

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 44

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

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Inhamby (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

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Church Directory

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays. ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'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 Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 779.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 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 11 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.

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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.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua Saude, 1st floor HENRY BRANDERT, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—From all accounts Chili is practically drifting into a state of anarchy. The political leaders are unable to work together, even those of the same party, and the business situation has become most critical. Failures in business are of daily occurrence. The outcome will either be revolution, or a dictatorship.

—Telegrams from Santiago, Chili, announce that Dr. Oswaldo Rengifo failed to secure enough support to enable him to organize a cabinet, and President Montt then called upon Sr. MacIver, the radical leader, to assume that responsibility. According to the latest telegrams this gentleman is also meeting with great difficulties. The political situation in Chili is considered highly critical.

PRO CUBA.

We have commented before on the singular anomaly with which the Cuban revolution has been regarded in the River Plate, although the revolutionists are only following the course taken by these republics three-quarters of a century ago, in endeavoring to free themselves from an oppressive and unprogressive domination. The Spanish organs here have been allowed to exercise a violence and even violent propaganda against the Cubans, subscriptions have been raised and volunteers collected on behalf of Spain, but hardly

a voice has been lifted on the other side of the question nor an expression of sympathy made with people who are making such a brave and determined fight for their independence and liberty, and are showing themselves a match for all the forces of Spain. In fact the first note of sympathy on this continent, outside the English papers, was that conveyed in a recent telegram from Venezuela, where a public meeting had been held in favor of the Cubans and of their recognition as belligerents. Apart from other reasons for sympathy, common humanity begins to cry out in favor of steps for shortening a protracted struggle, carried on with exceptional ferocity, and in which thousands of lives are being sacrificed and two countries impoverished. The time has passed when a desire for independence on the part of any people can be regarded as a crime to be punished by bloody extermination. The Cubans, whether right or wrong, have so far gained their point that Spain has been unable to carry out her boast of crushing the revolution in its birth, and therefore the time has arrived for the recognition of the revolutionists as belligerents, or better still, for the settlement of the dispute by arbitration without further barbarous bloodshed.

However, we are glad to say that the local anomaly has at last been broken, and the political association known as the "Club Rivera" has taken the initiative in holding a meeting in favor of the Cubans. This took place on Thursday evening, when various resolutions were passed in favor of the revolutionists, amongst others one to initiate a press propaganda on their behalf.

We have no hesitation in applauding the initiative of the Club Rivera, and hasten to assure it of our sympathy with its objects. —Montevideo Times, Oct 12.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

It begins to look as if the confederation of the republics of Central America, proposed along different lines ten years ago by President Barrios of Guatemala, were soon to become an accomplished fact. At any rate, three of the five republics, Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, have already, through their respective chief-executives, come to a provisional agreement for the establishment of the contemplated union. Guatemala, to be sure, and Costa Rica, have not yet seen their way to joining the confederation; but, as the provisional agreement, or "treaty of Amalapa," as it is more generally known from the place where the three presidents met and signed the treaty in July, has left an easy entrance into the confederation for the two states, and as the interests of all the five republics look directly to closer union with each other, the probabilities are strong that it will not be long before "The republic of Central America" is consummated.

Jose D. Gomez, of Nicaragua, who has taken a leading part in bringing the republics together, and who was really the author of the provisional agreement of the three states, is at the present time in New York; and he has given the metropolitan papers very interesting particulars as to the objects and prospects of the confederation. The union that is in contemplation, Gomez says, is only for the purpose of diplomatic relations, protection against foreign powers, and the prevention of domestic disturbances, each republic to fully maintain her existing autonomy in all matters appertaining to internal administration.

Under the proposed confederation there is to be a diet consisting of delegates from the three (ultimately from the five) republics, who are to hold office for three years, and are to hold their sessions in the three republics in rotation. The dates of this diet are to be strictly confined to acting upon issues of a general nature affecting the common welfare, but the diet is not on any account, as already said, to interfere in the internal affairs of any of the states save in the case of threatened revolution when they are to use their moral influence in favor of peace.

It will thus be seen that the contemplated union of the five independent states is not intended, and is not going to consolidate the five republics into one great "republic of Central America," according to our ideas of a consolidated republic. Although the present intention is that ultimately it will be called by the imposing title of "The Republic of Central America," the union of the republics is only to be a league, pure and simple, in which the five states shall all be represented for their mutual benefit; the two main purposes being, (1) protection against foreign force, and (2) to guarantee peace throughout their several dominions and thereby attract capital and immigration. A provision in the proposed act of union is very highly complimentary to the United States; it requires that questions too difficult for the diet to handle with success shall be referred to arbitration, and that the arbiter, by preference, shall be the United States government.

If only such a union of the five republics were effected as would preclude the possibility of the perpetual revolutions by which they are all in their turn devastated and impoverished, an immense gain would be made by them all, and improvements such as railway building, etc., would soon be inaugurated that would give these 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 of Central Americans quite a different destiny from that which they live under at present. May the Union be soon and happily completed. —N. O. Times-Democrat.

ENGLISH shippers are taking an unfavorable attitude towards the Kiel canal. It is most probable that Germany has to do with a firm ring of interested parties formed to boycott the canal, and thus to obtain a reduction in the canal dues which would mean further profit for the English carrying trade at German expense. It would therefore be well to await quietly further developments in the receipts of the canal, and to grant advantages to German, Dutch and Belgian North Sea ports until the English see their way to yield. Any further reduction of the dues would mean the predominance of English coal in the Baltic. Germany should not neglect to make the most out of the English boycott, and to obtain possibly the greatest part of Russian freight business for German North Sea ports. —Kielnow.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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- Germany..... (Direction der Directorate Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, Frankfurt a M.)
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 Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 900,000

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 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 350,000

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 Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.
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 And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
 JOCKYLLS, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
 CASSIDY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Crew, 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 1, 1895.

OLD TIMES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

One hundred and forty miles beyond Yujui, they reached the highest ridge of the Cordilleras. This is the favorite haunt of several kinds of wild animals, but particularly of llamas and vicuñas. In these mountains are found veins of quartz, containing gold, copper ore, lead ore, and iron, the terminations of which appear in many places on the surface of the ground. Near an Indian town, called Mojós, there was a stratum of rich magnetic iron-sand, from which particles of gold of considerable size were sometimes obtained by washing.
 After having passed a lofty mountain, the travellers descended towards a torrent, which they were obliged to cross more than fifty times during one day. In a hot spring, near Caiza, they found some small pieces of sulphur, and a kind of clay full of crystals of alum.
 The road from Caiza to Potosi was the worst and most fatiguing of any over which the travellers had yet passed. They were exposed to heavy rain, and were often obliged to wade knee deep in the rivers; and the air was piercingly cold. Twelve miles from Potosi the ridge of the Andes began to decline towards the north, so that one of the rivers now flowed in that direction. The rivers they had lately passed all flowed toward the south.
 With respect to the great chain of mountains which stretches from Tucuman to

wards Potosi, Mr. Helms says that until he arrived within eighteen miles of the latter place, most of the valleys produced small trees and bushes, but that, beyond this, they were wholly destitute of wood. On the lofty precipices and declivities nothing grows but patches of green, spongy moss, which serves as food to the llamas and sheep. At Potosi nearly all the wood that is used for fuel is brought from a distance of more than thirty miles, and larger trees, adapted for the timber of buildings, are dragged by men across the mountains. These are so scarce that a piece of timber sixteen inches square and thirty feet long would cost two hundred pounds sterling.

Mr. Helms was greatly astonished to find the highest snow-capped mountains, within nine miles of Potosi, covered with a stratum of granitic stones that had been rounded by the action of water. How, he asks, could these masses of granite have been deposited here, since there is a continuous descent to Tucuman, where the ridge of granite ends, and since from Tucuman to Potosi, the mountains consist only of clay-slate? He seems of opinion that they could only have been rolled hither by the general deluge.

The city of Potosi is about one thousand six hundred miles from Buenos Aires, and stands in the midst of one of the most elevated ranges of the Andes, the summits of which are covered with snow.

One of the mountains, at the foot of which the city is built, resembles a sugar-loaf in form, and is nearly eighteen miles in circumference. This mountain is chiefly composed of a yellow clay-slate, full of veins of quartz, in which an abundance of silver ore is found. More than three hundred mines or pits have been worked into it. Mr. Helms here found many different kinds of silver, and he remarks that if skilful men were employed, and proper machinery were used for clearing these mines from water, and in working them, they might be rendered very productive. But in all the operations connected with them, in stamping, sifting, washing, and roasting the ore, and, finally, in obtaining the metal from it, there are so much carelessness, ignorance, and want of skill that a very great proportion of the silver is lost. All the implements of the Indian miner are unwieldy and bad. His hammer, for instance, is a square piece of lead, of twenty pounds weight, and the iron, a foot and a half long, is much too inconmodious. Thick tallow candles, wound round with wool, are used in the mines, and these soon vitiate the air. In the royal mint at Potosi, where from five hundred fifty to six hundred thousand marks of silver, and about two thousand marks of gold are annually coined, affairs were not at this time better conducted. Mr. Helms, and the persons by whom he was accompanied, were directed by the governor of Potosi to introduce such improvements as they might consider requisite. They accordingly proceeded to the erection of apparatus and machinery of different kinds, but the total want of timber on the mountains around the place very much retarded their operations.

The revenue of the king of Spain, from the mines in the kingdom of La Plata, was estimated at this time to amount annually to about eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, and Mr. Helms remarks that, if the conductors possessed more knowledge and more economy, this revenue might easily be doubled.
 Baron Nordenflycht was obliged to reside some time at Potosi to superintend the completion of the machinery for the mines; but Mr. Helms, with most of the Germans, set out for Lima on the 30th of January, 1790. Twelve miles south of Potosi they passed a hot sulphureous bath, with a boiling spring, and near the bath was a village, whither invalids from Potosi resorted for the recovery of their health. They subsequently passed over mountains of slate, of granite, and of sandstone; and afterwards entered a valley which, with little variation, extended more than six hundred miles to Cusco. A town in this valley, called Oruro, was formerly the residence of wealthy capitalists, who had obtained their riches from the mines in the adjacent mountains. But, during a dreadful insurrection of the Christian Indians of La Plata and Peru, in the year 1779, many of the inhabitants were massacred, and the town was plundered and almost totally destroyed.

The rich town of La Paz, which the travellers next entered, likewise suffered during this revolt; but it had been restored, and now contained about four thousand

houses and twenty thousand inhabitants. Many of the persons who resided at La Paz derived considerable wealth from the culture of the coca, or tea of Paraguay; a greenish acid herb, which is much in request in these parts of America, and which the Indians chew, mixed with lime. This production is as indispensable to them as tobacco is to many persons in Europe.

The mountain, at the foot of which La Paz has been built, is the loftiest in this part of the country, and its summit is covered with everlasting snow. It abounds in rich gold ore, and a considerable quantity of gold is obtained from washing the sand of the torrents. About a century ago, a projecting part of it fell down, and the inhabitants severed from the stone lumps of pure gold, so large as to weigh from two to fifty pounds each. Even at this day large pieces of gold are found in the layers of sand and other deposits washed from the mountain by the rains. In this and many of the adjacent mountains there are also rich veins of silver ore.

About fifty miles beyond La Paz the travellers came to the Lake of Titicaca, the first expanse of fresh water they had hitherto seen in South America. From the time they had left the vicinity of Buenos Aires they had not passed through any country so beautiful or so picturesque as that which bordered this lake. They were delighted with the pleasing alternation of hills and dales, intermixed with the richest meadows imaginable, and depastured by numerous herds of cattle, mules, horses, and sheep. For many successive days they continued to travel along the shore of the lake which, as they were informed, was nearly eighty miles in length. At the north-western extremity of it they were ferried over a river about a hundred and twenty feet broad. The vessel which carried them was an Indian canoe, neatly constructed of a kind of reeds and grass, about an ell and a half in width, and flat like a raft.

From the miserable state of the roads, and from the incessant rains, and dreadful storms of thunder and hail which at this season of the year occur among the mountains of La Plata and Peru, travelling along them is attended with almost inconceivable difficulty, and with innumerable hardships. Most persons at this season prefer travelling along the sea-shore. Here they have a serene sky, and no rain ever falls, but they are exposed to excessive heat, to troublesome vermin, and to dangerous fevers.

As Mr. Helms and his associates proceeded the country became more pleasant, fertile, and populous than it had before been. In one place they passed the broad arm of a river on a kind of flying bridge made of basket-work.

A few days after this they entered the city of Cusco, formerly the capital of Peru, and the residence of the Incas. Cusco, like most of the large cities of Spanish-America, has straight streets, which cross each other at right angles. The population was at this time numerous, but Mr. Helms was unable to obtain a correct statement of the number. A governor and a commander of regular troops and militia resided here. The cathedral was a fine stone building in the modern style, and contained many pictures and rich ornaments.

Although the mountains around Cusco contained rich metallic ores, yet only one person, a Frenchman, was at this time engaged in mining, and, from mismanagement, he had not been very successful. There was one ridge where the metallic veins in many places appeared openly upon the surface.

After the travellers had left Cusco, they reach a village called Cocha-Cajas. Beyond this they ascended one of the loftiest of the Andes, and on the other side descended to a river, which they crossed. For seven hours they were exposed to incessant rain. Truly pitiable (observes Mr. Helms) is the fate of that traveller, who, during the rainy season, is obliged to pursue his journey by such steep and slippery roads, and over such mountains as these. Even the most thoughtless freethinker, who denies the existence of a Providence, would here be obliged to confess that an almighty and benignant power evidently watches over the daring steps of mortals; otherwise both men and beasts must inevitably perish. All this part of the country abounds in veins of gold, silver, and other metallic ores.

* This is a very great mistake. Coca and Paraguay tea are two wholly distinct shrubs.—Ed. News.

(To be continued.)

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TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

The unstableness of Trinidad causes a perpetual sense of insecurity while one is on the mountains. One knows not when some overhanging pinnacle may tumble down. One great source of danger is that there are many declivities which can be descended but not ascended, and it would be easy to get hopelessly imprisoned at the foot of one of these. In the "Cruise of the Falcon" is described one really terrible experience we went through. Our exploring party had found no water, and the boy was practically dying of thirst. So, driven by urgent necessity—for we saw by the configuration of the mountains that we should almost certainly find water at the bottom of a certain ravine, we proceeded to descend to it down a great slope, not of loose debris, but of half-consolidated volcanic matter like half-baked bricks, and very brittle. This slope became steeper as we advanced and very dangerous, but it was impossible to retrace our steps. When we attempted to ascend, the mountain slid away under our feet, crumbling into ashes. It was like climbing a treadmill. So we had to abandon the hope and go still farther down lying on our backs, progressing inch by inch carefully, one of us occasionally sliding down a few yards and sending an avalanche before him. We knew not to the edge of what precipice this dreadful way would lead us. Luckily we reached the bottom in safety and found water.

I determined not to get into any difficulties of this description in the course of our present journey.

We gradually ascended the ravine sometimes climbing on one side of it, sometimes on the other, and occasionally by wading through the water at the bottom, according to which route was the safest.

The nature of the scenery around us was now grand in the extreme, and had a weird character of its own that I have never perceived on other mountains. The jagged and torn peaks, the profound chasms, the huge landrills of black rocks, the slopes of red volcanic ash destitute of vegetation, in themselves produce a sense of extreme desolation, but this is heightened by the presence of a ghastly dead vegetation and by the numberless uncanny birds and land-crabs which cover all the rocks.

This lonely islet is perhaps the principal breeding-place for sea-birds in the South Atlantic. Here multitudes of man-of-war birds, gannets, boobies, cormorants, and petrels have their undisturbed haunts. Not knowing how dangerous he is, they treat their superior animal, man, with a shocking want of due respect. The large birds especially attack one furiously if one approaches their nests in the breeding season, and in places where one has to clamber with hands as well as feet, and is therefore helpless, they are positively dangerous.

As for the land-crabs, which are unlike any I have seen elsewhere, they swarm all over the island in incredible numbers. I have even seen them two or three deep in shady places under the rocks; they crawl over everything, polluting every stream, devouring anything—a loathsome lot of brutes, which were of use, however, round our camp as scavengers. They have hard shells of a bright saffron color, and their faces have a most cynical and diabolic expression. As one approaches them they stand on their hind legs and wave their pincers threateningly, while they roll their hideous goggle eyes at one in a dreadful manner. If a man is sleeping or sitting down quietly these creatures will come up to have a bite at him, and would devour him if he was unable for some reason to shake them off; but we understood so many in the vicinity of our camp during our stay on the island, that they certainly became less bold and it seemed almost as if the word had been passed all over Trinidad that we were dangerous animals, to be shunned by every prudent crab. Even when we were exploring remote districts we at last found that they fled in terror, instead of menacing us with their claws.

But the great mystery of this mysterious island is the forest of dead trees which covers it and which astonishes every visitor.

Some time after the publication of the "Cruise of the Falcon" I came across an excellent description of Trinidad in Captain Marryat's novel, "Frank Mildmay". It is obvious from the following passage, which I quote from that work, that the trees had been long dead at the date of publication, 1829—

Here a wonderful and most melancholy phenomenon arrested our attention. Thousands and thousands of trees covered the valley, each of them about thirty feet high; but every tree was dead, and extended its leafless boughs to another—a forest of desolation, as if nature had at some particular moment ceased to vegetate! There was no underwood or grass. On the lowest of the dead boughs, the gannets, and other sea-birds, had built their nests, in numbers uncountable. Their tameness, as Cowper says, "was shocking to me." So unaccustomed did they seem to man that the mothers brooding over their young only opened their beaks, in a menacing attitude, at us as we passed by them. How to account satisfactorily for the simultaneous destruction of this vast forest of trees was very difficult!

there was no want of rich earth for nourishment of the roots. The most probable cause appeared to me a sudden and continual eruption of sulphuric effluvia from the volcano; or else by some unusually heavy gale of wind or hurricane the trees had been drenched with salt water to their roots. One or the other of these causes must have produced the effect. The philosopher or the geologist must decide."

Captain Marryat was evidently unaware that these dead trees are to be found on the heights 3,000 feet above the sea-level, as well as in the valleys, or he would not have suggested salt water as the cause of their destruction.

His description proves that the trees were dead at least sixty years ago, and in all probability they had been dead for a long time before. The latest record I have been able to discover which describes live trees as existing on Trinidad is dated as far back as 1700. The Niuepin and the Sugarloaf, now utterly barren, were then crowded with trees of a great size.

Though some of this timber is rotten, a large proportion of it is not decayed in the least, but when cut with the axe presents the appearance of a sound well-seasoned wood. It is gnarled and knotty, extremely hard and heavy, its specific gravity being but slightly less than that of water. It is of a dark reddish color and of very close grain.

I brought a log of it home and sent it to a cabinet-maker, who found that it would take an excellent polish. On sending this specimen to Kew I was informed that the wood "possibly belongs to the family Myrtaceæ, and possibly to the species Eugenia." I find that this includes the pimento or allspice, the rose-apple and other aromatic and fruit-producing trees; so that desert Trinidad may at one time have been a delicious spice-island.

The doctor and myself toiled on up the gully, whose slopes, as we approached the summit, became less rugged, and here the ferns grew up between the trunks of the dead trees, spreading wide their beautiful fronds of fresh green.

When we had come to a spot a little below the source of the stream we left the gully—not before we had drunk our fill and replenished the bottle—and ascended the down where the tree-ferns grow thickest. The soil is here very loose and presents the appearance of having been quite recently ploughed up, while it is honeycombed with the holes of the teeming land-crabs.

Soon we reached the summit of the plateau, where a pleasant breeze stirred the ferns and we could now command a magnificent view not only over the mountains we had climbed, but over the weather side of the island as well. I remembered the scene, for I had looked down from here nine years before. On the weather side of the island the mountains are even more precipitous than on the lee side, but on the other hand they do not run sheer into the sea, for at their base extend great green slopes continued by broad sandy beaches. Along all this coast are shallow flats and outlying rocks on which the surf breaks perpetually. Thirty miles out to sea rise the inaccessible rocky islets of Martin Vaz. The plateau we were on was covered with a luxuriant vegetation, for in addition to the tree-ferns there were large bushes of some species of acacia, a tall thorny plant with flowers like those of scarlet-runners and bearing large beans, flowering grasses and various other plants. I collected specimens of these later on, which were lost, however, with other stores shortly before we abandoned the island, in consequence of the capsizing of our boat while launching her in Treasure Bay.

It seemed strange to find so beautiful a garden, high up almost unapproachable for the perils that surround it, thronged as it is on a wilderness of rock rising up to it, in chaotic masses and sheer precipices from the shore far below. The sailors under Frank Mildmay discovered this grove before me. In all his descriptions of places and scenery Captain Marryat is singularly faithful to the truth, even in the minutest details. In this respect indeed he is more conscientious in his works of fiction than are most travellers in their presumably true narratives. The most minute and accurate description of Trinidad that I have come across is in "Frank Mildmay", and it is easy to identify every spot mentioned in that book. The author must himself have visited this strange place, and his imagination was strongly stirred by it. He gives us graphic pictures of "the ironbound coast with high and pointed rocks, frowning defiance over the unappeasable and furious waves which break incessantly at their feet." His hero also experiences the usual difficulties in landing; men and boat are nearly lost, and in all his thrilling narrative there is not the least exaggeration. All the events described might well have happened, and probably did happen.

Of the grove he says: "The men reported that they had gained the summit of the mountain, where they had discovered a large plain, skirted by a species of fern-tree from twelve to eighteen feet high—that on this plain they had seen a herd of goats; and among them could distinguish one of enormous size which appeared to be their leader. They also found many wild hogs."

(To be continued.)



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Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Ragman and the Bacman
Sat together in the barn,
Said the Ragman to the Bagman
I'll do you no harm.

To the merely superficial reader the above lines—Shelley's, I think, but I may be wrong—would perhaps appear to have no special bearing on São Paulo, or its athletic sports; but he who dives deeper will at once see how beautifully they figure forth the calm and equable current of the Vida Paulista.

The Ragman and the Bagman, or let us rather say the dry goods dealer and the commercial traveller, must have had very little to do, otherwise, flying being out of the question, they would not have cared to sit together in a barn; while the Ragman's apparently futile observation would be regarded as quite a brilliant conversational effort in São Paulo, where the talk is limited for the most part to the discussion of new servants, bonnets and babies, the iniquities of the bond service, and the fluctuations of exchange. In this state of affairs the São Paulo athletic club's announcement that it was about to hold athletic sports naturally created the wildest excitement, and the sports themselves were indeed a very notable success.

The ground, gay with many coloured bunting, and thronged with the beauty and fashion of São Paulo, was in capital condition; a brass band in Italian uniform vomited forth at intervals short blasts of martial music which thrilled us all to the very marrow; while the deep and regular throb of the refreshment engine bade us remember the solemn lesson conveyed by the telegram sent to the governor of South Carolina.

As to the list of events, where all acquitted themselves so well, it would be invidious to particularize. A word of praise, however, must be given to Willie Rule, whose form in the high jump elicited hearty cheers from the delighted spectators. Breaking all his own previous records, he cleared at the first attempt a height of 3 feet 2 inches, alighting gracefully on the grass without serious injury either to himself or any of those present.

This performance, it is stated, entitles him to membership of the L. A. C., and to compete in the next international contest. Still, a reference to the correct card, which I append, will show that even this splendid effort was outdone by Senhor Miranda, who carried the Brazilian colours to the fore with a fine jump of a feet 9½ inches. The prize was at once claimed for the American nation on the ground that Senhor Miranda had been educated in the States. I don't know how they settled it. Mr. Crowther Smith greatly distinguished himself in the 100 yards race, doing the distance in the

usual time of 9 7/8 (private). Mr. Sparks, however, offered a sixteenth better, and closed the business.

The great attraction of the day was of course the boxing contest, between Bill Huggins (S. P. A. C.) and Mr. Arthur Laughton (B. B. S. A.), the latter coming out the winner after three slashing rounds and a rattling wind up.

In the closing rally Mr. Laughton, whose left hand play was much admired, "killed" his adversary into "throwing Peter," and, ducking cleverly, dodged the American champion a hot 'un on the "hoko" which knocked him clean out of the ring, to be picked up by his sympathising backers and carried home on a bicycle made for six.

The egg and spoon race was won by Mr. A. Wyward to seconds (Santos time).

The next event was the hurdle race, in which Mr. Creagh, much to his own surprise, came in first by about a length and a half; but Mr. Hainsworth, in spite of the fact that he had split his mainsail, won on his time allowance.

At this point it is my painful duty to call attention to reprehensibly inconsiderate conduct on the part of Mr. Moseley, which was undoubtedly of a nature to wound the feelings of Santistas, and accentuate the strained relations already existing between them and their Paulistano "patricios." It was, of course, all very well for him to go about before each race ringing an enormous bell, but why should he have refused to let Santos fellows have a ring too?

When we wonder that Santistas should feel annoyed when they are treated in this manner? That they felt so there is unfortunately no doubt whatever. Indeed, I am informed that some of them carried their resentment so far as to boycott the station bell next morning, missing the 7 o'clock train, and infesting São Paulo during the whole of the succeeding day.

With this exception, however, everything went smoothly. As I left the ground I encountered an Official Personage whom it always a pleasure to meet. He had just arrived from England, and his advent added several rays of brightness to the scene. He seemed, as it were, Pheleas Apollon come up from Santos, leaving his colleague, Shadow, behind him.

"How are you?" he cried, cheerily, adding his usual courteous supplementary enquiry. "Well," said I, putting my arm through his, and burying my face in his nose—scaring away by the action a couple of butterflies and a hummingbird which had been disporting themselves upon it, "let us take a walk down Piccadilly!"

Mr. Jack Skerry, the Judge,—and a very good judge, too,—having looked in to see how I was getting on, I have just proudly shown him the foregoing; and I must confess he has surprised me.

If I say my account of the affair is—to soften his expression—a mass of condemned inaccuracies; that I know no more about athletic sports than a cow knows about comic sections; that there was no boxing competition; that Mr. This didn't run, and Mr. That didn't jump, and so on.

Well, perhaps he is right. Any one may be mistaken, and I shall not dispute the point; it were so that, as the umpire said in the local cricket match at Dunadun-Dravay, when a bet the familiar "How's that?" "far to tell 'ee the truth, zar, I were na le-ekin'."

Here followeth Mr. Skerry's statement, which, so far as mere accuracy is concerned, is, I believe, to be depended upon.

N. D.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Sports.

Chacara Dulley, 12th October, 1895.

Throwing the cricket ball: C. W. Miller, F. Sparks, H. Barber, C. B. Mawson, F. S. Speers, A. Normanton. Result: 1st A. Normanton, 90 yards; 2nd H. Barber, 93½ yards.

High jump: Dr. Baumgardner, H. Inge, Miranda, Crowther Smith. Result: 1st Miranda, 4 feet 9½ inches.

Three-legged race: Result: 1st W. Cory and Voris; 2nd H. Barber and R. Normanton.

100 yards flat race: A grand race won on the tape. (1st heat) 1st F. Sparks; 2nd S. Crowther Smith. (2nd heat) 1st C. Miller; 2nd J. C. Blacklock; 3rd C. B. Mawson (fastest loser).

(Final heat) 1st F. Sparks; 2nd J. C. Blacklock. Boys race: (Final) 1st D. Rowlands; 2nd A. Lyles.

Quarter mile flat race: (Final) 1st F. Sparks, won easily; 2nd H. Barber.

Long jump: 1st C. E. Hainsworth, 17 feet 6 in.; 2nd Miranda, 17 feet 4½ in.

Egg and spoon race: (Final) 1st A. Wyward, the only man who finished.

120 yards members flat race: (Final) 1st F. Sparks; 2nd J. C. Blacklock. Another grand race, Sparks running in excellent style and winning by a few inches.

Girls race: 1st Minerva Manjier; 2nd Anna Manjier.

Hurdle race: (120 yards) 1st C. E. Hainsworth; 2nd F. Kealman.—Hainsworth cleared his hurdles cleanly and won with a bit to spare.

Pole jump: 1st H. Inge, 7 feet 4½ in.; 2nd J. Fraser, retired hurt.

Obstacle race: 1st C. E. Hainsworth; 2nd W. Taylor.

Sack race: W. F. Rule and C. Miller ran a dead heat.

Wheelerbarrow race: 1st F. Sparks and W. Taylor; 2nd F. Kealman and C. L. Stock.

Consolation race: 1st C. Haak.

Mrs. Lupton presented the prizes. Judges: Lauriere and Jack Skerry. Starter: J. H. Wood. Timekeeper: C. Walker. Clerks of the course: S. Boyes, C. Barrett and J. Sutherland.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The premium on gold is slowly creeping up in Buenos Aires, the quotation yesterday being 330.

—The thieves in Buenos Aires have lately been robbing the tombs in the Chacarita cemetery.

—Troubles have again arisen in the Argentine province of Corrientes and another revolutionary attempt is feared.

—The exportation of Argentine sheep has been checked, because if even one of a flock is found to be affected with scab on arriving at the shipping port, the whole flock is rejected.

—The intervener in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, has tendered his resignation, because, with his present limited powers, he cannot overcome the passive resistance of the legislature.

—Late papers from Montevideo state that the duel between Ensign Calloola and an Argentine officer some time ago, over the Chilean question, was a gross deception. No such duel was ever fought. Calloola is now in Chile receiving the plaudits of his Chilean admirers.

—Another batch of Spanish volunteers for Cuba, 315 from Buenos Aires and 47 from here left yesterday in the *San Fernando*, which also hopes to pick up some 300 or 400 more in Rio Janeiro. The enthusiasm on this occasion was not so great as on the first. —*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 11.

—The minister of justice cannot induce any lawyer to be judge of Nequen; the salary is only \$500 a month, and it takes 14 days to reach the capital. We shall not have good judges or good law until the office of judge is made one of high dignity, with ample remuneration.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—President Uruburu having suffered a dangerous relapse, his physicians have counseled a suspension of all work for a month or two, which time he should pass in the camp. During his absence the government will develop upon the president of the Senate, ex-President Roca. A decree to this effect was published on the 26th inst.

—Sunlight is fortunately beyond the reach of the municipality, or doubtless they would propose to tax it. As this is out of their power, they propose to tax shade, that is to say street awnings. If they had any sense they would offer a premium to every house putting an awning over the footpath, and thus the streets would be much pleasanter in summer.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The cruiser *25 de Mayo* left on a voyage of instruction yesterday; she is going to the Cape of Good Hope, so that her defects, if any, will be discovered, and the young officers will gain some much-needed experience. The navy must continue to be an artificial institution until the nation has a mercantile marine, which it ought to have, with its long line of coast.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Oct. 11.

—On the 8th inst. a grocer's boy was detected smuggling a bottle of rum (*cañi*) into the barracks of the 3rd chasseurs at Montevideo. When brought before the commandant, Col. Sixto Rodriguez, he ordered the boy to swallow the rum himself, and the frightened boy obeyed, falling senseless immediately afterwards. For such brutality, Col. Rodriguez should be cashiered and sent to the penitentiary without a day's delay.

—A mysterious murder occurred in Montevideo on the 14th inst., in which grave suspicions rest upon the police. A young bank clerk, named Butler, 21 years of age, was shot on the street at 11 p.m. on leaving a house where he had spent the evening. No trace of the murderer was found. Butler was an active member of the *Salvafach* and other clubs, and had complained of being "shadowed" some days before his death. The police manifest little interest in the affair.

—The bureau of American republics has prepared a statement showing the shipment of frozen meat from Argentina during the past ten years, from which it is seen that these exports have increased over as follows: 1885, 2,802 tons; 1886, 7,350 tons; 1887, 12,038 tons; 1888, 15,246 tons; 1889, 16,532 tons; 1890, 20,414 tons; 1891, 23,278 tons; 1892, 25,436 tons; 1893, 25,041 tons; 1894, 26,584 tons.

—The potato crop in Mar del Plata has been an excellent one during the current year, and the exports by train up till Sept. 27th have comprised 4,056 tons, valued at \$68,715. The majority of these have been sent to the province of Santa Fé for seed. The extent of land set aside for potato cultivation in Mar del Plata is about 3,000 squares, and the crop is expected to be about 35,000 tons. The average selling price on the field is 55 cents per 100 kilos.—*Arcadia*, Buenos Aires.

—The saladeristas and estancieros of the Oriental republic are in a state of alarm at the recent decision of the Chamber in Rio de Janeiro to raise the tax on preserved meat to 150 reis. On receiving the news the Bolsa was much alarmed and a meeting was hastily called, several of the leading saladeristas approaching the President to request his intervention in the reduction of the tax. The President of the *camara de comercio* had a long talk with the minister of foreign affairs and a telegram was sent to Dr. Carlos Castro, the representative in Rio.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A camp contemporary thus humorously describes a favorite process of smuggling tobacco on the frontier. The requisites are:—1. Several kilos of tobacco (naturally). 2. Baby's clothes. 3. The head of a black doll. 4. A colored woman wrapped round the tobacco, the doll's head is adjusted in the proper place, and the colored woman, clasping the fetitious infant to her more or less sooty bosom, boldly walks through the revenue guards, exchanging a few words of coarse banter, the frontier is passed and the infant is seen if its body consists of black flesh and blood which is not exciseable, or of black tobacco which is.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 26.

—The new minister of war and marine is making a clean sweep of abuses. He has just appointed a committee to examine the books and stores of the commissary of the navy, for it is stated in the decree appointing the committee that a large quantity of stores purchased from Francioni and Co. in April last and duly paid for appear by the books to have been delivered, while, in fact, they have remained in the possession of the sellers, and that actually the government has since again bought and paid for a portion of the same goods! Another instance of mal-administration is afforded by the fact that none of the cavalry regiments have a proper number of horses, and of one them, the 5th, has actually none at all but only 100 mules!—Buenos Aires Herald.

—It would seem that the headquarters staff of the army have decided to pick out 12 of our most promising young officers and send them to Germany to join the army there with a view to finishing their training. The idea is good. The 12 young men will be picked out soon and sent to Germany early next year. Four of each arm of the service will be sent. The government should send about 100. However, 12 is better than nothing as a beginning.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires. But will this supplementary training be enough? In our opinion the young officer should be picked in a much greater stage—say at three years of age—so that his training might begin at the proper time. An untrained child will generally make an undisciplined man.

—In an official report to the state department at Washington, Minister Buchanan gives the following statistical information in regard to the flour mills of Argentina:—"Some idea of the importance of the milling industry of this country can be gathered from the fact that there are 419 mills, of which 279 are first class, 13 second class and 122 third class. These 419 mills are capable of turning out 1,345,040 tons of first quality flour per annum, for which they would require 2,000,000 tons of wheat. The quality of the Argentine flour is exceedingly good, as in the 1889 Paris exhibition they obtained a grand prize, two gold medals and several silver medals. It now remains to be seen if the millers have sufficient influence to make themselves heard, and thus remedy the defects which are killing a splendid industry."

—General Campos, chief of police, was invited to partake of a large dose of "humble pie" yesterday. He was invited to attend at the ministry of war. On entering, he volubly explained that the reports current of the statements he had made with regard to the minister were unfounded, etc. The minister stopped him short and politely informed him that he wanted no explanations whatever and had merely called him in order to inform him that inasmuch as his position of chief of police was incompatible with those of chief of the 1st brigade of the national guards, and of member of the war committee, he had decided to relieve him entirely of the duties pertaining to it. The chief of police, swallowed the dose with good grace as possible and withdrew to digest the "humble pie" at his leisure.—Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 19.

—Dr. Bermejo's latest scheme is one for transporting reconvicted criminals to Tierra del Fuego, where they are to be set to work in the government sawmill, or in pastoral industries on government lands. We do not know that criminal labor outside of the walls of a prison or the confines of a highway has been found very valuable. At the root of all schemes like this generally lies the desire to get rid of criminals, which usually means an attempt to saddle other people with the responsibility. We do not know that the honest settlers in Tierra del Fuego, who are a miserably small number compared with those on the Chilean side, will welcome the prospect, but it must be said in justification of ministers in this country that they have never shown the smallest disposition to favor or protect the honest settler in that remote spot.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The figures recently published regarding the Argentine army bear eloquent tribute to the influences of the war scare. The full strength of the army for this year, according to the official estimates, was 11,479 men; for next year this will be raised to 17,362, a truly enormous increase. The accession to power of Sr. Villanueva as war minister, has, however, led to the discovery of enormous leakages; and under his energetic administration means will no doubt be found to correct very much of this. He has already introduced economies amounting to \$1,500,000, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he will remain long enough in his present post to effect the reforms he sees to be necessary: the vested interests are no doubt very strong, and the old régime will not be upset without a struggle, but for the moment we are on the crest of a wave of reform that may carry us far. At any rate the alarmist party will surely be satisfied with the increase of strength which we have noted: certainly more could not have been looked for, and probably less would have sufficed.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The collapse of Dr. Tagle in the Senate on 1st inst. is most amusingly described by our contemporary *El Tiempo* in its issue of 2nd inst., and the name of that Cordobese gentleman should go down to posterity, coupled with that of Senator Fellegini, as the staunch upholders of the gaucha banking which has flooded the country with little more than worthless paper, and threatened to cure the consequences of their fatal errors on the homoeopathic principle of *similia similibus curantur*. One of the simple reasons why Dr. Tagle's financial reasoning is sufficient to show his utter incompetence, and it is most discouraging to commercial men to think that they should be governed financially by men of similar incapacity. Last year the distillers had to pay a tax of 15 cents per litre of alcohol produced, and were allowed to pay in bills of thirty days with a discount of 2 per cent. for cash. This year the tax is doubled and Dr. Tagle's financial acumen prompts him to declare solemnly in the national senate that, therefore, the discount for cash should be doubled. As a financial *non sequitur* this would be hard to beat, and even Argentine legislators could not be misled by it and Dr. Tagle was, in vulgar parlance, promptly sat upon.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—We learn, with much pleasure, that the Southern railway have increased their annual subscription to the funds of the British Hospital for this year from £50 to £100, presumably in view of the largely increasing work done by this valuable institution. We trust the admirable example thus set by the Southern railway will be followed by other wealthy English corporations, and that we may have the pleasure of recording further increased support to the Hospital funds before the end of the year.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—There is no necessity for any extended discussion of the Romeo project for the consolidation of the debt, national and provincial. The plan is probably as good a one as any which has for its object a composition with the creditors of the republic, for this is precisely what it is. The republic confesses that it is insolvent and makes an offer to its creditors which will be accepted, for the simple reason that the creditors know that nothing better can be hoped for. Having confessed that the nation is insolvent, the project proceeds to assume the provincial debts amounting to \$137,261,659 gold which in no sense belong to the nation to pay, so that this assumption is a swindle of those who are creditors of the nation. This part of the project is shamefully dishonest, and gives a character to the entire transaction which is discreditable to the republic. If a similar act were done by a merchant he would be imprisoned as a swindler and he would deserve to be.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—We have received two numbers of an unpretentious periodical called *Ateneo*, published in Chos-Malal the capital of the Neuquen territory. From the contents of this journal we notice that there is an increased activity in mining, and that a nugget of fifty grammes of gold has been found at the Milla Michieo washings, which nugget has, by the by, according to one or two of our colleagues, grown to five hundred grammes during the transit of the story to Buenos Aires. They have had 17 centimetres of snow in the Chos-Malal district, which has apparently caused great improvement in the state of the camps. We shall be interested to see what the dwellers in that distant territory will judge to be the effect of the extension of the Great Southern railway. Will it cause the influx of a great mining population from abroad such as flooded some of the Western States in the sixties, and if so, what will be the effect upon the country generally and Neuquen in particular? There is no doubt that gold and other minerals abound in our Cordilleras, but the pioneer population necessary for their exploration has not yet arrived. Let us hope that railway extension will bring it, for however rough and lawless in itself, its ultimate effect cannot but be good for Argentina.—Review, Buenos Aires.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 29th, 1895.

It must be clear to the government that the custom-house is the principal source of its revenue, and must continue so for many years to come. We have already spoken of the influence which a protective tariff will exercise on this income, tending to diminish it in direct proportion to the amount of protection afforded to national industries. In addition to this there are other diminishing causes, of which we now wish to speak, and these are to be found in the custom-house itself, in the methods employed in the collection of the tax. Whenever the costs of an imported article, not a necessity, become excessive and the formalities attending its introduction become insufferably vexatious, the trade in that article will naturally decline and the revenue derived from it will diminish. From a revenue point of view, therefore, it is desirable to keep the cost of the article within the consumers' reach, and to avoid all restrictions and obstacles which tend to diminish importation. This, we regret to say, is not done in the custom-houses of Brazil. Needless and vexatious restrictions are imposed, arbitrary decisions enforced, and protests are made costly and difficult.

There is no such idea as that of encouraging commerce, the source of all this revenue, nor of protecting the merchant, nor of rendering justice. The animus and practice of the average customs official are those of treating the merchant as a criminal, or as a man engaged in a reprehensible traffic, and of extorting from him all that circumstances will permit. Instead of assisting him, everything is done to annoy him and to diminish his profits. And all this notwithstanding the clear fact that much of the wealth of this country and a very great part of its revenue depends upon commerce! A few of the means employed to harass him will serve to illustrate our meaning. The frequent changes in the tariff tend to confuse classifications and the employment of unsuitable examiners (*conferentes*) affords opportunities for grossly unjust and burdensome decisions, from which all protests are discouraged. This leads to arbitrary classifications and very often to unexpected additions to the duties imposed. In many cases the classifications of yesterday are ignored and reversed, merely to suit the whims of the examiner. The imposition of fines for differences in weight is another fruitful source of complaint, against which protest after protest have been made. It is known that goods absorb moisture while in deposit, but this is made to serve against the importer, and he is fined for what nature and official delays have conspired to do. Most vexatious of all, however, are the delays which are encountered in the custom-house. We have now reached that point where the examiners do just what they please. They arrive at half-past ten, eleven or twelve; they smoke and gossip; they go out for coffee, or to attend to private business; they do anything but attend to their regular duties; and then they go away at two o'clock. Our dispatcher once carried a dispatch in his pocket for a month waiting an opportunity to get a certain examiner's signature. These men are always out, they hardly do an honest hour's work during the day, and yet so influential are they that no one dares complain. The minister of finance must know that these practices inflict heavy and needless costs upon commerce and must eventually prejudice the revenue. It is neither just nor honorable that these things should go on. They are ruining the port of Santos, they are driving up-country merchants to seek other ports than Rio de Janeiro, they are compelling Rio Grande importers to dispatch their goods in Rio de Janeiro, and they are disorganizing the whole service and discrediting the country.

In a telegram of the 24th, designed to commemorate the 71st anniversary of the independence of Sergipe, Col. Valladao tenders his compliments to the press of Rio de Janeiro, "as one of the most powerful factors in the greatness of Brazil." As one of the dozen, or more, journals of this city arbitrarily and illegally suspended by Col. Valladao in 1893, during the despotic reign of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, we take peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the compliment thus tendered. As the chief of police of the Dictator, Col. Valladao had exceptional opportunities to become acquainted with the press of Rio de Janeiro. That he considers it one of the "most powerful factors in the greatness of Brazil," is of course a little surprising, for in those days the press manifested nothing but weakness, and the colonel's appreciation was artfully concealed. As for the greatness of Brazil, it was then shamefully eclipsed by a vulgar "reign of terror," in which eminent and peaceful citizens were imprisoned and shot, in which private property was seized and destroyed without hope of recompense, in which many newspapers—these "powerful factors" in our national greatness—were suspended by the orders of Col. Valladao himself, and in which all semblance of just and responsible government disappeared for the time. Possibly Col. Valladao is trying a little irony on us; perhaps he wishes us to know how politely sarcastic he can be at our expense. And to show him how fully we appreciate the compliment, we accept it promptly and with pleasure. We were under a cloud in those days, colonel, and we were not able to show just how great and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—except, of course, when we go out to engage in bloodless duels. We are not celebrated for physical prowess, either. But, in the long run, colonel, we are sure to win the fight. Some of us will fall by the way,

others will prove recreant and desert our ranks, the boys and the soldiers will laugh and jeer at us for our disorderly array and inoffensive looking weapons—but we are in the struggle to stay, my dear sir, and we are sure to win. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." We shall not only win our victory, but we shall make it a crushing one. We have in our hands the power to make public opinion, to educate public sentiment, to overthrow oppression and injustice, to elevate morals and create new systems, to make history. We are powerful, colonel—"most powerful for the greatness of Brazil." Personally we have suffered insult and heavy loss through your peculiar appreciation of us—but we let that pass. Others will doubtless recognize the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon us, and some may perhaps be even willing to reimburse us for all we have lost; but in the meantime it is sweet to feel that you now appreciate us as you never did before, and that you recognize our strength. The 71st anniversary of Sergipe's independence fills us with many pleasing sensations, colonel, and we cordially join you in complimenting the state over which you preside, without election and by military force; but it is nothing, we assure you, beside the feelings called up by the fact that we are now within a few weeks of the second anniversary of your famous order suspending the publication of this paper "until further orders." And you forget to give these "further orders," colonel, and somehow we were left out in the cold for one whole year, unable to do one single thing for the "greatness of Brazil," which you seem to have so much at heart! The independence of Sergipe and the suppression of independent newspaper comment, do not harness well together, we fear, but we know that you mean well, and that you recognize our power, so we pass that also. In the time to come, stronger and abler hands will guide the harmless-looking steel nibs which we are now apparently wielding to so little effect, and you can then count upon just weight and measure for the part which you have played in protecting and fostering the "greatness of Brazil." And the record, colonel, notwithstanding your tardy repentance, will be little to your credit. We are truly sorry for it, we must confess, but the responsibility and choice will rest with those who will have a clearer appreciation of what truly concerns the greatness of Brazil than we of the present day can have. And of all the problems they will have to solve, colonel, not one of them will be half as perplexing as this—how you could have had the hardihood to formally and publicly compliment those whom you have so grievously injured!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 21.—SENATE.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill regulating the promulgation of legislative enactments. Senator Vicente Machado moved to ask for information in regard to the political situation in Bahia. This motion, after a speech from Senator Severino Vieira, was rejected. The bill regulating the appointment of public officers was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. After a speech from Senator Ruy Barbosa, who argued to prove the unconstitutionality of restricted amnesty, the amnesty bill was voted in 3rd discussion.—CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Deputy Paula Ramos spoke on the bill for reorganizing the polytechnic school. Deputy Gaspar Drummond moved to begin immediately the discussion of the bill from the Senate on the Sergipe question. The motion was rejected. Deputy Luis de Vasconcelos opposed the tax of 15\$000 on imported cattle. Deputy Adolpho Godoi offered amendments to the bill on marital law. Deputy Zuma offered a motion on the political situation in Bahia. Deputy Vergue de Albreu opposed the motion and said that the situation in that state is perfectly normal. No one, he asserted, pays the slightest attention to Bahia de Geremoabo, who is not recognized by the troops, by the local authorities, or by the federal government. All that Bahia asks, he said, is to be let alone. Deputy Augusto de Freitas gave an account of the political events in Bahia and said that the senate of which Barão de Camaguary is president, originated in a farce. Four senators met in a room adjoining the governor's office. One of them said:—"I will be president." Two others rejoined:—"Very well, we shall be first and second secretaries." "In that case, gentlemen," said the fourth, "I will be the senate and the galleries. One of the secretaries can read to me the report which I have written and I in the capacity of senate will adopt it and in the capacity of galleries applaud it." This report recognized as senators certain persons who claimed to be elected, and it is over the senate thus organized that Barão de Camaguary presides. The President of the republic has received a communication from Barão de Geremoabo, president of the real senate of Bahia, communicating that, in the absence of the governor, he has taken charge of the state government and asking for troops for upholding him against the claims of Barão de Camaguary, who is supported by the state troops. It is the duty of the President,

said the speaker, to read and understand the laws of the states, so that in cases like the present he may know which is the legitimate government. If the health of His Excellency permitted, he would observe what is occurring in the country, he would see that the senate over which Barão de Geroenobro presides is just as legitimate as Gov. Rodrigues Lima. The right of intervention in the affairs of the states is not intended merely to hold governors in office, it is rather intended as a safety valve without which, unless oppressed people will be forced to resort to revolution, the legislative and judiciary branches of the state government are entitled to just as much consideration as the executive and consequently their demands on the federal authorities should be duly honored. He hoped that the motion would be adopted, so that the President may have an opportunity of explaining to Congress and to the nation his reasons for refusing the assistance for which Barão de Geroenobro has asked. Deputy Eduardo Ramos claimed that the party to which Barão de Camacary belongs has a large majority in Bahia, and asserted that the senate of which Barão de Geroenobro is president had obliterated itself by adjourning for an indefinite period. The party which is now asking the federal government to interfere in Bahia had last year vehemently protested against intervention in the affairs of the state. The bill for dividing the country into 8 banking districts with an agricultural bank in each, was voted in 1st discussion and the bill for confirming the commissions of warrant ensigns was voted in 3rd discussion. The Chamber voted an annual pension of 2,000\$ for each of the five daughters of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

Oct. 22.—In the Senate the marine and war committee reported against the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for readmitting the cadets who had been expelled from the military school. Senator Virgilio Damasio said that he had spoken with the President in regard to the political situation in Bahia. The President had telegraphed to Barão de Geroenobro, but he did not consider himself authorized to interfere since there had been no disturbance of public order. He had suggested that those who considered themselves aggrieved should apply for redress to Congress. Both houses of Congress adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Senator Joaquim Felício dos Santos, who died at Diamantina on the 21st inst.

Oct. 23.—Senate.—Senator Francisco Machado spoke on the question of the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana. Senator Moraes Barros, speaking against the bill, said that the public debt of Brazil, as far as known, is 1,890,000,000\$. The Senate failed to sustain the amendment to the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for an appropriation of 2,096,135\$872 for the immigration service. The bill for granting three lotteries to the Cruz dos Militares brotherhood was rejected. The bill regarding the promotion of judges of the civil and criminal courts was voted in 2nd discussion. Several pension bills were voted. The committees on justice and legislation, marine and war, and finance reported against the bill for granting 200,000\$000 to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Paulino Junior moved to postpone the debate on the Sergipe question. Deputy Menezes Prado spoke on the question and argued in favor of the nullity of Col. Valladao's election. The deficiency appropriation of 1,200,000\$ for paying arrears of indebtedness to the Companhia União Soroceabana and Itauana was voted in 1st discussion. The Chamber adopted Deputy Zama's motion to ask for information in regard to the existence of two state governments in Bahia.

Oct. 24.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado moved to ask for information in regard to the appropriation of 300,000\$000 for the state of Goyaz. Senator Leite e Oliveira said that his motion was perhaps even more important than the one he had supposed, for it brought up before the Senate the whole financial question. It is necessary, he said, show the world that in Brazil the period of extravagance has definitely ended and that the present government is resolutely bent on improving the disastrous financial situation, which it had received from the late administration, and on avoiding in future blunders similar to those which had led to such calamitous results. He was in a position, he stated, to inform the Senate that within a few days the budget committee would lay before the house a complete, unreserved and exhaustive description of the financial situation of the country. Barão do Ladario censured the minister of marine for having bought unnecessarily 800,000\$000 worth of powder and for failing to take care of that powder after buying it. Senator Coelho Rodrigues, in speaking on the military cadets' bill, said that Deputy Gicardo's party had degenerated into a mutual insurance company against free elections. He believes, he asserted, that there is a secret compact between that deputy and Julio de Castilhos for the eventual separation of the states of S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul from the rest of Brazil. The bill for readmitting the cadets expelled from the military school was rejected by a vote of 26 to 17. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 566,226\$610 for the department of interior. Chamber of Deputies.—After a speech from Deputy Menezes Prado on the Sergipe bill, Deputy Francis Carvalho moved to close the debate, but, in view of the many protests with which the motion was received, consented to withdraw it. Deputy Gaspar Drummond said that, if Congress rejected the bill it would do so for one of two reasons: either because it does not consider itself competent to interfere in the affairs of Sergipe, or because it does not think that these affairs call for intervention. If Congress declares itself incompetent to interfere, it then becomes necessary to ask who is competent. In answer to this question, he introduced a bill, signed by himself and other members of the Pernambuco delegation, vesting the faculty of intervention in the executive branch of the government. Deputy Chagas Lobato introduced a bill vesting that faculty in the Supreme Court. Deputy Galdino Loretto spoke in favor of the joint committee's bill. Deputy Torquato Moreira declared that he and Deputy Athayde Junior would vote against it, and Deputy Martins Junior said that he also would

vole against it, because he believes in the intervention of the executive. He regrets, he said, that the President takes no interest in Pernambuco and he fears that this indifference to the extent to which he is committed by petty dictators will be the ruin of the country. Deputy Paulino Junior said that, if the *de facto* governor of Sergipe has with the assistance of federal troops overthrown the legitimate authorities of the state and established a dictatorship, it is the duty of the federal government to interfere and re-establish a representative government. Deputy Carlos Jorge spoke on affairs in Alagoas, which, he said, have no political significance. Deputy Torquato Moreira moved to inquire how much money Barão do Ladario had received and what he had accomplished as minister to China.

Oct. 25.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the motion of Senator Vicente Machado in regard to the special appropriation of 300,000\$000 for the state of Goyaz. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Thomas Delino, Arthur Ri-s, João Lopes and Galdino warmly protested against certain remarks, made by Senator Coelho Rodrigues, which they considered derogatory to the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Paulino Junior defended the joint committee's bill on intervention in Sergipe. Deputy Lamouner Godofredo moved to recommit the bill in order that the committee might report on the three substitute bills of Deputies Zama, Chagas Lobato and Gaspar Drummond. Deputy Paula Ramos moved to close the debate. Three attempts were made on this motion called for want of a quorum, although the roll-call twice showed that 107 deputies were present. At the third roll-call only 99 deputies answered and the chair descended from the attempt to put the motion to the vote. Deputy Erico Coelho introduced a substitute bill.

Oct. 26.—Senate.—Senator João Neiva laid before the Senate the draft of a military criminal code framed by Dr. Cardoso de Castro. Senator Gomes de Castro moved to inquire why the government had not collected the special stamp tax on law suits. He had been informed, he said, by a competent person that this tax ought to produce a revenue of 300,000\$000 per annum. Senator Coelho Rodrigues replied to the attacks of the five deputies who had spoken against him on the previous day. The Senate voted a number of private bills. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Paula Guimarães offered amendments to the bill for organizing the general staff of the army. The Chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Torquato Moreira to ask for information in regard to Barão do Ladario's mission to China. The substitute bills of Deputies Zama, Chagas Lobato and Erico Coelho on intervention in Sergipe were rejected and that of Deputy Gaspar Drummond was withdrawn. The joint committee's bill was then rejected by a vote of 91 to 48. Deputy Paulino Junior tendered his resignation as member of the joint committee. Deputy Gaspar Drummond said that, in his opinion, the decision of the Chamber rejecting *in limine* the Sergipe intervention bill virtually dissolved that committee. Deputy Paulino Junior's resignation was accepted by a vote of 63 to 60. The bill on the deposit of banks of issue was voted in 1st discussion. Deputy Augusto de Freitas offered a substitute for the bill for classifying public employees and establishing uniformity in their salaries. Deputy Menezes Prado spoke on the amendments to the revenue bill. Deputy Sebastião de Lacerda defended the amendment which he had offered. Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida spoke in favor of the tax of 150000 on foreign beef cattle. Deputy Neiva defended his amendment empowering the government to contract in foreign countries for nickel coin. He described the inconvenience caused to the retail trade by the difficulty in making change. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti complained of the delay of the government in sending information in regard to the Portuguese financial agency and the execution of the law for harmonizing the pay of naval officers with that of officers of the army.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The painter Parreiras has sold many of his pictures in Campina.

—There were 246 deaths in Pernambuco during the last fortnight in September, of which 27 were from small-pox.

—It is stated that the place of editor-in-chief of the future monarchist paper in S. Paulo has been offered to Dr. Carlos de Laet.

—Cases of small-pox have been reported from Bamaral, S. Paulo, and the state authorities have taken measures to isolate them.

—On the Madeira river Major Mendurá da Costa, a rich merchant, has hired 100 Mundurú Indians for the purpose of making war on the Painintins.

—A village near the town of Moura, on the Rio Negro, was recently attacked by Janapery Indians, who killed three persons and carried off their bodies.

—The *Gazetinha* of Uberaba publishes a letter from Uberabiana stating that the postoffice at that place has delivered no journals to subscribers since August 23.

—At Santos the small-pox hospital has been closed, the epidemic having been fortunately extinguished. While open it received 14 patients, of whom only 2 died.

—In S. Paulo the house of the capitalist José Manoel Fonseca was entered some nights ago by burglars and robbed of clothing, jewelry, money and papers, all valued at 60,000\$.

—A telegram of the 22nd inst. from Pará states that one of the Brazilians who had been made prisoners at Amapá has arrived there from Cayenne, the other two having returned to Amapá.

—In the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro on the 22nd inst. Deputy Augusto Matra introduced a bill authorizing the president of the state to expend 9,000,000\$ with the introduction of 20,000 immigrants from the Canary Islands, Azores, Madeira and Cape Verde. Would it not be well to expand a part of this sum on the Jacobins first, as an insurance against risks?

—In the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro there are two bills for establishing an official journal. In one of these bills the cost of the plant is estimated at 200,000\$ and the annual expenditure at 94,000\$.

—A man said to be 130 years old died some days ago at Araruama, in the state of Minas Geraes. It would be well to have these reports verified as the majority of them are based on the vaguest information.

—A telegram of the 26th inst. from Bahia states that the little town of Catupe has been completely destroyed by bandits, who, to the number of 300, now threaten to attack Conquista, which is defended by only 14 policemen.

—The American cutter *Spray*, with which Capt. Joshua Slocum is making a voyage around the world, has created quite a sensation in Pernambuco. The *Spray* is the smallest vessel that ever tried to circumnavigate the globe.

—Our exchanges announce the death at Diamantina, Minas Geraes, of Dr. Felício dos Santos, a prominent writer and politician of the empire. During the last ten years of the empire he was one of the most influential men in that province.

—Although the gubernatorial election has not yet been held in S. Paulo, Gen. J. Campos Sales, the would-be future governor, is said to be already organizing his cabinet. Evidently the general wish that the Americans call a little too previous.

—We shall welcome the advent of one or more well-edited monarchist papers in the provinces, for they will help to keep the republicans in order. The best republican government is to be found where there is strong and vigorous opposition.

—In Macéio on the 22nd inst. there were serious disturbances caused by fights between police men and soldiers. It is stated that one policeman and one soldier were killed and several wounded. Many commercial establishments closed their doors.

—A Pará telegram of the 23rd inst. contradicts the statement made to Congress by Minister Carlos de Carvalho and asserts that the English have occupied Brazilian territory on the border of their late empire since 1882. It would seem rather late to kick up a row just now.

—If the telegrams are to be believed the situation in Sergipe has become simply intolerable. An Aracaju telegram of the 25th says that 18 persons had been arrested in Larangeiras for walking in the street after 8 p. m. They were beaten and others were amused by having cords put on their necks. In S. Christóvão the police commandant ordered the fiscal of the tobacco tax to shove off his heels.

—It must be a beautiful government where such petty tyrannies are permitted, and it is not surprising that Col. Valladao should call upon the outside world to join him in celebrating the 71st anniversary of Sergipe's independence, so reverently protected and augmented by republican rule.

—It is stated that Gov. Barbosa Lima is working to secure the election of his secretary Julio de Mello as his successor in the state government of Pernambuco. It appears, however, that a majority of the party that supports the governor favors the election of Senator Cordeá de Araújo and offers Barbosa Lima a seat in the Senate if he will give Cordeá de Araújo the governorship. It is said that, if Barbosa Lima declines this offer, Rosa e Silva, president of the Chamber of Deputies, will present himself as a candidate in opposition to Julio de Mello, and that, if he succeeds in carrying the election, Barbosa Lima will be entirely eliminated from Pernambuco politics. Rosa e Silva's brother, José Marcelino, is mentioned in connection with the office of lieutenant-governor. All these reports, however, have been contradicted.

—A Macéio telegram of the 27th to the *Jornal do Commercio* in regard to the recent conflicts there, gives a very unfavorable description of the situation there. The *Jornal's* correspondent says:

"Of the actual situation it is impossible to give an idea by telegram; public order continues disturbed; all the families have retired to the interior; business houses have been closed; the police are British in their barracks, awaiting the departure of the 26th (a battalion of regulars) in order to continue their assaults; the press is without liberty; the people terrified; the order for the departure of the 26th unjustified." It is surely a situation which affords little satisfaction to any man who really has the interests of his country at heart. The professional politician is playing his game with coolness which will soon bring the whole country into a state of hopeless anarchy.

—The fighting between the police and the soldiers in Alagoas appears to have commenced on the 21st inst., and between that date and the 23rd, according to a telegram to the *Rio de Janeiro*, to soldiers and policemen were killed and a large number wounded, including Major Calheiros, an officer of the police force. A committee of ensigns of the 26th battalion of infantry called on the governor of the state and demanded that the police force should order for part of the 14th battalion of infantry, stationed at Pernambuco, to proceed at once to Macéio, the capital of Alagoas. This force, numbering 200 men under the command of Col. Madeira, reached Macéio on the 24th at 11.30 a. m. The police force and 26th battalion of infantry retired to their barracks. It is stated that the police were armed with dynamite bombs. Much excitement and alarm were felt in Macéio and the business houses, including printing offices, closed their doors. No journals were published on the 24th.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 23rd inst. the war department issued an order to the adjut-general of the army, stating that, in view of the disarming and disbandment of the revolutionary troops in Rio Grande and of the instructions for disbanding the irregular government troops, and in view, also, of the amnesty decree of the 21st inst., it ceases to be necessary to maintain the army in Rio Grande on a war footing. Consequently on the 1st prox. the commanders of divisions and brigades will be relieved of their commands and the officers and soldiers will cease to draw the additional pay to which they are entitled in time of war. The regiments and bat-

alions will be stationed at garrison towns under the temporary command of the respective ranking officers. All warrant ensigns who are unwilling to return to the ranks will be entitled to discharge.

This order was telegraphed to Rio Grande on the day on which it was issued and a telegram from Pelotas of the 24th inst. states that Col. Carlos Telles, at the head of 300 infantry belonging to the 26th and 31st battalions and 60 cavalry belonging to the 6th regiment, had set out from Bagé for the purpose of disbanding the irregular government troops in the interior.

The *Federatis* of Porto Alegre complains that Gen. Galvão has issued orders for disbanding troops before paying them. In regard to this question of the payment of troops there is much to be said. It is stated, for instance, that on one occasion Gen. Galvão received a requisition for 84,000\$000 and that on investing getting the matter he discovered that only 30,000\$000 was really due.

It is also said that the court-martial which is trying Santos Filho has disclosed the fact that this officer was the contractor for furnishing supplies to his own troops.

A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd states that among João Francisco's troops there was discontent, almost amounting to mutiny, on account of rations. It also says that João Francisco had withdrawn his men from the joint at which they had been stationed and was marching to Rivera with Hippolyto. It was believed at Junction and Livramento that these troops would oppose the attempt to disarm and disband them.

The report that Aparicio Saravia had retired to his estancia in Uruguay has been confirmed. Silveira Martins is also said to be at his estancia in that country. Ulysses Rebelles is reported to be at Santo Eugenio. Col. Ladislau Amaro, a prominent revolutionary leader, died suddenly on the 21st inst.

From S. Gabriel complaints have reached Gen. Galvão that Castilhistas are refusing to respect the promises made to the disbanded revolutionists. Some time ago a party headed by José Ferreira Cardosa, municipal intendente, attacked the house of Joaquim Pedro Vieira, who had served under Aparicio Saravia and who is consequently obliged to absent himself from home.

At Jaguaria the Castilhistas under Nascimento and José Alves are also committing depredations and endeavoring to prevent the federalists from returning.

Congressman Pedro Moacyr has gone to Porto Alegre, where, it is said, he will take charge of the *República*, one of the political papers who have separated from Castilhos.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On account of the transit tax the Central railway owes 200,000\$ to the state treasury of S. Paulo.

—An extension of the railway from Araraquara to Ribeirãozinho, São Paulo, is projected. The line will serve a rich coffee district.

—It is said that the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana line (state property) has not drawn upon the custom-house for funds for a long time, its receipts being sufficient to meet running expenses.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has granted a charter to Carlos Frederico Castello Branco and Cícero da Costa for building a railway from Petropolis to the station of Jeronymo Mesquita on the Central railway.

—The Mogiana Railway Co. opposes the claims of the Paulista railway to build a branch to Agua Vermelha, and the superintendent of public works of the state of S. Paulo has instructed an engineer to ascertain whether the proposed route encroaches upon the privileged territory of the Mogiana.

—Another disastrous accident was averted on the Central, at Cascadilla, yesterday afternoon. As a train was leaving the station an unknown person was seen to move the switches, turning the train upon the wrong track. The criminal of course made his escape. Without doubt many of the accidents constantly occurring are due to these criminal acts.

—It is proposed, in the scheme for a railway from Petropolis to the state, to employ the same gauge as the latter and to run the train direct into the Central station. The length of the proposed line is about 80 kilometers, and it is calculated that the time between Petropolis and this city will be reduced to one hour and 14 or 15 minutes. This expectation, however, will never be reached under the disorganization which now exists on the Central.

COFFEE NOTES

—The German steamer *Buenos Aires*, which sailed yesterday for Hamburg, carried a noteworthy cargo of coffee, which aggregated 60,638 bags, of which 52,858 were ship. at Santos, and 7,780 at this port.

—There are 263 coffee plantations in the municipality of Campina, from which 600,000 arrobas of coffee have been gathered during the current year. It is calculated that this municipality will produce 1,500,000 arrobas later on.

COFFEE-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

A Sydney newspaper says: "The Queensland Coffee Company, Limited, is a sufficiently forward state to justify the commencement of operations on the Blackall Ranges without delay, and it is said that the enterprise will be repaid in other parts. Already there are German settlers scattered about the colony who grow in their own gardens coffee enough for the use of their families, and in the very heart of Brisbane coffee trees can be seen in full blossom. The industry should be profitable, as it will not have to contend with the same amount of competition as sugar, and the demand is yearly becoming greater, as the coffee plantations in Ceylon are gradually being con-

verted into tea plantations. The customs returns show that last year duty was paid on 42,196 lbs. of imported roasted coffee, 115,032 lbs. green coffee beans, 43,475 lbs. ground coffee, and 42,706 lbs. chicory roots. These figures teach a lesson of encouragement to the first practical adventure in coffee growing in the colony for home consumption, without reckoning upon the ultimate benefit of a large export trade."

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Aquidaban* arrived at Brest on the 26th inst.

—The British gunboat *Acorn* returned from Cape Frio on the 23rd.

—The government has issued an exequatur to Mr. Edward Bannister, as British vice-consul at this port.

—It is announced that the celebrated launch *Lucy* is undergoing repairs and will shortly make its trial trip.

—The German steamer *Paraguass*, which entered this port on Friday, made the trip from Pernambuco in 82 hours.

—Why is the new president of the Banco da Republica called "general"? Is there no civic title good enough for a civilian?

—The British cruiser *Revolition* returned to port yesterday after an extended cruise up and down the coast from Ilha Grande to Cape Frio.

—The 2nd assistant delegate of the chief of police has asked for a warrant for the arrest of the celebrated *Dr. Antonio*—the frequently arrested hotel thief.

—The *Journal do Commercio* calls attention to the abuse of commencing criminal suits, who are detained for trifling offenses, to enlist in the regular army.

—It is stated that in the joint committee Deputy Benedito Leite has reported a bill recognising Barão de Geremobão as president of the Bahia state senate.

—The *Journal do Commercio* contradicts the report that national guards undergoing disciplinary punishments have recently been forced into the service of the regular army.

—One of our morning contemporaries very truly observes that Trinidad island is still in the same place, and is still surrounded with water. And why not let it remain so?

—From the 1st to 22nd inst. there were received at the Santa Barbara hospital 245 small-pox patients, of whom 42 were soldiers, 15 policemen, 10 sailors and 176 civilians.

—The many friends of Visconde de Cabo Frio, who has been absent from the foreign office some time on account of illness, will be glad to hear that he is rapidly improving.

—Small-pox is apparently still increasing. There were 15 deaths from it on the 24th and 83 during the week, not including those sent to Jurujuba. Is it not possible to do something to prevent the spread of contagion?

—Immediately after the promulgation of the general amnesty law, the minister of war issued orders for the release of all officers under arrest, in his department, for causes connected with the revolt of September 6th.

—Last Wednesday José Antonio Villas Boas was arrested for having failed to deposit in a bank in conformity with the order of the competent court, the sum of 42,000\$ belonging to the bankrupt estate of Miranda & Villas Boas.

—Some days ago the department of industry discovered that it owed 260 reis to that of foreign affairs. In order to effect the payment it was necessary to make use of two ministers, several department clerks, a sheet of paper that cost 300 reis and an envelope.

—It must be admitted that the Senate did a good stroke of work on the 24th inst. when it rejected the bill for reinstating the insubordinate cadets of the military school. The services of these young men will be of more value to the country on some coffee plantation or cattle range.

—A Havana telegram of the 25th announces the loss of the Spanish dispatch boat *Cardinal* off the port of Cardenas, Cuba. This is the fourth wreck the Spanish government has suffered since the beginning of the Cuban revolt. It speaks poorly for the skill of the Spanish naval officers.

—On Saturday last the Chamber rejected by a large majority the Senate bill authorizing intervention in Sergipe. The Chamber is willing enough to intervene when such intervention is favorable to Castilhos and other jacobin leaders, but when it is against one of them—well, that makes a difference!

—The minister of finance has transferred to the city government a part of the grounds of the palace of Boa Vista, formerly belonging to the Emperor, for the purpose of being used as a nursery for shade trees. But of what use can a nursery be as long as any man has a right to cut down the trees at pleasure.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that not only have no national guards been forced into the regular army with the consent of their officers, but the latter have frequently protested against this violence. It appears, then, at all events, that national guards, against their will, have been enlisted in the regular army.

—It has been argued in São Paulo that the parties taken there for trial on charges of counterfeiting, can not be tried there because the alleged offense was committed in Rio de Janeiro. The attorney-general and chief of police of this capital accordingly had a consultation on the 23rd in regard to a trial of the accused in the courts here.

—The Barão de Pedro Afonso sharply condemns the military authorities for their neglect in regard to vaccination. In his opinion the present epidemic of smallpox would have been brought more easily under control, if care had been taken in having the soldiers vaccinated. The proportion of cases in the police and military barracks would seem to confirm this assertion.

—According to a recent inventory there are raw materials for the manufacture of a quantity of war munitions for the value of 1,800,000\$. It represents just that amount of money sunk, or lost, in unproductive material. The losses to the world through such employments of capital would go far toward relieving the want and distress of which we hear so much.

—Of the 350 cadets who matriculated at the military school in this city on May 1st, 50 were unable to pass their examination, 20 were transferred to the Rio Grande and Ceará military schools, 60 have obtained leave of absence on account of being attacked with beri-beri, and 220 are still attending the school. Those from S. Paulo and Minas have suffered most from beri-beri.

—A telegram from Montevideo states that Admiral Custodio de Mello will take passage on the 31st inst. on the steamer *Danubio*, which is announced to arrive here on the 5th prox. The admiral's friends are said to be making preparations to give him a cordial reception and it is reported, but probably without foundation, that the Jacobins are preparing for disorderly demonstrations on that occasion.

—There was a derailment at kilometre 43 on the Central on the 24th, which not only interrupted traffic but suspended the transportation of fresh beef from Santa Cruz. In consequence of this our beef supply on the 25th was very limited. The *Journal* calls attention to the inconvenience of having our municipal slaughter-house so far away, and our beef supply so dependent upon the accidents on a badly managed railway.

—The protocol agreed to between the minister of foreign affairs and the Argentine minister in regard to running the Misiones boundary line in accord with President Cleveland's decision, has been ratified by the Argentine Congress. It is expected that a joint commission will soon be sent to that territory to execute the work. We see that Barão de Capanema's name is mentioned as chief of the Brazilian commission.

—A priest has arrived from Rio Grande do Sul with a letter from his bishop asking for donations for a proposed orphan asylum for children who lost their parents during the civil war, this charitable scheme deserves support, but it should be enlarged, since it provides for only a limited number of sufferers. Some provision should be made for the revolutionary soldiers who have been disabled and for families that have been reduced to penury.

—We are glad to note that the Senate on the 24th promptly rejected the bill sent up from the Chamber reinstating the cadets of the military school for insubordination. There are some experiments which Congress can not afford to try, and the encouragement of insubordination in military schools is one of them. The cadet has no call to meddle in politics, nor to take any part in the partisan strife raging outside. He is being educated for a soldier by the government, and it is his first duty to obey orders.

—It was decidedly pointed and significant, that remark Deputy Verese Alvim on the 21st inst. In opposing a motion to inquire into the situation in Bahia, he asserted that "no one pays the slightest attention to Barão de Geremobão, who is not supported by the troops, by the local authorities, or by the federal government." The people, of course, count for nothing! The troops and the office-holders are the only parties concerned. These are the men who run the country, who determine its lot, who decide all matters in dispute!

—The residents of Larangaras are complaining of the slow progress which the municipal authorities are making in relaying the pavements along the tram line in that suburb. The complaint, it should be said, is even more general, for delayed and neglected work of this character is to be found in every part of the city. The gas company is putting in new street-lamps, and wherever it is done the pavement is taken up and remains open for two or three months. The municipality does not allow the companies, or any private person, to relay the paving stones taken up (apparently to protect certain contractors), and the result is that the streets are always in the worst condition.

—The *Journal* of the 24th called attention of the police to a poor woman who had been accustomed to sit in a doorway in the Gonçalves Dias with a sleeping child in her arms, and ask alms from those passing. The *Journal* thought the unbroken sleep of the child was unusual. In a more general sense is there not something deserving attention in the custom of permitting beggars to solicit alms in the public streets? Many of them are so hideous and revolting that they ought to be kept out of sight. Vice and misfortune usually bring these poor creatures to this condition, but with many it is a mercenary occupation which deserves rigid repression. If charity is deserved let it be dispensed by the state, and let the cost be borne by the whole people. There is no need of having these wrecks of humanity constantly before our eyes.

—We are informed that on All-Souls' Day committees of ladies will visit the islands and the bodies on the mainland in which lie buried the bodies of the revolutionists who were barbarously murdered after falling into the hands of the government forces. We believe that it is the intention of the ladies to cause, as soon as funds for this purpose are obtained, the remains of these victims of savage and vindictive cruelty to be removed to the grounds near the Paqueta cemetery, in which were buried the bodies of the marines who were killed in battle and died of wounds and disease during the revolution. We trust that the ladies will succeed in accomplishing this humane and praiseworthy object. It is probable that the brutal and dastardly crimes perpetrated under the cover of martial law will never receive proper legal punishment, and it is consequently to be hoped, for the sake of the future welfare of the country, that people will in every possible way display their abhorrence of those crimes and their sympathy for the victims. The daily papers publish a list of places to which ladies wishing to take part in this meritorious work may send their names and addresses.

—It appears that the agitation in Congress over the cadets expelled from the military school was merely a waste of time, since several months ago the government had decided to readmit those cadets, of whom 108 are already at the school and 300 have petitioned for readmittance. The government has asked for information in regard to the conduct of such of these cadets as are serving in the army, and at next year's matriculation they will have preference over all other applicants for admittance into the school.

NAVAL COURT.

A naval court was held at the British consulate-general on the 26th inst. to inquire into the loss of the British barque *Glendiana*, of Port Glasgow, on the 21st matriculation coast on the 11th ult.

The court was presided over by Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, consul-general and president, Lieut. A. P. Davidson, R. N., of H. M. S. *Acorn*, J. P. Grutzeier, master of ship *North Star*, and George S. Gracie, master of ship *Falkland*, members.

The master, James Porter, and the first mate, Chas. W. Walker, were exonerated from all blame, but the second mate, George Sprengel, was censured for not calling the master when the wind shifted. It appears that the second mate was in charge of the vessel when she stranded. The casualty is partly attributed to a strong north-westerly current which had been setting in two or three days previously.

The vessel was bound from Hamburg to Los Angeles, Cal., with a cargo of cement.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The electric light plant at Macéio is furnished by the Brush Co.

—The winter has been very favorable in the northern states, owing to the abundant rains.

—The steamer *Porto Alegre* arrived Wednesday from Newcastle, where it had undergone thorough repairs.

—There were 7,395 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of September, of which 4,998 came from Genoa, Italy.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Norte has been empowered to contract for the establishment of paper and flour mills.

—The municipal chamber of Mandos has contracted for supplying the market of that city with beef at 1\$500 per kilo. The contract is for two years.

—At the beginning of next month the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula and Praco de Constitucão will be lighted, as an experiment, with the Welsbach incandescent light.

—The Jardim Botânico company has been condemned in the court of appeals on an action brought by the gas company because it lighted the Theatro Lyrico with electricity.

—In view of the loss of the fresh beef intended for this city on Friday, the *Journal do Commercio* recommends the establishment of refrigerating depots, where fresh meat may be kept in stock.

—The municipal council of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, has fixed the prices of fresh beef at 800 reis per kilo without bone, and 600 reis with bone. The prices of fish are fixed at 600, 500 and 320 reis per kilo.

—An inter-state exposition will be opened in Pará on the 16th prox., the states of Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piahy and Ceará being represented. An exhibition of the products of these states ought to be highly interesting.

—During November it is expected that the Nord-deutscher Lloyd's Bremen will send three large steamers with emigrants. It is certainly a mistake to bring them so late in the cool season, unless they are destined for the southern states.

—The directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10s. per share, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended July 31st, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 16th inst.

—The work on the exhibition building on Largo da Lapa is progressing rapidly, and we shall soon have the gilded letters of our new enslavement in place. As this exposition is designed solely to secure tariff protection, the public will have a profound interest in its success.

—A contributor to the *Journal do Commercio* on Sunday says that the pavers at work on the Rua das Laranjeiras have received no pay for over four months. No wonder the work is progressing so slowly. If the city treats its employés in this manner, it can never expect good work.

—Among the arrivals from Montevideo on Saturday last, per French packet, were the following revolutionary leaders: Barão Piragibe, Pinto de Sá, Franco, Damasio, Vinhas and Dr. Seabra. It is announced that Custodio de Mello will come up on the *Danubio*, which leaves Buenos Aires on the 31st inst.

—We are glad to note that the minister of interior and justice has approved the regulations drawn up for the new printing-office mounted by the general bureau of statistics. As this bureau never by any chance provides any statistics, it may be assumed that the management of its printing-office will involve no great difficulties.

—Telegrams from Pará announced the return there of Mr. Reidy and the engineers of the survey for the Amazon cable. The latter have left for Europe to bring out the cable, which is now nearly completed. It is designed to lay the cable in December, so that by January 1st Mandos will be in telegraphic communication with the outside world.

—The municipal council has passed an ordinance, which has been sanctioned by the prefect, imposing a fine of 200\$000 on every business house found selling prohibited games. For a second offense, the license of the house will be cancelled. In case of establishments keeping open until 1 a. m., the license will be cancelled whenever disturbances occur, provided they become habitual.

—It may seem incomprehensible, but we should like to invite Senator Gomes de Castro to refer to the fact that lawsuits are an important factor in the development of a people, and should therefore be encouraged, rather than taxed. If a man feels that his rights and privileges have been restricted, he should be encouraged to bring the matter before the courts. Some of our most precious rights have been secured in this way.

—The representative of the South American Cable Co. has petitioned the director of telegraphs for a wire on the state line between Pernambuco and the southern frontier, to facilitate the transmission of messages to this capital and the River Plate. He also asks for a subvention, or guarantee of interest on the capital employed in the cable. The director promises to expedite messages over the land lines, but declines to grant an exclusive wire.

—A special meeting of the shareholders of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, Limited, is called for the 31st inst. for the purpose of authorising the creation and issue of ordinary shares at par to the extent of one-fourth of the existing ordinary share capital, in order to provide accommodation for native and foreign labor, as well as dwellings for the English mechanics and for the officers, and to meet further expenditure for machinery to deepen the shaft, sink in the loze, etc. The money so raised will also enable the directors to pay off the liabilities of the company in Brazil, and to meet the short-dated bonds that fall due in 1899.

—Financial News, Oct. 3.

—The President of the United States has placed a large part of the consular service of that country under civil service rules. This is an important and praiseworthy step, and will go far towards improving the service. Something more than one half of the consular appointments will fall under this change. Henceforth all applicants will have to pass examinations, which will cover: General education, including knowledge of languages, business training and experience; the country in which the consul or commercial agent is to reside; its government, chief magistrate, geographical features, etc., commercial intercourse and relations with the United States; the exequatur, its nature and use; functions of a consul or commercial agent as compared with those of vice-consul or consular agent, minister or ambassador; United States merchant vessels in foreign ports, etc.; diplomatic, judicial and commercial functions, consular regulations, etc.

—In addition to the unavoidable delays and expenses attending the dispatch of merchandise in this port, there are many others which are avoidable as well as condemnable. An instance of this came under our notice the past week. One of the steamers of a certain New York line came up from the River Plate, bringing produce for this port. She called at Santos and waited there some time for coffee for New York, to the prejudice of her Rio cargo. To all applications for information as to the date of arrival here, no definite response was given, as we know from personal experience. Finally we were advised that the steamer would arrive Tuesday, and yet on Monday morning a stevedore came in to let us know that the steamer was in, would discharge into lighters (contrary to our expectations) and to offer his services. A large consignment of maize, which was to have been landed on the quay, was evidently the object of this arrangement. As everyone knows the return commissarius, etc., connected with the lighter service of this port are not inconsiderable, and the consignee and merchant are not infrequently sacrificed through them. In order to make business for the stevedores the consignee of the maize on this steamer had an unexpected expense of about 3,000\$ to meet, and we had a similar, though smaller, item of expense on a press received from Buenos Aires. Shippers well of course soon learn to avoid the steamship lines which thus sacrifice their customers.

THE U. S. & BRAZIL, S. S. CO.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court chambers, yesterday, heard an application made by Howard Van Sinderen, for the appointment of a referee to pass upon the accounts of Henry Winthrop Gray as receiver of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Counsel said that the company failed in 1893. Its assets were, it is said, about \$2,500, while its liabilities were more than \$1,000,000. The only asset which the receiver had been able to impound was a subsidy of \$5,000 for carrying the United States mails. Claims had only been filed by creditors for \$180,000. Decision was reserved.—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Several municipalities in São Paulo have lately been making deposits in the state treasury toward securing new water works.

—The September receipts of the Mandos custom-house amounted to 199,349\$303, against 277,041\$799 in the same month of last year.

—During the quarter ended September 30th the customs receipts at Ceará were 1,134,544\$599, against 844,218\$433 in the corresponding quarter of 1894.

—The reported loans in Europe for the states of São Paulo and Minas Geraes, as reported by the *Journal's* correspondent, are not materializing very rapidly.

—The Amazonas state budget for 1895-96 fixes the receipts and expenditures at 8,400,400\$. In the latter the sum of 3,919,000\$ is appropriated for the conclusion of certain public works.

—The *Journal do Commercio* has been informed that the money in the treasury amounts at present to 26,000,000\$000. Don't tell the Jacobins, for they will be trying to get possession of the government again.

—Another supplementary credit was asked for yesterday, viz.:—Rs. 5,522,847\$682 for the payment of a debt owing to the state of São Paulo on account of taxes collected from various sources since July 14, 1891, which belong to that state.

The deposits at the government's savings bank (Caja Economica) in this city amounted in the nine months ending on the 30th ult. to 18,775,235\$00 and the withdrawals to 16,739,718\$083.

During the year 1894 the merchandise of the aggregate value (official) of 40,626,314\$980 passed through the custom-house of this port.

The mint has lost the plates of the government bonds issued in 1886 and, apparently unable to reproduce them, has asked the government to make alterations in the bonds of that issue which ever it may be necessary for any reason to replace them.

One million eight hundred and ninety thousand (Rs. 1,890,000,000) is a very large debt, gentlemen, for a country whose annual income is 280,000,000\$.

The mint has lost the plates of the government bonds issued in 1886 and, apparently unable to reproduce them, has asked the government to make alterations in the bonds of that issue which ever it may be necessary for any reason to replace them.

October 28.—The day opened with 1116 posted at the Banco da Republica, which was posted later by the London and Brazilian Bank, and to all the other banks.

October 29.—The market was firm, and higher during the day, and closed strong. In the morning the Rio was reported to 1016 to 1116.

October 30.—The market was firm, and higher during the day, and closed strong. In the morning the Rio was reported to 1016 to 1116.

October 31.—The market was firm, and higher during the day, and closed strong. In the morning the Rio was reported to 1016 to 1116.

October 1.—The market was firm, and higher during the day, and closed strong. In the morning the Rio was reported to 1016 to 1116.

White Pine—Receipts nil, and nominal quotations of 190-195 pt. per foot are about unchanged.

Sweden Pine—Nothing to report.

Kerosene—The Kaffir Pine and Galiteo brought 5,200 casks, and we may continue dealers' quotations of 9,500 per cask.

Turpentine—Receipts nil, and 800-820 pt. per kilogram may still be considered the retail quotations.

Cement—There have been no receipts, and we continue last quotations of 12,000-16,000 per lb. for British, 12,000-13,000 for Belgian and German, and 16,000-17,000 for French.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 1,217 bags per Cross, 12,024 per Manilla, 4,527 per Rogaland, 21,202 per (Luzon), 160 per Chiriqui, and 2,115 per Cio, all from the River.

Table with columns for 'DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COPPER AT RIO DE JANEIRO'. It lists various types of copper (N. Y., N. V., N. W., etc.) and their respective receipts and shipments in bags and tons.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table titled 'ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS'. It lists ship names, companies, and arrival dates for October 21st through 27th.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship names, companies, and departure dates for October 22nd through 26th.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing ship names, companies, and their status (afloat or chartered) for Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies, including the Rio de Janeiro rate for October 28th and 29th, 1895.

EXCHANGE.

October 22.—The market opened with 1016 official at the Brazilian and 9 1/2-9 1/4 for the foreign banks, and appeared to be fairly steady.

MARKET REPORT.

October 24.—The market was firm, and higher during the day, and closed strong. In the morning the Rio was reported to 1016 to 1116.

EXPORTS.

Table listing export goods and their respective values for various destinations.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing stock sales for various companies and sectors, including Apolice, Commercial, and National.

IMPORTS.

Table listing import goods and their respective values from various sources.

Thomas J. Stewart	New York	21 Sept.
Tyburn	Hull	30 Sept.
Vernon	Westwick	26 Sept.
Virginia	New York	25 Sept.
Zemach	Hamburg	24 Sept.
Ziffenich	Hamburg	24 Sept.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Oct. 21	Danube Br	Sant'p'na 17d	Royal Mail
21	Pottal Fr	Bordeaux* 16d	Mess. Maritimes
21	Galles Big	New York* 23d	Norton, M. & C
21	Kaffir Pt Br	do	Quayle, D. & C.
21	Reg. Maria II	La Plata* 6d	N. Vincenzi & F
21	Manitoba Br	Rosario* 17d	E. N. Norton Jr.
21	Rogaland Nor	Montevideo 4d	Soc. An. Trauxau
21	Nord America II	La Plata* 4d	La Veloce
21	Magdalena Br	do	Royal Mail
21	Troja Gr	Buenos Aires 6d	E. Johnston & C
21	River Messey Br	do 6d	Canaryano & C
21	Capri Gr	do 7d	E. Johnston & C
21	Provence Fr	do 7d	Karl Valais & C
21	60nce Fr	do 7d	Silva Vieira & C
21	Iuca Br	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C
21	Hanon Nor	Pensacola* 21d	Gerard de C. & I.
21	Ost Dan	Cardiff 21d	Bras. Coal Co.
21	Santa II	P. Alegre* 17d	A. Gianneli.
21	Graf Bismack	Santos 23h	H. Stoltz & C.
21	Fidus R. II	do 23h	A. Fiorini & C.
21	Tagus Br	Sant'p'na* 23h	E. Ashworth & C
21	Cito Nor	Buenos Aires 6d	Mess. Maritimes
21	Chelivara Br	do	Norton, M. & C.
21	Bella Br	Galveston* 33d	H. Stoltz & C.
21	Strassburg Gr	Bremen* 30d	H. Stoltz & C.
21	Beechley Br	Antwerp* 30d	E. Johnston & C
21	Paraguassu Gr	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C
21	Bresil Fr	River Plate 3d	Mess. Maritimes
21	Cardan Castle Br	B. Aires 35 d	Silva Vieira & C
21	V. de Macedo's	Santos 23h	Chargours Réunis
21	Paraguassu Gr	Havre* 30d	do
21	Bellaire Arg	Buenos Aires 6d	Canaryano & C.
21	Siella N. I	do 7d	E. Johnston & C
21	Buenos Aires G	Santos 23h	Ed. Johnston & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct. 22	Reg. Maria II	Genova*	Sundries
22	Danube Br	River Plate	do
22	Pottal Fr	do	do
22	Sif Nor	Pernambuco	do
22	Magdalena Br	Southampton*	do
22	Peterb Amt	Friest*	do
22	Nord America II	Genova*	do
22	Avona Br	Galveston	Ballast
22	River Messey Br	Santos	Sundries
22	Campana Gr	Santos	Coffee
22	Clelie Pt. Br	New York	do
22	Obers Big	Bremen*	Sundries
22	Graf Bismack G	Bremen*	do
22	Provence Fr	Marseilles*	do
22	Brandenburg Br	do	do
22	Kaffir Pt Br	Santos	do
22	Chelivara Br	B. reaux*	do
22	Waltera Nor	Genoa*	do
22	Fidus R. II	La Plata	Ballast
22	Brookside Br	Montevideo	do
22	Co. Down Br	Santos	Sundries
22	Co. Dwyer Br	do	do
22	Iuca Br	Valparaiso*	do
22	Bruckenhau Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
22	Tempo Arg	do	do
22	Tagus Br	Santos	Sundries
22	Bresil Fr	Bordeaux*	do
22	Manitoba Br	New York	Coffee
22	Vina Arg	River Plate	Ballast
22	Volmer Dan	Buenos Aires	do
22	Chelivara Br	do	do
22	Rogaland Nor	Montevideo	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 27th, 1895

NAME	TONE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
sp Roanoke	3400	Sept. 13	New York	In distress
lk Julia Rollins	570	Oct. 1	Baltimore.	Watson, R. & C
lk Amy	100	Oct. 1	Baltimore.	Levinger & C.
lug Doris	875	16	Baltimore	Wilson & C
lug Glad Tidings	613	18	Baltimore.	Wilson & C
lk Baltimore	675	23	Baltimore.	Watson, R. & C.
Argentine				
lk M. A. Tejanos	595	July 23	Rosario.	Gianneli & C.
British				
sp Holywood	9911	Aug. 21	Cardiff.	Lage Irmaos
sp D. Francisco	253	21	Cardiff.	Lage Irmaos
sp Falkland	1739	21	Leith	Gas Co.
lk Beechdale	1271	10	Cardiff	B. Rodgers & C
sp Craigmore	1826	16	Glasgow	Gas Co.
sp Mahel Taylor	1298	16	Pensacola	Gerard de C. & I.
lk Lutite	761	10	Rangoon	To order
lk Port Adelaide	1331	22	Rangoon	To order
sp Forsyth Castle	1375	10	Rangoon	To order
sp Loanda	1375	10	Rangoon	To order
lk Solway	1528	7	Glasgow	Gas Co.
lk Solway	1687	7	Glasgow	Gas Co.
lug Ralfeim	520	11	New York	Wilson Sons & C
sp Coringa	1289	11	Cardiff	To order
sp North Star	2026	12	Norfolk	Gas Co.
lk Archibus	1198	23	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C
lk Linwood	1196	23	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
sp Gael	156	23	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
lk Earls Court	1130	23	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C
Danish				
lug Atna	286	Oct. 3	Ceará	Silva Vieira & C
lk Water Queen	331	2	London	Walter, C. & C.
lk F. J. Schum	476	15	Hamburg	Walter, C. & C.
lk Anc. Jennings	478	27	London	Walter, C. & C.
Dutch				
lug Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
German				
lk Maria	310	Aug 12	S. F. do Sul	Abreu Santos & C
lk P. Bismarck	268	10	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
lk Freya	659	6	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
sp Lika	615	11	Cardiff	Macedo Jr. & C
lug Sinal	300	11	Hamburg	Navy Depart.
lk India	1805	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
Italian				
lk Margherita	478	June 15	Marsilles.	To order
lk Angiol. R.	709	Sept 16	Pensacola.	To order
lk Fiducia	575	Oct. 4	Marsilles.	To order
Norwegian				
lug Livingstone	228	July 29	Aracaju.	To order.
lk Alex. Lowndes	1128	Oct. 3	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
lk Halgerda	1112	10	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
lk Natant	1022	14	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
lk Perlen	284	21	Colonia	Cabral, B. & C.
lug Success	288	22	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
lk Kjarant	306	25	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
lk Solgran	336	27	Antwerp	To order
lug Stanley	289	27	Oporto	To order
Portuguese				
lk Albatroz	814	Sept. 15	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C
lug Minho	304	17	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C
lk Aurora do V.	1140	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
sp America	169	13	P. Alegre.	To order
sp America	1093	25	Oporto	Costa Simões & C
Russian				
lk Anstalia	912	Oct. 17	Brunswick.	V. W. Guim & C.
Swedish				
lk Alma	311	7	Soderhamn.	C. Hecksher & C
lk Valentina	703	23	Cadix	Omstein & C

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Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

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A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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

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

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDIRIA..... No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

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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. Parallelopedes for paving streets etc.

The Company undertakes all descriptions of maritime services inside the port and of hydraulic works. Branch at Pernambuco.

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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. 28th.

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,255,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	964\$000	965\$000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1865.....	958 000	960 000
124,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted.....	1,258 000	1,259 000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	---	---
74,284,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	---	---
15,068,500	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %.....	---	---
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	---	---
7,349,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	---	1,000 000
4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000 000	---

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9\$000 - July 95
20,000,000	Comercio.....	800	8 000 - July 95
do	do 2nd series.....	800	3 200 - July 95
80,000,000	Constructor.....	200	---
17,000,000	Credito Mobil.....	200	2 000 - July 95
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	8 000 - July 95
do	do 2nd series.....	100	4 000 - July 95
10,000,000	Nacional Brazileiro.....	200	12 000 - July 95
157,188,800	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000 - July 95
do	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000 - July 95
20,000,000	Bural e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000 - July 95
do	do 2nd series.....	100	4 500 - July 95

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	---
16,000,000	Murumbinho.....	100	---
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	65\$000 - 80\$000
do	do 2nd series.....	75	18 000 -
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	---
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itana.....	200	80 000 - 84 500
do	do 2nd series.....	60	10 000 - 18 000

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	--- July 95
19,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	--- July 95

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alfarraga.....	700\$	--- July 95
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14\$000 - Aug 95
3,000,000	Carioca.....	200	--- July 95
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000 - July 95
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000 - Jan. 95
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	12 000 - Aug 95
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	6\$ p. a - Aug 95
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000 - Aug 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	--- July 95
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	--- Sept. 95

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Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 50% less Gas.
2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.
3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

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Wm. Cory

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Hot and Shower Baths,
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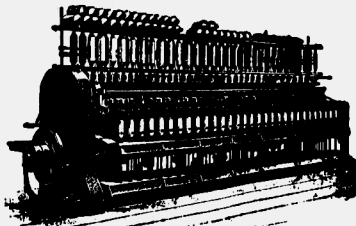
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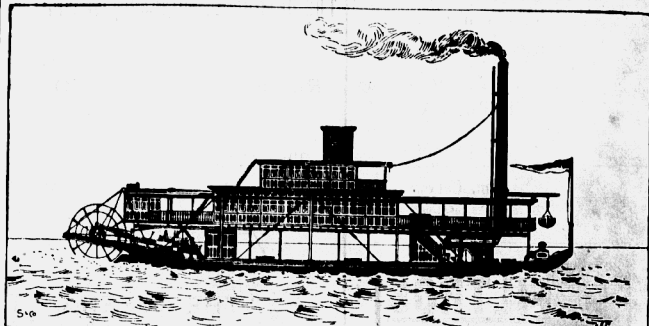
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