

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 49

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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Representatives of

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NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
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BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

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Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

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Bonds pass the door.

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Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,
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DE
TRAVAU ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
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WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 locomotives and 300,000 cars.

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Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1879.

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Translations from English into Portuguese
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All diseases of the stomach or intestines,
like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness,
colic, cholera, diarrhoea, anæmia and
others, are easily and radically cured by
the use of NECTANDRA AMARA, the fa-
mous Paulista remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and
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Deposit of the manufacturer:

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insurance against Accidents Branch. 20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

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

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

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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John Moore & Co. agents.

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INSURANCE Co.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Established 1836

Capital £3,000,000 Accumulated funds £4,057,000

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund 1,328,751 .. Uncalled capital 2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselho iro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

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Representatives of

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Metherly" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Praga do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

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DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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Caixa 802. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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RIO DE JANEIRO. 1st floor.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

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, Strirlingshire } Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilus Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

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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 NECTANDIA 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.

Bonjardim dos Colom, 10th September 1892. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Planter.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

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110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

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

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

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

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: Dr. BANDEIRA. No. 75 Rua 1.ª de Março. from 1 to 3 p. m.

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

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.

A general meeting of the members of the Club is called for Thursday 12th inst., at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing the new Directorate for the ensuing year. All members are earnestly requested to attend. Rio de Janeiro, 8th December 1895.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Sec.

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 1, rua Visconde de Igarahy [opposite Cons. 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 cold 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 das Laranjeiras.

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

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays — Rua Riachuelo N.º 108, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays. — E. A. THILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

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

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE. — Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 175. — 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 a. m. Gospels preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Hystology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office 23, Rua da Quitanda; from 1-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSORIAL NURSE.

Sister Bright. — London certificated monthly nurse, discharged January 1st, 1895. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. — No. 90 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.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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

RIOSEAMEN'S MISSION. — Rest and Reading Room. — 35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Missionary. 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.

—Some days ago it was announced by telegraph that the Chili-Bolivia treaty had been ratified. We now see by a La Paz telegram of the 30th ult. that the treaty is still under discussion.

—The latest telegram from Chili in regard to the new cabinet is to the effect that it is receiving the support of all parties. This contradicts the previous statement that it had been received with great coldness.

—The Spanish minister in Chili recently protested against a public function in one of the theatres for the benefit of the Cuban insurgents, but the government informed him that it was a private undertaking with which it could not interfere.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the new crop of coffee in that state is estimated at double that of the preceding crop.

—The new coffee tax law was passed in second reading by the Rio de Janeiro 3rd legislature on the 21st ult., and entered its 3rd reading on the 30th.

—The American bark Doris cleared at Santos for Baltimore on the 27th ult. with 13,500 bags of coffee, of which 13,000 bags were for account of Messrs. Naumann, Gregg & Co. This is an exceptionally large cargo for a sailing vessel to carry.

—The new coffee tax project under discussion in the state assembly of Rio de Janeiro imposes a tax of 5 reis per kilo on all coffee entering the federal district, on which *guisas* stamped origin and weight, are issued. At the time of exportation the tax of 11 per cent. will be collected, less 5 per cent. on the *guisas* for the quantity estimated as consumed in the federal district. Existing *guisas* are valid only to December 31, 1895.

—In 1882 the British government imposed an excise duty of one halfpenny on every quarter of a pound of coffee mixture or preparation in imitation of coffee. From the thirty-eighth report of the inland revenue commissioners for the year ended March 31 last we extract the following statement of the number of coffee labels issued from 1882 up to March 31, 1895, and the net amount of revenue received:

Table with 5 columns: year, 1/2 lb. labels, 1 lb. labels, Net amount received, and a percentage column. Data ranges from 1882-83 to 1894-95.

From the above it appears that the trade in coffee mixtures has declined, so that the revenue from the stamp duty is now about £2,100, against £6,300 in 1882-83.

COFFEE-MAKING IN CUBA.

A foreign correspondent of the New York Tribune, who claims to be an expert on coffee, describes coffee-making in Cuba as follows: "It is prepared by first half filling a coarse flannel bag with finely pulverized roasted coffee, and suspending it from a hook over the pot or other vessel. Cold water is poured on the bag at intervals until the entire mass is well saturated: the first drippings, which have fallen into the receptacle, are poured again over the bag until the liquid becomes almost thick and very thick. One teaspoonful of this extracted liquid, placed in a cup of boiling milk, will yield a draught of coffee that is simply delicious—a nectar fit for the gods. In Cuba this flannel bag hangs day and night on the wall, the process of pouring on the cold water and allowing it to drip being almost ceaseless in its operation. All classes, ages and conditions drink coffee in as freely as we do water."

From Longman's Magazine.

THE WORK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi has in the course of ages transported from the mountains and high land within its drainage area sufficient material to make 400,000 square miles of new land by filling up an estuary which extended from its original outlet to the Gulf of Mexico for a length of 500 miles, and in width from thirty to forty miles. This river is still pouring solid matter into the gulf, where it is spread out in a fanlike shape over a coast line of 150 miles, and is filling up at the rate of 362,000,000 tons a year, or six times as much soil as was removed in the construction of the Manchester ship canal, and sufficient to make a square mile of new land, allowing for its having to fill up the gulf to a depth of 80 yards.

Some idea of the vastness of this operation may be conceived when the fact is considered that some of this soil has to be transported more than 3,000 miles; and that if the whole of it had to be carried in boats at the lowest rate at which heavy material is carried on the inland waters of America, or, say, for one-tenth of a penny per ton per mile over an average of half the total distance, the cost would be no less a sum than £238,000,000 a year. Through the vast delta thus formed the river winds its way, twisting and turning by innumerable bends until it extends its length to nearly 1,200 miles, or more than double the point-to-point length of the delta, continually eroding the banks in one place and building up land in another, occasionally breaching its way across a narrow neck which lies between the two extremities, and filling up the old channel.

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, CAMINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., Nachf.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

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

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 152)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin.

England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.

France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.

Spain..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert & Co., Antwerp.

Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondent.

Portugal..... (Banco Llobas & Azevedo, and correspondents.

United States..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Laidenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.

Argentina..... (Banco Tarquini & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Allemann Transatlantico, etc.

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.

Krahe-Petersen, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 291, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

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Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande da Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Borenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAYU,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AGORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

To Mill Owners, Mill Managers, etc.

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Missing Friends.

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

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

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

GRAY, Robert.—Left Liverpool December, 1891, per S.S. Cleland; arrived at Maranhão Dec. 25; proceeded to Para, Pernambuco and Recife Jan. 1892, arriving there January 24th, 1892. Has not been heard of since.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haret de Fozenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of NECTANDRIA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August 1895.—E. RICHARDSON.

From The Century for November.

KAISERSWERTH AND ITS FOUNDER.

I. FLIEDNER'S LIFE.

The story of a human life, of small beginnings and great achievement, often possesses a charm greater than fiction. The real, when it includes the ideal, not only accomplishes its own purpose, but creates purpose in others. And specially to men and women struggling toward difficult goals does the story of a successful life—successful in the sense of aims attained—give encouragement and cheer. Such a one preeminently was Theodore Fliedner's. His name is perhaps little known to-day, even in Germany, the land of his birth, but it is one that many people, in many lands, have daily cause to bless.

Theodore Fliedner was born in a village near the Rhine in 1800, and was the son and the grandson of pious Lutheran clergymen. The Napoleonic invasions which, early in the century, devastated Germany, brought gloom and terror into his childhood, and deepened an inherited desire to make his own life, like his forefathers', one of quiet usefulness to others. With this lofty purpose in his heart, the sensitive child's feelings were hurt when his father, because of the plumpness of his figure, called him in jest "the little beer-brewer."

When school years were over the boy managed to work his way into the universities of Giessen and Göttingen, with the help of friends, and by giving instruction in return for food and lodging. He blacked boots, sawed wood, and darned his own clothes; the darning, however, must have been of a somewhat primitive kind, for he writes to his mother that he sewed up the holes in his trousers with white thread, and then inked it over.

The intellectual atmosphere of the universities strongly influenced him against his early formed resolution to enter the ministry, which was further weakened by the bitter controversies among the theologians of the day. "I only manage," he writes, "to cling to the one belief: that Christ was neither Deceiver nor Deceived." He studied foreign languages; read the lives of great men, making notes upon them; collected songs and games for children, which are known to-day in hundreds of kindergartens; studied botany and the use of simple household remedies for man and beast—all with the one object in view of making himself practically helpful to others. During the college vacation, he managed to see something of the world. His first journey was a sixty-mile tramp to Tübingen, with only two gulden in his pocket; his second, a four weeks' visit to Bremen and Hamburg, by means of a hard-earned gold-piece. In financial matters Fliedner rarely developed two qualities rarely combined: faith in money to come, and economy in the spending of money in hand.

At the age of twenty the young student passed successfully his examinations for the ministry, and went to Cologne, where, by way of a beginning, he accepted the position of tutor in a private family. He tells naively of the lessons in deportment given to him at this time by the mother of his two boy-pupils, a woman of fashion and wealth, and confesses to have learned that "gentle ways and polite manners help greatly to further the kingdom of God." He made the acquaintance of many influential people at Cologne, among them the foremost Evangelical clergyman, who allowed him to assist him in parish and prison preaching.

Fliedner gradually worked himself into a belief that he was unfit for the ministry, and

was about to apply for a vacant instructorship at Bonn, when he received a call to the parish of Kaiserswerth, near Düsseldorf. Believing the message, coming as it did, at a turning-point in his life, to be a divine summons, he accepted immediately, was ordained in his native village, surrounded by a proud family circle, and entered Kaiserswerth, alone and on foot, a day earlier than arranged, so that he might spare the little parish the expense of a formal reception.

The position in which he found himself was not a brilliant one. Kaiserswerth was a small town composed almost entirely of factory people, and was the one feeble Protestant spark in the heart of a Roman Catholic country. The yearly salary of the minister was one hundred and eighty thaler, with the use of the parsonage, which, however, he was obliged to share with the aged widow of his predecessor. The twenty-two-year-old "Herr Pastor," however, set to work energetically, returning first to his home to fetch two younger brothers and a sister, so that his widowed mother might be somewhat relieved in the support of a large family. With their slim household belongings, they sailed for several days down the Rhine in a small craft.

Four weeks after Fliedner's installation at Kaiserswerth the velvet factory upon which the support of the population depended failed, and the extinction of the one Protestant communion in the neighborhood seemed inevitable. The young minister directly received calls to two other parishes; but a feeling now came over him that he was a shepherd, not a hireling, and that it was his duty to go out into the world and seek help for his unfortunate people. Staff in hand, he started off on foot for Holland. A kind old gentleman, putting him on the back, bade him God-speed, with this parting reminder: "Faith, persuasiveness, and a little impudence, are the qualities that you most will need."

In Holland, among the prosperous burghers, where the Protestant spirit glowed warm, and later in England, Fliedner received substantial aid.

II. THE ORDER OF DEACONESSES.

Singularly appropriate is the church seal of Kaiserswerth, which represents a tree growing and expanding under the rays of a sun, with the motto, "The grain of mustard-seed becometh a tree." The same idea is expressed in a picture in the little gate-house of the parsonage garden, bearing the inscription, "The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard-seed."

This gate-house, consisting of one room twelve feet square, is the cradle of Fliedner's life-work. In it, after having founded the first German prison-reform association, he lodged a released prisoner—a poor, forlorn woman who had managed to find her way to him, because she had heard the strange story that here was a man who felt pity in his heart for outcasts; indeed, that he encouraged them to come to him for help. This woman was followed by others, and very soon the question forced itself upon Fliedner's mind, "How shall I find house-room for these unfortunates, and, above all, where shall I look for proper care-takers for them?" During his travels in foreign parts he had frequently been impressed by the want of efficient service in many hospitals. "Often I found marble entrances, but a pitiful absence of skill and faithfulness on the part of nurses and attendants."

Fliedner, confronted by an immediate need in his own parish work, revived in the Protestant church of Germany the order of deaconess, which had its origin in apostolic times. The office was preserved in the Roman church down to the eighth, in the Greek church to the twelfth, century, but was discontinued in both, partly on account of abuses that had crept in, and partly because the hierarchy of the middle ages was averse to all lay activity. It was displaced by that entirely different system, the conventual system. The nun appeared, the deaconess disappeared; but in the church of the Waldenses and Moravians women continued to hold this ministering office.

Also in the British church, which had received Christianity from the East and not through Rome, women were employed as deaconesses as early as the fifth century.

Luther in his writings advised the reestablishment of the order in the reformed churches of Germany. "But we do not dare begin," he says, "until the Lord God makes better Christians." Again,—and Luther, in his direct methods of pursuing

truth, did not always speak graciously of the weaker sex—"The readiness to feel compassion for others is more natural to women than to men; they have a special gift for comforting and soothing sorrow."

The first general synod of the Reformed Church of the Lower Rhine and the Netherlands put Luther's recommendations into effect in 1568. In the annals of the time we find the deaconess frequently spoken of as "an ornament of the church," a figure of speech which must have been rather obscure to the youthful mind of those days, for it was then the custom for the deaconess to occupy during services a commanding seat in the church, with a long birch rod in her hand, with which from time to time she would deal out smart ear-taps to the inattentive children in the congregation.

Here again the deaconess gradually disappeared; probably because the church order, which was changed into a purely civic one, lost much of its centralizing and vitalizing power, and also because of the absence of special training-schools.

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century, when Germany had freed herself from the bondage of the French, and the church had thrown off to a great extent her lethargy, signs appeared anew of a desire to draw women into active participation in church ministry. Amalia Sieveking, a patrician of Hamburg, and later in many ways its benefactress, tells in a pathetic manner how she herself tried to bring it about: "In the year of the cholera epidemic,—1831,—believing that the right moment had come, I offered my services at the cholera hospital. They were accepted, and directly I sent out an urgent appeal to my sisters to join me. But none came."

This brings us down to the time when Fliedner set to work to make a practical beginning.

Of course the first thing needed for the training of nurses was a hospital. Kaiserswerth possessed no hospitals, nor was there one anywhere in the neighborhood; so Fliedner secured a large house which happened to be standing vacant in the village, fitted up a few rooms with mended furniture, cracked china, and a supply of six sheets, and on October 13, 1836, opened the "Deaconess Hospital of Kaiserswerth," without patients and without deaconesses. This was the first training-school for nurses of modern times.

On the Sunday morning following a poor servant-girl knocked at the door for admittance, and before the end of the month four acutely ill patients were under its roof. There was vigorous opposition to the founding of the hospital on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of the neighborhood, but it so happened that the first patient admitted and the first physician appointed were both Roman Catholics. Soon after the opening, one candidate for deaconess presented herself, and with her several probationers.

As the growth of a tree is marked from year to year by added rings and new branches, so the growth of Kaiserswerth has been marked, from that day to this, by yearly increase and expansion. It stands to-day one of the world-centres of philanthropic work, and each institution that it includes bears the stamp of its energetic founder. Besides the main hospital, now containing two hundred and ten beds, there are to be seen there to-day a hospital for deaconesses, a Magdalen home, a large kindergarten, a seminary for school-teachers of all grades, an orphan-asylum, a holiday house and home for retired deaconesses, an old ladies' home, and innumerable workshops and buildings. The property embraces several hundred acres, and the well-managed farm helps largely to meet the expenses of the collective institutions. One of the recent reports shows among its products 141 tons of grain, 7,000 barrels of potatoes, 20,000 eggs, and 125,000 quarts of milk.

Of course generous sums of money have alone enabled the founding of the different institutions at Kaiserswerth, and many are still in need of endowment; but the financial report of 1893 shows that three quarters of its income is self-earned. It is derived in largest part from board-wages paid for the persons educated or nursed at Kaiserswerth; from payment for the services of graduated nurses all over the world; and from the Kaiserswerth publishing establishment, which produces much popular reading matter in cheap form. During 1893, 110,000 copies of the "Volkskalender," an annual publication, were sold, and a few

years ago 755,000 copies of a "Life of Luther."

The founding of these many institutions, and the conduct of their financial affairs, formed but a small part of Fliedner's life-work. From all over the world came to him calls for advice and for nurses. Kaiserswerth became, in fact and in figure, a light set upon a hill. Three years after its establishment Elizabeth Fry founded a deaconess order in England; Vermail, the Huguenot clergyman and philanthropist, one in Paris; others following their example in Switzerland and Denmark. Florence Nightingale presented herself as a pupil at Kaiserswerth, and was among the first graduates to make its name honored abroad.

Frederick William IV of Prussia, always a generous supporter of Fliedner, appreciating his rare executive talents, called him to live at his side in Berlin. "Your Majesty, I was not made for Berlin," was Fliedner's modest refusal. He went there, however, and established a deaconess house and several other institutions, among them an admirable training-school for domestic servants, which is also a temporary home, a social meeting-place, and an inquiry-office, for all women-servants in and out of employment in Berlin. Attached to this school is a child's nursery for the training of nursery-maids.

Fliedner was twice married. His work in life was advanced, perhaps even made possible, by the two noble women who shared his labors and more than shared his privations, and who in turn became the first Deaconess Mothers of Kaiserswerth. The first wife lived but a comparatively short time. During the period of his widowhood Fliedner tells in his journal that he went to Hamburg to ask Amalia Sieveking to take charge of a deaconess home. She refused, but recommended Caroline Berthau, a former pupil, who had for four years been devoting herself to similar work in the Hamburg hospital. Fliedner was so well pleased with the candidate that he offered her a hospital appointment, along with the alternative of becoming his wife. After mature deliberation the young woman decided, not between the two, but in favor of both. She foresaw that as Fliedner's wife she could better serve the cause of the sick and suffering. The wedding-journey of the quickly married couple was to Berlin, for the purpose of placing the first five deaconesses in the Charité Hospital, and was typical of their journey together through life—twice-blessed in bringing blessings to others.

(To be continued in our next.)

From The Fortnightly Review.

A WISE FACTORY BILL.

Mr. Sydney Buxton's bill, in the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. Charles Booth, and other experts, contains the best proposals on the subject yet put into parliamentary form. It provides that the landlord shall register the address of any premises let for a domestic workshop, together with the name and address of the occupier, and that he shall answer for their being kept in a proper sanitary condition. Any employer who habitually gives out material to be manufactured or worked upon shall be held responsible for the sanitary conditions of the factory acts in the domestic or other workshops where such labor is performed. The tenement landlord would be less ready to let single rooms as combined homes and work-shops when he thereby rendered himself liable to heavy penalties for overcrowding and bad sanitation, and he would discourage home work-shops. The employer would find it became unprofitable to give out indiscriminate home-work, except where, as in the case of the well-paid, high-class tailoring, the conditions were likely to be satisfactory.

When one stands in the fetid atmosphere of these so-called "homes," and sees the tiny, single room, crowded with evidences of the trade—mattress, box, bed, for pulling, slipper finishing, or what not; but, cooked and uncooked, in old frying pans and all sorts of dirty utensils, mixed up with the articles in course of construction; garments made for the public laid upon the filthy bed, perhaps covering a sick person—it is difficult to believe in any system which encourages the manufacture of wholesale goods in this piecemeal fashion.

Skilled work, depending on the talent of the operator and commanding a fair wage, may well be carried on in individual homes, but cheap and unskilled industries must be drawn together into large airy factories, if there is to be any hope of insisting on proper conveniences and a reasonable limit to the hours worked, places within reach of the public eye, where public opinion has some force in determining a decent wage, and where the congregation of the workers tends to foster the growth of the combination. Among the desirable results which might be hoped for is the increased application of steam power to the cheap clothing trade. Cases are fearfully common among women of paralysis, nervous disorders, and premature birth, due to the ceaseless vibration throughout the frame of the hand and foot sewing machine, worked for long hours at top speed, more especially when heavy goods for men's wear have to be made up against time.

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They are also the best table waters.

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Grab Apple Blossoms

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On the line of Silveira tramway, SANTA TEREZA.
To be reached in 35 minutes from town.

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

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BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of
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Grande Hotel Metropole
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It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent bath, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

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- For Ladies:
- Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 128/00
 - Boots, with elastics..... 68/00
 - Idem, pointed..... 98/00
 - Borzeguins for girls..... 65/00
 - Idem, kid, yellow..... 48/00
 - Slippers, cat-head..... 48/00
 - Shoes for children..... 38 and 35/00

Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years, myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Andra preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your mixture 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 Serraria station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Curitiba do Carapa.
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 Leme.
Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

I have, in the "Cruise of the *Felton*," described the peculiarly uncanny way in which a land-crab eats his food. I saw this night, as I kept watch, at least twenty of them at a time devouring the carcases of their slain friends. Each stood quite still, looking me straight in the face with his fixed unstartling eyes, and with an expression absolutely diabolical. He pulled the food to pieces with his two front claws, and then, with deliberate motion, brought the fragments of flesh to his mouth with one claw, and chewed them up with a slow automatic action, but still those horrible eyes never moved, but stared steadily into mine.

As we had no means of judging the time it was difficult to divide the night into watches of even length, so we had to portion it out between us the best way we could.

We started early on the following morning, November 23rd, and reached the summit of the landslip before the sun had heated the black rocks, and the layer of close air immediately over them, to that high temperature which we had found so insupportable on the previous day.

We managed to ascend the cliff which hangs over the landslip without accident but it was anxious work, and we experienced a sense of relief when we found ourselves safe once more on the upper plateau.

From here we took a short cut across the groves of tree-ferns towards the head of the cascade ravine, and came unexpectedly upon a green valley in the middle of the plateau which we had not seen before, and which is, without doubt, the most beautiful place on the island. At the bottom of it a cool stream flowed through the thickly growing ferns and grass. The scenery all round us was of a soft and pleasing character, very strange to us after the dreary barrenness of the mountain slopes beneath this elevated and almost inaccessible garden.

We might have been in some fair vale of Paraguay, instead of in the summit of rugged Trinidad. Here were gently sloping grassy hills, that shut out all view of the rugged peaks. The vegetation was of a more luxuriant nature than in any other portion of the island, tall grasses, bushes and plants of various kinds, most of them covered with flowers carpeted the red soft soil, while the tall and beautiful tree-ferns stood in scattered clumps, casting a pleasant shade with their fronds of darker green. Even the dead trees were not so melancholy in appearance as elsewhere on the island; for from their branches—as well as from those of the older bushes and tree-ferns—there hung swaying festoons of a parasitic plant something like the Spanish moss that covers the pines and live-oaks of Florida, but more beautiful, for this was of a silvery white colour.

Besides those tyrants of Trinidad, the birds and land-crabs, mice, flies, ants, earwigs, and big spiders dwelt in this happy valley.

From here we walked to the head of our ravine, where the principal grove of tree-ferns crown the cliffs, and now we looked from this dizzy height, "and you tall anchoring bark, dissipated to her cock, her cock, a buoy almost too small for sight," We observed that the wind was blowing rather freshly from an unusual quarter—north-west—making this a lee shore to our vessel, but there were no signs of bad weather in the sky.

While descending the ravine we were shut in by the walls of rock, so that we were unable to see the yacht; but on reaching a point just above the cascade we again commanded a view over the whole roadstead, and here we found, to our dismay, that the *Alerte* was no longer lying at her anchorage, nor was she anywhere in sight.

We stood and stared round the horizon, scarcely believing the evidence of our eyes. Not an hour before we had looked down upon her from the mountain, riding snugly to her anchor, with sails stowed. What possible mischance could have occurred since then?

We proceeded to the pier, on to which we perceived that the sea was breaking much more heavily than when we had landed on it, and from here we were enabled to see far round the coast to the north-west. Then we caught a glimpse of our vessel just before she rounded, and was hidden by the first promontory. She was about two miles away, with all plain sail set, beating against the wind towards the northern end of the island.

We surmised that those on board had become anxious about our safety and were sailing round the island, in order, if possible to discover where we were—a course which they had no right to undertake, seeing that the doctor and myself had not yet been two and a half days away and were not likely to have lost ourselves. Besides which, I knew that there was no one on board competent to take charge of the vessel on a cruise of this sort. Under these circumstances I was in anything but an amiable temper, more especially as the doctor and myself were now fagged out by our exertions, and had been

looking forward to a square meal, and some good red wine with it, on our return on board.

As it appeared that they were bent on sailing round the island, and might not be off the pier again until the following day—for the yacht was evidently progressing into the steep harbor—no one constantly to recall them if possible.—I endeavored to back to a slope near the cascade where the grass was growing thickly, and applied a match to it. As I expected, there was soon a great blaze, and a dense volume of smoke arose which must have made itself visible for many miles around. The wind fanned the flames, and the fire crept slowly up the mountain-side wherever the dry grass afforded a track for it; the dead trees, too, began to burn here and there, and we discovered that we had started a somewhat larger conflagration than we had intended, and had set the whole of this side of the island on fire.

However, it produced the desired effect: we saw the yacht sail clear of the point again, on the starboard tack, bear away and run down the coast towards us. And now, at the suggestion, as I afterwards learnt, of Arthur Cotton, who ought to have known better, but who, as having been here before, and who was well acquainted with the pilotage of Trinidad, the anchor was let go, to my horror, quite close to the edge of the breakers. Our vessel was now in a very convenient proximity to the end of the pier, it was true, but in a most perilous position: for no sea-room had been allowed her—a very necessary precaution under these cliffs, where the wind is never steady—and I saw that when the anchor was weighed again, we should run great risk of being carried on to the rocks by the rollers before we could get the yacht under command.

It may be imagined what was my condition of mind when I realized all this, and the doctor was naturally as much agitated as myself. We stood on the pier and watched the men as they lowered the sails and then launched the whale-boat in order to fetch us off. Powell, Pursell, and two of the paid hands manned the boat. The sea was now so high that they could not approach very near to the shore. The waves were dashing high up the sides of the pier, and in receding, rushed across the end of it in the form of a cascade.

Seeing that we must swim for it, we took off our coats and placed them in a hole at the top of the rocks, I shouted to those in the boat to keep some distance off, and throw a life-buoy with a line attached to it toward the pier, so that we could jump in and be hauled off by it. This was done. Choosing my time I leapt in, held on to the line, the boat was pulled seaward out of reach of the breakers and I clambered on board. Then we returned for the doctor. He stood on the pier waiting for his opportunity, but one much higher roller than the rest came up and swept him off into the sea. Luckily he was not dashed against any of the rocks, but managed to swim out clear of the recoil, while we backed towards him and took him on board.

Once safe on the deck of the *Alerte* I listened to an explanation of the extraordinary manoeuvres which had been taking place.

It seemed that either the yacht had dragged her anchor or it was supposed that she had dragged her anchor—for the opinions on the matter were at variance—so the anchor was weighed, and of course, as the chain got short, the anchor began to drag at a merry pace. The ship was hoisted. By this time she had drifted very close to the rocks, but, as far as I understand, she was filling and would soon have been in safety again, when, for some reason or other, down went the anchor and she lay rolling about close under the rocky Ness and the dangerous islets that lie off it. Up came the anchor once more, and this time the yacht drove so very near to the rocks that every one gave her up as lost, and some were looking out for the safest spot on shore to swim to. A high sea was breaking over the cliffs—one tumbled and she would have broken up. And now, as by a miracle—for I don't know how it happened, and no one on board seems to have known—the vessel got way on her and forged ahead, so that she became manageable, and was steered out to sea, clear of danger.

That she had been very nearly wrecked there can be no doubt, and that this had been due to very awkward handling was also certain. I was myself much to blame for the serious risk the poor old vessel had incurred. Had I left the doctor in charge on board, in his capacity as mate, while I was exploring the island, he would, no doubt have extricated the yacht from her difficulty as soon as she began to drag—an easy task. I did not consider that there was any one else among the volunteers capable of undertaking the responsibility of command, but I was under the impression, wrongly it seems, that the five paid hands on board would have had the common sense to give her more careful handling. Ted, for instance, was bold, and might have taken it upon himself to do this, as was indeed his understood duty when no officers were on board.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Work has been resumed on the new port works at Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd inst. says that a report is current that President Uriburu has asked for another 60 days' leave for medical treatment.

—During the month of October there were 717 births (of which 109 were illegitimate), 98 marriages and 335 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The arrivals in port numbered 5,099 and the departures 4,962. The population was estimated at 244,070.

—The budget now under discussion in the Uruguayan Congress fixes the expenditures for 1895-96 at \$14,375,078 24, and estimates the receipts at \$14,779,126 23. Of the expenditures \$7,223,230 32 are for the public debt service, and of the revenue \$6,660,481 29 are from taxes on imports.

—The deficit left by the absconding commissary Da Costa is over \$3600. In one month alone he issued 74,000 for over \$700, although the bill issue was forbidden by an express order from the chief of police. It is now believed that he has found his way to Brazil, not to Buenos Aires.—Montevideo Times.

—The Britannia, formerly of the P. S. N. Co., which has been bought by Messrs. Bossie and Camurano of Rio Janeiro, will be brought to the Chibis dock here for repairs, and will afterwards be fitted up for cattle transport between the River Plate and Brazil, making two voyages a month, and with capacity for 1200 cattle and 1400 sheep.—Montevideo Times.

—There is talk of sending 35 military officers and engineers to Europe to study modern methods for the space of one year. The plan is to send ten officers to Germany, ten to France and five to Austria, Italy and Spain. Each officer would receive an allowance of 400 to 500 francs per month. General Capovilla is said to be the author of this scheme.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The cloth furnished for summer clothing for our soldiers seems to be of a wonderfully expensive power. It was bought with the object of making 12,000 suits, and now it is found that the skilled army tailors can make three thousand more out of it. This amounts to about 25% more than was expected. It is wonderful how many discoveries are made now since the army has found a new administrator, and things are conducted with some order in its department. A fact worth noticing by political philosophers.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Whilst on the subject of theatres, I notice that the municipality proposes to put a tax of \$1000 on *representaciones* next year, in the place of the fantastic one of \$20,000 which, needless to say, has not been collected in a single instance. This exaggerated tax has not even had the effect intended, for the abuse has not been mitigated in any way, and one cannot but think that it is a waste of time to promulgate ordinances, impose taxes and fines, etc., if the City fathers do not take the necessary steps to have their decrees respected.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—Government is about to check the trade in contraband goods between Brazil and this republic along the upper Uruguay. A long and exhaustive decree has been issued, wherein a number of detailed instructions are given to custom house officials, and a return is laid down for the legal transport and inspection of goods. The instructions have been drawn up with great clearness by Sr. Demidoff Latorre. But with all this it is doubtful whether it will be possible to stop the contraband trade in those regions. The places along the river offer great facility for it, and at the same time it is a very profitable business.—Times, Buenos Aires, Nov. 22.

—Perhaps the most striking political news of the day is the announcement that ex-president Julio Herrera has prepared a new press law, which will be presented in the approaching ordinary sessions. This, it is said, will extend the liberty of the press in certain directions, but restrict it in others. It is added that he has long contemplated such a measure, and is now impelled to it by the attitude of the press in the *Polignos-Calveta* and *Budley* affairs. Such an announcement cannot fail to cause some alarm. The liberty of the press, though perhaps occasionally abused by some of the more violent party organs, is practically the only popular right in full exercise in the republic, and, with the present suffocation of the suffrage, the only remaining medium for the expression of public opinion. To restrict this liberty in political matters, which is no doubt Dr. Herrera's intention, will simply be to give the finishing touch to the dictatorial nature of the miserable oligarchy that misgoverns the republic and of which he is the leader. We say there can be no doubt as to his intention, for there could be no other object in modifying the present press laws that provide quite sufficiently for the punishment of ordinary press offenses.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 16.

—The R. M. S. *Aile* arrived early yesterday morning, but up to an advanced hour of the afternoon had not been visited by the port doctor, and was therefore unable to land passengers, cargo or mails. The weather was rather rough, but it could not be called stormy, nor did it impede many other movements and operations in the port. But the doctor did not choose to go, and so everyone had to wait, and no more could be said about it. Why this need have delayed the mails is one of those things no sane person can expect to understand, but we have learnt long since that the authorities here think that the delay of a day or two in the landing of foreign mails a matter of the very least importance. It is regrettable from more points of view than one that a port doctor cannot be found who is not subject to sea-sickness and is not afraid of a little rough weather. If the weather yesterday was not too rough for the agents of the company to go off, as was the case, it could not have been too rough for the doctor. When we are sufficiently civilized, vessels arriving with a clean bill of health and from unsuspected ports, will be allowed to operate without waiting for the visit of a port doctor, which in four cases out of five is a mere useless formality. Then we will not hear of vessels being demurred for one, two or even three days because his medical high-and-mightiness is afraid of the waves.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 23.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3rd, 1895.

The editor of the *Cidade do Rio* has apparently forgotten one or two very important considerations in his discussion of the proposed arbitration of the Trindade question. We do not know to a certainty that the British government has made any such proposition, as the statement to that effect has been contested, but this will not affect a general consideration of the principle of arbitration. In the first place, our colleague is demanding extreme measures for enforcing the settlement of a dispute before hearing the other side. This is unfair and impolitic. No matter how certain the editor of the *Cidade* may be of the justice of his cause, he ought to give a respectful hearing to his opponent; and the stronger his case the greater the reason why he should pursue this course. Unfortunately our colleague has refused to wait for the British case and refuses to listen to any possible justification for the occupation of Trindade. This is really an exhibition of weakness, for it implies fear of a calm discussion of the dispute on its merits. It is "bluff," pure and simple. Then, again, the *Cidade* denounces the proposed arbitration in terms which reflect very little credit on the good sense of its editor. It says: "All is lost, but honor. Arbitration is not an honorable recourse, it is an infamy." Fortunately the editor of the *Cidade do Rio* is not the custodian of the national honor. In that respect, there is still some small chance for the country. As for arbitration not being an "honorable recourse," it will be charitable to assume that our colleague has spoken without mature reflection. In view of the fact that the ablest and best men of the day have almost unanimously commended arbitration, and in view of the fact that it has been employed already in the settlement of many bitter disputes, we may conclude that the *Cidade* will not care to discuss the assertion any further. If Brazil has been willing to use arbitration in the Misiones and Amapá disputes, then why reject it in the Trindade case? No Brazilian has been killed on Trindade, nor has that uninhabited island been invaded by an armed force, as was the case at Amapá. Of the two cases, the latter really gave the most cause for indignation. But in the one case, the aggressors were French, and in the other English; and behind this lies the real cause of all this hysterical denunciation of the one, while formulating polite protests to the other. In our opinion there will be no loss of dignity, or "honor," on either side in the submission of this dispute to arbitration. On the contrary, acquiescence in the demands of chauvinists and a refusal to submit the case to so honorable a recourse, would be decidedly discreditable to this country.

BRAZIL AND ENGLAND.

We take the following advertisement from the *Diario Popular*, of São Paulo:

In view of the rash and usurping proceeding of the British government toward the government of my country, I declare that from this day forward I decline the friendship which up to this date I have had with some Englishmen. I declare further that my establishment called "Serda Paulista," (Paulista Mermaid), as before, is open to receive any foreigner with courtesy—except the English, who belong to a country at present directed by an unscrupulous government. Long live Brazil!

AUGUSTO PEDRO DE OLIVEIRA.

Well, well! This quite takes the breath! We do not happen to be a British subject, but as Augusto or some Brazilian friend sends the clipping to the "Rio-News," and as our Brazilian acquaintances when indignant with us invariably call us British, Canadian, or anything else except American, we presume that we also are included in this heart-breaking proscription. It is most untimely and unfortunate, Augusto, for you to take such a resolution, for it deprives us of the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a Brazilian who has the courage of his opinions. We do not characterize the opinions, but it is known, but such as they are you are not ashamed of them. They are of your own manufacture, worked out perhaps with immense labor in the silent hours of the night with no one but the "mermaid" to counsel you. And you have now the courage and patriotism to renounce our friendship and to decline our assistance! Gracious heavens! what a sacrifice! We could almost weep, Augusto, over the loss of your acquaintance, and were we to come to São Paulo nothing could keep us from hanging about your door—just to catch a glimpse of you, and the "mermaid."

But, my dear, patriotic friend—excuse us, you reject our friendship!—my dear, patriotic—must it be said?—my dear, you are not just a little too severe on the Englishmen? The equally patriotic editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* gave us to understand a few days ago that he had not met an Englishman who does not condemn the usurpation you complain of. That was one for us! As a free American, we felt crushed—just a little—at the idea that the monarchical Englishman should be more liberal toward Brazil than a republican American. But as we too had opinions, and as we had no goods to sell, nor dividends to collect, nor privileges to secure, we concluded to stand fast to our colors—that is, to our opinions. But if our English friends are all with you, as the *Jornal* asserts, why do you reject their acquaintance? They might be of immense support to you in your quixotic crusade against the British government. And their *vitens* would go a long way, Augusto, toward keeping the "mermaid" in hair-pins! Think again, Augusto, and see if you can not consistently make an exception. Personally, we shall observe the prohibition. We shall not trust ourselves to the Central in order to visit you. And we shall advise our friends—our English friends—to beware of your shot-gun. But there are others, residents of your beautiful little city, who would like to drop in and have a chat with you. Nicodemus Dewdrop, for instance. Be patient with them, Augusto, and be polite—if you can. It would be well to remember the diplomatic course pursued by the Portuguese a few years ago, when they too were down on the English, and one of them wanted to fight a duel with poor old Jacob Bright. Here in Rio they vied by all the saints not to buy a yard of goods from the English importers; and they kept their word religiously—at the front door! But,—would you believe it?—we happen to know that they continued to slip in at the back door and buy their goods just as before! Now, Augusto, that is what I call patriotism tempered with prudence. The Portuguese won the credit of the former by much declamation and apparent sacrifice, and they avoided the front doors of the hated usurper; but at the same time they kept a firm hold on business by a judicious use of the importer's back door. Now, Augusto, you go and do the same! If Nicodemus calls on you, take him into the *alovoa* where the public can not see him, and then let him talk! Perhaps the "mermaid" may also be hungry for conversation with a sensible man, and you should not deny her.

As for poor Lord Salisbury and his colleagues—well, we must leave them to their own devices! They will miss you—but then they must settle with Rosebery and Pender about that!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 25.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues reiterated his request for information in regard to the Banco da Republica. Baiao do Ladarao and others offered a resolution for prolonging the legislative session to December 20. Senator Coelho Rodrigues opposed the bill approving the government's action in spending 55,304\$199 on the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He is not aware, he said, of any law authorizing the executive to appropriate money for such expenses.

Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the executive had acted in conformity with the wishes of Congress and of the people. Exceptional cases like this could not be foreseen in the constitution. The bill was voted in 2nd discussion. The Senate also passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 22 to 16 a bill for granting twelve months' leave of absence to custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire. The bill approving the act of the government raising the pay of the employees on the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana and increasing the number of such employees was likewise voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira explained what had occurred at a previous sitting between him and Deputy Bueno de Andrade. The latter had advised him to tear his hat instead of his diploma and he had replied that he could do so if he wished, for he had paid for it. Deputy Padua Salles opposed several of the amendments to the revenue bill. Deputy Luis de Vasconcelos protested against the budget committee's having classified as dangerous and ridiculous an amendment which he had offered. Deputy Costa Machado defended the proposed duty on imported beef cattle. The bill for securing Dr. Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school was voted in 1st discussion. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 5,522,847\$682 for paying the indebtedness of the general government to the state of S. Paulo. Among the amendments adopted to the budget of the department of industry were the following: 20,000\$ for a book on *otrazil* in four languages by Maurício Louberg 61,000\$ for increasing the subsidy for the line of steamers plying between Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas and Pernambuco; 200,000\$ for the service of colonization in each of the northern states from Bahia to Amazonas inclusive; 1,000,000\$ for colonization on the frontier at the government's discretion; increase in the pay of two physicians employed at the immigration department on Ilha das Flores from 9,000\$ to 12,000\$; 200,000\$ for improving the port of Victoria; 200,000\$ for improving the port of Parahyba; 1,744,345\$860 for improving the port of Pernambuco. Deputy Serzedello opposed the Senate's amendments to the bill regulating the appointment of public employees. Deputy Eneco-Coelho censured the President for not executing the law on the deposits of banks of issue. He also censured him for failing to sign pension bills, thus shirking the responsibility for those bills, which in default of his signature had to be promulgated by the president of the Senate.

Nov. 26.—Senate.—The resolution for prolonging the session to December 20 was discussed by Senators Coelho Rodrigues and Domingos Vicente, the latter of whom said that he did not think the legislative work could be finished by that date. He suggested that during the prolongation of the session members of Congress should receive pay only for the days in which they were in actual attendance. The resolution for prolonging the session was passed. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke against the bill for granting a leave of absence to custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire, who, he said, is probably a relative of Dr. Felisbello Freire. Bills like this, granting exceptional favors, are, he said, not only unconstitutional, but also exceedingly harmful to public interests. Here, he said, less than 277 legislators, drawing pay at the rate of 75\$ per diem, had been working three days of precious time in discussing the claim of a person whose merits, to say the least, are very doubtful. If the speaker were President (which God forbid), he would veto every bill of this class that should be sent to him. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the appropriation of 55,304\$199 for paying the funeral expenses of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and the bill approving the act of the government increasing the number of employees on the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana and raising their salaries. It rejected the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill increasing the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber adopted a resolution expressing deep sorrow for the death of Councilor Augusto de Padua Florney. Deputy Victorino Monteiro spoke in favor of increasing the duty on foreign *carne secca*. Deputy Arthur Rios opposed the proposed measures for increasing taxes. Among the measures to which he objected is that for increasing the duty on Indian corn. If, he said, Brazilian corn, on account of the cost of transportation on the railways of the country, is unable to compete with foreign corn, the proposed measure will raise the cost of transportation and not burden the consumer with new taxes. Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Padua Salles discussed the bill on deposits of banks of issue.

Nov. 27.—Senate.—By a vote of 20 to 17 the Senate passed the bill for granting 12 months' leave of absence to custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento spoke in favor of the increase in the duty on foreign *carne secca*. Deputy Thomaz Delafino spoke in favor of permitting the municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro to collect the taxes, now collected by the general government, on industries and professions and on the transfer of real estate. Deputy Timotheo da Costa opposed the duty of 10\$000 a head on foreign beef cattle. Deputy Frederico Borges opposed the exemption from duty of unrefined petroleum. Deputy Aristides Galvão spoke against the increase in the duty on cotton thread. Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida defended the duty of 10\$000 a head on foreign beef cattle. The Chamber voted the resolution for prolonging the session to December 20. The Senate's amendments to the bill regulating the appointment of public employees were adopted. The amendments to the bill on the deposits of banks of issue were referred to the budget committee. Deputy Glycerio moved to prolong the sitting for an hour. Only 19 deputies being present the motion was lost.

Nov. 28.—Senate.—In a speech on the last senatorial election in Paraná Baiao do Ladarao made severe strictures on the voters for not going to the polls. At that election only 4,241 votes had been cast and of those votes all except one were for the official candidate. Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the present electoral legislation is certainly open to improvement and he expressed his

willingness to contribute towards improving it. He believed, nevertheless, that no legislation can make a citizen exercise a right whose importance he fails to appreciate.

—It is stated that Barão de Camargos, de facto governor of Bahia, has appointed his son supervisor of lotteries with a salary of 4,800\$ per annum.

—The minutes of the meeting for organising Col. Vallada's party in Sergipe are signed by 122 persons, of whom 100 are officials of the colonel's government.

—Some days ago six ladies arrived at S. Paulo from Botucatu for the purpose of entering a convent, but one of them changed her mind and returned home.

—The reported mutiny among the firemen in Bahia was a purely domestic affair and was nothing more than an attempt to depose the commandant of the corps.

—And now it is Alagoas! A telegram received on Saturday reports police raids on the plantation of the Buarque family, committing outrages and attempting to kill.

—It is stated that the S. Paulo monarchists have offered 400,000\$ for the newspaper *Estado de S. Paulo* and that the offer has been declined. The report is probably untrue.

—The school returns in Pará give the following results: in 1890 there were 1,871 pupils registered; in 1891 there were 17,404; in 1892, 17,374; in 1893, 16,420, and in 1894, 18,023.

—At Bahia on the 28th ult., leaders of the constitutional party held a meeting and resolved to cooperate with political organisations in other states in opposition to the *partido republicano federal*.

—A telegram of the 29th ult. from Bahia states that in that city an emissary of the S. Paulo monarchists is endeavoring to buy a printing office for the purpose of publishing a monarchist newspaper.

—The printing-office of the *Gazeta*, of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, was attacked and destroyed on the morning of the 24th ult. A police force was sent to the place from Campinas and an investigation initiated.

—The employees of the municipal street-cleaning department in Santos have struck, because no pay has been received for four months. The state sanitary board has taken the service in charge for the moment to prevent bad consequences.

—A Bahia telegram states that Janella, Comercio da Venda, Furada Grande and other small places in the interior have been sacked by bandits, who are also ravaging the adjoining plantations. Another attack on Conquista is expected.

—It is expected that the new monarchist organ *A Civilização* will soon appear in São Paulo. It will be under the editorial direction of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida. Another report says that its managing editor will be Sr. Paulo Prado, eldest son of Sr. Antonio Prado.

—The *Paz* correspondent in São Paulo telegraphs that Senator Campos Salles' opposition to arbitration on the Trindade question, has produced a good impression. Probably the said correspondent would be said "in jacobiin circles." Otherwise we should say that the people of São Paulo are very easily pleased.

—A celebrated outlaw, named João Bráulio, was attacked and killed near Casa Branca, São Paulo, on the 24th ult., by a party of policemen. He had been the terror of a large district for many years, and was guilty of many assassinations, robberies, thefts, etc. One of his companions was captured, and one of the policemen was wounded.

—It is reported from Pará that the Brazil and Lancet boundary commission, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Thammungro, had left Caqueta, on the Rio Purús, to cross over to the Rio Madeira by land. The surveyors were in good spirits in spite of many difficulties. On the upper Acze they were compelled to pay 1,200\$ for an ox, and it was a very thin one at that.

—In S. Paulo the prosecuting attorney has brought charges against the vicar of Espirito Santo do Pinhal, whom he accuses of having insulted the national flag. The ground for his action is that the vicar refused to allow a civic procession carrying the flag to enter the parish church, alleging that the motto on the flag is positivist and contrary to the Catholic religion.

—According to our S. Paulo exchanges the political situation in Mogy-mirim has become highly exciting. Since November 15th there have been street disturbances almost daily. On that day state deputy Alexandre Coelho received a "severe contusion on the head," whereupon he went home and stayed there. Partisans of the factions kept up the row, however, which culminated in the destruction of a printing-office on the 24th.

—If the *Democrata Federal* of the 27th ult. correctly describes the situation, São Paulo is becoming a victim of official tyranny like Sergipe and Paraná. This paper says in one article that, "the population of São Paulo is becoming accustomed to illegality and violence." And then, in another article, the police of Dr. Bernardino de Campos wish to leave a name in history. On one side the policemen are killing with revolver shots in the public square; on the other the *delinqentes* even are invading the houses of others without observing any disposition of the law."

—In the early morning of the 26th ult. the steamer *Cranus*, belonging to the Companhia Frigorifica, was wrecked on the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro, eight miles south of S. João da Barra. The cause of the shipwreck was the heavy fog prevailing and the deviation of the compass needle. The steamer *Pinto*, which was sent from S. João da Barra to the assistance of the *Cranus*, succeeded in saving the crew and all the passengers. When they were all safe on shore, the master of the *Cranus*, the commander and one of the sailors of the *Pinto* and one of the persons belonging to an open troupe took a boat for the purpose of going to the vessel in order to get some valuable luggage of the troupe. The sea being rough, the boat was swamped and the four persons who manned it all perished.

—Telegrams from S. Paulo state that the opposition at the meeting held on the 1st inst. declared in favor of parliamentary government.

—It is stated that Barão de Camargos, de facto governor of Bahia, has appointed his son supervisor of lotteries with a salary of 4,800\$ per annum.

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—The school returns in Pará give the following results: in 1890 there were 1,871 pupils registered; in 1891 there were 17,404; in 1892, 17,374; in 1893, 16,420, and in 1894, 18,023.

—At Bahia on the 28th ult., leaders of the constitutional party held a meeting and resolved to cooperate with political organisations in other states in opposition to the *partido republicano federal*.

—A telegram of the 29th ult. from Bahia states that in that city an emissary of the S. Paulo monarchists is endeavoring to buy a printing office for the purpose of publishing a monarchist newspaper.

—The printing-office of the *Gazeta*, of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, was attacked and destroyed on the morning of the 24th ult. A police force was sent to the place from Campinas and an investigation initiated.

—The employees of the municipal street-cleaning department in Santos have struck, because no pay has been received for four months. The state sanitary board has taken the service in charge for the moment to prevent bad consequences.

—A Bahia telegram states that Janella, Comercio da Venda, Furada Grande and other small places in the interior have been sacked by bandits, who are also ravaging the adjoining plantations. Another attack on Conquista is expected.

—It is expected that the new monarchist organ *A Civilização* will soon appear in São Paulo. It will be under the editorial direction of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida. Another report says that its managing editor will be Sr. Paulo Prado, eldest son of Sr. Antonio Prado.

—The *Paz* correspondent in São Paulo telegraphs that Senator Campos Salles' opposition to arbitration on the Trindade question, has produced a good impression. Probably the said correspondent would be said "in jacobiin circles." Otherwise we should say that the people of São Paulo are very easily pleased.

—A celebrated outlaw, named João Bráulio, was attacked and killed near Casa Branca, São Paulo, on the 24th ult., by a party of policemen. He had been the terror of a large district for many years, and was guilty of many assassinations, robberies, thefts, etc. One of his companions was captured, and one of the policemen was wounded.

—It is reported from Pará that the Brazil and Lancet boundary commission, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Thammungro, had left Caqueta, on the Rio Purús, to cross over to the Rio Madeira by land. The surveyors were in good spirits in spite of many difficulties. On the upper Acze they were compelled to pay 1,200\$ for an ox, and it was a very thin one at that.

—In S. Paulo the prosecuting attorney has brought charges against the vicar of Espirito Santo do Pinhal, whom he accuses of having insulted the national flag. The ground for his action is that the vicar refused to allow a civic procession carrying the flag to enter the parish church, alleging that the motto on the flag is positivist and contrary to the Catholic religion.

—According to our S. Paulo exchanges the political situation in Mogy-mirim has become highly exciting. Since November 15th there have been street disturbances almost daily. On that day state deputy Alexandre Coelho received a "severe contusion on the head," whereupon he went home and stayed there. Partisans of the factions kept up the row, however, which culminated in the destruction of a printing-office on the 24th.

—If the *Democrata Federal* of the 27th ult. correctly describes the situation, São Paulo is becoming a victim of official tyranny like Sergipe and Paraná. This paper says in one article that, "the population of São Paulo is becoming accustomed to illegality and violence." And then, in another article, the police of Dr. Bernardino de Campos wish to leave a name in history. On one side the policemen are killing with revolver shots in the public square; on the other the *delinqentes* even are invading the houses of others without observing any disposition of the law."

—In the early morning of the 26th ult. the steamer *Cranus*, belonging to the Companhia Frigorifica, was wrecked on the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro, eight miles south of S. João da Barra. The cause of the shipwreck was the heavy fog prevailing and the deviation of the compass needle. The steamer *Pinto*, which was sent from S. João da Barra to the assistance of the *Cranus*, succeeded in saving the crew and all the passengers. When they were all safe on shore, the master of the *Cranus*, the commander and one of the sailors of the *Pinto* and one of the persons belonging to an open troupe took a boat for the purpose of going to the vessel in order to get some valuable luggage of the troupe. The sea being rough, the boat was swamped and the four persons who manned it all perished.

—A physician resident in Araraquara, São Paulo, informs the *Reporter* that the aspect of that afflicted town is most pitiable. Out of a normal population of about 12,000, only about a thousand remain. The streets are deserted and unlighted, and the houses abandoned. The first case of fever appeared in April, and warnings were promptly given to control the epidemic. It is expected that two months more will be required to suppress the fever.

LAWN TENNIS IN SÃO PAULO.

On the 15th ult. a lawn tennis match was played in São Paulo between two teams of members of the "Lawn Tennis Paulista" Club, one team representing the Banks and the other "The World." The following pairs were engaged in the match:

Table with 2 columns: Banks and World. Pairs include Mr. Kirton and Synnons vs Mr. Inge and Miller, Mr. Weale and Mawson vs Mr. Wilnot and Dr. Strain, Mr. Stewart and Maclean vs Mr. King and C. Smith.

The conditions of the match were that two sets should be contested "all against all," winner being the player who has won the most sets. The following is a table showing the result of the match which ended in favor of the Banks, they winning to sets to their opponents 5. Unfortunately owing to want of time 3 sets were not decided.

WORLD.

Table with 2 columns: Banks and World. Lists names of players and their scores in various matches.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

According to a recent statement the regular troops in the state of Rio Grande do Sul are now stationed at the following points:—

At Porto Alegre, 13th, 28th, 31st and 35th battalions of infantry and 2nd battalion of sappers and miners, numbering 1,653 officers and men; at Rio Grande, 12th battalion of infantry and 3rd battalion of artillery, numbering 897; at Pelotas, 16th and 29th battalions of infantry and half of the 4th regiment of artillery, numbering 603; at Jaguarão, 3rd battalion of infantry and 2nd regiment of cavalry, numbering 531; at Itapó, 17th battalion of infantry, 6th regiment of cavalry and half of the 4th regiment of artillery, numbering 694; at Livramento, 4th and 22nd battalions of infantry and 5th battalion of cavalry, numbering 1,662; at Olinda, 12th regiment of cavalry, numbering 180; at Uruguaiana, 6th battalion of infantry and 4th regiment of cavalry, numbering 749; at S. Borja, 11th regiment of cavalry, numbering 225; at D. Pedrito 11th battalion of infantry and transportation corps, numbering 574; at S. Gabriel, 18th numbering 809; at Alegrete, 3rd regiment of cavalry, numbering 334; at Santa Maria, 30th battalion of infantry, numbering 440; at Rio Pardo, 25th battalion of infantry, numbering 588. There are, consequently, now in the state of Rio Grande 16 battalions of infantry, 7 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion and 2 regiments of artillery; 1 battalion sappers and miners and 1 transportation corps belonging to the regular army and forming a total of 9,345 officers and men.

The irregular troops have continued to be paid and mustered out of the service. Among the commands whose disbandment has been recently reported are the 3rd and 7th civil corps at Santa Maria and Col. Firmino de Paula's brigade at Alegrete.

An officer has arrived at Livramento with money for paying the men belonging to the irregular commands stationed at that place; but the officers commanding those troops are required to go to Pelotas in order to receive their pay.

Capt. Manoel Rutilo de Araujo, who had been sent to Santa Maria with 200,000\$ for paying the troops there, has returned to Pelotas under arrest.

As had been expected, Gen. Hyppolito arrived at Porto Alegre on the 26th, and it is stated that he has been instructed by Gen. Galvão to account to the custom-house for over 2,000,000\$ which he has received.

Outrages committed by Castilhistas continue to be reported. At Cacimbinhas, Wenceslau Camacho, a returned revolutionist, has been murdered. At D. Pedrito, the family of a merchant, consisting of six persons, have been killed by abandoned Castilhistas, who attacked and robbed his house. Facts of a similar character are reported at Piratyngá. Capt. Inacema, of the 13th battalion of infantry, reports to Gen. Galvão that he was officially censured by Col. Joaquim Telles de Souza for refusing to burn the house of Marcelino Pina, a prominent leader of the revolutionists. He has declared that, unless this unjustified censure is annulled, he will demand a court-martial, so that the facts of the case may be officially placed on record.

Rio Grande papers publish telegrams that have passed between President Prudente de Moraes and Col. Carlos Telles. The latter complains that his appointments of warrant envoys have not been confirmed. He warmly engages his appointees for the valuable services which they have rendered. The President in his reply recognises the hardship and injustice of the case, but says that he cannot violate the law. The number of appointments already greatly exceeds the proper limits.

By decree of Nov. 3, 1894, there were illegally appointed 1,570 envoys, many of whom had rendered no service and some of whom are totally unfit to be officers of the army. He promises, however, to confirm Telles' appointments if Congress passes a law authorizing him to do so.

The budget committee of João de Castilhos' legislature estimates the state revenue for 1896 at 6,697,200\$000 and the expenditure at 6,656,321\$981. Among the expenses authorized in the proposed budget is that of 100,000\$ for the erection of a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. For the first half of the present year the treasury receipts reported amount to 2,878,323\$770 and the disbursements to 1,483,635\$516.

The editor of the *Diário Popular*, of Pelotas, which has been publishing scurrilous articles against Gen. Galvão and his family, complains that the General has threatened him with a horse-whipping.

Julio de Castilhos' legislature has passed a bill exempting Maritino Candido Lopes from the payment of taxes on the land that he purchases in the vicinity of the celebrated Porto das Torres.

The funeral of Carlota Lacerda's mother was largely attended. Her death occurred in the absence of her son, who was at Montevideo. He is expected to arrive to-morrow at Porto Alegre and it is stated that after a short delay he will come to Rio de Janeiro.

Silvino Martins, it is reported, will stop here for a few days on his way to Europe.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Paulista company has resolved to prolong that line from Rio Clarão to the village of Itaipava.

—On the 26th there was a derailment on the Central between S. Francisco de Xavier and Mangueira, caused by a broken axle on a Brooks locomotive.

—It is stated that in the S. Paulo legislature there will be introduced a bill for a railway connecting the ports of Santos with the state of Paraná, Goiaz and Matto Grosso.

—At Bahia a syndicate under the presidency of Dr. Antonio Victorino de Araujo has been organized for building the Ilhaopolis railway, to which the municipal government contributes the sum of 100,000\$.

—It is expected that the committees of the Chamber will reduce the Central railway credit from 14,000,000\$ to 8,000,000\$. At the rate the property of that line is being destroyed, they will want another eight thousand counts before this one is available.

—A merchant of Curitiba complains that on the Paraná railway he had to pay freight to the amount of 32\$850 on three packages of mirrors and accessories shipped from Paranaíba to Curitiba. The freight on the same merchandise from Hamburg to Paranaíba was only 55\$200.

—On Saturday Marshal Jardim, director of the Central railway, received many congratulations and felicitations on his good management of that line, and on the improvements which he has introduced. This is really too much for us! We wonder if there were any merchants among those who tendered these congratulations.

—A new time-table has been adopted on the Central for the regulation of passenger trains. Let us hope that some effort will be made to adopt these changes, and that printed time-tables will be posted in all the stations. We are told that at some stations it is impossible to find a time-table, when the Leopoldina lines there are stations where the employees can not even give any information as to the arrival and departure of trains.

—At a meeting on the 28th ult. of 138 shareholders of the Paulista railway, representing 125,888 shares, the following gentlemen were elected members of the board of directors of the company: Antonio Prado, Francisco Antonio de Souza Queiroz, Antonio Lacerda, Eduardo Prates and Domingos de Moraes. Antonio Prado was chosen president of the board. It is stated that there is no other instance of a meeting of shareholders of this company being so largely attended.

—The *Reporter* of São Paulo has compiled the following table of the receipts and expenditures of the various São Paulo railways during the half year ending June 30th last:

Table with 2 columns: receipts and expenditures. Lists various railway lines and their financial figures.

Total receipts 21,042,183\$551 and 11,799,958\$913. We copy the figures as given by the *Reporter*. In the case of the Mogy-mirim we do not give the expenditures must have been greater.

—Every day, in fact, the Central railway acquires new titles to public reprobation. It is a pity to say such things of a road which constitutes our principal artery of communication. Negligence, however, has become so common that in which are going on. We do not wish to refer to the constant delays and irregularities of service; we refer especially to-day to the state of regard which is paid to the property of others which is confided to the road. This is how the *Diário Popular* introduces a complaint of a manufacturer who sends goods to the industrial exposition in Rio and has them ruined on the way down. The *Diário* is quite right. The Central railway has become totally untrustworthy.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—It is reported that monarchist clubs are to be founded in Pará and Rio Grande.

—Col. Valladao has doubled the guard at his palace. It is undoubtedly necessary.

—The press of Bahia states that gambling has recently increased very much in that city.

—In Pernambuco the *Commercio* is publishing articles in favor of a free gubernatorial election.

—At Sorocaba, S. Paulo, the opposition party has declared in favor of parliamentary government.

—Senator Domingos Vicente is a candidate for the office of governor of the state of Espirito Santo.

—Many of Col. Valladao's political opponents, feeling there is no security for them in Sergipe, are leaving the state.

—Counterfeit 10\$ notes have made their appearance at Sorocaba, Faxina and Itapetinga in the state of S. Paulo.

—Two sets of candidates claimed to have carried the recent election for members of the legislature in the state of Sergipe.

—Dr. Virgilio Martins de Mello Franco presents himself as a candidate for the Senate in the state of Minas Geraes.

—In the city of Pernambuco in the 2nd fortnight of October there were 266 deaths, of which 42 were caused by the ill-pox.

—It is stated that the governor of Bahia has issued orders for sending 100 more policemen to Conquista and 50 to Queimadouras.

—It is reported that the commander of the corps of firemen at Bahia has been dismissed on account of his complicity in the recent mutiny.

—The number of bandits in the interior of Bahia is said to be 600 and the damage which they caused to Conquista is estimated at over 300,000\$.

—In S. Paulo a meeting of monarchists will be held to-day at the house of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida. It is expected that at this meeting steps will be taken for the definite organization of the party.

Saltwater St.	Pensacola	25 Oct.
Santa Rosa	Hamburg	...
Santa Rosa	Saguenay River	...
Santa Rosa	Kranzberg	4 Nov.
Santa Rosa	Canalit	...
Santa Rosa	Pensacola	...
Santa Rosa	Saguenay River	...
Santa Rosa	Bononia	...
Santa Rosa	Westwick	...
Santa Rosa	Opato	...
Santa Rosa	Opato	...
Santa Rosa	Sundswall	11 Oct.
Santa Rosa	Pensacola	...
Santa Rosa	Paspelaic	7 Oct.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 1st, 1895

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
<i>American</i>				
cutter Spray	115	Nov. 21	Boston	To master
bk S. E. Beane	575	21	New York	Genl de C. & I.
bk Virginia	715	21	New York	Watson R. & C.
lug T. J. Stewart	344	23	Phil'bia	V. W. Guim & C.
bk H. Peira II	413	23	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
lug Good News	475	27	Baltimore	Watson & C.
<i>Argentine</i>				
bk M.A. Tezanos	595	July 22	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
<i>British</i>				
bk Port Adelaide	1311	Sept. 21	Rangoon	To order
40 Warrior	1657	Oct. 1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Goring	1250	11	Cardiff	To order
sp North Star	2026	11	Norfolk	Gas Co.
bk Archibald	1198	22	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Linwood	1116	23	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Gael	1350	23	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Faircourt	1130	23	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Hawksdale	1724	Nov. 3	S. S. Rosario	In distress
sp P. Lachonia	2326	11	Hull	Gas Co.
sp Chesapeake	1528	11	Boston	Gas Co.
sp Bermuda	622	15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Decca	995	18	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Mosses	1100	18	Moscow	John Moore & C.
bk Corona	1104	22	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Stranger	571	22	Antwerp	To order
sp Campbell	1205	22	Antwerp	To order
bk New Dominion	1127	22	Glasgow	John Moore & C.
bk Tythonus	1114	20	Hull	Gas Co.
sp Ebers	1846	20	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk G.S. John	1022	20	Gangtoo	Ferraz Sub. & C.
<i>Danish</i>				
bk Ave. Janssen	478	Oct. 27	London	Walter, C. & C.
bk Waterlox	318	Nov. 14	Rosario	Gas Hermanns
lug Jorgen Olsen	292	14	Westwick	C. Hecksher & C.
lug Mellor	265	25	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
<i>Dutch</i>				
lg Vhandeelen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
<i>German</i>				
bk F. Bismarck	658	Oct. 6	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
sp Ida	665	11	Cardiff	Macedo Jr. & C.
lg Sial	315	14	Hamburg	Navy Depart.
lg Lala	719	16	P. Alegre	Reis & Saraiva
bk Humboldt	1320	28	Saguenay	Genl de C. & I.
lg J. M. Duxck	1320	28	Hamburg	Walter, C. & C.
lg Actis	265	Dec. 1	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
lg Adler	250	1	Paramagu	J. H. Lowndes & C.
<i>Haban</i>				
bk Fulucia	769	Oct. 4	Marselles	To order
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk Natant	1022	Oct. 15	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
lg Success	268	22	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
lg Garra	162	Nov. 7	Mocha	Olestra Mori
bk Cortez	576	10	Drontheim	Walter, C. & C.
lg Arthur	311	14	Westwick	Genl de C. & I.
lg Zenich	370	18	Westwick	To order
bk Vesnus	415	24	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
bk Hanna	520	20	Agarahu	To order
bk Arenal	611	3	Arenal	To order
<i>Portuguese</i>				
sp Glana	1140	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Aurora do V.	114	13	P. Alegre	To order
sp America	1013	25	Oporto	Costa Simoes & C.
bk Agnes	634	3	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Ruzdara	391	Nov. 10	l. do Sal.	J. A. G. Santos
<i>Russian</i>				
bk Astolia	912	Oct. 17	Brunswick	V. W. Guim & C.
<i>Swedish</i>				
bk Valentinus	705	Oct. 23	Caliz	To order
bk Ebbas	385	Nov. 10	Wish	Orstedt & C.
bk Anna Sophia	417	25	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
sp Carl Hindrik	1927	27	Blyth	Braz. Coal Co.
lg Robert	311	29	Marienburg	C. Hecksher & C.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Nov. 25	Pomona Az	Buen. Aires	L. de Souza & C.
25	Mendoza Gr	Rosario	E. Johnston & C.
25	Moscow Fr	Rio Grande	H. Stoltz & C.
25	Broadside Br	River Plate	H. Gianelli
26	Saltuna Br	Pensacola	W. W. Guim & C.
27	Betha Fr	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C.
27	Patona Fr	Vancouver	do
27	Rosce Br	Liverpool	Norton, M. & C.
27	Da Genova It	River Plate	La Velce
27	Endavour Br	do	E. N. Norton Jr.
27	Chib Fr	do	Mess. Maritimes
27	Boston City Br	Buenos Aires	Cammyrano & C.
27	Entre Rio Fr	Santos	Chaguenis Reunis
27	Carolina Port	do	do
28	Ohnia Gr	do	E. Johnston & C.
28	V. de P. Aires Fr	Haive	Chaguenis Reunis
28	Paer It	do	To order
28	O. Costello Arg	Buenos Aires	To order
29	Sordana Fr	River Plate	Mess. Maritimes
29	Beverly Bg	New York	Norton, M. & C.
29	Tijuca Fr	Hamburg	H. Johnston & C.
29	Assencia Gr	do	do
29	Mesius Aust	Trieste	Rombauer & C.
29	South Wales Br	Buenos Aires	Cammyrano & C.
29	Empira Br	do	D. T. Azevedo
Dec. 1	Matapan Fr	Buenos	Mess. Maritimes
1	Hayage Fr	New York	Karl Valin & C.
1	Capra Gr	New York	H. Johnston & C.
1	Holstenian Gr	Santos	H. Stoltz & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 25	Bretagne Fr	River Plate	Stundies
25	Portmota R. It	Genoa	do
25	Imon N. A.	Permaline	do
25	Tiempo Arg	Buenos Aires	Ballast
25	Adela Fr	do	do
25	Asate Br. Br	New York	Coffee
25	Mendoza Gr	Hamburg	Stundies
25	Noie N. A.	Victoria	do
25	Paer It	Liverpool	do
25	Betha Fr	Vancouver	do
25	Da de Genova It	Genoa	do
25	Waterloo Nor	La Plata	Ballast
25	Cher Fr	do	do
25	Leibart Bg	New York	Stundies
25	Santa It	Pato Alegre	do
25	Moere Ce	Rio Grande	do
25	Mercurio Arg	Tamagu	do
25	Boston City Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
25	Haka Gr	do	do
25	Bentham Br	do	Stundies
25	Paer It	Santos	do
25	Verdonan Fr	Buenos	do
25	Entre Rio Fr	Haive	do
25	Ohnia Gr	Hamburg	do
25	Rosce Br	Santos	do
25	K. F. Wilhelm Gr	do	do
25	Die mare Br	S. Joao de Barra	do
25	South Wales Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
Dec. 1	Broadside Br	Rosario	do
1	Kong Frad N	Marselles	do
1	Endavour Br	New York	Coffee
1	Tijuca Gr	Santos	Stundies

* Touching at intermediate ports.

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 78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--- Dec. 2nd.

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last dit.
262,055,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apollis).....	970000	978000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	960000	978000
124,642,000	Bonds 4% (2nd) series.....	1000000	1,250000
18,541,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	2,350000	---
24,761,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	1,600000	---
16,088,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %.....	---	---
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	---	---
7,320,000	do of Minas Geras, 5%.....	---	1,000000
4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	---	---

Capital	Banks	Par	Last dit.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	97000—July 95
20,000,000	do.....	200	8000—July 95
80,000,000	do 2nd series.....	800	3000—July 95
17,000,000	Constructor.....	200	2000—July 95
20,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	4000—July 95
10,000,000	do.....	100	4000—July 95
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	12000—July 95
150,072,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6000—July 95
20,000,000	do.....	200	3000—July 95
20,000,000	Fuzil e Hypothecario.....	200	9000—July 95
---	do.....	100	4500—July 95

Capital	Railways	Par	Last dit.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	400\$	---
10,000,000	do.....	100	---
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	---
---	do 2nd series.....	75	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo, Rio Grande.....	200	---
70,000,000	Uniao Soroceabana.....	200	---
---	do 2nd series.....	60	---

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last dit.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	--- Nov. 95
17,000,000	S. Christovao.....	200	--- July 95

Capital	Mills	Par	Last dit.
10,000,000\$	Allianca.....	200\$	--- July 95
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14000—Aug. 95
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	--- July 95
6,000,000	Confianca Industrial.....	200	10000—July 95
500,000	D. Estrella.....	200	25000—Jan. 95
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	12000—Aug. 95
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	6% p. a—Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petrobranca.....	200	6000—Aug. 95
2,500,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	---
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	--- Set. 95

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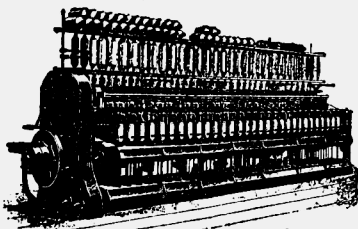
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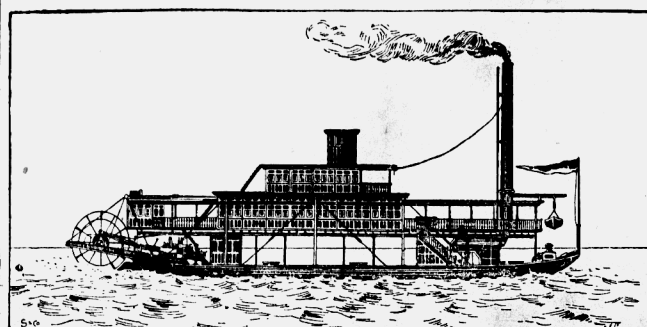


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