that region and of taking steps for civilizing the Indians. Barão do Ladario moved to ask for information in regard to the contract for repairing the *Aquidaban*. Senators Vicente Machado and Gonçalves Chaves discussed the bill for reorganizing the law-schools.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti spoke on the bill for readmitting the cadets who had been expelled from the military school. He offered an amendment permitting those cadets to apply for readmittance not only to the director of the school, but also to other military authorities. Deputy Glycerio accepted the amendment and defended the bill from the charge of being an encroachment on the sphere of the executive branch of the government. He considered the bill absolutely essential to the work of pacification and said that, now that the naval cadets who had taken part in the revolution are to be readmitted into the naval school, it is not expedient to exclude the military cadets. It was proposed by Deputy Nilo Papanha. The latter concluded his speech by appealing to the Senate to accept the bill. Deputy Francisco de Alencastro said that, if Congress had not granted amnesty, he would oppose the bill. He stated that the readmittance of the cadets of the Rio Grande military school had completely demoralized that establishment, and the greater part of the cadets had finally joined the revolutionists. Nothing, he asserted, could justify cadets in hissing a general. At this point Deputy Margal Escobar reminded the speaker that he was treading on dangerous ground, since this line of argument could be used for giving the government a pretext for disbanding the army. Deputy Serzedello opposed Deputy Arthur Rios' substitute bill. Deputy Glycerio's bill was passed by a vote of 87 to 31, the substitute bill being lost. The Chamber voted the amendments of Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti. Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque moved to ask for information in regard to the enlistment of volunteers for the Spanish army in Cuba. Deputies Fernando Lima, Paulo Ramos and Galdino Loro discussed amendments to the budget of the

Oct. 15.—Senate.—Senator Catunda defended the contract for repairing the *Aquidaban*. He repairs in seven months at the cost of 1,553,062 francs, while Smith's proposal for the same work had accepted, agrees to finish the work in four months for 1,417,075 francs. In the event of the government was consequently influenced by the question of time and economy. There is, however another consideration in favor of the contract with the German house: there is no danger of war with Germany, whereas with England there is not only the Trinidad question, but also the boundary question with British Guiana. In the event of a war, while the vessel is undergoing repairs, England might seize it as France seized the ironclad *Brazil* during the Paraguayan war. Barão do Ladario said that the reason why the *Brazil* was seized was because the commander was recruiting in foreign territory, whose neutrality he thus violated. The *Sofia* and *Javary* were striking proofs of the inferiority of German work, whereas the *Aquidaban*, which was built in England, was so well constructed that all nations envied Brazil for possessing so powerful a vessel. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the law-schools bill, to which he offered several amendments.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies José Carlos and Bueno de Andrade spoke against the deficiency appropriation of 7,616,993\$250 for the navy department. Deputy João Lopes said that it is the inveterate habit of the government to ask for less than its needs and afterwards resort to deficiency appropriations. The principal cause of the great number of deficiency appropriations this year is the manner in which the budget was organized. Deputy Ovidio Albrates said that he was astonished to hear the chairman of the budget committee confess that the budgets are fictitious. He declared his intention of voting against the appropriation. Deputy Gaspar Drummond in a speech on the budget moved to strike out the sum intended for the Instituto Sanitário, which, he says, has no legal basis. Deputies Gouveia Lima and Coelho Cintra discussed amendments to the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento said that the 4,000,000\$000 which had been remitted to Rio Grande through the Banco da Republica in November, 1894, was sent, not to Dr. Julio de Castilhos, but to the minister of war, who was then in Rio Grande. He acknowledged the Marshal Floiano Peixoto had ordered 1,000,000\$000 for the disposal of General Moura for reimbursing the state treasury for war expenses which it had made. This money, which was to be paid, not in gold, but in paper, was not sent, and the present minister of finance on taking office had countermanded the order. Deputy Emilio Bium introduced a bill for an appropriation of 218,340\$366 for the payment of expenses with the quarantine service in Santa Catharina in 1893.

Oct. 16.—Senate.—Senators Pires Ferreira, Almeida Barreto and João Neiva discussed the Senate's amendments, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, to the budget of the war department. The Senate rejected Barão do Ladario's motion to ask for information in regard to the contract for repairs on the *Aquidaban*.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Gaspar Drummond said that, in view of the injury caused to the commercial interests of the country by the existence of only one quarantine station on the coast of Brazil, it had been resolved to establish stations near Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The places selected for the Pernambuco station was Tamandaré, but the government subsequently resolved to select a more suitable locality and appointed for this purpose a committee of experts, which reported in favor of the island of Fernando de Noronha. Work was accordingly commenced on the island, but the government again changed its mind and decided in favor of Taperoá, a place situated in a populous district and possessing a port into which steamers like the *Magdalena*, *La Plata* and others of a greater draft than nine feet are unable to enter. Deputies Neiva and Frederico Borges spoke on the amendment increasing the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court. Deputy José Carlos opposed the bill for a coarser than that for placing private bills on the docket when all the time of Congress is needed during the present session, already twice prolonged, for the unfinished public business. The same deputy said that his prophecy in regard to the *Trojano* had been realized. That vessel, as he had predicted, would not go to Europe. He said that the navy department had committed a great blunder in sending the *Aquidaban* to north Europe for repairs. The expense would be much greater than if the vessel were repaired in Brazil and the officers and crew would suffer very much from cold weather. Deputy Augusto Severo remarked that, when the honorable member spoke on the affairs of the navy department, he always displayed prejudice. Deputy José Carlos replied that, as never could rise to speak without being accused of displaying prejudice and that, consequently, he would take his seat. Deputy Augusto Severo said that he regretted the incident, having had no intention of offending the honorable member, but that of defending the brilliant administration of the minister of the navy. Without wishing to compare himself to the honorable member he voted himself in the study of technical questions, which Deputy José Carlos had neglected for 10 years. Deputy Americo de Mattos, in the name of the special committee for framing a bill on the national guard, introduced the bill which the committee had framed. The following special and deficiency appropriations were voted in 3rd discussion: 7,616,993\$250 for the navy department; 76,000\$000 for the penitentiary of Dois Rios; 819,000\$000 for item No. 4 of Art. 6 of the law of December 24, 1894. There was also voted in 3rd discussion a bill for establishing a line of steamers from São Francisco and Amarante to Tulyoa. The Chamber voted a large number of amendments to the budget of the department of industry. Among these amendments were the following: for a line of steamers, making monthly trips, between Sunday ports in Mato Grosso; for a line of steamers making monthly trips, between Pernambuco and Valparaíso; for contracting with the Sociedade Pas-

torile Agricola do Estado de S. Paulo for working the mines of phosphate on lands belonging to the Ipanema iron works; for appropriating 204,427\$100 for those works; for appropriating 154,222\$222, at the exchange rate of 270, for the suballuvial cable between Pará and Manaus; 40,000\$000 for printing a map of Brazil; 2,941,000\$000 for improving the port of Pernambuco.

Oct. 17.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado moved to inquire why bulletins had been posted at the immigration depot on the flats Flores declaring that immigration to Paraná is prohibited. Senators Corrêa de Araujo and João Barbalho discussed the law schools bill. The Senate by a two-thirds vote sustained some of its amendments, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, to the budget of the war department.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Gaspar Drummond said that the island of Fernando de Noronha, which is 286 miles from the city of Pernambuco, is admirably adapted to the purposes of a quarantine station. The climate is salubrious, the soil is impervious and the isolation is complete. Deputy Lins de Vasconcellos insisted on the removal of the museum to the building which it formerly occupied. Deputy Coelho Cintra defended the governor of Pernambuco, who, he said, has always been able to maintain order without assistance from the federal troops. Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti introduced a bill for the inscription on the base of Benjamin Constant's statue and for the medals to be coined in honor of his memory. The proposed inscription for the base of the statue is as follows:—"Order and Progress. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, founder of the Brazilian Republic, born October 18, 1837, passed from an objective to subjective life on January 22, 1895." The Brazilian people, through its representatives in the national congress, is proud of the glory of offering to its future presidents this admirable model of virginitas and his amendments to the budget of the department of the interior. Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti said that the marine and war committee would shortly report on the bill from the Senate on the military school. He availed himself of the occasion to say that he considers the bill anarchical and thinks that it should be rejected. The chamber voted the bill for granting 12 months' leave of absence with pay to treasury clerk Arthur Vieira Peixoto. It adopted the motion of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque to ask for information in regard to the enlistment of soldiers for the Spanish army in Cuba. The bill enjoining the government to confirm the commissions of soldiers promoted to the rank of ensign up to Nov. 3, 1894, was voted in 2nd discussion.

Oct. 18.—Senate.—It appears, said Barão do Ladario, that Gen. Leite de Castro, envious of the laurels of Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, claimed in an official document dated February 17, 1894, the honor of having organized the government squadron. As the claim of the admiral to the 200,000\$000 which it is proposed to bestow on him on his alleged services in the organization of that squadron, the speaker would like to obtain an official copy of the document signed by Gen. Leite de Castro, and he consequently begged that the chair would assist him in obtaining one from the war office. Senator Moraes e Barros called attention to the alarming increase of expenditure with pensions, now amounting, he said, to 12,000,000\$000 per annum. On the checker-board of his discussion there are no less than 4 pension bills. So far has this abuse been carried that able-bodied men succeed in obtaining pensions that enable them to live in luxury, when the country is so poor that it has no money for its most pressing necessities and can only borrow on ruinous terms. It is constantly asserted that the resources of the country are inexhaustible, but even if the Corcovado should be converted into gold, it would not suffice to meet all the extravagant demands on the treasury. The principal source of public revenue is the duty on imports, which is already too burdensome as to be almost prohibitive, and yet Congress is asked to increase the duties, even that on common salt. If this is protection, then protection consists in favoring the speculators by starving the people. The monarchists are endeavoring to display activity, and, in the opinion of the speaker, the best means of combating this movement is to render the republic conservative, honest and just. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the appropriation of 506,220\$610 for the department of the interior and in 3rd discussion the bill for reorganizing the diplomatic service and the law schools bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento defended the creation of Tamandaré as a quarantine station and the creation of the Instituto Sanitário. Deputy Neiva defended his amendments to the budget of the department of the interior. Deputy José Carlos said that only small vessels could enter the port of Tamandaré. Deputy Gonçalves Ramos spoke in favor of the duty of 1\$8000 per head on imported beef cattle. This duty, he said, amounts to about 50 reis per kilo, that is only a third of what is paid by *carne secca*, which is the meat of the poor. Cattle from the interior pay at present 1\$8770 per head, that is, 5\$8000 to the state government of Minas Goyaz, 1\$8200 to the state government of Minas Goyaz, 4\$5000 freight on the Minas e Rio railway, 1\$450 freight on the Central railway and 6\$0000 in taxes to the general government and to the municipal government of the federal district. Deputy Zama called attention to what is occurring in Bahia. The governor of that state, availing himself of the absence of the legitimate president of the state senate, has suddenly left the government in the hands of the acting president. If the speaker were Barão de Caramuru, the legitimate president, he would maintain his right at any cost. He complained of the delay in the joint committee in reporting on affairs in Bahia and appealed to the President of the republic to put an end to the abuses in that state. Deputy Benedicto reported and Deputy Paranhos Montenegro defended the conduct of the governor. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras exclaimed that it was necessary to protest against such immorality and Deputy Paranhos Montenegro angrily replied that the gentleman who had interrupted him was immoral.

OCT. 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgilio Damasio complaining of the delay of the joint committee in reporting on the situation in various states. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the committee. Senator Almino Affonso offered an amendment for including in the amnesty bill the people of Anternari in the state of Amazonas. He said that that town had been sacked by the crew of a war vessel. Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that, if the movement in Anternari was of a political character, it is already included in the amnesty bill. This bill was unanimously voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Domingos Vicente having voted, however, against § 1 and 2. Twenty-six senators declared that, although they continued to believe in unconditional amnesty, they accepted restricted amnesty as a compromise. Senators Corrêa de Araújo and Leopoldo de Bulhões discussed the bill for regulating the promotion of judges of the civil and criminal court.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Trajano* arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 19th inst.

—In S. Paulo eight persons, accused of counterfeiting, have been indicted.

—The governor of Pará has retired to Mosqueiro for the summer. Possibly another crisis is impending.

—Guilherme Falcone, the police detective who killed João Bressane in S. Paulo on the 24th ult., has been indicted for murder.

—It is stated that the sum of 200,000\$ has been raised in S. Paulo for publishing an organ of the monarchists, to be called *A Civilização*.

—The Paulistas are jubilant because a thousand emigrants recently embarked at Genoa for Brazil at their own cost. It makes them feel that they have been spending millions for nothing.

—The governor of Bahia, Dr. Rodrigues Lima, has turned over the government of the state to the vice-governor, Barão de Canaçu, and is going to Caxambu to take the waters.

—A telegram of the 19th from Pará announces the death of Desembargador José Rosa de Araújo Danin, for many years a deputy and judge, and at one time chief of the old liberal party in Pará.

—A telegram of the 16th inst. from Pará states that there was in that city a theft of jewelry valued at 30,000\$ and adds that a reporter of the *Provincia do Pará*, who was investigating the matter in the house where the theft occurred, was crushed by the falling of the ceiling and severely injured.

—If it is true that Col. Valladao, as reported, has declared his intention of submitting a bill to Congress, it is doubtless because he has good reason to believe that, whatever may be the action of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies at all events will do nothing that is disagreeable to him.

—The government has had estimates prepared for the electric illumination of the Luz barracks and military hospital in São Paulo, using the incandescent system. The engine house is also designed to furnish light for the penitentiary and jail, the total cost of the plant being 109,835\$050. That extra 90 reis shows how exact the estimates are.

—A duplicate government seems to be impending in Bahia. The retiring governor has gone away leaving the candidate in charge, while the contesting candidate, Barão de Gervásio, has suddenly returned, it is said, and assumed power. These unseemly squabbles over offices will very soon convert all the hesitating citizens into staunch monarchists.

—In the state of São Paulo there are 646 public schools unprovided with teachers, of which 423 are for males, 163 for females and 60 for both sexes. It would appear to be time for the republic to do something for education as well as for the army, the office-holder and the monopolists. If the republic is to last, it will be through the intelligence and industrious habits of the people, and nothing else.

—At a restaurant in S. Paulo on the 16th inst. some of the most prominent monarchists had a banquet in honor of the 20th birthday of D. Pedro, son of Princess D. Isabel. Telegrams were sent to the princess and her son, toasts were drunk and speeches were made urging the monarchists to abandon the passive attitude which they have hitherto maintained, to organize clubs and establish organs of the press. If this movement, which is seconded in the press by Afonso Celso and Pedro de Barros, should become formidable, the republicans will have themselves to blame. Their blunders and crimes, which have kept the country in a state of combined anarchy and despotism, are undoubtedly contributing to lead the monarchists to believe in the possibility of restoration. And it will also lead the country itself to desire restoration as a possible cure for the many evils which beset us.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The report that Gen. Galvão had tendered his resignation, although it has been contradicted, appears to be true. This step of the commander of the 6th military district seems to have had the effect of calling the attention of the President to a plot, for which the Castilistas had succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the minister of war, intended to prevent the disarming of the irregular government troops in Rio Grande do Sul. It is believed that this plot has been frustrated and that Gen. Galvão has begun to execute his intention of paying, disarming and disbanding those soldiers.

It is stated that the general in order to avoid the repetition of the scandalous abuses that have been committed in the payment of troops in Rio Grande, has issued orders that the soldiers shall be drawn up in line for the purpose of receiving their pay.

In regard to these abuses, which have repeatedly been partly exposed and of which there should be a complete exposure, a recent number of the *Journal do Commercio* contains some interesting information. In many instances, it is stated, payments

were made in virtue of a simple requisition of officers. Rations were furnished and commutation for them allowed at the same time. Large sums of money were given to officers for paying men who existed only on the pay-rolls. Col. Urbano Garcia at Pelotas drew pay for a long time as commander of a fictitious brigade of the national guard, and this abuse was not suppressed until after his exposure by a colonel of regulars. It is evident, then, that the requisitions taken by Gen. Galvão to protect the treasury from official pillage are by no means unwarranted.

Some idea may be formed of the large sums involved in these transactions when it is stated that Hyppolito and João Francisco alone are asking for 1,900,000\$ to pay their men. The latter's soldiers are said to be still engaged in committing depredations on cattle farms.

Lieut. Amílcar Cardoso, who was a member of the provisional government at Desterro, is reported to have presented himself at the Brazilian legation at Montevideo and is coming, it is asserted, to Rio de Janeiro. Gen. Salgado is also said to be coming to this city.

Juca Tigre is reported to be at Pelotas.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to make a contract, subject to the approval of the government, with Constantino Pereira da Cunha, José R. G. Guimarães and Alfredo Fernando da Costa for reconstructing cars on that railway.

—The Companhia Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas has contracted with Albertazzi Ferdinando and another for preparing the track for the laying of rails between Angra dos Reis and the Serra do Mar. The contractors bind themselves to begin work within 3 months, bringing for this purpose 1,500 laborers from Italy.

—A time table has been organized for two express trains from this city to S. Paulo and Ouro Preto. The train for Ouro Preto will leave Rio at 5 o'clock a.m., stopping at the stations of Vassouras, Desengano, Commercio, Parahybaty, Entre Rios, Serraria, Juiz de Fora, João Gomes, Barbacena and Lafayette, and will reach Ouro Preto at 7 o'clock p.m. The S. Paulo express will stop at Barra Mansa, Rezendé, Cruzeiro, Cachoeira, Guaratinguetá, Taubaté, Jacarehy and Mogi das Cruzes, reaching S. Paulo at 5:30 p.m.

—The Club da Lavoura of Angaturama, has petitioned the government to abolish the sliding scale for freight rates on the Central railway and to reduce the number of employees of that road, which, it says, was more than doubled in the time of the naval revolution. The club expresses the belief that the expenses of the road can be reduced to half their present amount. It asks the government to be inexorable in the punishment of abuses, especially those of employees of the road who have availed themselves of their positions to assist monopolists.

—The ordinary general meeting of the Bahia and São Francisco Railway Co. Ltd. was held in London on the 4th inst. The directors report an increase in receipts of £8,000 for the half year ending 30th June last, compared with the same period of 1894. The total receipts were £111,364 9s., and expenditures £72,881 6s., showing a balance of £38,483 3s. In the receipts were included £63,000 interest guaranteed, the traffic receipts being £47,483 3s., being £6,516 17s. from working capital account, the directors were able to recommend a dividend of the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This company also has been asking for the privilege of increasing tariffs because of currency depreciation, but thus far without avail. On the Timbó branch the receipts were £16,552 17s. 3d. (including £8,943 15s. interest guaranteed) and the expenditures £12,462 17s. 4d. A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. was recommended.

COFFEE NOTES

—The official forecast of the coffee crop in Coorg, India, for 1895-96 is highly encouraging, pointing to a probable outturn of 6,076 tons for the season.

—The first pickings of coffee in the famous district of Pluma Hidalgo, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, did not look well, for the fruit ripened prematurely on account of the unusual heat and scanty rains.

—During the west monsoon of 1895-96, 3,595,280 coffee shrubs will be planted in the various residences in Java. 12,000 shrubs can be planted on two acres, the coffee culture will then be increased by about 3,600 acres, of which 950 will be planted with Liberian coffee.

—A private telegram from a coffee firm in Rio states that the Rio and Santos receipts of coffee will average 32,000 bags during September, and that present Rio crop estimates will be increased, owing to large bean and quality. Coming crops in prospecting condition. Flowering excellent; general feeling favors Santos 5, 1-2 million and Rio 2 million bags.—*Merchants' Review*, Sept. 6.

—Mexico is apparently going to devote herself very considerably to coffee culture, and Brazil will have to look to her laurels. A company has been organized under the laws of Mexico for the purpose of promoting the coffee and rubber industry of the state of Oaxaca. The company owns the coffee plantation known as Aurora, with other contiguous lands, having a total area of 7,000 hectares. There are now growing on the property 62,000 coffee trees, and it is the intention of the company to increase the number to 500,000, besides which there will be planted 200,000 rubber trees. The capital stock is divided into 2,000 shares at a par value of \$100 each. Of this number the company has placed 1,200 shares at the disposal of the board of directors for the purpose of raising a fund, apart from the reserve, which is to be employed solely in the cultivation, improvement, and extension of the property.—*Financial News*.

—The boom in Liberian coffee planting in Sumatra continues, and new clearings are being rapidly planted out; but it is prophesied that there will be "some awful howling grief in the future." The mistake appears to be that people who know nothing of planting are rushing for land and opening up close to an established estate, copying the methods there adopted. This sort of thing sooner or later must bring its own punishment, though, in many cases, the hardihood of the Liberian tree will be a safeguard.—*Madras Times*.

—The *Ceylon Observer* of Sept. 4th gives the following statistical data regarding exports from Ceylon, which shows production to be again on the increase:—The exports of plantation coffee last month have been nearly double, and of native coffee more than four times, those in August, 1894; but only 444 cwt. of Liberian coffee was exported up to the end of August this year, against 600 cwt. during the eight months in 1894. The exports of plantation coffee for the eight months are more than twice those during the same period in 1894, and the exports of native coffee are nearly four times larger.

Months	Plantation 1894	Native 1894	Liberian 1894	Plantation 1895	Native 1895	Liberian 1895
January, cwt.	3,149	7,291	111	3	17	11
February	2,366	7,045	20	525	81	1
March	1,313	6,998	163	937	65	11
April	1,631	4,806	137	668	227	226
May	1,395	4,032	180	826	109	100
June	2,109	5,909	215	537	111	111
July	4,444	7,316	348	742	59	46
August	3,882	7,600	166	713	42	11
Total, 8 mos.	20,023	51,891	1,451	5,251	600	444

COFFEE IN HAPUTALE.

Coffee blossom full out to-day, and a really fine show, nothing to equal it for some years. Weather for setting has so far been all that could be wished. Leaf disease disappeared some time ago, and has not been had at all this season. Up to date green bug practically nil. I wonder if the old king is really to take a new lease of life. I returned yesterday morning from a tour round the Haputale side of the district: coffee on Nayabedde was one white sheet; not so much on Gonamotava and Roehampton. I understand they have just finished gathering a very big crop. Haputale and Sherwood, especially the latter, was a sight sufficient to gladden the heart of any old stager who can remember the blossoms of the sixties. That locality was very fine on their big acreage of fine coffee left. I would say they had blossom for an average of 4 cwt. an acre, and on a few acres here and there more than double. Pita Ratmalie had also a good blossom; but somewhat patchy. On this estate it is reported the proprietors contemplate opening a hundred acres of their fine forest reserve in coffee next season, so that faith in the old king is also reviving. Nothing could look better than the coffee on Dambatanne, and that just after giving a crop of over 5 cwt. an acre. Not so dusty in these degenerate days!—*Cor.*, 27th. Aug., *Ceylon Observer*.

LOCAL NOTES

—The police has recently investigated several cases of alleged cruelty to children.

—It is said that Baúdo de Marajó will represent Brazil on the Ampá arbitration commission.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that there are over 100 small-pox patients at the Jurujuba hospital.

—On Wednesday a man committed suicide by leaping into the bay from the deck of the ferry-boat *Quarta*.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* predicts the failure of Admiral Jeronymo's lobbying in the Senate. It ought to fail.

—The bill granting amnesty to the revolutionists of Alagoas and Goyaz was signed last Thursday by the President.

—The Spanish steamer *San Fernando* left for Cuba on the 19th with the recruits enlisted here and at the River Plate.

—President Prudente de Moraes has vetoed the bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each to the Cantelaria brotherhood.

—It is stated that the proposed extradition treaty between Brazil and Argentina contains provisions relating to political offenders.

—A telegram from Rome announces that the papal nuncio at this capital, Monsignor Gotté, has been nominated cardinal. He will at once return to Rome.

—In view of the prevalence of ill-health among public men, would it not be well to demand from them a medical certificate proving their soundness before permitting them to take office?

—According to the statement made to the Senate by the government Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves has already received about 30,000\$ for his services during the naval revolution.

—The *Journal do Brazil* has opened a subscription for enclosing the grounds adjoining the Paqueta cemetery in which were buried the greater part of the marines who died during the naval revolution.

—The *Diário Oficial* on Thursday contradicted the statement, made by one of the papers of this city, that the minister of justice in an official document had said that Palace Isabel is private property.

—The minister of foreign affairs advised Congress on the 19th that the report of an invasion of Brazilian territory by the government of British Guiana is unfounded. It would appear to be time for Congress to pay less attention to idle reports.

—When will men learn that "tremendous combats" where thirty are killed on one side, and only three wounded on the other, are too absurd for credence. We are all fools to a certain extent, of course, but governments like Spain should not presume too far even on that.

—We learn from an authoritative source that the telegram published here on Friday last in regard to the grant of concessions in the territory claimed by Brazil, by the government of British Guiana, is wholly without foundation. The story is apparently the work of a speculator.

—On Friday there was circulated a report that England had refused to sell up the island of Trinidad. This report, which produced a fall in exchange, has since been contradicted by telegrams received from London by the government and by the Banco da Republica.

—In no other country in the world, perhaps, could we find another instance like that by which Congress seeks to re-instate a party of insubordinate military cadets in opposition to the wishes of the executive. Congress may not be aware of it, but it is preparing the way for much trouble and disorder.

—The Glycério bill for restricted amnesty passed the Senate and was sanctioned by the President on the 21st inst. It concedes amnesty to all political offences up to 23rd August last, but denies permission to military officers to return to their posts for two years, and not even then should the President withhold consent.

—It is reported, but denied, that Minister Carlos de Carvalho has promised Congressman Meireis e Albuquerque to recognize the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents in case they apply for this. It is even said that telegrams have been sent from here declaring that the revolutionists have already been recognized.

—In the days of the empire one of the Emperor's coachesmen, if we mistake not, was fined for driving through the *Obidoir* without the usual license. Now we need something of the same impartiality to keep the military within bounds. They ride through the streets as though they belonged to them and without the slightest regard for the rights and comfort of others. Yesterday we saw a mounted escort in attendance on a republican carriage (!), riding furiously down a crowded street, to the imminent risk of incautious people. This should be stopped.

—On Friday President Prudente de Moraes sent a message to Congress with a report from the minister of foreign affairs on the question of the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana. The minister says that he has received no information on the subject either from the governor of Amazonas or of Pará, and that he does not believe that the English government has violated the agreement of 1842. If the neutralized territory, he says, is under the influence of the English government and of the Anglican church, this is one of the general causes which the Brazilian government, prevented by the constitution from favoring any religion, is unable to modify. The report contains extracts from correspondence between the two governments from 1840 to 1888.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The new exposition building is now going up on the Largo da Lapa.

—The government has approved the plans for construction at the Ilha das Flores immigrants' station, to cost 24,481\$934.

—The new president of the Banco da Republica, Dr. Afonso Penna, entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 19th inst.

—The government has designated 44 employees for the S. Paulo custom-house, which, it is expected, will be opened on the 15th prox. Of this number twenty-two are old employees, including 5 who had been illegally dismissed, or retired. The rest are new appointments.

—The state of Pará imposes the following export duties, which we extract from the *Provincia*: 21 per cent. on rubber, 17 per cent. on hides, 16 per cent. on chestnuts, 10 per cent. on deer skins, 8 per cent. on *curatari*, 5 per cent. on fish glue, and 4 per cent. on cacao.

—A short time ago a gentleman residing here sent home six feather fans, costing 120\$. On applying for the usual dispatch he was informed that he would have to pay export duties. In effect the fans were valued at 200\$, notwithstanding his invoice, on which he had to pay 5 per cent. The government must indeed be in sore need of money!

—The September receipts of rubber at Pará amounted to 1,320,000 kilos, of which 468,415 kilos came from the state of Amazonas, 1,560 kilos from Para and Belvia, and 42,148 from other sources. The total receipts in the same month of 1894 were 1,300,000 kilos. The exports for the month were 1,138,000 kilos, of which 620,000 went to Europe and 518,000 to the United States. The exports in the same month of 1894 were 1,336,000 kilos.

—On the 19th Capt. Passos, of the lighthouse bureau, made an examination of the Feiteiras shoals in this bay, where the *Britannica* came to grief. According to the *Journal do Commercio* he will report in favor of continuing the buoys as now placed, there being no need of a light on the shoals as requested by the naval board which recently investigated the *Britannica* case. It is hinted that the suggestion of a light was made to minimize the fault which led to the *Britannica* disaster.

—The consular report on the trade of Rio Grande do Sul for 1894 contains some interesting facts. It is impossible to deal with more than one or two of the chief points. "It is evident," says the writer, "from the number of large steamers which arrive from Europe with cargo, from the fact that the custom-house is full and its quays insufficient to receive the goods, so that vast quantities of cargo are lying on the quays of the port while extra warehouses have to be hired in which to store the goods that the import trade of the port is vastly increased, while the monthly receipts of the custom-house are far higher than they have ever been before." Attention is drawn to the utter inadequacy of the means of transportation into the custom-house, and to the undermining of that department. These are matters that call for prompt reform.—*Financial News*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is estimated that the deficit of the state of Piahy will amount this year to 120,000\$.

It is said that the alleged S. Paulo loan of 2,000,000\$ to be floated in London is for the Sorocabana railway.

On Thursday the President signed the bill making an appropriation of 4,700,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness that have been accumulating since 1890.

The Spuchany Railway Company has paid duties to the amount of 41,851,875\$ on stationary which it imported for its own use.

On the 16th inst. the budget committee of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro reported a bill authorizing the government of that state to guarantee 6% mortgage bonds, to the amount of 50,000,000\$, to be issued by an agricultural bank for the purpose of making loans to planters.

The September receipts of the reedobedia of Par4, derived from export duties "on articles of this state's production" of the Provincia, amounted to 755,160\$837.

The Jornal do Commercio in its issue of Friday, says that it is known that the government has spent 65,000,000\$ on the war in Rio Grande do Sul.

If the results of the canvass recently made by a special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce are to be relied upon, the free silver party in the United States is in a very bad way.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 22nd, 1895.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British gold, Brazilian gold, and silver.

EXCHANGE.

October 15.—All the banks posted 10% and the market opened firm, with bank sterling at 10 1/16.

October 16.—The banks opened at 10 1/16, but before mid-day the London and Brazilian Bank posted 10 1/16.

October 17.—The market was steady during the day, but at the close low rates from the North were reported.

October 18.—The Banco da Republica was drawing at 5 1/16, with the usual conditions, during the day.

October 19.—The day was very irregular, and for a few hours the market was at the mercy of the speculators.

October 20.—Experts likened the movement to that of a "settlement day" on foreign Stock Exchanges.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies and regions.

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Lard—Receipts are 3,950 bags, 1,250 cases per Amy, Doris and Glad Tidings, and the market is rather flat.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st October, 1895.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales reported during the week were about 63,000 bags, against receipts of 75,000 bags.

The market has ruled very quiet, and withdrawals from stocks are only about 11,000 bags.

Imports.

The improvement in the markets is very slow, but stocks of most articles, notably of rice, are gradually working down.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Doris, from Baltimore, 2,550 bags.

VESSELS Afloat & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and dates.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and dates.

Olaf	Gaspé	30 Aug.
Port Calabona	Cardiff	26 Sept.
Port Calabona	Hull	21 Sept.
Progresso Argentina	Hamburg	10 Sept.
Riviera	Pensacola	10 Aug.
Santa	Mosale	29 Aug.
Sucres	Pensacola	10 Aug.
S. R. Barre	Hamburg	10 Aug.
Stoa	New York	29 Aug.
Stanley	Westwick	3 Aug.
Sognant	Oporto	30 Aug.
South American	Antwerp	30 Aug.
Stranger	Rangoon	24 Aug.
Tanager	Antwerp	29 Sept.
Tukar	Pensacola	29 Sept.
Thomas J. Stewart	Sagunay River	29 Sept.
Tykomia	New York	29 Sept.
Varuna	Hull	29 Sept.
Virginia	Westwick	29 Sept.
Zemach	New York	29 Sept.
Zelbach	Cardiff	29 Sept.
Zelbach	Hamburg	29 Sept.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Oct. 14	Buenos Aires Gr	Hamburg* 2nd	E. Johnston & C
14	Colonia Br	Havre* 2nd	ChargersRéunis
14	Volmer Dan	Cardiff 2nd	Mess. Maritimes
14	S. Fer. do Span	Mon do 2d	Spanish Consul
15	Canour Br	Glasgow* 2nd	Norton, M. & C
15	Cyrene Gr	London* 2d	do
15	Pelotas Gr	Hamburg* 3rd	E. Johnston & C
16	Orion Aust	do 6 d	do
16	Europa Br	Buenos Aires 2d	D. T. Azevedo
16	Canadian Br	do 5 1/2 d	W. Samson & C.
16	Sif Nur	do 6 d	E. Ashworth & C.
16	Boston City Br	do 6 d	Camuyano & C.
16	Brookside Br	S. Nicolas* 11d	L. Gianelli
17	Patos Br	Liverpool* 2nd	Wilson Sons & C.
17	Aquitaine Fr	Marseilles* 2nd	Karl Valais & C.
17	Hawthurst Br	Cardiff 2nd	do
17	Santos Gr	Santos 2nd	E. Johnston & C.
18	Olders Blg	do 24h	Norton, M. & C.
18	Argentina Gr	do 24h	E. Johnston & C.
18	Cresle Pr. Br	do 24h	Quayle, D. & C.
18	Edilio R. H	Ge'wa* 2nd	E. Fionis & C.
18	Mt. Brizo II	do 2nd	La Velocé
18	Leigo Br	Rosario* 12d	W. Samson & C.
19	Brambleburg Br	Marahio* 10d	Zehn, Ramos & C.
20	Campano Gr	Hamburg* 2d	E. Johnston & C.
20	Cresle Pr	Buenos Aires 9d	Camuyano & C.
20	Petech Aust	Santos 2nd	Rombauer & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHYER TH	CARGO
Oct. 14	Corsica Fr	Havre*	Sundries
14	V. de M. d'Inde	Santos	do
15	South Wales Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
15	Pico-may Br	S. Jo'ão da Barra	Sundries
16	Overledge Blg	New York	do
16	Canour Br	do	do
16	Calvin Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
16	Moscow Gr	Rio Grande	Sundries
17	Clanmor Br	New Orleans	Coffee
17	Patos Br	Valparaiso	Ballast
17	Canadian Br	Buenos Aires	Sundries
17	Pelotas Gr	Rio Grande*	Sundries
17	Buenos Aires Gr	Santos	do
18	Aquitaine Fr	River Plate	do
18	Europa Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
18	Boston City Br	do	do
18	Panama Arg	Paraguaya	Sundries
18	Colonia Fr	Santos	do
18	Edilio R. H	do 18h	do
19	Argentina Gr	Haitburg*	Sundries
19	Santato Gr	New York	Coffee
19	Mt. Brizo II	River Plate	Sundries
20	Cresle Pr	Batavias	Ballast
20	Oyone Br	Santos	Sundries
20	Orion Aust	do	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 20th, 1895

NAME	T. ORS	AR- RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
sp Ruan-ke	3400	Sept. 15	New York	In distress
bk Julia Rollins	571	Oct. 7	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C
bk Amy	664	11	Baltimore	Levering & C.
lug D. m. n.	875	11	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lug Glad Tidings	913	18	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Argentine				
bk M.A. Tejamas	595	July 22	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
British				
sp Holyrood	1991	Aug. 14	Cardiff	Lage Irmilos
sp D. Francis	253	3	Cardiff	Lage Irmilos
sp Itry	1486	29	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
sp Falkland	2739	Sept. 7	8	Greenock
lug Renfield	144	8	Greenock	Wilson Sons & C
sp Harland	1624	6	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Beechdale	1271	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp Cragnmore	1826	16	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C
sp Mabel Taylor	1928	16	Pensacola	Geralde C. & I.
bk Larline	761	19	Rangoon	To order
sp Anna	131	24	Rangoon	To order
bk Port Adelaide	547	21	Rangoon	To order
sp Harby Castle	1375	9	Rangoon	To order
sp Rosalia	1446	5	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Selway	1598	7	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C
sp Warrin	1663	7	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
lug Itallwin	561	11	New York	V. W. Guim & C
sp Coringa	1289	15	Cardiff	To order
sp North Star	2026	15	Norfolk	Gas Co.
Danish				
lug Anna	286	Oct. 3	Cará	Silva Vieira & C
bk Water Queen	331	5	London	Walter, C. & C.
bk P. J. Schouw	460	19	Hamburg	Walter, C. & C.
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen	469	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
German				
bk Helwig	316	July 2	Paranaguá	J. S. Couto & C.
bk Maria	319	Aug 15	S. F. do Sul	Abreu Santos & C
bk Olga	590	Sept. 9	Cardiff	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Rose	438	28	Cardiff	To order
bk F. Bismarck	968	Oct. 6	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
bk Freya	659	6	Hamburg	H. Stutz & C.
sp Lika	615	11	Cardiff	Macedo, Jr. & C.
bk Sissal	300	14	Hamburg	Navy Depart.
bk India	1805	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
Italian				
bk Margherita	478	June 12	Mar seilles	To order
bk Felidó	628	Aug. 1	Hyeres	To order
bk Angel R.	750	Sept 10	Peisscola	To order
bk Finicia	575	Oct. 4	Marseilles	To order
Norwegian				
bg Livingstone	228	July 29	Anacáú	To order
bg S. N. Hansen	307	Sept. 11	Newport	Walter, C. & C
bg Lina	272	14	Haitburg	Wilson Sons & C
bk Alex. Law'nce	1108	Oct. 2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Halgerda	1117	10	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Natang	1029	15	Peisscola	P. F. Passos
Portuguese				
bk Paó	606	Aug. 1	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Albano	874	Sept. 9	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C
lug Minho	304	17	Oporto	Vetga Pinto & C
sp Glama	1140	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Anara do W.	400	13	P. Alegre	To order
Russian				
bk Australia	910	Oct. 17	Brunswick	V. W. Guim & C.
Swedish				
bg Juhann	201	Oct. 3	R. Aires	C. Hecksher & C
bk Alma	311	Oct. 7	Sunderham	Dunstein & C.

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Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co. Representatives for Brazil.

2, Rua 1.º de Março.

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.

Calxa 1055. 2, Rua 1.º de Março.

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Terms of Subscription: for Rio... 150000 per annum; for Brazil... 200000; foreign... 20 frs.

Editorial Offices: N. 13, RUA S. PEDRO RIO DE JANEIRO

COMPANHIA SERVIÇOS DE PORTOS RIO DE JANEIRO

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 machinery at Toque-Toque (Armação, near Nictheroy). Stone Ballast supplied to ships. Parallelopipedes for paving streets etc. The Company undertakes all descriptions of maritime services inside the port and of hydraulic works. Branch at Pernambuco.

Head Office: 64, Rua do General Camara.

A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insurance against Accidents Branch.

20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000 to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

ARTHUR BOMILCAR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--Oct. 21st.

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apolices).....	968\$000	970\$000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895,	965 000	967 000
124,442,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....	1,750 000	1,260 000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	---	2,140 000
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	---	---
16,368,500	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %.....	---	---
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	---	---
17,379,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	---	1,000 000
4,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	---	1,000 000
Capital			
Banks			
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9\$000--July 95
20,000,000	Comercio.....	200	8 000--July 95
80,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	3 200--July 95
17,000,000	Constructor.....	200	13 500--14 000
20,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	2 000--July 95
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	8 000--July 95
157,166,800	do 2nd series.....	100	4 000--July 95
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	12 000--July 95
157,166,800	Republica do Brazil.....	100	6 000--July 95
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000--July 95
20,000,000	Fural e Hypotecario.....	200	9 000--July 95
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	4 500--July 95
Railways			
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	---
16,000,000	Muzambinho.....	200	---
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo e Rio Grande.....	75	---
70,000,000	União Sorocabana Itabora.....	200	---
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	60	---
Tramways			
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	--- July 95
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	--- July 95
Mills			
10,000,000\$	Allianga.....	200\$	--- July 95
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14\$000--Aug. 95
3,000,000	Carsoca.....	200	--- July 95
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000--July 95
5,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000--Jan. 95
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	12 000--Aug. 95
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	--- Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petropolis..... 2nd series	50	6 000--Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	--- July 95
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	--- Sept. 95

DO YOU BATHE ?

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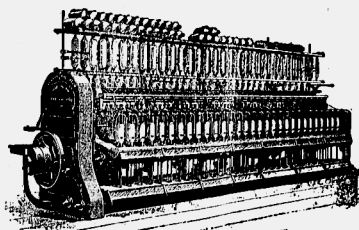
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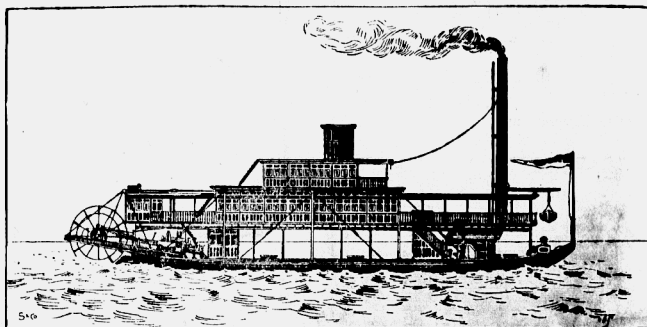
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