

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1895.

NUMBER 46

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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Tug Boats always ready for service.  
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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentleness of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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

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Translations from English into Portuguese  
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All diseases of the stomach or intestines,  
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colics, cholera, diarrhoea, anemia and  
others, are easily and radically cured by  
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RIO DE JANEIRO

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20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

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**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**  
Established 1782  
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.  
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Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. . . . £ 500,000  
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Accumulated Funds .. . . . £6,000,000  
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Reserve fund .. . . . 1,328,751  
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**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**  
Representatives of  
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Idem Cardiff  
A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.  
OFFICES:  
Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.  
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DEPOT:  
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**CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.**  
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Water supplied on short notice.

**WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,**  
The best material used and all work guaranteed.  
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GLASGOW.  
Manufacturers of  
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE and GELATINE DYNAMITE, under Government inspection.  
Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.  
Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }  
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all applications.  
All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil  
**Watson Ritchie & Co.**  
25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

**ATONIC DYSPEPSIA**  
Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.  
At last I remembered your NECTAN-DRA AMARA pills, which I have been using since with the best results, which I declare for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint.  
Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September 1895.—Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Planter.

**Official Directory**  
U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, via Vicomte de Iaborahy (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**  
CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
Rua dos Laranjeiras.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.  
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Riachuelo No. 108, 230 p. m. Thursdays.—E. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; a. m. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELLES, Agent.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 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. E. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 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 12 to 3 p.m.  
Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Cytology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; hours from 9-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.  
PROFESSIONAL NURSE.  
Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, disengaged January 1st, 1895. Address, this Office.  
**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.—11, Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANAGAN, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
—Santiago telegrams of the 5th announced the failure of Sr. Juan Castellon to organise a cabinet. Since then one new name has been mentioned. Much surprise is expressed that President Montt has not resigned in disgust.  
—The contract for the armor-plated cruiser for the Chilean government has gone to the Tyne, Messrs. W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., being the successful firm. Tenders were received from all the principal shipbuilding firms.—*Transfert*, Oct. 18.  
—Up to and including the 15th instant the total value of the treasury bills, government and bank notes redeemed was 28,701,984 dollars 08 cents, as under:  
Treasury bills .. . . . \$ 3,607,728.58  
Government notes .. . . . " 15,114,165.50  
Bank notes .. . . . " 16,004,176  
Less ransomed .. . . . " 11,024,686 " 4,980,090.00  
—*Chilian Times*, Oct. 19.  
—Wollaston Island has been leased for fifteen years to Robert Robinson. The annual rental, payable in advance, is 300 dols. for the first five years, and 500 dols. for the remaining ten years. The lessee is obliged to provide dwellings for the government authorities; to establish a port of refuge, to build a pier; to open a naval store; to maintain a light for shipping; to form an agricultural colony of six families, one half to be Chileans; and to maintain communication with Punta Arenas. The government reserves the right to 200 hectares of land for the foundation of a town, and also the right to donate to the colonists referred to 40 hectares of land to the heads of families and 20 additional for each son over twelve years.—*Chilian Times*, Oct. 19.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, Oct. 19th.  
**PUEENTE DEL INCA.**  
Our readers are no doubt aware that Argentina possesses in Puente del Inca, in the Andes, the finest mineral baths in the world for all forms of rheumatism, blood and skin diseases. Until quite recently, since the extension works of the Trans-andine railway were pushed ahead, the Puente del Inca was practically known to Chilians only. About two years ago, when crossing the Andes, we visited the spot and were, somewhat startled and disgusted to see the primitive arrangements adopted for the convenience for bathers and patients.

Accommodation for ladies was out of the question, and even for men bathing in the springs was a trying ordeal. All this will soon be changed.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the much-felt want of an establishment to accommodate the visitors to the hot springs of Puente del Inca is now within measurable distance of being supplied.

Dr. Cotton, who returned by the R. M. S. *Magdalena*, brings with him the plans for the proposed establishment, which we have had the pleasure of inspecting.

The iron and wood framework of the building will be constructed in England, and when erected at Puente del Inca and filled in with brick work or masonry, will form an attractive building in the early English style of architecture, and (it may interest our nervous subscribers) thoroughly earthquake proof. The building will be capable of accommodating one hundred visitors, and it is also proposed to erect a few small bungalows, for the use of families.

Dr. Cotton visited some of the principal hydro-paths in Europe and intends that the bath-house, if not so luxurious as some of those on the continent, will at least from a practical point of view be quite their equal. The baths will be placed as near as possible to the springs, and the hot waters conveyed into them in such a way as not to suffer any loss of temperature.

The growing fame of the Andine climate in the cure of pulmonary affections must also create a source of patronage for the new health resort.

In no other part of the world can such a combination of the conditions necessary to the ideal climate for the cure of phthisis be found as in the valley lying between the east and west ranges of the Argentine Andes. The latitude is the one which gives the requisite temperature. The elevation ensures an atmosphere bracing, and in the words of Darwin when writing of this particular valley, "resplendently clear, and, due to the barrier opposed to the rain clouds of the Pacific on the west by the Western range, and the long distance from the Atlantic on the east, the climate is intensely dry, while at the same time an abundant supply of river water from the melting snows renders a rainfall unnecessary.

The Transandine railway now reaches to within fifteen kilometres of Puente del Inca and will soon pass through the place where the company will erect a station, meanwhile the springs have been made easy of access by the new coach road, over which the transcontinental passengers go. Since the opening of the railway this route is becoming the favorite one to the West Coast. The journey from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso is now one of 70 to 80 hours, as against a fourteen days journey round by the Straits, which costs four times as much as the former, yet many passengers still take the old route to avoid the discomforts of the mountain portion of the journey and the wretched accommodation and food. The new establishment, as a resting place, will do much to remove this objection, and also make a convenient headquarters for tourists wishing to explore the wonderful scenery of the Cordillera. We augur a Wiesbaden or Baden-Baden future for our talented countryman's enterprise.

**THE CHILIAN ARMY.**  
The *Western Courier*, of October 12, gives the following interesting statistical information regarding the Chilean army:

There are 9 battalions of infantry, each of 359 men .. . . .	3,096
Mountain artillery regiment 5, each of 359 men .. . . .	1,799
Regiments of field artillery 2, each of 359 men .. . . .	718
One regiment of coast artillery .. . . .	460
Cavalry regiments 6, each of 262 men .. . . .	1,572
One battalion of military engineers .. . . .	344
Total .. . . .	7,967

It is now proposed to increase the army to an effective strength of 15,000 men.  
The officers' list is composed as follows:—Generals of division 4; generals of brigade 6; colonels 18; lieut.-colonels 40; majors 85; captains 200; lieutenants 140; sub-lieutenants 820.  
It is also proposed to considerably increase the number of officers; this will of course be necessary for the formation of the national guard.

The following are the salaries paid per month to officers and men of the ranks:—Generals of division \$700; generals of brigade \$600; colonels \$500; lieut.-colonels \$400; majors \$300; captains \$200; lieutenants \$150; sub-lieutenants \$100; sergeants, 1st class \$45; sergeants, 2nd class \$37; corporals, 1st class \$32; corporals, 2nd class \$29; musicians \$27; soldiers and drummers \$25.  
Of the non-combatant staff:—Surgeons, 1st class \$200; surgeons, 2nd class \$150; paymasters 1st class \$200; paymasters, 2nd class \$150; paymasters, 3rd class \$100.  
In addition to the above, the chiefs of corps receive an annual gratification of 1,000 dollars.

A CURIOUSLY addressed letter lately passed through the post-office at Madrid, which was deciphered and correctly delivered, notwithstanding all difficulties. The address was a perfect rebuz. At the left-hand side was the figure of a lady. It was clear, therefore, to which sex the recipient should belong. Over the lady's head the sun was rising; hence her name was inferred to be Aurora. For her surname stood a hill with a castle at its foot, which gives us "Montes y Castillo." Next comes the town for which the plan of a city was drawn, on which the Alhambra was legible. This indicated Granada, but in order to leave no doubt possible a pomegranate was drawn beside the plan. To complete the address a number was indicated in one of the streets of the city plan. The postal authorities took three days to study this curiosity, and then triumphantly delivered the letter to "Senorita Aurora Montes y Castillo, Azacayas No. 20, Granada," and, so far from censuring the sender, they had the envelope photographed and a copy printed in the Madrid papers as a proof of the intelligence of the department.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
**10, Rua da Alfandega**

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on: **Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,** LONDON.

**Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,** PARIS.

**Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,** HAMBURG.

**Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,** HAMBURG.

**Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,** GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

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

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

- Draws on:
- Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin (and correspondents. M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a M.
  - England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.
  - France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Freres & Co., Paris. André Neufville & Co., Paris.
  - Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
  - Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
  - Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano. Genoa, and correspondents.
  - Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents.
  - United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.
  - Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
  - Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Banco Allerman Transatlantico, do.
- and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
**Krahn-Petersen,**  
Directors.

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

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

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

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**77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA**

**Nauseas on Railways.**

Friend Eusebio de Miranda.—For long years, myself and my family, also members of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Amara preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your tincture is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Serenaria station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Itabora do Campo.

The Nectandra is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly, will help to mitigate the sufferings of many.

Always yours, **Pedro G. Paes, Lerne.**  
Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:  
**LOCKYER, R.**—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.  
**CASSTIDY, Frank.**—Empire of Mr. John Carew, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
**DONNARD, John.**—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

**AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.**

A telegram from Washington makes the very important statement that England has proposed to the United States an alliance for the strict application of the Monroe doctrine to the Spanish-American republics, for the purpose of preserving their peace and stability against the encroachments of other nations, but at the same time obliging them to respect and observe of international laws (duties would be the better word, for no such laws exist.) The proposal also extends to joint action in the building of the Nicaragua canal. A later telegram adds that the proposition has so far only been made in a tentative form, feeling the ground doubtful as to the attitude of the United States government.

If such an alliance as that suggested above could be effected, it would be the most important event of the century in the history of the South American republics, after the acquisition of their independence. The misapplication of the Monroe doctrine, falsely interpreted so as to shield these European powers and towards foreign residents, has been a continual hindrance to the development and progress of the continent, and among the smaller republics especially it has been a fertile cause of financial dishonesty and repudiation, disorder, bad behaviour and misgovernment. The United States was made to play the monstrous rôle of a dog-in-the-manger, neither keeping these republics in order herself, nor allowing anyone else to do so. But with such an alliance, this situation would come to an end, and the republics would find, as they ought to have found from the first, that the recognition and protection of their independence entails on them inevitable obligations towards other powers. In other words, they would no longer be able to claim the privileges of civilized and independent nations, whilst shirking their duties, and when they are made to commence by performing their duties and obligations to foreign powers and residents, they must eventually finish by performing their duties and obligations to their own citizens. The redemption of Spanish-America and its entry into civilisation in fact as well as name would be in such an alliance, and our most earnest wish is that it may be brought about as soon as possible.—Montevideo Times.

An alliance between Great Britain and the United States for the purposes mentioned, would certainly be of inestimable value, not only to the commercial world but to all the American republics concerned. There are no political obstacles in the way that we can see, for Great Britain has no ambition to absorb territory on this continent, and the United States can have no object in opposing a satisfactory settlement of the petty disputes which are continually cropping up among these half civilized republics. The settlement of disputes, the regulation of international commerce, peace, good order and responsible government, these are all objects of common solicitude among the civilized nations of the world. Any measure which aims to secure these objects is necessarily beneficial to all, and should therefore receive their cordial support.

In view of the fact that Great Britain holds a preponderating influence in the commerce of these countries, and is also creditor to an enormous amount for their national and industrial indebtedness, the government of that country has an unquestioned right to be heard in any matter concerning their orderly control and development through outside influences. Whatever concerns the prosperity and stability of these countries, must be of interest to the English people and will command their unhesitating support. It is reasonable therefore that Great Britain and the United States should combine to secure a satisfactory settlement of the disputes which are continually arising. The Americans have no occasion to protect these countries against the consequences of their wrongdoing. Their only object is that of protecting them against conquest on the part of any European power, and it is essential that this should be clearly understood. There is an impression abroad that the United States must interfere to protect them, no matter what the dispute may be, and that this interference must be interpreted to mean protection against the payment of debts and indemnities, and against the rendering of satisfaction for violent assaults. All these impressions should be removed, and perhaps no better way could be devised than that of an agreement between the two great powers who are principally interested in the prosperity of these restless nationalities.

**MEXICAN COFFEE LANDS.**

A former Ceylon planter, with large experience in the coffee countries of the world, has studied the possibilities of Mexico as a coffee growing country. In an interview printed in the Chicago Inter-Ocean he says:

"I journeyed to Mexico to inspect the Mexican lands suitable for coffee from a business standpoint. With hardly an exception, I found chaos reigning supreme, as far as cultivation was concerned, little or no attempt having been made to do anything but pick the crop. After thoroughly inspecting some of the newer districts, with which the older districts cannot be compared for a moment, it surprised me that these older districts had ever been taken up at all for coffee, the proximity to the railway being the only valid excuse, as neither in climate nor soil can these older districts stand their own.

"In choosing coffee lands what should be looked for first and principally is a suitable climate. Coffee wants a regular temperature of, say from 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit all the year round, with a rainfall of from 100 to 120 inches, the latter preferred; in fact, a warm, humid atmosphere, when you can get that it matters little about the latitude or elevation. It is true that the high elevation bean is generally the most delicate in flavor, but the difference in price is so little that it will not nearly compensate for the difference in crop, and what will fill his pockets the quickest.

"Two districts specially caught my fancy, the one on the Tonto river, partly in the state of Oaxaca and partly in the state of Vera Cruz, five or six thousands of acres of magnificent rich loam covered with heavy forest, which could be converted into most successful plantations. These districts are, par-excellence, the home of the sugar cane. The district, however, on which my choice rested, and which in every way fitted my ideal of the coffee district, was on the gulf of Mexico, between the isthmus of Tehuantepec, enclosed between the two rivers, Uspantana and Coatzacoacalco, and intersected by others. These are the rivers have deep water and are navigable far into the interior. Within this tract of country there is a large per cent. of the finest coffee land I ever saw in my life. I was thoroughly surprised with the rich, black soil and its uniformity; the nice, easy lay of the land, with its good drainage; its plentiful supply of live mountain streams, its fine navigable rivers, within easy reach of the seaports, where goods can be shipped to all parts of the world; its plentiful supply of fine, robust natives, willing and ready to work; its production in a wild and semi-wild state of coffee, sugar, vanilla, cacao, rubber, fruits of all kinds, corn and other products, and, lastly, and a very important thing to the settler, its fine, healthy climate. The residents of this district claimed for it a temperature and rainfall exactly in accordance with my views of what was perfect for coffee, and my first glance at the vegetation verified their claim.

"The climate as regards health being one of the principal things to thoroughly investigate, this I did, and I found, first, that the rate in Miniland, the largest and most important town in this district—being also a shipping port—and secondly in the most unhealthy part of it, is only 8.7 persons in the 1,000 per year, while the death rate of Americans and foreigners speak highly of it in that respect.

"All over Mexico coffee is handled, almost without exception, in the most slovenly manner, being neither cultivated nor prepared for market properly. If the old districts give handsome results with the present system, I venture to say that in the district referred to, on the isthmus, under judicious management, being essentially a coffee district, which most of the others are not, the results, I think, could safely be multiplied by ten. "There is any amount of valuable timber which can be made to pay handsomely, as well as growing corn between the rows of coffee, which forms a good shade for the young coffee plant, and yields from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, and at least two crops at that rate per year. This, at the local rate for corn—about \$1.25 silver, or about 60 cents American, would, I think, almost, if not altogether, clear expenses of cultivation. The outlet to this district is Coatzacoacalco, where the present two steamers per week arrive and go on to Miniland, load up and return to Vera Cruz, where they tranship their produce into the large New York and European steamers. This is necessary on account of a bar at Coatzacoacalco, preventing any steamer drawing more than fourteen feet of water coming in."

MANY diverse opinions are held as to the form and height of ocean waves, hence that of Dr. G. Scott, who has made a study of the subject, is of interest. He claims as the result of his observations that under a moderate breeze their velocity is about 24.6 ft. per second, or 16.8 miles an hour; as the wind rises the size and speed of the waves increase. In a strong breeze their length rises to 260 ft., and their speed reaches 360 ft. to 364 ft. per second. Waves with a period of nine seconds are produced only in storms and have a length of 400 ft. to 425 ft., and their speed reaches 360 ft. to 364 ft. per second. He has measured waves 690 ft. long during a south-east storm in the southern Atlantic, and this was not the maximum, for, in lat. 28° S. and long. 39° E., he observed waves of 15 seconds period which were 1,150 ft. long with a velocity of 78.7 ft. per second or over forty-six nautical miles an hour. As to the height of the waves, Dr. Scott does not think the maximum is very great. Some observers have estimated it at 30 ft. or 40 ft. in a wind of the force represented by 11 on the Beaufort scale (the highest number which is 12), but Dr. Scott's maximum is 32 ft. He further thinks that great tempest waves of more than 60 ft. are rare, and even those of 50 ft. exceptional. In the ordinary trade winds the height is 5 ft. or 6 ft. The ratio of height to length is about 1:33 in a moderate wind, and 1:18 in a strong wind, and 1:17 in a storm; from which it follows that the inclination of the waves is respectively about 6, 10, and 11 degrees. The ratio of the height of the waves to the force of the wind varies greatly.—Martine Register.

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most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.  
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large forest.  
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attends herself to the cooking, which  
is plain and good.

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**TRINIDAD ISLAND.**

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

Having accomplished this without any  
accident, we clambered down the giant  
staircase of black rocks the best way we  
could, and also with as much speed as was  
consistent with safety; for the sun was  
low, the sudden tropical night would soon  
be on us, and as it would be, of course, im-  
possible to proceed in the dark, we should  
be compelled to camp out in this very un-  
comfortable place if we did not hurry on.We at last reached the foot of the land-  
slip and were on the green down we had  
seen from above, and which slopes gently  
to the beach. All our difficulties were  
over.These slopes on the windward side of  
Trinidad are overgrown chiefly with a  
sturdy species of bean. This plant creeps  
along the ground, throwing out long tough  
tendrils, whose mission is evidently to  
climb up something for support; but in  
this they are generally unsuccessful, for  
nearly all the dead trees have been blown  
down on this wind-swept corner of the  
island. A few trees are still standing and  
these are overgrown with clinging creepers  
more lucky than the rest. The scene re-  
minded me of countries I had visited where  
there are ten women to one man, and  
where, consequently, the male is properly  
appreciated and made much of, while thou-  
sands of luckless old maids vegetate in-  
cessantly with no one to cling to. When I im-  
parted this simile to the doctor he implored  
me not to be sentimental.The flowers of the bean are pink, and the  
pods are as large as broad beans. These  
the doctor at once pronounced to be edible,  
for, as he explained to me, none of these  
leguminosae are poisonous. This was a  
good thing to know, for they grow so  
thickly on these shores that we could have  
collected any quantity we pleased during  
our stay on Trinidad; and with these, the  
fish, the turtle, the birds and their eggs,  
all of which are procurable here without  
any difficulty, it would be possible for men  
left on this island to ward off starvation for  
any length of time.When I speak of the slopes we were now  
on as downs, the reader must not conjure  
up a picture of the grassy downs of the  
English coast, pleasant under foot and  
easy to travel on. To drag one's feet over  
the downs of Trinidad is a very weary busi-  
ness. There are large rocks and deep pits  
everywhere. One's progress is impeded by  
the extreme softness of the soil, into which  
one's feet sink deeply, and this is made still  
worse by the burrows of the land-crabs,  
while the roots of the tall grasses and the  
trailing tendrils of the beans try to trip  
one up at every step.Here, to our relief, we found water again.  
At the foot of the landslip a deep gully  
opened which clove the down to the edge of  
the shore. At the bottom of this a little  
stream flowed for a short distance, being  
absorbed by the thirsty soil long before it  
could reach the sands below.In order to avoid the entangling vegeta-  
tion, we walked down this gully, and an  
exceedingly unpleasant place we found it.  
For here an incredible number of large  
fluffy white birds, a sort of gannet, were  
sitting on their nests with their young.  
They covered the rocks and the branches  
of the dead trees. They attacked us  
savagely whenever we came within reach  
of them, and the whole of the hot narrow  
gorge stank most offensively of the rotten  
fish they had strewed about. The different  
species of birds occupied different portions  
of the island, and this ravine is the chief  
haunt of this particular disagreeable  
tribe.The whole scene now seemed strangely  
familiar to me—the ravine, the black  
rocks, the crowds of brooding white birds  
—and when at last we came to what  
appeared to be an old road of piled-up  
stones crossing the gully I stood still and  
cried in astonishment: "Why, doctor, this  
is my ravine after all! I remember this  
place well!"Then I looked behind me at the mountain  
I had descended, and I began to under-  
stand how it was I had been unable to find  
out my old route. As I have explained,  
the ravine I had travelled down nine years  
before extended from the plateau of treer-  
ferns to the shore. But since then a giant  
landslip had evidently taken place. The  
mountain-side had fallen away, and mil-  
lions and millions of tons of rocks had  
rolled below, entirely filling up the ravine  
and destroying all traces of it, until far  
down, where it appeared again on the downs  
beyond the limit of the landslip.This was one among other instances I  
can mention showing that enormous  
changes have taken place in this island,  
even in the course of the last nine years.  
When this terrific fall of rocks occurred, it  
would have been a wonderful sight to one  
gazing at it from the sea, and the noise of  
it must have made itself heard for many  
leagues around. It has certainly converted  
what was once a comparatively easy and  
perfectly safe road from the mountain  
tops to the windward shore into an ex-  
tremely difficult and dangerous one. So  
much so that the doctor and myself saw at  
once that it would be useless to establish a  
depot of stores at the pier, as it would be  
out of the question to lead the members of  
the expedition up such a perilous place as  
this. It was absolutely certain that liveswould be lost if this pass were often at-  
tempted. No skilful mountaineering  
would avail against the treacherous rotten-  
ness of the precipitous steps which sur-  
mounts the landslip, and which did not  
exist of old. There is no certain foothold  
anywhere upon its face, and we looked  
forward with no pleasurable anticipation  
to our enforced return by this way on the  
morrow.The birds' eggs lay on every stone in  
this valley. We tasted some of them, but  
the flavour bore too much resemblance to  
the stench of rotten fish around us to be  
altogether pleasing.The bank of stones which I had recog-  
nised in the ravine was of far too regular  
formation to be otherwise than the work of  
men's hands.Some hundreds of years ago, the Portu-  
guese had a penal settlement on this side  
of Trinidad, and this, no doubt, was what  
remained of one of their roads. Some  
weeks later I explored the ruins of this  
settlement which is a short distance to the  
north of this gully. I will describe it when  
I come to that portion of my narrative.Before we came to the spot where the  
stream soaks into the earth we filled our  
bottle with water; then we walked down  
to the sandy beach, reaching it just before  
it became too dark to see our way. We  
were not long in selecting our camp.  
There was a large rock on the shore above  
high-water mark, whose hollow side af-  
forded good shelter from wind and rain.  
In front of this we lit a fire of the wreck  
wood, of which there was no lack round us,  
and after a supper of roasted *charque* and  
biscuit, we proceeded to make ourselves  
comfortable over our pipes and rum. We  
were tired, and would have slept very  
soundly with the sound of the surf on the  
reefs, had it not been for the land-crabs,  
which would not let us alone, but pulled  
our hair or nipped our necks as soon as we  
began to doze off.At last their conduct became unbearable  
and our patience worn out, so we got  
up, seized two sticks, and slaughtered  
some fifty of them. Then we had a little  
rest, for the others left us alone for a  
while and devoured their dead brethren,  
making a merry crackling noise all around  
us, as they pulled the joints asunder and  
opened the shells. It was, as the doctor  
remarked, like the sound of many lobster  
suppers going on together at Scott's.At daybreak (Nov. 22) we started for  
South-west Bay. We had drunk all our  
water, and so we were anxious to reach the  
bay, explore it, and be back to our stream  
as quickly as possible. While making this  
same journey nine years before, I had  
found no signs of fresh water between  
this and South Point. The streams that  
flow from the mountain-tops are absorbed  
far up by the slopes of *debris* and never  
reach the shore. Mr. A— did discover a  
small, but uncertain, supply near his camp  
at the head of South-west Bay, but we felt  
that we could not rely on this, and that the  
issue in the ravine above us which we had  
left on the previous evening was the only  
one we could fall back upon with certainty  
on the whole weather shore of the island.We walked along the sandy beach, with  
the mountains towering to the right of us  
and the ocean swell breaking heavily on  
the reefs to our left. The beach was  
covered with wreckage—planks, barrels,  
spars, timbers of vessels with the corroded  
iron bolts still sticking in them—a melan-  
choly spectacle; but I was unable to find  
one particular wreck which I had seen here  
nine years before—the complete framework  
of a vessel, partly buried in the sands, into  
which I had thought it might be worth  
while for our party now to dig, as some  
valuable might be lying in her hold.  
Either the sea had broken up or the sands  
had completely covered this wreck since  
my last visit.We found traces of turtle on the sands,  
and we saw that the pools of clear water  
left by the tide were full of fish, while sea-  
crabs scamped over the rocks in quanti-  
ties. The beans, too, grew in profusion on  
the downs above the beach, so there was  
plenty of food all round us, and, if there  
had only been fresh water, we could have  
made ourselves very comfortable here.  
There were, of course, plenty of land-crabs  
everywhere, but one would have to be hard  
driven to eat these ugly brutes.At last we came to a promontory of rock  
jutting out into the sea. We climbed up  
this without difficulty, and descended the  
other side by a steep slope of soft white  
sand.From here we could see before us the  
Sugarloaf and Noah's Ark. The former  
mountain, as its name implies, is of conical  
shape—a stupendous mass, apparently of  
grey granite, whose summit is about 1,500  
feet above the sea, and which on one side  
is very nearly perpendicular. Noah's Ark  
(South Point on the Admiralty chart) was  
so named by myself at the time of my  
former visit, in consequence of its resem-  
blance both in shape and colour to the  
favourite toy of my childhood. It is of ob-  
long form, with perpendicular sides and  
a top exactly like the roof of a house. It is  
formed of volcanic rock of a peculiar red-  
dish colour, and is about 800 feet in height.  
These two strangely-shaped mountains are  
joined together by an apparently inces-  
sible ridge composed chiefly of red detritus  
from Noah's Ark.

(To be continued.)



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**PORT IMPROVEMENTS.**

It is rumoured that negotiations are on foot in London with the object of raising £5,000,000 sterling for port works at Rio de Janeiro. The facilities for dealing with shipping at Rio are in no way proportionate to the natural excellence of the magnificent harbour; but no doubt English capitalists will require to have pretty good evidence that a fair return on the outlay is probable before they provide such a large sum of money.—*Financial News*, Oct. 11.

We have no idea what description of port works is in question, but so far as we know the only authorized and organized scheme is that of constructing docks and quays out in the bay on the area lying between Cobras and Rat islands. The scheme includes bonded warehouses, a bridge connection with the mainland, railway connection with the Central through the centre of the city, and many other costly accessories. The scheme will never be carried out for even double the sum mentioned above, and when finished will be but little better than what nature has provided us at no cost, and no better than what could be provided at a very small fraction of the expense.

We do not know, however, that this reported loan has anything to do with the scheme just referred to. If it were to be used in improving the water front of the city, thus serving a sanitary as well as a commercial purpose, then the money will be well spent and would be reproductive. A new deep water front for the Saúde district, between the marine arsenal and Gamboa point, would not only add a valuable area to one of the busiest and most crowded sections of Rio de Janeiro, but it would give a clean coast to one of the dirtiest and sickliest parts of the city. The Saúde district is always the first to feel the ravages of yellow fever, and it always suffers the most. As the principal anchorage of sailing vessels is off this district, they too are brought within its malign influence and suffer accordingly. We are certain that a new deep water front for this district would do more to improve the healthfulness of this city and port than any other single improvement that could be executed.

If, now, the authorities would decide upon this suggested improvement, erecting spacious warehouses on the new quays, permitting vessels to come alongside and discharge direct upon the quays, and opening new avenues between that district and the city, it would unquestionably meet all the immediate requirements of commerce, and would materially assist in reducing the costs of handling merchandise. For the future growth of the port, the new deep water front could be extended across the shallow bay of S. Christovão, thus adding another large and valuable district to the city and, at the same time, filling in an area which is a notorious focus of malarial infection. The lands thus reclaimed, both in the Saúde and Cajá districts, ought to pay a great part of the cost of reclaiming them, so that it might be hoped to repay the loans without imposing additional burdens upon the people.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—There are eight match factories in Buenos Aires; during the first six months of the year 82, 155,000 boxes were made, and \$814,841 was paid for revenue stamps.—*Herald*.

—A telegram from Montevideo of the 7th inst. says that suicides are increasing there at an alarming rate. Since the 1st inst. there had been twenty of these in Montevideo and neighboring towns.

—The Brazilian government will probably get into trouble if it carries out its threat of meeting the claims for indemnities to foreign residents by raising the duties on goods imported from the countries making the claims.—*Montevideo Times*.

—It should be remembered that the Argentine army has at present on its active list 34 generals and 110 colonels. This gives about 2 generals and 6 colonels for every regiment of the line. An army so abundantly commanded is—exceedingly dangerous!

—The Argentine war office has decided that naval officers may wear civilian dress when not on duty and when they are not attending at any military office. So far, so good. It is absurd to see officers loafing about the streets, saloons and shady places in full uniform.

—At last there are hopes of something being done in the sanitary question, now that Brazil has condescended to state the bases on which she is disposed to treat. As we understand, she follows the good example of Argentina in recommending abolition of quarantine and the substitution of disinfection, disinfection and internal precautionary measures. If this be so, Uruguay will be simply obliged to give way, however disagreeable the abolition of quarantine may prove to those scandalous personages interested in maintaining the scandals of the lazaret. It is expected that the general discussion of the matter between the delegates will now be able to commence next week.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 1.

—It is announced that the Argentine government has resolved to issue nickel coins.

—Smokers will be glad to hear that the national revenue office proposes to abolish the stamps affixed to each cigar, and will adopt the simpler and less obnoxious method of levying the tax by placing the stamps on the box. It seems odd that nobody thought of this before.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—We are glad to learn that the good example of the Southern railway in doubling their subscription to the British Hospital has been closely followed by the Western railway who have similarly increased their subscription for 1895. This voluntary testimony of their appreciation of the work at present being done in our Hospital, must be very gratifying to the committee of management and to the medical staff of that institution.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The law of this country is very curious in some respects; here is an instance:—L. T. sued Dr. E. for \$23,000, the amount of a *pagaré* given to him by the latter. While the suit was proceeding, N. sued T. for a considerable sum of money and obtained an embargo of L's *pagaré*, and an order to sell it by auction. It was offered for sale and Dr. E. bought it for \$800, and with that small sum gets rid of his liability for \$23,000.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We quote a vigorous article from the *Rio News* against the enlistment in foreign ports of recruits to fight the Cubans, and we desire to express our entire agreement with its views. Our friends of the "Club Rivera" who are agitating in favor of Cuba would do well to note the matter. We cannot see that Spain has any right to seek in foreign countries an exceptional right of enlistment that international law denies to her antagonists—and especially when the cause of those antagonists is one of general sympathy.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Some of our English-speaking friends in Lomas had a lively experience of the disadvantages of living in South America, when on Saturday afternoon last a gang of men in the employ of the municipality invaded the homes of Messrs. Dadds and Edgar, situated near the railway station, and some 80 yards of expensive wall and iron rail fencing separating their properties from the street. The reason alleged for the outrage, is that the wall abutted something less than a foot over the line of the thoroughfare known as Meek's avenue; but seeing that the wall in question was built before Meek's avenue ever existed, it is difficult to understand the "raison d'être" for such despotic measures. Such an act of vandalism takes us back to the times of the Indians, and we wish our friends every success in the measures they are adopting for the purpose of ascertaining whether justice in this country gives to each his own.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A man of note, on account of his wealth, has been suddenly removed. We refer to Don Juan Anchorena, who died on Saturday last. He owned, we believe, more land than any other person in the country, also about 100 houses in the city. His property is estimated to be worth \$60,000,000. Excepting a special bequest, he has left everything among his six children. As regards the special legacy, he leaves \$1,666,000 to an institution to be named "Juan Anchorena" and to be founded by a law of Congress. The sum is to be invested, so as to yield an interest of 6 per cent. per annum at the least in national, provincial or municipal bonds and hypothecary cedulas of the province of Buenos Aires! The fund is to be divided into three categories: \$1,500,000 for the benefit of the people of the republic in general, \$30,000 for the ecclesiastical chapters, and \$136,000 for thirty-four of the testator's descendants, but none of the objects of his bounty are to derive any benefit from the fund for 200 years from the date of his death, during which period the fund is to accumulate at compound interest. Then nine-tenths of the revenue are to be used for the purposes declared, and the other tenth is to be accumulated for another 100 years, and so on, *ad infinitum*. In England such a bequest would be absolutely void, and here we should suppose that Congress will decline to pass a law for carrying such an absurd scheme into effect. If the testator desired to have his memory preserved as that of a public benefactor, he should, instead of making such an insane bequest, have devised land of the value of \$1,500,000, for the purpose of being divided into small farms to be sold to bona fide agriculturists at reasonable prices.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Oct. 25.

—We have previously referred to the difficulty experienced by some in obtaining from the police authorities the return of keys which may have got into the hands of the latter through accidental death, or some such cause. We might have mentioned, what heightens the injustice, that those who are so fortunate as to possess some little backstairs influence have no difficulty in obtaining the return without any delay whatever. We have, however, had a most delicious example referred to us lately of the manner in which carrying out their duty, in one of the cases to which we have already referred, the keys were at last, after about nine months' delay, delivered by the police to the British Legation. The latter, following a policy which is an exaggeration of the test by keys enforced by the Confianza express, informed the owner of the keys that if he would appear at the legation and prove his property by fitting the keys into their various locks, he could have them delivered at once. The owner, more fastidious than is judicious to be when dealing with so awful a personage as her Britannic Majesty's minister, replied by letter that while he was quite willing, if necessary, he might suggest that a simpler plan would be for the legation to send down the keys and have them tried on the premises. The result might have been very terrible: in fact the letter came near provoking a suspension of diplomatic relations, the owner of the keys was informed, however, by a gracious minister that if he would write a letter would be carried out. We do not know if a reply has yet been given to this ultimatum.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 12th, 1895.

BEFORE adopting the general revenue budget as sent up from the Chamber of Deputies, we trust that the Senate will take into consideration the probable results of a further increase in the taxes on imports. It has been established elsewhere that excessive duties do not increase the revenue. Except in the case of necessities, such taxes simply decrease consumption and the revenue accordingly disappears. If the treasury really desires a larger income, it could not do better than to recommend a reduction in the present duties on many articles. This will tend to lower the prices and increase consumption, and the corresponding increase in importation will furnish the desired income. It is hopeless, however, to make a certain class of legislators see this, and they continue to adhere to the antiquated theory that when more money is wanted the taxes must be increased. With respect to many of the items in the budget now under discussion, it is evident that the proposed increase in taxation will have no other effect than to diminish consumption. The tax on foreign beer will serve to shut it out of the market, and those on wines and liquors will also diminish importation and fill the market with falsified substitutes, which will be most prejudicial to public health. And it must be observed just here that we see no increase in taxation on the factories engaged in the manufacture of falsified wines, liquors and mineral waters, from which it is to be inferred that Congress wishes to protect this industry. The increased tax on matches, and the general increase caused by a reduction of the basis of valuation from 24 to 14 pence, all tend to enhance the costs of living here—a result that no thoughtful man can contemplate without anxiety. It must be remembered that these difficulties all tend to encourage crime and foment disorder, and they also contribute something toward lowering the sanitary condition of the people. All these conditions are directly antagonistic to the development and progress of the country. It will be infinitely better to consult the material interests of the people, to give them cheaper and better food and clothing, than to continue the purchase of ships, guns and other military supplies, and to promote expensive public enterprises which are now consuming so much revenue. It will be well to think this over.

THERE is of course much to be said in extenuation of the temper shown by some of our colleagues of the national press in regard to the British occupation of Trinidad island. Unoccupied and useless though the island may be, it has been considered as national territory, and Brazil is fully justified in protesting against the trespass. If in the excitement of the moment the press and the people unite to denounce the procedure of the British government and to demand a prompt withdrawal, no one can feel that they are doing more than the occasion warrants, nor more than any other people would do under similar circumstances. But anger and excitement are happily no more than passing moods and should give place to cool calculation and deliberate purpose. Unfortunately some of our Brazilian colleagues seem to think that the dispute is one which ought to be treated with noisy demonstrations of indignation, with threats and with violent measures. They consider that the people should remain angry, that the press should pour forth denunciations every day, and that the government should discuss the matter across a line of fixed bayonets. All this, we submit, is impolitic and wrong. In the first place Great Britain is too strong a power to be frightened, and, in the second place, the British government is too wise to deliberately affront Brazil in such a matter. The

possession of this island was once a matter of dispute between Great Britain and Portugal, and as it has never been occupied and utilized it might easily happen that a British ministry might consider itself justified in taking possession now in order to protect the cable station which a British company proposes to establish there. If a mistake has been made in this, we thoroughly believe that the British government will withdraw and give full satisfaction. But it is idle to think that this withdrawal can be forced by threats and abuse. On the contrary, as long as some of our colleagues continue to pursue this mistaken policy, in all probability Lord Salisbury will feel himself warranted in taking his time about it. All things considered, it will be wisest and best to leave the question to the diplomats, and to treat it with more liberality. It must be remembered that Brazil can not stop the car of the world's progress, and if the interests of commerce and of other nations require it, she can not stop the laying of the projected cable across the South Atlantic to the River Plate. It is best to treat these questions philosophically and to make use of them for our own advantage. The arbitrary fiscalization of the cable on this coast and the projected purchase of this cable by the government have compelled other governments to seek for an alternative cable. Brazil must blame herself for this situation, for it is to the abuses practised by her own authorities that it exists. Let us treat the matter fairly then and see if there is not some greater advantage in it for Brazil than the possession of a worthless pile of rocks six hundred miles off the Brazilian coast.

WERE it possible to collate the experiences of the many residents of this country who have ventured upon short trips to the River Plate for health and rest, we are certain that the evidence would be overwhelming in favor of that country as a Brazilian health resort. The great ambition of the traveller is, of course, to make a voyage to Europe, where there is so much to see and so great a choice in climate and facilities for treatment, but the great majority of us have not the means for such a trip and still many others cannot afford the time. For the River Plate trip, however, a few weeks and a moderate amount of cash are quite sufficient. In a month the tired business man can get a sea voyage of about two thousand miles, a radical change of climate, better food, a taste of camp life, and something new and interesting to think of. Before he is aware of it, he will find himself growing stronger and fresher, and then he will fall to wondering how it is that he has let so many years pass without trying this physical "pick-me-up." Old residents of the Brazilian coast, who have been unable to make frequent trips home, know how terribly difficult it is at times to keep themselves up to their work. It becomes a struggle to go through with even the simplest routine work, and as for undertaking anything new or shewing a little enterprise—they could not think of it! For all such, in our opinion, this trip to the south is invaluable. If they can spare but a month, they can take in Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario and a glimpse of the camp. If they can make it six weeks—they can add a trip up the Uruguay, or a trip up to Paraguay, or one up to Tucuman and Salta. And if they can spare two months—why, they can even cross over into Chili and feast their eyes upon the snow-capped peaks of the Andes! In two months the tourist can do wonders in Argentina. For a wonder, one's living expenses in Argentina are not high, though in tax-ridden Uruguay they are becoming almost unbearable. The ocean voyage, however, is much higher than it ought to be, and we can not help the belief that in this respect the steamship companies are standing in their own light. Were the fares to Buenos Aires greatly reduced they would carry hundreds of tourists to the south where they now carry tens, and as these passengers would supplement those coming out to Brazil from Europe they would be almost clear gain to the companies. Then, too, the closer the intercourse between the two countries in this respect, the stronger will become the commercial ties which unite them. The trade between Argentina and Brazil ought to be extensive and lucrative, for they can supply each other with products which one can produce to greater advantage than the other. A better knowledge of each other ought to lead to the strengthening of these commercial ties, and

it is manifestly to the interests of the steamship companies to foster every influence which can contribute to such a result. Let us have lower steamship fares then, as a first step, and afterwards let us have every facility on both sides for the encouragement of these health-giving excursions.

As we predicted the New York Life has resolved to withdraw from Brazil, so far as the acceptance of new business is concerned. The company will maintain all existing contracts and will retain agencies, or representatives in the country for the reception of premiums on old policies and for the liquidation of claims, but no new insurances will be effected. The reason alleged, which was given to the public on the morning of the 6th—the very last day granted by the new law for notice of acceptance or non-acceptance of its provisions—is that of an eleventh-hour amendment to the general revenue budget imposing a 5 per cent. tax on the premiums of all life insurances effected after January 1st next. There are some who believe that this amendment was introduced for the express purpose of furnishing a convenient excuse for the company's retirement, but we would prefer not to believe this. It is certain, however, that the amendment was offered at the last moment by the deputy who promoted the insurance companies' bill and who has been closely associated with the local management of the New York Life during its discussion. It is also certain that very meagre results were anticipated, for the total returns of the tax were estimated at only 50,000\$ (say 10,000 dollars,) which is surely a very small return on a business uncertain whether to go or remain. The tax has effected its purpose, however, and the New York Life now follows the example of the Equitable, closes its agencies and withdraws from the country. We may not accept the excuse as given, for we happen to know that the New York Life has been advocating an increase of 10 per cent. on its rates for the last two years, and if it has been ready to add this 10 per cent. for its own protection, surely a half of that just now for the benefit of the national treasury would not be so very repugnant. In our opinion the New York Life never intended to comply with this law, but the discussion which resulted led its local managers into admissions which made its withdrawal rather embarrassing. They had promised to comply with the law, even when they knew that the company would retire, and this compelled them to seek another excuse. We are truly sorry for the company, for its withdrawal is made under conditions which will leave an impression of intrigue and deception on the public mind; and we are equally sorry for the country, which has been lured into an act of partial and mischievous legislation by which two rich and influential companies have been driven away, and offence given to a country which has even gone out of her way to befriend Brazil. This country thus loses the capital and enterprise which these companies can command, and also the confidence of a nation which is seeking closer commercial relations with the Brazilian people. It will take a long time to recover the ground lost, and to remove the bad impression which this act has caused. Should it now follow that the ultimate object of this legislation is to open the way for a local company, in which the promoters of this legislation are to figure as organizers and officers, the intrigue will stand condemned and scorned before the whole world. Men will intrigue for such advantages, of course, but it will be difficult to find an excuse for the legislative and executive branches of a great government who have become parties to it. It is to be feared that we have not yet seen the last act in this drama.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 31.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the motion of Senator Virgílio Damasio for discussing at the following sitting the bill on the state senate of Bahia. On motion of Senator Severino Vieira the bill regulating the appointment of public functionaries was referred to the committee on finance. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Alcindo Guanabara, Mariano Ramos, Paulino Junior and Hollanda Lima discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of interior. It appears, said the last-named of these deputies, that the federative republic, after five years of supposed existence, is so little understood that Congress is expected to vote money even for municipal expenses. At the beginning of the legislative session the Minas delegation, according to a statement which appeared in the press at the time, had held a meeting and solemnly pledged itself to oppose every increase of public expenditure. Unfortunately the Minas congressmen have not adhered to

this praiseworthy and patriotic resolution. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira defended the state of Minas Geraes, which, he said, furnishes 20 1/2% of the revenue of the country and receives only 1/2% of the pecuniary favors of the general government. He also defended the tax of 15\$000 per head on foreign beef cattle. Fresh beef, he said, in Rio de Janeiro is the food of the rich and not of the poor, as is shown by statistics. The daily consumption of fresh beef does not exceed, on an average, 80,000 kilos, and this quantity is barely enough to supply a fourth of the population. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara defended the amendment transferring to the municipal government the tax on industries and professions and the water rates. Deputy José Carlos said that the state of Minas had at one time supplied the city of Rio de Janeiro with bread-stuffs, but at present it is not even able to produce enough for its own people. Deputy Torquato Moreira said that he had never doubted that Barão do Ladrário had received only the money to which he was entitled. As a proof of this it was sufficient for him to state that he had been an adherent of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, under whose government Barão do Ladrário had been sent on this mission to China. What he desired to say, however, was that the Barão's conduct has been very inconsistent. Deputy José Carlos then made some remarks which brought Deputy Arthur Rios to the floor. The latter said that nothing which the honorable member for the federal district should do ought to cause the slightest surprise to any one. The honorable member was in the habit of treating the most serious subjects with untimely levity as if he thought that the whole duty of the Chamber of Deputies is to amuse the public. The speaker then proceeded to acquiesce in the house with his record since the proclamation of the republic. The first news that reached Bahia in regard to the revolution of Nov. 15 was very vague, and failed to convey a correct idea of what had really occurred. He had, consequently, not hesitated to advise Councillor Almeida Couto, president of the province, to remain in his post and in this he had the concurrence of Gen. Hermes da Fonseca, Councillor Carneiro da Rocha, Paranhos Montenegro and other prominent men. As soon, however, as he became convinced that the monarchy was definitely overthrown he considered that it was his duty as a patriot not to refuse his services to the republic. Deputy Gaspar Drummond opposed the motion of Deputy Glycerio for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states. He referred to Deputy Glycerio's conduct in regard to Sergipe and insinuated that that deputy is governed not by patriotic views, but by partisan interests. Deputy Glycerio's policy, he said, is diametrically opposed to that of the President. The Chamber concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill reorganising the diplomatic corps and to the deficiency appropriation of 104,036\$000 for the police service in the federal district, and voted amendments to the budget of the department of the interior.

NOV. 1.—Senate.—After some remarks from Senator Rego Mello, Senator Leite e Otúccia said that all the members of the finance committee except the Senator who had just spoken had signed his draft of the report on the budget of the department of finance. Even Senator Ramiro Barcellos had not refused to attach his signature to the report, declaring, however, his non-concurrence. Barão do Ladrário defended his conduct as minister to China. Senator Severino Vieira opposed the bill on the Bahia state senate.

NOV. 4.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos protested against the remarks of Deputy Arthur Rios at a previous sitting. He claimed that in taking a humorous view of matters and in exciting the laughter of the house he was in good company. Prominent statesmen like Ferreira Vianna, Zacarias, Martinho Campos, Cotegipe, Gomes de Castro, Paulino de Souza and others have done the same thing. He said that Deputy Arthur Rios was an old politician who in the time of the monarchy had never succeeded in getting into parliament. Even after accepting the republic he had only secured his election by being on a military ticket. Deputy Arthur Rios said that he had incurred the ill-will of the honorable member by his persistence in maintaining the decorum of the house. Nothing derogatory to his personal honor could be brought against him. This, however, is not the case with everyone; the Bills have not yet been answered. Deputy Nilo Peçanha requested the reporter of the budget committee to explain the items of special appropriation of 14,000,000\$000 for the war department. Deputy Mayrink said that he had no information on the subject except that which had been furnished by the government when it asked for the appropriation. Perhaps the honorable member would like to discuss the constitutionality of the enlistment of irregular troops in Rio Grande. Deputy Nilo Peçanha said that the explanations of the honorable reporter of the budget committee were not satisfactory. He did not wish to know whether the enlistment of those troops was legal or not. In the Chamber there are still some deputies who have not surrendered to the revolutionists and will not assist in glorifying the revolution. Fortunately these deputies constitute a majority of the Chamber, which in voting the amnesty law found necessary to express its condemnation of the revolution, since it was aware that the conviction of the criminals could not be expected from the courts. He is not willing, he said, to vote blindly an appropriation of 14,000,000\$000, nor is he willing to follow the head of the executive in all his inconsistencies. He denounced as precipitate and incomprehensible the amendment of the decree relating the generals. If President Prudente de Moraes considers that decree illegal, why had he not opposed it when senator for São Paulo? However, added the speaker, the President may change his political opinions as often as he pleases, since that is his own business. But let him beware of attempting to squander the money of the people. Deputy Hermenegildo de Moraes in a speech re the budget of the department of interior expressed regret that the budget committee had seen fit to propose the modification of an amendment relating to a telegraph line in Goyaz. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira asked Congress to vote a large appropriation for extending the Central railway. He accused the Chamber and the budget committee of

opposing the very expenses that are most useful. The post-office, he said, costs 8,000,000 a year and the benefit which the country derives from it does not correspond to the amount of money thus expended. The regular branches of the public service there are too many employed, too much money squandered and too little work done. Deputy Augusto Severo argued to prove that Brazilian salt is richer in chloride of soda than any other quality. He asked for the publication of the analyses of different kinds of salt. Deputy Pires Ferreira introduced a bill to prohibit certain kinds of gambling. The process of voting on the various provisions of the revenue bill was 115 a head on foreign beef cattle. Fifty-three deputies voted in favor of the tax and 72 against it.

Nov. 5.—*Senates*.—The Senate voted a number of pension and other private bills. It also voted in 3rd discussion the bill regulating the appointment of federal functionaries, and in 1st discussion the bill defining legislative resolutions of Congress. It rejected the bill recognizing the legitimacy of the Bahia state senate over which Baiao do Geronimo presides.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco Glycerio answered the speech of Deputy Nilo Pecanha and defended the annulment of the decree retiring from the service thirteen general officers of the army and navy. That illegal decree, justifiable under the circumstances, in the opinion of the speaker, had ceased to be necessary, and the present government did right to annul it. The regular troops in Rio Grande had, he said, been legally organized and money should be voted for paying them. He believes that if the revolutionists abuse the amnesty granted to them, the government will not fail to keep them in check. Deputy Hollanda Lima opposed the bill on brokers. He does not believe that any benefit is to be derived from laws restraining commercial liberty. Deputy Dino Bueno said that he thought that the bill with the amendments that he offered would be useful. Deputy Benedicto Leite asked for information in regard to the deposits made by banks of issue in the treasury. Deputy Glycerio's motion for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states was adopted by a vote of 87 to 30. The Chamber concluded the process of voting the revenue bill. Among the provisions rejected was the proposed tax of 50 reis per kilo on foreign carne seca. Among those that passed were the following: tax of 60 reis per liter on national beer and 1200 on foreign beer; tax of 13000 per bottle on national sparkling wines and liqueurs and 35000 per liter on those imported from foreign countries; tax of 1800 per liter on brandy, whiskey, rum and other imported beverages of a similar kind; tax of 1500 per liter on gin; tax of 2 1/2 per cent. on dividends of foreign banks or companies operating in Brazil in relation to such part of those dividends as corresponds to the capital used in this country; fixed stamp tax of 1000 and proportional stamp tax on landing certificates; stamp tax of 20000 on bills of health; duty of 500 reis per kilo on ordinary cigarette paper and 25000 per kilo on Indian corn husks or rice paper in books. Duties will be calculated in currency and will be collected 70 per cent. in currency and 30 per cent. in gold at the fixed rate of 144. per 1000. Fractions of less than one shilling will be paid in currency.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It has been announced in São Paulo that capital sufficient has been subscribed for the projected monarchist newspaper.  
—Dr. João Mendes has informed the S. Paulo press that sufficient money has been raised for publishing a monarchist newspaper.  
—A Macéio telegram of the 9th inst. contradicts the report of a quarrel between the governor and the lieutenant-governor of Alagoas.  
—During the quarter April to June last the governor of Pernambuco ran up an account at the telegraph office amounting to 10,974\$80.  
—It is said that over a hundred local directories in the state of São Paulo have declared in favor of Senator Campos Salles for the governorship.  
—The governor of Espírito Santo, Dr. Moniz Freire, turned over the administration of that state on the 5th inst., and left the capital on a trip for his health.  
—Of the 111 deaths in Santos in September not one was from yellow fever and only one from small-pox. The sanitary state of the city appears to be exceptionally good.  
—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro there has been introduced a bill for expatriating the real estate at Petropolis belonging to the heirs of the Emperor.  
—In Col. Valledio's legislature there has been introduced a bill for approving the Colonel's action in removing from office three judges on the plea of moral incapacity.  
—We are now daily expecting to hear that Julio de Castilhos' health is suffering for want of a little vacation. In our opinion he ought to take the waters of Cambubi for at least one year.  
—In the state legislature of Espírito Santo there has been introduced a bill authorizing the governor to arrive at an agreement with that of Minas Geraes for settling the boundary question between the two states.  
—It is stated that Col. Santos Filho, the Castilhista officer arrested for harboring him, has had his residence fixed in Pelotas. It was reported that Gen. Galvão is not inclined to let him legislate for the good of Rio Grande and the comfort of the federalists.  
—The students of the Pernambuco law school have decided to ask the courts to annul the illegal decree of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto dismissing Dr. Seabra from his professorship in that school. They have selected Senator Ruy Barbosa as their lawyer.  
—The Rio Grande chief of police has created an office for the identification of criminals by the Bertillon anthropometric system. It looks just a little premature, this elaborate method of identification, in a country where criminals are rarely punished, and where even the government authorizes cutting the throats of prisoners.

—A Turk-h peddler having been assassinated at Lavras, Minas Geraes, some of his compatriots tried to purchase the assassins, who are in prison, for the purpose of killing them. Failing in this, they arranged to force the prison and lynch the assassins, but a police force came just in time to prosecute the prisoners and remove them to S. João del-Rei.

—An agitation has been initiated in favor of transferring the S. Paulo law school from national to state control. It is thought by those who favor this step that the school can then be brought more under the influence of the new regime, or, in other words, it will then be more Jacobin in its politics. It will be a serious mistake, in our opinion, to bring any educational institution under political control.

—Of the 455 deaths in the city of São Paulo during the month of September 24 were from pulmonary consumption, 13 from typhoid fever, 11 from malaria fevers, 7 from measles and 5 from small-pox. Of the total 291 were Brazilians and 164 foreigners. Nearly 58 per cent. were of children. Of the 576 births registered, 148 were of Brazilian parents and 428 were of foreign parents. These figures are significant.

—The legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro has voted 200,000\$ for the importation of chemical fertilizers for the planters of that state, which are to be distributed among them at cost price. It reflects little credit on the planters to ask for such favors. Why can they not import for themselves, and pay the regular price for what they want? Are they so much below the laborers, and the cobblers, and the bootmakers, that they must have such petty favors granted to them? They ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves!

—The *Democrata Federal* of São Paulo calls attention to the fact that the recently revived agitation in favor of the monarchy is due wholly to the abuses committed by the military despots which Brazil has governed the country since the expulsion of D. Pedro II. Our colleague might also add that no such thing as a republic or orderly government has been organized in place of the monarchy, nor have the revolutionists shown any aptitude or purpose to organize such a government. They have been too intent on their personal aims, and the people are becoming tired of them.

CRICKET.

SÃO PAULO vs. SANTOS.

The Paulistas completed their cricket season in, to themselves, a most appropriate manner, by decisively winning the two days' match played in S. Paulo on the 1st and 2nd inst. against their old antagonists. It was somewhat of a disappointment that the Santosists did not come off to a better advantage, it being the first occasion in which they have governed the country since the expulsion of D. Pedro II. Our colleague might also add that no such thing as a republic or orderly government has been organized in place of the monarchy, nor have the revolutionists shown any aptitude or purpose to organize such a government. They have been too intent on their personal aims, and the people are becoming tired of them.

SANTOS.	
1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
C. L. Mason, c. Born, 11	run out .....
M. King, b. Sparks, 0	run out .....
J. H. Fussell, c. Barrett, 0	c. King, b. Miller, 8
b. Stewart, 0	c. c. King, b. Stewart, 9
E. A. Barham, run out, 0	c. c. Barrett, b. Sparks, 0
A. Dickson, not out, 5	c. c. Barrett, b. Sparks, 0
S. Clarke, c. Theobald, 4	run out .....
A. L. Tweedie, b. Sparks, 7	run out .....
run out .....	run out .....
H. Horn, c. Johnson, b. Stewart, 1	run out .....
E. Broad, b. Mason, 1	c. l. h. w., b. Sparks, 1
A. Keelman, b. Stewart, 1	c. c. Theobald, b. Sparks, 1
R. Wright, c. Johnson, 0	b. Sparks, 0
b. Mason, 0	not out .....
P. Beney, b. Mason, 0	not out .....
Extras, 5	5
Total, 35	Total, 37

S. PAULO.	
1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
G. K. Stewart, c. Born, 11	not out .....
b. Barham, 24	not out .....
C. B. Mason, c. Stock, 14	not out .....
C. W. Miller, b. Stock, 9	b. Stock, 9
E. W. Theobald, c. Tweedie, 1	c. Barham, b. Stock, 0
b. Fussell, 8	to bat .....
E. A. Barham, (Capt), 8	to bat .....
F. Sparks, not out, 1	to bat .....
C. Barrett, c. Born, b. Barham, 2	to bat .....
W. J. Johnson, run out, 8	b. Keelman, 5
R. J. Moseley, b. Stock, 11	to bat .....
M. King, b. Barham, 4	to bat .....
T. Pudney, c. Tweedie, 0	b. Keelman, 12
b. Barham, 3	not out .....
Extras, 3	17
Total, 83	Total, 104

Umpires: Messrs. Wood and Sell. Scorers: Messrs. Wright and Winram.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Julio de Castilhos' legislature has passed a motion asking President Prudente de Moraes and the minister of war not to disband the irregular forces of the government in Rio Grande until after the latter have received their arrears of pay. A telegram of the 7th states that the government has sent over 2,000,000\$ for the payment of the troops of Hyppolito and João Francisco and it is expected that after receiving this money they will be disbanded.  
The army contractors at Livramento continue to clamor for the payment of their accounts.  
Gen. Menna Barreto has informed Julio de Castilhos that the revolutionists at Palmira have disbanded after giving up a small quantity of old and unserviceable weapons. He expressed his intention of going to Carazinho and Passo Fundo for the purpose of causing the disbandment of the revolutionists at those points.  
It is stated that at Itaquy returned refugees have been arrested and pressed into military service.

Col. Sucupira is said to have taken command of the garrison of Rio Grande and Chuy and it is reported that Toledo Ribas will overmarch the garrison of Uruguaiana and Lobo Boelcho that of Quarhy.

Julio de Castilhos intends, it is announced, to expend 1,200,000\$ in redeeming the bonds issued in 1891 and 1893. He has asked his legislature to appropriate 120,000\$ for building a penitentiary, 600,000\$ for a hospital, 160,000\$ for purchasing buildings for revenue offices, 100,000\$ for barracks for the state troops and such sums as the state treasury can afford for the police service of the poorest municipal governments.

In Pelotas there has been circulated a report that he intends to leave the state government in the hands of vice-governor Carlos Barbosa, who, it is expected, will transfer it to Pelotas.

The politicians who some months ago separated from Julio de Castilhos, have organized the Club Republicano Antonomista under the presidency of Dr. Homeno Rap Itona.

Silveira Martins has arrived at Montevideo and Dr. Landares, one of the most prominent revolutionary surgeons, has returned to the city of Rio Grande, which he had been forced to leave three years ago to avoid being arrested by the Castilhis-tas.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On a train of the Paulista line a planter of S. Paulo do Pinal was robbed some days ago of 40,000\$000.

—Dr. Canuto Figueirido, lawyer of the Leopoldina railway, has obtained an injunction against the work on the Espirito Santo e Minas Railway Co.

—The man who travels on the Central railway now-a-days is in mortal danger of his life. If he escapes a smash-up, he has cause for thanksgiving.

—An editor of the *Journal do Brazil*, who has recently examined the track and rolling-stock of the Central railway, says that both are in a very bad state.

—The minister of industry has decided that the Comle d'Ea company can remove its workshops to Carballo, charging the costs of such removal to working expenses.

—The state of São Paulo has conceded a privilege to the Paulista company to construct a branch line, 32 kilometres long, from Dous Corregos into the Serra de Banhaoro.

—Two more accidents have occurred on the Central railway, one near the station of Queimadas and the other near that of Vespasiano. Fortunately no one was injured.

—On Sunday a freight locomotive leaving the Central on Quimolatos. The S. Paulo passengers had to walk around the obstruction and arrived here soon after midnight. These daily accidents seem to be taken as a matter of course.

—The minister of industry has advised the district attorney of the republic that the government considers the concession of a railway from Sapopemba to Ilha do Governador to be an infringement of the rights and interests of the Central, and it has therefore resolved to appeal to legal resources for the annulment of that concession.

—In view of the part which the Sorocabana line is to play on the São Paulo and Rio Grande railway, and of the important interests which the federal government has at stake, it is said that a radical change in the administration of that company will soon occur, in which the Banco da Republica will exercise no slight influence. In view of the success achieved by both bank and government in such enterprises thus far, it will not be difficult to predict the future of the São Paulo and Rio Grande railway.

—The Minas express train which met with a terrible accident at Marano Procopio on the 6th, had an accident almost immediately after leaving the Central station that morning. At Engenho de Dentro the axle of the tender broke, and this caused a delay of an hour and a half. It is simply culpable negligence for the railway officials to permit a train to leave the Central station without first having all the wheels and axles carefully tested. If proper care were taken, many of these disastrous accidents would be avoided. The officials and employes of that line, however, are both lazy and negligent, and they do absolutely nothing to insure the safety of passengers.

—On Sunday was formally inaugurated the construction of the Rio de Janeiro-Minas railway at the port of Buzios, in the municipality of Cape Frio. The steamer *Porto Alegre* took a large number of invited guests, leaving here Saturday evening and arriving at Buzios Sunday morning.

In addition to the inauguration of the work on Sunday, the guests were entertained with a breakfast on board, excursions on the bay, etc., and in the evening there was a ball. The steamer with the guests returned to this port Monday morning. It is claimed that Buzios possesses one of the best harbors on the coast, and as the projected line offers a short and convenient outlet for the products of Minas Geraes, the port and road ought to prove highly successful ventures. The railway will be between 160 and 170 kilometres long, connecting with the Sumidoro branch of the Leopoldina railway at the station of Paqueta, on the boundary line of Minas Geraes. We have long favored the opening of other ports on this coast because it will help to cheapen transportation to the interior and will relieve the country from the burdens created by the mismanagement of the Central. We are inclined to the grantee and technical director of the projected road for the very polite invitation sent to this office.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Minas express train which left this city at 5 a. m. on the 6th inst. broke an axle of the tender a short distance from the station and was obliged to wait at Engenho de Dentro for another half to two hours and such a derangement of the time-table along the line that the train reached Juz de F6ra three hours late. In addition to this the telegraph line was out of order and the movements of the trains were not properly advised. The result of all this was a collision between Juz

de F6ra and Mariano Procopio at 3.15 p. m. between the express train and a mixed train, which should have been well at the latter station until the arrival of the express.

From the accounts which have since been received—and it will be remembered that the Central management does not favor much publicity in regard to its mishaps—the accident resulted in seven persons killed and nine wounded, one of which has since died. One of the locomotives was completely smashed up, the other considerably injured, and six coaches were more or less broken up. Little injury was done to the permanent way, the line being so long disintegrated.

By some strange fatality the killed and wounded were nearly all confined to the occupants of a special coach in which the Bishop of Tripoli and a party of priests and sisters of charity were travelling. The bishop, D. Luis Lasagna, was killed, together with his secretary, four sisters and a fireman. Among the wounded was a lady companion of the sisters (who subsequently died) three sisters, two priests, two engine drivers and a brakeman. The bishop and his party were on their way to Ponte Nova to open a g r's school.

It is claimed that the responsibility for this terrible accident lies with the station-master at Mariano Procopio, who was at on e placed under arrest. He ought to have held the mixed train until further orders.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Kishuelo* arrived in port on the 9th inst.

—Her Majesty's minister to this capital, E. C. Phillips, Esq., was a visitor at the Senate on Friday last.

—After a long visit at Brest the *Aquidaban* has crossed over to Southampton, where she arrived on the 7th inst.

—The students of the preparatory courses met at the Club Franc6mense on Saturday afternoon to settle the Cuban question.

—It is reported that Col. Carlos Soares, an ex-political prisoner, will be appointed commander of the fortress of Santa Cruz.

—A telegram from Paris on the 5th announces the signing of the commercial treaty with Japan, which occurred at that capital.

—There has been a diminution in the number of deaths from small-pox during the past week, but the average is still from seven to eight a day.

—On Wednesday President Prudente de Moraes and his nephew and chief of staff, Col. Luiz Mendes de Moraes, had their photographs taken.

—And now it is to be hoped that Arthur Peixoto will at last decide to go to work. The Senate declined to give him a year's leave of absence without pay.

—It has been discovered that postage stamps have been clandestinely issued, the amount of such stamps in circulation being known at present to be about 40,000\$000.

—Col. Norberto de Amorim Bezerra, and Midshipman Armado Burlamaqui, ex-revolutionists, arrived from Montevideo on the 10th inst. on the steamer *Patag6nia*.

—The American cruiser *Nearctic*, Cap. Stirling commanding, carrying the pennant of Admiral Norton, arrived in port on the 5th, 14 days out from Cape Town.

—It is said that the Rua Comte de Bonfim (good end) is in such a condition that it is almost unserviceable for carriages. In such case why not change its name to Malim?

—Next Friday is the 15th, the 6th anniversary of the military revolt which overthrew the monarchy and established the republic. Will some one tell us what Brazil has gained by the change?

—In our published return last week of the number of inmates of the lunatic asylum and its two colonies on Ilha Governador, we omitted to state that the legislative bodies of the city and state were not included.

—There were no manifestations on the arrival here of Admiral Custodio de Meilo on the 6th inst. His friends were discreet enough to avoid a demonstration, and his enemies thought better of their purpose to insult him.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 8th reads the Havas agency a lecture for its absurd Tammany telegrams of the 6th. All the *Journal* says is true, but then our influential colleague ought to have a news, or telegraph editor on duty to correct such absurdities.

—It is a matter for profound satisfaction to hear from his own lips that Deputy Nilo Pecanha has not yet surrendered. The god-ada deputy dies but never surrenders. The revolutionists may be annihilated and the President may prove tickle, but Nilo goes on forever!

—The two cadets whose fight caused such a sensation in the city have been suspended from the military school, one for four years and the other for three. In addition to this penalty one will be imprisoned for 20 days and the other for 15 at the fortress of Lag6.

—A breakfast was given at the Hotel de Londres this morning by Consul-General William T. Townes to Admiral Norton, Captain Stirling and officers of the United States cruiser *Nearctic*, at which a number of representative American residents were present.

—As the *Journal do Commercio* correctly remarks, it seems to be Congressman Seizdello's misfortune to be unable, notwithstanding the object lesson which he has received from his own sufferings from tyranny, to comprehend the difference between energy and the arbitrary exercise of power.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 9th notes the exportation of 10,000 sheep from Ireland to England in September last, and says that the number of steamers engaged in this trade with "that arctic island" is annually increasing. What "that arctic island" is annually referred to? Or is it Iceland? The arctic island referred to?

—The Senate having refused to vote 200,000\$ for Admiral Jermyn's services, that official has placed his case in the hands of a lawyer, Dr. Eduardo Ramos, and will seek indemnification through the courts. This ought to afford a chance for finding out just how much money the patriotic admiral received, irregularly as well as regularly.

—The Supreme Court on the 6th inst. refused to grant a habeas corpus for the prisoners who are under arrest in this city for delivery to the São Paulo authorities. It has been decided, however, to have them tried here. It will be remembered that a priest is one of the number.

—On the 5th inst. the Senate approved the bill granting a pension to the widow of "Gen." Cunha Junior. The "general" was one of the intimate friends of Floriano Peixoto who resigned a military title for reasons unknown, whose services were largely personal to his friend and chief, and whose family now becomes a charge upon the taxpayer.

—The *Journal* is calling attention to the singular manner in which the sanitary condition of the city is being improved. Around Botafogo bay the shore is being filled in to overcome the evils resulting from stagnant water and unclean beaches, but the filling in is partly effected with the garbage and sweepings collected by the street-cleaning carts. It ought to be apparent even to an alderman that such an "improvement" in this country is rather dangerous to public health.

—According to the *Journal* the Brazilian army now has 38 generals on its active list, including the three reinstated by the President's decree of the 30th ult. and two on the supernumerary list. Of the 33 on the active list there are 5 marshals, 10 major generals and 18 brigadier generals. The oldest of these is Marshal Almeida Barreto, who is 68 years of age and is credited with 51 years of service, and the youngest is Brigadier General Carlos Eugenio de Andrade Guimarães, who is 44 years old and has had 21 years of service.

—The "red cross" society of this city has resolved to send the 30,000 which it has on hand, to the bishop of Rio Grande for the creation of an orphan's asylum. However good this object may be, we can not think otherwise than that a mistake has been made. The money was given for a certain purpose, and the nearest, if not the best alternative, would be to instruct the pope how to act in case of accidents. Something of this character should be done here in Brazil, and the "red cross" society might well take the initiative.

—The *Journal do Brasil*, of Saturday published an interview with a member of the diplomatic corps, whose name is thoughtfully suppressed, in regard to the Trinidad question. This undiplomatic diplomat gives two contradictory versions of the affair, says the decision of the British government has been given and it is known to the minister of foreign affairs, and intimates that the only hope for Brazil lies in the use of considerable energy in the matter. It may be assumed, in our opinion, that this talkative diplomat knows very little about the matter.

—It seems to have been necessary for the director of the military school to explain to the press on Wednesday last that the noisy demonstration made by some students against others on his (the director's) birthday, had nothing to do with the manifestation which was made in his honor the evening of the same day. It is all very interesting, of course, but why should such trifles need explanation in the press? In our opinion the sooner these boys are removed from the city and confined to their studies, the better it will be for them. It is a mistake to let them feel that the eyes of the nation are always upon them.

—The minister of interior has advised the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies that the fugitives and deserters who were recruited here for service in Cuba, enlisted voluntarily and were at liberty up to the time of embarkation. As they had not become Brazilian citizens he does not think that their enlistment was a violation of the principle. In this the minister sees but half the question. Enlistment is of course voluntary, but should Brazil permit any country to open recruiting offices within her territory and remove the recruits to make war on another country? Should Cuba win her independence she will have cause to feel that Brazil withheld it otherwise and withheld that sympathy which she pledged in critical times.

—Deputy José Bevilacqua writes to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 5th inst. that he has been misrepresented, and that he never said that there are nickel mines in Brazil. He therefore calls upon us to rectify the comment which appeared in our last issue. We will do so gladly. Dear reader, Deputy Bevilacqua claims never to have said that there are nickel mines in Brazil. He has been mis-reported. He does not even know within a thousand miles where such a mine might be found, though he thinks it possible that this mineral might be found in a country of such vast mineral wealth. We do not wish to do the gentleman injustice and we therefore correct our remark with pleasure. The deputy never said it—the reporter did.

—We have had occasion before to admire the telegrams sent out by the Havas agency and published in the newspapers in this part of the world, but we must confess that the telegram regarding the New York municipal elections which appeared in the morning papers of the 7th inst. really "takes the cake." It reads as follows:  
"New York, November 6th.—The municipal elections occurred here yesterday. They were wholly favorable to the republican party, who elected Mr. Tammany as mayor. This result has been well received by the press of the country."

—We do not know where the responsibility lies for this astounding information, but we do know that it ought to be covered with a copyright, for there is nothing like it in the records of journalism.

—The programme for the 12th inst. comprises a military review at the Campo São Christóvão in the morning, the President appearing on the field at 10 a.m., a reception by the President at Ipanema palace from 1 to 3 p.m., and the inauguration of the industrial exposition at 7:30 p.m., the ceremony taking place at the Cassino, followed by a visit to the exposition building, which will be thrown open to the public at 9 p.m. On the 16th, beginning at 8 a.m. there will be a general canal review, a merchant fleet of 20 steamers under command of Admiral Wandenkolk going outside the bar and then make a formal entrance into the harbor passing between the ships of war drawn up in line. On the 17th a children's picnic will be held in the Passeio Publico, which, it must be confessed, is in too dirty a condition for such an entertainment.

—There are said to be three sets of candidates for the place of grand-master and assistant grand-master of the masons, viz. 1st, Prudente de Moraes and Manuel Victorino; 2nd, Manuel Victorino and Almeida Barreto; 3rd, Macedo Soares and Fernando Ozorio. While confessing our incompetence to interfere in this matter, we do not hesitate to say that we are decidedly opposed to the 3rd of these tickets. A grand-master who without a priestly permits the arrest and confinement in a degrading prison of a brother mason for sentiments expressed masonically at a lodge is, in our opinion, unworthy of re-election.

—Our criticism of the municipal theatre project, which is designed to filch so many milreis from the pockets of the taxpayers for the benefit of a few sinecurists and parasites, has brought out no less a champion than Sr. Arthur Azevedo, who tells the readers of the *Pais* of the 9th just enough of our criticism to enable him to make a presentable case for himself and the other expectant professors of the national drama. He does not venture to tell us, however, how an impoverished municipality which can not pay its debts and which proposes to levy a tax on corpses, is to pay for this costly luxury; nor does he tell us what kind of dramatic art is to be cultivated, nor what it is to do to a public which attends the theatres for purposes which contribute little to their refinement and moral character. As Arthur Azevedo well knows, there is more vice than education about the theatres of Rio de Janeiro, and it is hardly excusable that our poverty-stricken municipality should go in for increasing the evil.

—On the steamers *Duarte* and *Orione* there arrived here on the 6th inst. from the River Plate some of the most prominent revolutionary leaders, among whom were Admiral Custodio de Mello, Capt. João Velloso de Oliveira, Lieuts. Francisco de Mattos, Belfort Guimarães, Reis Junior, Costa Mendes, Velloso Rebello, Alvaro Graça, Barros Cobra, Lameira Lins, Arthur de Mello and Colatino do Valle. Although no public preparations had been made to receive them, many of their friends and admirers met them on board and a large crowd, said to number 2,000 persons, assembled at the Caes Pharoux, where they landed. A handsome landau drawn by a pair of magnificent horses was waiting for Admiral Custodio de Mello; but, in compliance with repeated demands of the enthusiastic multitude that surrounded him, he was preparing to pass through the city to his residence on foot when at the request of the police authorities, who feared a disturbance, he desisted from this purpose and, taking his carriage, drove to his residence, where he has since received many visits.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Organização do Ensino.* We are indebted to the director-general of public instruction of the state of Bahia for this copy of the new law on public schools, dated 24th August, 1895.  
*Revista do Commercio e Telegraphicas do Brazil.* A new map issued by the national telegraph department, showing all the telegraph and cable lines in Brazil, in operation, under construction and projected, and also their character. It is an exceedingly convenient map and shows at a glance the number of wires and connections of all the lines in the country.

*Em Terra Alheia; Primeira Viagem de Instrução;* by Afonso H. de Lima. Rio de Janeiro: Loubaerts Co., 1895. The observations of a gentleman who makes an extended tour through England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland with his wife and children, partly for pleasure, and, evidently, partly to see and study the educational methods in vogue in those countries. The description of the schools visited and the deductions drawn from comparisons with similar Brazilian institutions make the book well worth careful perusal.

*Medicina Hygienica, ou um Metodo Racional de Tratar as Doenças;* by Dr. T. R. Allison; translated into Portuguese by F. Baltar. Oporto: Typ. Occidental, 1890. There is much in this little volume which merits thoughtful study. It is not the herald of a new school in medicine; it simply seeks to teach us the value of nature's own remedies, the wisdom of temperance and simple habits. It recommends vegetable diet without going to extremes, and while recognising the fact that diet should vary with individual requirements. It teaches the need of frequent baths, physical exercise, sufficient sleep and rest, proper dress and all other accessories to health and comfort. In a country like Brazil, where so little attention is paid to these simple matters, this book ought to find a cordial welcome.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A whale stranded at Rio Grande was recently sold for 200\$.

—The municipal chamber of Niteroy is stated to have decided that fresh beef shall be sold in that city at 800 reas a kilo.

—The Minister of Finance has ordered the remission of 14,580\$ worth of revenue stamps to the custom-house at Desterro.

—On the 30th of last June there were in Porto Alegre 29 hotels, 13 restaurants, 7 boarding houses, 10 cafés and 26 drinking saloons.

—The board of directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have recommended a dividend of £ 10s. per share for the half year.

—In Niteroy there are 33 manufacturing establishments employing 2,155 operatives. The amount of capital invested is 42,427,000\$000.

—The steamer *Britannia* was sold on Wednesday last to Messrs. Camuvaro & Co. for 26,000\$. It is said she will be employed in the cattle trade.

—The British str. *Canadian*, consigned to W. Samson & Co., entered port on the 9th with a broken screw, and towed by the Norwegian str. *Stella*.

—At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, there were signed in the month of October 71 public deeds relating to transactions of the total value of 917,609\$869.

—It is rumored that the new national life insurance company, which is to succeed the expelled American companies, will be in the field for business at the beginning of next year.

—Between the municipality and the national government, the life of the poor old hen promises to be of very short duration. And she hasn't been doing much in the way of golden eggs either!

—The exposition building on the Largo da Lapa is slowly approaching completion and will barely be ready for the inauguration on the 15th. There was too much *paciencia* before beginning work on it.

—The *Journal do Commercio* hears that the reclamations of the British legation in regard to the collection of tonnage dues by the state of Pernambuco, will be favorably considered. The amounts involved aggregated 12,964\$131.

—A witty contributor to the *Gazeta de Noticias* suggests the placing of "Dr. Antonio" in the industrial exposition as a sample of what Brazil can produce in the *chevrolet de industria* line. He will of course take a first premium.

—The new revenue budget proposes to impose a tax of 2% per cent. on the dividends declared by all joint-stock companies located in this capital, and upon the dividends declared by foreign banks and companies in proportion to that part of their capital employed in this country.

—Another attempt at a messenger service will soon be made in this city. It will be called the "Rapido Auxiliador de Remessas," and will undertake the delivery of messages and small parcels. If it is to succeed, the word "rapido" must mean something and the charges must be moderate.

—The arbitrators appointed to place a value on the property of the São Paulo Gas Co. by the government of that state, have fixed the valuation at 5,034,165\$255, or 2,341,377 lrs. 6d. at the part of the company that should be decided not to renew the company's contract, the government will take over the property at this figure.

—The new general revenue budget proposes to impose a tax of 1\$200 a litre, or 800 reis a bottle, on imported beers. This is equivalent to about a shilling per litre, or 8d. per bottle. Of course revenue can not be the object of this tax, for it will decrease importation to such an extent that the revenue will lose by it.

—By some strange manipulation the balance due on the last ten Brooks locomotives has fallen into *exercicios findos*, and the makers must therefore await the voting of a special credit by Congress. It is a peculiar system which makes an appropriation, spends the money for something else and then, at the end of a year, declares the said appropriation lapsed and compels the creditor to await a special credit for paying the debt.

—On the morning of the 6th inst. the local management of the New York life published a card in the newspapers announcing that this company would receive no more applications for insurance, but would henceforth confine itself in this country to the liquidation of its policies now outstanding.

—The reason for the step is the recent amendment of the general revenue budget imposing a 5 per cent. tax on the premiums of all life insurance policies issued after January 1st, 1896.

—It must have been an affecting moment in the Chamber when Deputy Nilo Peçanha denounced the President and said: "Let him beware of attempting to squander the money of the people!" It was truly touching to hear an apologist and supporter of the Peixoto regime denouncing those who squander public funds. It may not be easy to reconcile this with the reckless waste and pillage which went on in 1893 and 1894, but the sentiment was all there nevertheless. It sounded beautiful, Nilo; do it again!

—On the 8th inst. the minister of industry sent to the Senate the information solicited in regard to the new Amazon cable. The concession was authorized by a legal act of Dec. 20, 1894, which authorized a contract with Richard J. Reidy, or whoever should offer better terms. Proposals were invited by an *edital* of January 22 of the current year. On March 6, the date for opening the proposals, only one tender had been received, that of Mr. Reidy. As this proposal was within the terms of the said *edital*, the concession was awarded to Mr. Reidy.

—Formerly it was considered sufficient to send samples of any new liquor to the government analyst for his permission to dispatch it for consumption. Now, two or three bottles of every shipment must be sent. This not only implies unnecessary delay and expense, but it seriously affects small consignments. As there is no necessity for these repeated analyses, the exaction can be considered in no other light than as robbery. If these extortions and impositions are to continue, what will be the effect on importation and the revenue? It is surely worth considering?

—Some months ago a small hospital in this city received two dozen litre bottles of Rubinat mineral water. Two of the bottles were broken on the voyage out, for the pieces of glass were in the case. Four bottles more, however, had their corks drawn and were empty. Of course duties were paid on the 24 bottles, though one-fourth of them had been lost. The question is, who drank the water? The thieves evidently did not know the name, and being accustomed to drink everything convenient found Rubinat to their taste. Let us hope they have since been better and wiser men.

—Just how far the people accompany Congress in its rattle upon the foreign life insurance companies may be calculated from the fact that the local directory of the Equitable, at its last meeting on the 5th inst., had more applications for insurance to attend to than had ever been laid before it at any one meeting. Besides this the aggregate of business effected in October was much larger than any other month's business since the Society was established here in Brazil. These facts should be thoughtfully studied by Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, if he cares to venture on a little mental exercise of that description. It is very clear that the people do not agree with his denunciations of the foreign companies.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The October receipts of the Paranaguá custom-house amounted to 136,786\$951.

—The municipal chamber of Santos is said to be negotiating a loan of 200,000\$000.

—A credit of 66,700\$ has been opened in the Sergipe custom-house for the medical and other army services.

—The customs receipts at Bahia in October amounted to 1,857,410\$875 against 2,041,347\$800 in the same month of last year.

—The government will open a credit of 451,100\$ at the Desterro custom-house for the payment of salaries to the medical staff of the army.

—The budget of the department of justice and interior, which was placed on the Senate's calendar on the 6th inst., calls for 16,519,404\$600.

—The October receipts of the Natal (Rio Grande do Norte) custom-house amounted to 27,065\$477, against 86,188\$592 in the same month of last year.

—On the 9th inst. the cash in the treasury department amounted to 28,884,923\$512, including 20,188,800\$000 in bonuses of the Banco da Republica.

—On the 7th was published the decree opening a credit of 200,000\$ for an extension of the state telegraph line in Maranhão to the town of Palma in the state of Goyaz.

—A favorable committee report was read in the Senate on the 9th on the supplementary credit of 7,616,993\$250, sent up from the Chamber, for the department of marine.

—Some of our contemporaries are now publishing the daily receipts of the postoffice and Central railway. Could they not improve this by giving us the monthly aggregates?

—On the 6th inst. there were burned at the Caixa da Amortização 8,400,000\$ in redeemed notes, 14,000,000\$ in substituted notes and 200,000\$ in redeemed notes of the Banco da Bahia.

—The report of Senator Oiticica on the budget of the finance department, extracts of which appeared in our last issue, was accepted by the finance committee and is now under discussion in the Senate.

—It is said that Dr. Aarão Reis will be assigned to the "bonus" loan department of the Banco da Republica. Some day there will be a terribly appropriate typographical blunder with that word "bonus," by which the "n" will be transformed into a "g," and then somebody's feelings will suffer.

—At sundry ports the customs receipts for October were as follows: Victoria, 112,006\$867; Pelotas, 223,072\$074; Porto Alegre, 1,296,798\$152; Rio Grande, 557,423\$898 against 838,131\$412; Desterro, 223,514\$272; Bahia, 1,857,410\$875 against 2,041,347\$800 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—It is satisfactory to note that the Banco da Republica is going to place to the credit of the state of Minas Geraes the sum of 62,640\$651, the net result of the export taxes collected by the Central railway in the month of June last. If this money was received for account of the state of Minas Geraes, how is it that the railway has retained it for four months and is now paying it over through the medium of a third party?

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has spent 56,307\$932 in repairing three public buildings damaged by the fire of the revolutionists during the naval revolution. The buildings which suffered most was the S. João Baptista Hospital, near which the government erected a fort which attracted the fire of the *Almirante Tamandaré*, on board of which was one of the most skillful gunners of the revolutionists, Luder, who was afterwards killed at Campo Ozorio. The repairs on this building cost 31,381\$669, those on the police barracks, 12,222\$230 and those on the barracks of the firemen, 10,922\$832. And all this and much other expenditure, suffering and loss of life would have been spared if Governor Porciuncula had not embraced the cause of the dictator.

—The general revenue budget as passed by the Chamber estimates the revenue for 1896 at 327,634,000\$, viz.:

From import duties.....	240,000,000\$
expediente tax.....	4,000,000
labor and warehouse charges.....	4,000,000
port dues.....	1,200,000
surtaxes.....	466,000
export taxes.....	110,000
Central railway.....	35,000,000
other state lines.....	3,000,000
postoffice.....	3,500,000
stamp taxes.....	8,100,000
telegraph receipts.....	3,600,000
consumption taxes.....	17,000,000
all other sources.....	2,964,000

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 11th, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000 gold) 97 d.  
do do do do in U. S. 350\$  
do coin at 24.36.65 per £ 1 stg. 54.75 ctg.  
do \$3.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 8 80p  
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 80p

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 95 1/2  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) .. 350\$  
do do do do do do (paper) .. 338 rs. gold  
do do do do do in U. S. .... 18.25 c  
do coin at 24.80 per £ 1 stg. .... 54.75  
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper) .. 18.25 c  
Value of £ 1 sterling " " .. 86\$301

EXCHANGE.

November 5.—There was less excitement in the market, but the demand for bills was still active during the morning, and the English banks which were to be closed before mid-day. The Brasilianische Bank was nominally at 95, and in the afternoon the Banco da Republica drew with some frankness at this rate. There was a fair business doing, which was, however, restricted to few brokers, and the delayed extremes were 97 1/2—95 for bank and 97 1/2—91 1/2 for other papers. The demand for bills falling off during the afternoon, and at the close some of the foreign banks were drawing at 97 1/2, with the Banco da Republica still at 95, and other sterling was quoted at 95—97 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25.80, closing at the Bolsa with buyers at 25.84, sellers at 25.80.

November 6.—The market opened very steady with the banks generally drawing at 97 1/2, and advanced to 95 1/2 for bank sterling, with bills offering at 97 1/2. There was a fair business which there appeared to be few takers, but it was said that even then money was to be had at 95 for real commercial sterling, and in the afternoon rates declined, the market closing with bank sterling at 95, the Banco da Republica was still furnishing small sums, at 95, and with no lack of takers for other sterling at 97 1/2. During the day the London and Brazilian Bank posted 97 1/2, but 9 1/2 was the official rate at the other banks, and the business reported comprised bank sterling at 95—96, and other paper at 97 1/2—11 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25.85, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25.80, sellers at 25.80.



November 11.—The supply of money was still considerable and the market was slow...

November 8.—The market was quiet and steady during the day, and the forward demand for bills was so diminished...

November 9.—A rainy Saturday opened with the market firm, the Banco da Republica still drawing, with the usual conditions...

November 11.—The banks all opened at 9 1/16, except the Banco da Republica which declined...

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Table with columns for Capital, Reserves, Assets, and Liabilities for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, established in 1862.

Declared capital of this branch: 1,500,000\$000. Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice...

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Table with columns for Capital, Reserves, Assets, and Liabilities for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, established in 1895.

Capital, un-realized: 4,500,000\$000. Guaranteed accounts: 4,080,138 614.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with columns for Capital, Reserves, Assets, and Liabilities for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, established in 1895.

Capital, un-called: 6,666,166\$000. Bills discounted: 4,745,247 360.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with columns for Capital, Reserves, Assets, and Liabilities for The British Bank of South America, Limited, established in 1895.

Capital, un-called: 4,444,444\$000. Bills discounted: 5,294,834 440.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table listing shipments by destination (Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Coastwise) and vessel names.

Official quotations on the 9th inst. per 10 kilos, were:

Table of official quotations for various commodities like Washed, Good 1st, Regular 1st, Ordinary 1st, and Ordinary 2nd.

Coffee shippers in October:

Table listing coffee shippers and their respective quantities and values for October.

The shipments were divided as follows:

Table showing the distribution of shipments to various destinations like New York, New Orleans, Europe, and Coastwise.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Nov 1 to Nov 11.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.—The market has been fairly active again, with sales of the week estimated at 66,000 bags...

Imports.

There is still little of interest to report, except that prices of most of our goods are firmer, but whether this is due to a small supply...

Table of import prices for various goods like Rice, Turpetine, Rosin, and other commodities.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, agents, and dates.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10th, 1895

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, type, arrival date, from, and consignees.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

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EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

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Ask for



Chateau Laluguyay

Sole importers :

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---Nov. 11th.

Table showing circulation and public funds with columns for amount and description.

Table showing capital and banks with columns for amount, bank name, par value, and last dividend.

Table showing capital and railways with columns for amount, railway name, par value, and last dividend.

Table showing capital and tramways with columns for amount, tramway name, par value, and last dividend.

Table showing capital and mills with columns for amount, mill name, par value, and last dividend.

FOR SALE.

Bicycle (Remington), American model, nearly new (only ridden 450 miles), latest improvements, weight 21 lbs. Palmer's Pneumatic tyres, lamp and all accessories complete. Address : N. care of this office.

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Awarded premiums at the following : Barcelona 1888--Paris 1889--Genoa 1892 Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

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Analyzed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable protéines.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

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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 80% less Gas.
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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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H. Papert & Co.

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Wm. Cory

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

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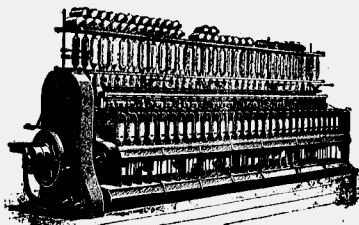
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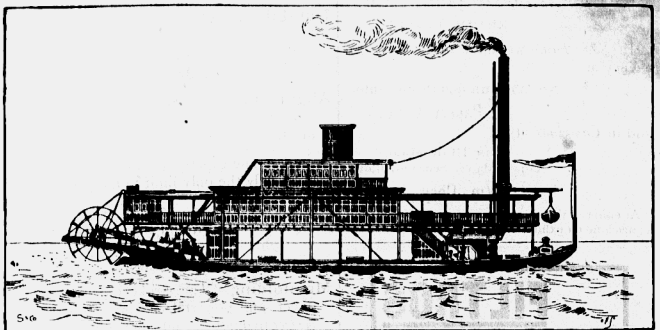
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