



NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 17TH, 1895.

NUMBER 51

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED) 2, RUA DE S. PEDRO RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ld. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ld.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and effecient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

, at No, to:

Brazilian Government;

ler Britannic Majesty's Government;

The Transatlantic Steamship Companies:

The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Conl.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island. Ballast Supplied to ships.

Esta blishments: 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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Importers, Exporters and General Commission Merchants.

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GUIMARAES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
states, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux,
Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

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Specialry in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flaunels, molains, alpacas, brins, etc., etc., also siks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in slock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes

MODERATE PRICES.

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FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

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

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Representatives of

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vay cars: passenger and freight; upplies, machinery and all articles manufacture.

(Established, 1831.)

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.

ass perfectly interchangeauge.

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order. Prices moderate.

RUA DO CATTETE, 158 Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

rved every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the fluno inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and and selved every 's immutes by the trans-cars' line from the town (Phano inclinated, rana do Kinchueio) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent senercy views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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.

ion apply to F. MENTGES, ASSEMBLÉA 72

SOCIÉTÉ AN. ME TRAVAUX ET D'ENTREPRISES Empreza Estivadora

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sulling vessels.

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Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use of 6,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow guage Railways.

Special attention given to the Sec tional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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All Brazilan and Foreign Mamps soid separately, Rarries—New issues.

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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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THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

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

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Water supplied on short

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

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No. 1 DYNAMITE GELIGNITE and GELATINE DYNAMITE.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire POLMOUT, Stirlingshire scotland

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

and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for al workings.

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ATONIC DYSPEPSIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.

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

25, Rua Theophilo Ottor

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

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Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

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Brut Extra.

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New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large ssortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

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F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks. RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

HOUS

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.

To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far occan, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Sont Thereas thit, and entirely out of reach of fever or malatia. It is, therefore, a most see place for foreigness, tomiss and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large fovest.

The restaunant and kitchen are first class.

PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvdor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee...... Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION.

Natives and Foreigners, principally those who have families, should not leave the Exposition without taking one of the prospectuses in three languages. Portutives with the prospectuses in three languages. Portutives will find at their disposal near the glasses case which contains the Neetandra Amara preparations, Sala Maua', São José school building.

By reading it, they will immediately tained by the use of this mirac doubt tained by the use of this mirac doubt tained by the use of the most frequent diseases, especially now during the hot season.

Or. Valdés Garcia's MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888-Paris 1889-Genoa 1892 Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

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

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

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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.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

A general meeting of the members of the Club is sailed for Thursday 18th inst, a 8, 30 pm, for the purpose of the purpose new Directorate for the ensuing year. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd December 1895.

H. W. Stacey,

Official Directory

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. t, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.

(opposite Cust-on House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — Nº 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. Theophilo Ottom. Wm. 1. I OWNES, Consul Generor. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— N. 1, rua Vis conde de Itaborahy [opposite Custon House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 118.m. Evening service during cool season accogding to notice. Hely communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the mouth and on 1st Sunday 1st 9.m. Raptisma after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Larangeiras,
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do
Cattete. English servicer at 12 m. Sundays Lecture;
services Thurdadys, 7,50 p. a. m. and 7;50 p.m. Sundays; 7,50 p. m. Wedneidays—Rua Riachuelo N. 1.05,
7,00 m. m. p. m. Wedneidays—Rua Riachuelo N. 1.05,
7,00 m. m. p. p. Rudoni, P. A. TILLY and JOSE DA
Estatoris, Sundays, 4r a. m. and 4. p. m. Rev
A. J. MELLO,
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Medical Directory

William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-n. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours

Cian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3.0. m,

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gyuccology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicinery Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Larangeiras,

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright. - London certificated monthly nurse, dis-engaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

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Banks.

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

Capital. . 10,000,000 Marks. BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

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Direction der Disconto Cestellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in I and corres. Hamburg, Hamburg Hamburg Dondents. M. A. von Kontschild Söhne, Frankfurt a. M. J. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Manchester and Liverpool District Union Rata (London, Um. Brandt's Sons & Co., London Um. Brandt's Sons & Co., London

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Krah=Petersen, Directors

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No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1801.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000 Realized ,, goo,ooo Reserve fund

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Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

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And on all the chief cities of Europe. Also on:

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

..... £ 1,000,000 880,000

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Branches at :

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London,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

Messrs, J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

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

deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transact 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 GUAHY, Directors: Pedro Gracie, M. G. Duarte L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch.

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents

Paris, Bruxeiles, Amsterdam, Geneva: - Banque DE Paris ET DES Pays Bas. London: Messrs, N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS. Berlin and other German eitles: Deutsche Bank. Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in a'l the principal cities of Brazil.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate Ger No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

Jockyty, R.—A resident in Rio for some three mentls
past. Information desired as to his whereabout ten years age,
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Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895

A. CLAUSEN

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I used it recently on a voyage and found

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

JINGOES AND SILVERITES. By Edward Atkinson.

One of the most subtle, and, since there is no other word so expressive, most damnable arguments which have been presented in support of the free coinage of silver by this country without regard to the action of this country without regard to the action of other countries, is that it is for our interest and profit to take action on every point in reverse to the acts of Great Britain. This proposal has been carried so far by some of the attorneys of the owners of silver mines as to lead them to advocate a war with Great Britain as a means of profit and benefit to the United States. The danger in this view of the matter is that it may find a ready response in a large class of legislators who regard all imports from foreign countries as of the nature of a war upon our do. tries as of the nature of a war upon our ammestic industry. Witness the fact that in the effort to promote partisan legislation and to seek favor with the so-called silver party, the junior senator of the state of Massachusetts has proposed a policy on behalf of the so-called silver interests in our dealings with Great Britain even more grossly tries as of the nature of a war upon our do-mestic industry. Witness the fact that in ings with Great Britain even more grossly ridiculous than the conception which the attorners of the silver miners have pre-

His proposal was to attempt to force Great Britain to adopt a bimetallic treaty of Great Britain to adopt a bimetallic treaty of legal tender by putting differential duties in this country upon the products of Great Britain. These facts distinctly prove that there is no argument so gross in its nature that it may not be employed by men of public station, otherwise of good repute, in their effort to compass party success. It is a sad commentary upon human nature, giving an example of the depravity of mind which may be brought upon a man who sinks the principles of a statesman in order to compass the success of a partisan.

sinks the principles of a statesman in order to compass the success of a partisan.

The Jingo element can only become dangerous through the negligence of the mass of thinking men. That men are negligent is witnessed by the fact that those who would promote war with Great Britain do ward immediately become discreted as they not immediately become disgraced as they

might rightly be.

There is another bad feature in the existing state of opinion. A great deal of money has lately been expended at the public cost in the construction of a new navy. We surely needed a certain type of war ressels to which no exception could be taken in the present state of the world. We required armed cruisers which could be speedily sent to dangerous points for the protection of our citiz ns in foreign lands and for the protection of our commerce. We may have been justified in constructing one or two so-called battle ships without waiting for their worthlessness to be disclosed; but we can There is another bad feature in the existworthlessness to be disclosed; but we can not be justified in having constructed two very costly vessels of war which are known not be justified in many very costly vessels of war which are known in the nivy and generally among the people as "commerce destroyers." That name is a disgrace to the ship, to officers of the navy and to the nation. These two ships of war cost about seven million dollars or a little more. That sum is nearly as great as the endowment of our oldest unversity. Harvard The annual cost of maintaining these vessels in service is nearly; if not the endowment of our oldest university, Harvard The annual cost of maintaining these vessels in service is nearly, if not quite, equal to the pay roll of Harvard University. The time was when it was considered justifiable for any army to sack a city and for the officers and soldiers of an army to enrich themselves from the plunder of the private houses and other property of a conquered country. That time has long since passed. The sacking of cities is a disgrace. Private plunder is treated as robbery. An officer joining therein ceases to be a gendeman, and is regarded as a thief. Yet what would disgrace an army and its officers upon the land may be imposed upon the navy and its officers as a duty. It is now held to be among their lawful functions to do the work of pirates in ships of war built at the public cost, bearing the degrading name of "commerce destroyers." The nation was even represented at the recent opening of the peaceful canal at Krel The nation was even represented at the re-cent opening of the peaceful canal at Kiel by one of these vilely named armed vessels.

export they may be enabled to sustain the capor they may be enabled to sustain the increasing burden of armies and navies. The cost of the canal was about forty million dollars. The waste upon these big and mainly worthless war ships must have represented an expenditure of not less than two hundred million dollars.

two hundred million dollars.

The display of these engines of destruction was mostly made by the nations of continental Europe, which nations or states maintain, within an area of European territory about corresponding to that of the United States, omitting Alaska, barriers to mutual service at the borders of separation, at which a revenue is collected by taxes upon imports, supplemented in some cases mutual service at the Dorders of separation, at which a revenue is collected by taxes upon imports, supplemented in some cases by bounties upon exports, not quite equal to the cost of sustaining the armies which, except for these barriers to mutual service, would have no reason for their existence. In this way the inherited prejudice of race and creed is maintained while the people are kept in a condition of powerty which, in respect to many of these states, is year by year becoming more hopeless.

Contrast these conditions with our relations with the neighboring Dominion of Canada. It is true that in 1866, I believe, we aban-loned the treaty of reciprocity under which for many years the people of both sections of this continent had greatly thriven, and that we are now striving to recover the advantage which we might have enjoyed throughout the intervening period by medicing matcher.

cover the advantage which we might have enjoyed throughout the intervening period by making another treaty. We exchange some of the products of our agriculture with Canada, and, owing to our more southern position and greater sunshine, we are enabled to supply her with the products of our fields in rather larger measure than she can supply us. There is no antagonism between us, and throughout the long she can supply us. There is no antagon-ism between us, and throughout the long civil war not a ship was needed to watch the harbors of Canada lest an attack should be made from them upon us, and not a regiment was called for to guard our long northern frontier. On that frontier there also exists a canal, far greater in its service than the canal at Kiel can ever be. The tonnage which passes yearly through the St. Mary's canal, which unites our great lakes, exceeds that of the Suez canal. Yet

lakes, exceeds that of the Suez cand. Yet not a fort is required to guard that canal, and not a ship of war is permitted upon either of the great lakes.

The true Monroe doctrine, so different from that which the Jingo element among our politicians so grossly misrepresents, has been applied to these lakes since 1818. After the last war with Great Buttin the United States possessed the complete naval control of the lakes. The armed vessels of Great Britain had either been destroyed or were laid up almost worthless in the harbors of Canada. In 1817, John Quincy Adams, minister to Great Britain, proposed to the English government that neither should thereafter maintain any armed naval addins, minister to Great Britain, proposed to the English government that neither should thereafter maintain any armed naval force upon the lakes. This course was advocated in order to "avoid the danger of collision and to save expense." The subject was duly considered for nearly a year in Washington and in London. John Quincy Adams returned to America and became secretary of state. In 1818 President Monroe stated to the Senate that an agreement had been made permitting four revenue came secretary of state. In 1818 President Monroe stated to the Senate that an agreement had been made permitting four revenue cutters on each side, each with one gun, upon these great inhand waters. Aside from that, no armed ship was to be permitted. He asked the Senate to express its judgment upon this agreement which had not even taken the dignity of a formal treaty, and when the assent of the Senate had been given he issued the proclamation certified by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, under which peace has been maintained, collision his been avoided, and an enormous expense has been saved both by this country and by Canada, Yet it is even now considered repatible for the United States to construct "commerce destroyers" to exercise their piratical functions under the dag of the Union upon the open sees!

It is time for the farmers of the western by one of these vilely named armed vessels.

What could have been more grotesque than the display of war vessels at the opening of the ship canal at Kiel—one hun lied great armed vessels of different types more or less worthless in the face of the latest type of gun and shell, accompanied by twenty-five smaller vessels, sent thither from various states and nations, at a very heavy cost, to celebrate the opening of a canal whose purpose is to carry cotton, fibres and metals to the people of Germany, in the conversion of which into finished goods for It is time for the farmers of the western and of the middle states remote from the ocean to give thought to these conditions. It is time that the English-speaking people entered into a commercial treaty exemptions of the property and the property and the control of the property and the property

no nation, however under the control of a military caste, would dare refuse assent to such an agreement.

military caste, would dare refuse assent to such an agreement.

We, there ore, have the whole moral and economic force of the community on the one side and the Jingo element on the other—the one comprising the great body of thinking people, slow to observe, slow to make up its mind and slow to act; the other noisy, unprincipled and aggressive, taking advantage of every petty prejudice to excite animosity and to betray the peace of the country. If there be no higher motive required to arrest political depravity, let the economic side of the question only be regarded. By what nations is the commerce mainly conducted which it would be the function of our "commerce destroyers" to work their evil upon in case of war? Almost wholly by England and Germany, our two largest customers for the excess of our products of the field and of the farm; also by the Scandinavian nations and the Netherlands, who are the middle men among nations, bearing our products across Netherlands, who are the middle men among nations, bearing our products across the seas and bringing back from the tro-pical and semi-tropical countries the pro-ducts that we need.

What would be the effect of war with

either England or Germany, coupled with the destruction of their commerce? The surplus product of western farms and southern plantations might rot upon the field. The proportion of grain exported, or of dairy products and meats, is not as large as the proportions of our cotton export, yet if shut in and thrown upon the market already fully supplied, it would depress all prices to the loss and damage of depress at prices to the ross and damage of every farmer in the land, while on the other hand, cutting off the supply of foreign fabrics would for the time being give such a monopoly to domestic manufactures as to increase the cost of everything that the for increase the cost of everything that the farmer buys. It is perfectly logical for the advocates of a prohibitory tariff to take the position long since taken by Henry C. Carey, who said that "he would regard a ten years" war with England as the greatest ten years' war with England as the greatest material benefit that could happen to this country." People are wiser now than they were when they listened to such a false prophet, and yet there are to-day a sufficient number of ignorant persons to whom a similar appeal is made

Again: The attorneys of the silver miners and their coadjutors urge the adoptions are the silver translated and the demonstration.

tion of the silver standard and the demone-tization of gold on the ground that it is for our interest to take the reverse of the policy of Great Britain, where the gold standard has been maintained for two generations and where it will be maintained. The audacity of this proposition is only equalled audacity of this proposition is only equalled by its absurdity. A very large part of the foreign exports of Great Britain and Germany are to the silver-using nations of Asia, Africa and South America. The exporters of Great Britain have, in fact, been exposed to a good deal of hardship and difficulty in adjusting the terms of exchange with their principal customers. What could be a greater relief to Great Britain than for the United States to sell her the cotton, the corn, the dairy products and presently the coal and the ores which she must have for conversion into finished fabrics, giving her the opportunity to conshe must have for conversion into finished fabrics, giving her the opportunity to convert them into these finished goods and then to sell them to the silver-using nations on silver payments? Once give Great Britain the opportunity to put that silver upon us under a treaty of bimetallic legal tender by which we should deprive ourselves of any choice as between silver and gold, and we should at once relieve British manufacturers and bankers of all the difficulties which have grown out of the change

needed again in this case is an agreement among the great naval powers "to avoid collision and to save expense" by neutralizing the islands and the waters adjacent thereto, giving all equal opportunity to land cables, to conduct their trade and to keep their stores of coal wherever they choose, while protecting the people of the islands in their rights.

we may regard the parcelling out of barbarous or semi-barbarous continents like Africa among the powers of Europe with perfect equanimity, and yet we may regard it as being to our great interest whenever or wherever the power and protection of the English speaking people is extended over barbarous countries. Wherever Gerof the English speaking people is extended over barbarous countries. Wherever Germany and France gain a hold their effort is to keep the sole control of commerce, and so it has been with the Dutch in the Philippine islands. Wherever England establishes her control or protectorate it is to the benefit of the masses of the people of that land, even though they resist the somewhat rough and tactless methods by which they themselves are benefited. The French may have tact; but they use that tact for private gain and plunder. The Englishman may lack in tact; but, in these latter days, he uses his power to establish justice in the administration of semi-civilized countries. Witness the fact that the Egyptians are no longer spoiled. For the first time in his Witness the fact that the Egyptians are no longer spoiled. For the first time in history, the fellahs in Egypt are beginning to enjoy the fruits of their own industry. Wherever England exerts her control the purchasing power of the people is increased, a demand for goods made by machinery begins, and England attempts to make no discrimination, but gives to all an equal chance to supply these wants. Contrast her policy with that of the Spaniards. Contrast the condition of those which were under the control of Spain and Portugal. Witness the present conditions of South America as compared to any English colonies or settlecompared to any English colonies or settle-ments. What a boon it would be to the world if systems corresponding to English law, English administration and the English regard for personal rights, could be extended over the continent of South America

A paramount position in that interna-tional commerce through which men and nations benefit and profit each other by serving each other's needs is passing to this country. The people of the United States constitute the only nation among the machine-using nations of the world who pos-sess within their own limits the power of producing food, fuel, iron, steel, copper, timber and innumerable fabries far in ex-cess of their own wants. They are subject-ed to the lightest burden of national tax-ation as compared to any and every other machine-using nation. Holding these admachine-using nation. Holding these advantages, their products are made at the highest rates of wages in every branch of industry, except mere handicrafts, as compared to those of any other country, and yet at the lowest cost of production measured by the unit of product. There has never been a period in this country when contomic questions were being so exhaus. economic questions were being so exhaus-tively studied by great numbers of people. Let them but turn their attention to the facts which I have given in this paper and the Jingoes among our politicians will be stamped out of political existence in company with the advocates of the debasement of our unit of value.

YELLOW-FEVER REFRIGERATORS.

Some years ago a Dr. Garcia, of Cuba, invented "refrigerating-box" for the treatment of yellowgold, and we should at once relieve British manufacturers and bankers of all the difficulties which have grown out of the change of the ratio of silver to gold, taking all these difficulties upon ourselves. If any argument could be invented giving greater evidence both of audacity and imbecility I have yet to find it. The destruction of a fool is his own folly, and when the advocates of silver monometallism, at the ratio of sixteen to one, venture into this last ditch in their effort to stay the rising tide in support of sound money, they disclose both their audacity and imbecility.

Again: The unscrupulous Jingo element of the opposition to President Cleveland have attempted to create a prejudice against bis administration of the Hawaiian question by alleging that England is waiting to seize these islands. It is utterly false. No nation seeks the responsibility for taking these islands, subject to the enormous expense of arming and defending them both upon the land and upon the sea. What is a "terrigerating-low" for the treatment of yellow-fever, which, after practical application during several epidemics, is said to have proved fairly successful. The apparatus consists of a bottomless double-walled wooden-box, about 5½ feethigh, 7 feet long, and 4½ feet wide. About 3 inches of space is left between the walls, and a small window enables the attendant to observe the patient,

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Friend Bueno de Miranda...Forlong years, myself and my family, also laborers of myself and my family, also laborers of the state of the sta

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE". THE CRUES OF THE "ALERTE".

I must now apologise to Jacko for not having before this introduced him to my readers. He was a delightful little creature that we had purchased on the praie at Bahia. He was very affectionate, and was free from malice, though, of course, full of mischief. He had a red blanket of his own, which he would carry about with him wherever he went, and should a few drops of rain fall or spray come on board, he would deftly roll it about him in the fashion of a cloak, with his funny little head just peeping out of the hood. He was very fond of tea, and while we were at sea he took his 4 a.m. cup with the others. As soon as the cook began to lift the boiler of tea from the stove, Jacko would give a whistle of delight, clamber up the pantry wall, unhook a pannikin, and walk up with it to be filled, "all de same as a little ole man," as the cook used to say. It was amusing to see him test the temperature of the tea with his fingers before drinking it. He was a marvellously intelligent and jolly little creature, and is now dwelling happily in a little house on a cocoanut tree in a plantation near Port-of-Spain. He prefers a West Indian life of warmth and unlimited bananas to an existence in a damp ship on salt junk and biscuit. I must now apologise to Jacko for not and unlimited bananas to an existence

a damp ship on salt junk and biscuit.

At noon, as the sea was still smooth, we made our first attempt at landing in Treamade our first attempt at landing in Treasure Bay. We put the whale-boat in the water, and loaded her with about a ton of stores, consisting of tinned provisions of various sorts, biscuit, salt beef, the pick, spades, crowbars, wheelbarrows, hydraulic jack, and other tools. We also took in tow a raft constructed of the long bamboos we had brought from Bahia. These we knew would be useful for several nurseers.

had brought from Bahia. These we knew would be useful for several purposes. I steered the boat, while the Doctor, Powell, Pursell, and two paid hands took the oars. Having the wind behind us, we were not long in crossing the two miles of smoothly heaving sea that lay between us and South-west Bay. We rounded the point into the bay, and leaving on our port hand the islet in the middle, we made for the channel which the doctor and myself had surveyed from the mountains. When we came near we found that there were three parallel lines of breakers to be traversed. came near we found that there were three parallel lines of breakers to be traversed, and, consequently, there was a treble chance of swamping. The surf was much more formidable than we had expected to find it, considering how smooth the sea was outside the bay. The wind was blowing in strong gusts right off shore over the depression in the mountains at the back of the hay. It drome off the hear is the form of the hear is the search of the search ing in strong gusts right off shore over the depression in the mountains at the back of the bay. It drove off the tops of the incoming waves into great veils of spray, curling over in a contrary direction to the curl of the swell, and bright with shifting rainbows as the sun's rays fell upon it. The bay presented a most beautiful appearance from the boat, and those who had not seen the pirates' haunt before uttered exclamations of admiration and wonder. Between the gloomy black mountains on the left, and the unearthly-looking dark red walls of Noah's Ark on the right, was a scene which, flooded with tropical sunlight, earth and ocean vied with each other in vividness of colouring. Directly in front were the great rollers of transparent green, their snowy crests flashing with rainbows; beyond, dazzling golden sands; above, domes of brilliant emerald cleaving the cloudless sky.

But this was no time to dwell on the beautiful; we had other matters to consider. The grand rollers with their breaking tops had no charms for us, for we had to get through them—a risky undertaking with a deeply laden boat.

We discovered afterwards that it is almost impossible to judge from the height

with a deeply laden boat.

We discovered afterwards that it is almost impossible to judge from the height of the swell near our anchorage, or from the surf on the pier, whether landing in South-west Bay is likely to be easy or the reverse. The surf on this sandy beach is governed by a different system of laws to that which prevails on other portions of the coast of Traindad. Here, curiously enough, there is more surf when the wind is blowing off shore than when it is blowing on. The north-west wind, sweeping in violent gusts down the slopes that back the bay, offers a resistance to the swell rolling in, and piles it into steep walls of water, breaking dangerously. The south-east wind raises a higher swell outside, but, blowing right into this bay, drives the sea down, and the landing becomes comparatively easy. At the auchorage opposite the cascade the contrary is the rule; with a north-east wind blowing off shore the sea is smooth, with a southe a wind the sea increases; but, as I have a ready stated, it is always smoother there than in South-west Bay. We discovered afterwards that it is al-

The men rested on their oars and we watched the surf from a safe distance to discover if there were any chance of pickings a favourable opportunity for landing. It would be a disappointing matter if we had to pull our boatload of stores back to the yacht against the wind; so, after a little hesitation, I decided to risk the landing. One must run some risks on such a place as Trinidad, and we might as well begin at once. All in the boat were delighted at the decision.

Every one knows how the ocean swell proceeds in regular rhythm, and how one sees at intervals three greater waves than usual come up, one after the other, to be succeeded by a comparative calm. We took the boat just outside the outer breakers and awaited one of these smooths. Soon three great waves passed under us, and broke beyond us with a terrific force. Now was our time, and we made a dash for it. The long ash oars bent as the men, putting their backs into their work, drove the boat through the sea. Pull away! Pull away! The first row of breakers is passed; then we are safely borne on the top of the second, looking down upon the beach as from a hill. It passes us and breaks. All safe so far. We are close to the beach as from a hill. It passes us and breaks. All safe so far. We are close to the back the boat against it, so the men strain at their oars to reach the shore before it. The boat is just touching the sand, the order is given: "All hands overboard and haul her up," when the sea pours over our heads, filling the boat. The men leap or are washed overboard. One catches hold of the long painter we had provided in case of such an emergency and contrives to reach the shore; then, planting his heels in the sand, he holds on with all his strength to prevent the boat being swept into deep water by the receding wave. At first the other hands are out of their depth, but, as the rolier recoils they feel bottom, then two one on shore haul the boat up till she grounds; then we all stand by till the next roller comes on to help us up a bit further. H

ance of fuel in the neighbourhood, for the dead trees were strewed all over the hills lide.

We had not brought off any of the tents, but, with a good fire and plenty to eat, drink, and smoke, there would be little hardship in sleeping out; and the doctor and Powell volunteered to stay on shore, while I went back to the yacht. It was my intention to return, if possible, on the following day, with the tents and stores, and to then leave a working-party on the island. We might, perhaps, on the other hand, be prevented by a heavy sea from landing again for a week or more; so we bade our companions an affectionate farewell, and enjoined them not to be lazy, but to dig away until they saw us again—a quite unnecessary suggestion, for they were very keen to begin work.

Taking with me Pursell and the paid hands, we hauled the boat down to the beach; we dragged her into the water quickly, just as one big roller was recoiling, jumped in and pulled hard out to sea. We shipped a little water at the second line of breakers, and were then in safety. We soon found, as we pulled back to the yacht, that our boat had sprung a leak for the water was pouring in fast through her bottom, so that we had to stop and bale occasionally. She was an excellent sea-boat, but lightly built, and her bumps on the sands had done her no good.

The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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Subscription: 255000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or (z almond (305 when paid here).

\$SINGLE COPIENS: BOO revis: for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 69 Rua do Ouvider, and at the Victoria Store in \$50 Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, of terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by George H. Phelps, Esq.

124 Nassun St., New YORK;

Messis. Street & Co.,

30 Combill, LOSDON;

Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Combill, Loxdon;
Frost & Co.,
33 New Bridge St.,
and at the Victoria Store.
SX0 Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-79, Rua Sete de Setembr POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:-Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 17th, 1805.

TO-MORROW will be the first anniversary of the date on which we resumed publication after our arbitrary suspension during the naval revolt. We shall not fly any bunting on that occasion, nor shall we celebunting on that occasion, nor shall we celebrate the event with champagne and toasts. We desire to say, however, that THE Rio News has more friends, more advertisements and a larger circulation to-day than ever before. More than that, it is to-day read by scores of Brazilians who never thought of it before the revolt. So much for the effort to suppress a newspaper whose simple object was to publish and discuss the news of the day impartially and fearlessly! The dictator and his jacobin supporters were, of course, able to inflict severe loss upon us and to cause us much inconvenience and injury, but they were not able to deprive us of the popular appreciation of our work which has since been manifested in many ways. As a rule, the manifested in many ways. As a rule, the manifested in many ways. As a rule, the exercise of arbitrary and oppressive authority works its own destruction. It may take time, and many may suffer irremediable loss and injury, but the day must come when justice will resume her sway. We have never claimed to be more than a representative of foreign business interests in this country, nor have we ever gone beyond the limits of that rôle. We have discussed political questions because they have an intimate influence upon business, and we have discussed executive acts and legislative have discussed executive acts and legislative measures wherever they touch upon trade and industry, upon the protection of life and property, and upon the development of this country. All these matters are within our province, and, as heretofore, we shall continue to make them subjects of discus-cion in these columns. sion in these columns.

THE present condition of the general revenue bill in Congress can be very fairly measured by the extracts which we take from the *Jornal do Commercio* in regard to increased duties on imports. If there is any one important lesson to be drawn from this mischievous piece of legislation, it is surely this—it is a radical error to permit the incorporation of fariff legislation in the annual budget bills. Time is required for the consideration of such legislation, and expert testimony of the highest order is expert testimony of the highest order is needed. As a rule the legislator knows absolutely nothing of commerce, of busi-ness, of banking, and of ordinary commer-cial accounts. We say, as a rule, for there are a few who have been trained in busi-ness, but the great majority are lawyers, physicians, planters and others whose occupation and tastes have not made them familiar with commercial questions and accounts. It would be a miracle were an assemblage of such men able to take up so assembling of sixth men above to dae up so complicated and difficult a question as that of imposing customs duties on imports, particularly when further complicated by two surtaxes, a fictitious basis of exchange and the inclusion of a fractional part of the tax in gold, and settle it within a few days, tax in gold, and settle it within a few days, or a few weeks, without making mistakes. That such mistakes, and serious ones, have been made, the Jornal proves beyond all dispute. To raise the duties on articles of necessity, such as food, clothing and medicines, to such an extraordinary degree, is simply to court disaster. It will not serve the cause of protection, nor of the coun-

try's prosperity, nor of public health, nor of public morality. It is the work of madmen, and it proves how utterly incompetent this Congress is to deal with such questions. To make the poor laborer Silva pay ten times the cost of an article of clothing, in order to enable manufacturer Mattos to run an expensive factory, is more than unjust—it is sheer highway robbery. There is no patriotism in injustice. Such legislation should be forbidden by the constitution, and the speculator who seeks to oppress his neighbors with such taxes merely for his private benefit, should be considered guilty of a misdemeanor. In our opinion, the only safe and judicious way out of the difficulty is to suspend all extraordinary expenditures for 1896, and then to drop all tariff legislation from the revenue bill, leaving these questions for consideration in a special bill next year.

TARIFF ABSURDITIES.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 13th inst. publishes the following comment on the proposed changes in the tariff contained in the general revenne budget :

changes in the farili contained in the general revenue budget:

"The finance committee of the Senate undoubtedly wished to shape their amendments into new taxes. We do them the justice of recognizing that these were their intentions, having in view the argumentation of the public revenue. They have, however, been unfortunate in the results at which they have arrived, and it is now necessary for them to emedy the evil.

Desiring to study the practical effect of the application of the projected duries, confioning them with the existing ones, we studied several invoices of imported fabrics, and these are the conclusions at which we arrive!

An invoice of double cassimere, quite heavy, hardy suitable for our climate, and used only in the interior, was charged with the net weight of 1.134 kilos, and in conformity with No. 540 of class 16 of the present tariff, united with article 12 of the preliminary dispositions of the same tariff, paid it \$620 per kilo.

Let us make known fully the cost of the dispatch by the present tariff:

Net weight, kilos.

atch by the present tariff:	
Net weight, kilos	1.134
Present duty, per kilo	1\$620
Duties paid	1,837\$080
60% present tax	1,102\$248
	2,939\$328
30% additional	8815798
5 7 11	
	3.821\$126
Let us see this same invoice under th	e proposed
wiff:	
Net weight, kilos	1,134
New tariff	7\$200
Daties prid	8 164\$800
40%, proposed tax	3,265 \$920
1 / 1 / 1	
	11,430\$720
30%, additional	3,429\$216

14,859\$936

We find, therefore, that the invoice by the present tailf paid 3,821\$126, by the proposed tailf will pay in the custom-house 14,859\$30 ! !!

But the proposed law orders at first paid in gold, at par, or say £557, which at the exchange of 9 cost 15,039\$000. We have, then:

Two-thirds in currency 9,906\$624 14,859\$936 by the pre-

Two-thirds in currency 9,906\$622 One-third in gold 15,039\$000

Total..... 24,945\$624 To resume: an invoice which by the present artif amounts to 3,821\$126, will amount by the proposed tariff, in all its requirements, to 24,945-

tariff amounts to 3,821\$126, will amount by the proposed tariff, in all its requirements, to 24,945\$624.!!!

But it is not this assumption only which leaps into view, after a simple investigation.

The present tariff imposes a tax of 4\$200 on single cloths, cassineres and cassinettes, with or without mixture of silk, which weigh 450 grammes or less ner square metre. The proposed tariff imposes 8\$ on the same goods which weigh up to 600 grammes per square metre. Now, as the goods imported into Bazil, with very rare exceptions, weigh much less than 600 grammes, it follows that all the goods imported will remain subject to that absurdity.

Another article taxed is, for example, perfumeries, medicines, etc. A kilo of pills by the present tariff would pay 4\$800 duties and 2\$400 more in surtaxes, or 7\$200 in all. By the proposed tax it will pay \$3,800 duties, which with the surtaxes and a third in gold is elevated to 185\$150!!!

The proposed tarif will necessarily oblige the future non-importation of all the goods now taxed in this manner, and the customs revenue will undoubtedly diminish, instead of increasing. The result will be non-productive.

We can affirm that in no country of the world where there are custom-houses and where taxes are levied, could alterations so arbitrary and so gratuitous be proposed, without its being formally understood that importation was to be prohibited.

On the next day the Jornal continued the dis-

On the next day the Jornal continued the discussion in the following terms:—

"We have before us another invoice, relating to a case of woolen serge, comprising 648 metres, which cost including commission expenses £69, 17, which at 0½4, exchange represents 1,8135682. The weight of this case was 252 killos; it paid in the custom-house 2,230840, upon a duty of 48200 and the respective surfaces of the present tariff. This same case, under the application of the proposed tarifi, a duty of 88, plus 3 00 f0, plus 40 f0, and plus one-third in gold, will amount to 6,1155!

We will observe, in order to amplify the observation which we made yesterday relative to the conditions in which the proposed duty of 8\$000 is applicable, that the maximum weight of the cassineres which our market consumes is 450 grammes per square metre, and that, therefore, absolutely all the cassineres remain subject to the daty of 8\$000, or 7\$200 for the cassineres of wood and cotton, that is if by chance article 12 of the preliminary dispositions is still applicable to this mechanduse.

According to report, the inspector and commission on customs tariffs have expressed an opinion contrary to an increase of duties, forseeing what will unsloubtedly lappen, and that is that the constant will greatly duminish because a great part of the articles now taxed will be withdrawn from our market.

market.

Alout the example to which we yesterday referred, that of 1,134 kilos met of pilot cassimere, wool and cotton, it is argued that the third in gold affects only the tax properly so called and not the surtaxes of 30 and 40 per cent, but even then, in spite of this, the increase is so extraordinary that it becomes absurd.

surtixes of 30 and 40 per cent, but even then, in spite of this, the increase is so extraordinary that it becomes absurd.

By the present tariff, and as we have already demonstrated, that merchandise paid 3,821\$26. By the proposed tariff, and applying the third in yold upon the duties, not including the surtaxes, the importer will have to pay 18,071\$424 !! An increase of 14,250\$29\$!!

Once the proposed tariff is carried into effect, this merchandise will belong to the number of those which will not come any longer to out market, and it is hould be known that the national industry does not produce it.

In the present month it is certain that the revenue of the custom-house will be greatly increased, but such fact has a prompt justification: the importers are ordering the sinpuents to them of large consignments of the merchandise whose clevation is announced, and which they expect to receive before the proposed turiff goes into execution, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the increased tax and of the third in gold. Some importers are thinking of exporting the merchandse which does not arrive in time to avood the projected increase.

This tariff being in force, the dispatch in the custom-house will also may be a first the analysis of over-taxing any article of merchandise is to drive it from the market, and this explains why their opinion should be opposed to the most absurd to get which there are the whole Brazilian population, without benefit for anyone.

door, "Dewdrops not admitted," The very mermaid would object to such an absurdity, Mais, quant a Tamoureux, ab l qa seralt une autre affaire par exemple.

To turn again to the mermaid, of whom I wish to speak with all due respect, I must protest against the suggestion that I sympathise with your openly flipper—I mean flippont observations regurding this interesting if somewhat fishy young nerson, and still more forcibly against the insinuation that I could possibly think of interviewing her even if she promised to appear with all her scales on, and her back hair doe up in hadripies.

No, sir! I suggest that you should play Ulyases on this occasion. Invoke the ant of the gods, trust yourself to the Central railway and I will see that a band of music and the freworks due to your rank are in readiness against your arrival here.

Let me narrate unto you an aucient fable.

A South barrister was pleading before a jolly old South judge the cause of a good-looking widown amed Tickell. Addressing the bench on her behalf he began, with a demue t twikle in his eye:

"Tickell, my client, my lad, ——"

eye:
"Tickell, my client, my lud, ——"
"Tickel her yoursel", Chairlie, "interrupted his lordship, "you're a single man!"
The moral is evident.

Yours briotically NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

The Diario Official of the 12th inst. published the report of the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on the revision of the tariff of the custom-house.

After some general remarks the committee proceeds to lament the absorption of the agricultural energy of the country in the production of coffee, rubber, sugar, tobacco and cut-an while food products, whose culture in its opinion would be very remunerative, are imported from other countries. It calls attention to the fact that the importation of ice has increased from 394,558 bags in 1888 to

coeds to lausent the about the of the agreedural energy of the country in the polishest of officer cover before the proposed favoling the payment of the increased two and of the third in gold. Some the increased two and of the third in gold. Some the control of the purpose of avoiding the payment of the increased two and of the third in gold. Some the country in the control of the payment of t

hudget committee of the Chamber of Deputies to adopt the exchange rate of 144, per 18000 as the bails of calculation. It adds, however, that the bails of calculation. It adds, however, that the bails of 13d, would be still better, and remerks that, while the measure augusted accomplishes that of affording indication to national industry in a just and discriminating manner.

The committee claims to have discovered that certain foreign merchandice protected by the present teriff competes disantously with national merchandice of the same class, which is consequently obliged, in order to find consumers, to be sold under foreign labels.

The committee says that its examination of the tariff compared with what is shown by the present exhibition proves that all protected classes of national industry are pro-perous, which it had to prepare its report, its work, it states, is necessarily incomplete, but it presents an anatosted list of articles which, in its opinion, require immediate legislative action for their protection and it suggests that Congress shall empower the government to revise the tariff on the basis of the exchange rate of 14d, or 12d, per 18000.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 7.—Schale.—The Senate sustained its amendments to the budget of the navy department and voted in 2nd discussion the bill for a line of stemmers between S. Francisco and Tutoys, no of the river Paraahyba.—Chamber of Deputics.—Deputy Statistico introduced a bill for a railway form of the employes of the intendencia da guerra and of the laboratoric chamics ophamacantico. Deputy Gaspar de Drummond defended the amendments which he offered to the bill on banking districts. Deputy Eduardo Ramos moved to recomment the bill. He devised that the agriculture of the country is prosperous. Deputy Reiroo Coelhon offered a substitute bill. Deputy Alcinndo Ganabara spoke on the bill on deposits of banks of issue. He compensation and he is inclined, he said, to agree with Deputy Rosa e Silva in thinking that the commensation should be paid by the Banco da Republica.

DEC. 9.—Senate.—Barko do Ladario attacked the state government of Amazonas, which, he said, had resorted to violignee and fraud for the purpose of carrying the elegifions held on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. Senator Oiticica opposed the special appropriation of 14,000,000\$ for military expenses in Rio Grande do Sul. The appropriation was defended by Senator Moraes Barros.—Chamber of Driutier.—On motion of Deputy Martins Junior the Chamber expressed deep sorrow for the death of Councillor Machado Portula. Deputy Serzedlello defended himself from the charge of having purposely assumed a neutral at tude during the naval revolution. In regart to that revolution he had not been consulted. He had displayed no even many could he defend a government of which he did not approve. Consequently neutrality was forced upon him and he left it to be his duty to throw up his commission. He has never, he said, requested apyone to vote for the bill restoring him to his rakin the army. Deputy

DEC. 10.—Senate.—Senator João Barbillo moved to express the profound sorrow of the Senate for the decease of Councillor Machado Putella. Senator Olicica spoke in savor of protection. The Senate woted in 2nd discussion the bill on brokers, the special appropriation of 14,000,0005 for military expenses in Rio Grande do Sul and the bill for reorganising the polytechnic school. The bill on vacancies in Congress was voted in 1st discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Eduardo Ramos and Vergue de Abreu spoke on the Areisa do Prado question. Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida introduced a bill for cattle fairs. Deputy Costa Machado defended his bill for federal intervention in the states.

DEC. II.—Senate.—Several members of the

in the states.

DEC. II.—Senate.—Several members of the finance committee explained their views on the revenue bill. Senators João Neiva and Moraes Bartos discussed the budget of the department of industry. The latter opposed the reduction of the appropriation for the iron factory of Janaema from confered an amendment authorising the lease of the Central railway and empowering the government

io dispose of its other railways by sale, lease or inansfer to the state governmenta.—Chanker of Departies—Deputy Bellianci de Sousa moyed to sak for information in regard to the protest of the minister of industry against the charter for a rail, way between Petropolis and Masambomba. He availed himself of the occasion to speak in favor of reinstating in their professorships Dra, Hilario de Gouwda and Gonçalves Maia. Redress for woongs, he said, should be impartial and completa. Deputy Nelva spoke in favor of protection, which he desires especially for an iron foundry in Behia. Deputy Melando Guanbara introduced a bill for legalising appointments of employes of the department of inance, made un to date, including those in which the formality of competitive examination has not been observed. Among the bills voted at this sitting are the following:—Restoration of Dr. Serredello to his rank of beutenant-colonel of on gineers and to his professorship in the military school; bill on deposity of banks of issue with amendments of Deputy Joso Lopes and Deputits Efico Cocho and Alcindo Guanabara. The later amendment, which was passed by a vote of \$5 to 3 provides for compensating banks of issue with amendments of one-third of the interest of the respective bands, counted for 47 years and calculated at the exchange rate of 24d, per 18000.

DRC, 12,—Scanter.—Senator Christiano Ottoni spoke on the Central railway. He said that the

laust of one-third of the Interest of the respective hands, counied for 47 years and calculated at the exchange rate of 24d, per 18000.

DRC, 12,—Stradt.—Senator Christiano Ottoni spoke on the Central railway. He said that the operating expenses from 1858 to 1855 amounted, on an average, to 692 of the traffic receipts; from 1858 to 1859, to 59%; in 1890, it of 1967, in 1892, to 86%; in 1893, to 96%; in 1893, to 104%. The deficit in 1804 was 2,000,000\$. The operating expenses for 1896 are estimated at 27,950,000,000\$. The deficit in 1804 was 2,000,000\$. The operating expenses for 1896 are estimated at 27,950,000,000\$. The traffic receipts are estimated at 27,950,000,000\$. The traffic receipts are estimated at 27,950,000,000\$. The traffic receipts are estimated at 35,000,000\$. The traffic receipts are estimated at 25,000,000\$. The request look of the request, Senator Severino Vietra to willdraw his amendment for the lease of the road, so that the competent committee may report a bill on the subject. Acceding to the request, Senator Severino Vietra withdrew his amendment.—Chamber of Depaties.—At the request of Depaty NI.)—Pecanha expressed astonishment that the existence to be published in the Diax in Official the art cle of Admiral Jeronymo Gongalves. Depaty NI.)—Pecanha expressed astonishment that the existence of cholera at Campor had been officially declared in the River Plate. He could not understand why the representatives in Brazil in the River Plate countries had not contradicted the report, or, if there is really cholers at Campor had been officially declared in the River Plate countries had not contradicted the report, or, if there is really cholers at Campor that Depoties of the declaring the minister of industry. Deputy Joé Carlos spoke on the subject of the coast trade of the country. At 2 o'clock the chair suspended the sitting to wait for the arrival of more deputies. At half-past two, two more deputives had absented themselves and that only 92 were then present. The house consequently adjourned.

D

on the roll being called, it was discovered that only 92 were then present. The house consequently adjustmed.

DEC. 13.—Grante.—Barān of Ladario said that the article published by Admira! Jeronymo Goncidves is an evasive answer to the charges made against him. The admiral's structures on the blunders and abuses commented by Marshal Floriano Peixoto were made in a tram-car and the speaker has never asserted that they were made elsewhere. The charge of having sent a false report of the sa-night off the coast of Santa Catharina, Admiral Jeronymo leaves entirely unanswered. The charges against the admiral are sunported by official documents. Senator Outcies said that he regretted the necessity of opposing the report of the finance committee on the revenue bill. It is greatly to be deplored that that committee should advise the Senate to persist in the deleterious practice of obliterating itself in the discussion of the financial problems of the country. It is, moreover, much to be regretted that in that report the committee frequently contradicts itself. Comparing the estimates of the government with the bill voted by the Chamber of Deputies and with the proposal of the committee, he said that the government has sked for 300,884,000\$, that the government has sked for 300,884,000\$, the Chamber of Senate's amendments. The proposal of the committee, he said that the government has aked for 300,884,000\$, the foreign of the Senate committee according to the Senate committee according to the senate's amendments. The careful callation gives 369,704,000\$, and, according to that of the speaker, 374,984,000\$. He offered a mendments of proposal of the committee, were put to the vote, some of them being austianed and others lost. Chamber of Optimite.—Deputy Costa Machado complained that the proceedings of Conditions, the proposal of the proposal of the seate's amendments. The Chamber of Optimite and the seate's amendments of public employed and consequently constituents of the banks of issue was voted in 300,000\$ for the remov

ing the account of Lage Bros.

DEC. 14.—Strate.—Barão do Ladario offered a motion to ask for information in regard to the sum of 400,000\$ which Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves is said to have drawn from the Banco da Republica through the Banco Italo Uruguay of Montevideo. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões answered the speech made, at the previous sitting, by Senator Oiticica. He said that the country depends on the custom-house for its revenue and consequently cannot suddenly establish a protective tariif. Many sources of revenue have been transferred to the

state governments, whose combined income now amounts to about 130,000,0003 per annum aguest 30,000,0003 in the time of the monarchy. The new sources of revenue of the general government have not proved as produced as produced as produced and the time of time

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-In Minas Geraes a child has been christened Manuel Deodoro Quinze de Novembro.

-The municipal council of Pará has prohibited s employes from holding more than one office.

-At Pernambuco the shop of Laura & Ce.

—The trial of the accused counterfeiters at São Paulo on the 12th did not occur, owing to a lack of jurymen.

—In the room of a thief recently arrested in S. Paulo the police found 30,000\$ worth of jewelry and other valuables.

The S. Paulo state government has resolved to assume charge of the sanitation of the port of Santos and the docks.

-Major Araujo Vianna, accused of passing counterfeit notes, was tried in S. Paulo on the 14th inst. and sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment.

—On Sunday the legislature of the state of Rio de laneiro closed its ordinary session. An extaordinary session has been carled and will begin to-morrow.

—In S. Paulo on the 12th inst, a man from Casa Branca was arressed for passing two counterfeit 1005000 notes at the Bazar Parisiense and the house of Barcellos, Clark & Co.

—An Austrian, named Joā Seeliger, has been arrested and imprisoned in Rio Claro, São Paulo, for making sausages from dog's meat. The skin of a dog was found in his shop.

There were 8,456 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos during the month of November, owhich 7,237 came for account of the national government and 180 spontaneously.

The opposition leader in Sergipe, Senator Coelho e Campos, arrived at Aracajú in the 11th inst. Fearing something, Col. Valladão had his policemen held in readiness at their barracks.

—The Diarro of Sautos was threatened with an attack by roughs on the evening of the 6th inst.—presumably the same crowd that wrecked the Tribuna and Commercial. The Paulistas are achieving notoriety, surely.

The meteorological observations at \$50 Paulo for November give the maximum temperature for the month at 91.76° Fahr., and the minimum \$3.60. The average for the month was \$7.17°. The rainfall for the month was 74.½ millimetres.

—A vulgar fellow achieved a beating in São Paulo on the evening of the 11th for direspectial behavior toward a young lady in the street. Bravo, S. Paulo! We need something of that spirit here on the Rua do Ouvidor almost every day.

on the Rua do Ouvrino aimos every day.

—The recent gubernatorial election in Pernambulo is said to have called out very few witers.

According to an exchange, only 200 votes were cast in the city of Pernambulow which has 14,000 qualified voters.

Comment is unnecessary.

-There was a least-ful creeming at S. Christo-sån. Sergipe, on the 8th inst. It was nothing less than the unveiling of a portrait of Col. Vallada's in the police station. We do not know that the portrait blushed, but it ought to have done so.

—In São Paulo also the oligen are having in-finite difficulty in protecting their shade trees. Somehow a tree planted in street is considered public property, to be broken down, hacked, torn up, or carried away at the pleasure of the first van-dal who comes along.

—At Itaporanga, Sergipe, a mail carrier was arrested on the toth inst., but after heing held in costody for a few hours was set at liberry. It is supposed that the police arrested him for the purpose of seizing the election returns contained in the mail bag in his possession.

the mail bag in his possession.

—At Park, on the 10th inst., there was an explosion in the powder factory of Vilinha & Co., which was completely destroyed. After the explosion fragments of 12 corpses were found in the aligning wood and during the day there were taken to the Portuguese hospital 27 wounded operatives, two of whom died that night. One of the owners of the factory was also wounded. The damage is estimated at 600,000\$\frac{2}{000}\$.

The São Paghr Italians are having a real old Sicilian carnival of it. Our São Pagho eichanges have a murder to record almost every day, and generally one or both of the parties concerned are of that nationality. Why is it, we would like to ask, the Italian-jappea's to his kinfe so frequently over trifling disputes?

over trifling disputes?

—The municipal council of Santox has asked the state government of Scho Paulo to pay the expenses incurred by the municipality from 1882 to 1894 in the treatment of yellow-fever and small-nox, amounting to 39,824\$774. The secretry of interior of that state declines all responsibility for these expenses, however, and says that they are exclusively local in character.

exclusively local in character.

The director of the Santos Commercial which was wrecked a few days ago by a party of firemen under Alfeies Fabio Paulista, says that this officer is an extreme partisan of the jacobin strine, that the city council is also responsible, and that there were no policemen in the neighborhood at the time of the attack. The regulars on guard at the custom-house were witnesses of the outrage, but made no effect to interfee. This makes the scandal of it all the greater. The paper will be republished as soon as material can be obtdued for a new printing-office.

new printing-office.

The hospital for infectious diseases at São Paulo receiver 7 new cases in November, which with the 4 remaining from October male 11 under reatment. Of thee 5 were discharged cured, 3 died and 5 remained in the wards. Of the 5 discharged, 3 were small-pox cases, and 2 croup. Of the deaths, 1 was from small-pox, 1 from 500p, and 1 from yellow-lever. The hospital has been placed under the charge of Miss Price, an American trained nurse, and two more American nurses are expected to arrive to-day on the Magdalena who have been engaged for assistants in the same hospital.

Telestroms from Alexans and the Contract of the contract o

hospital.

— Telegrams from Alagons state that 200 policemen from Jacultype are burning houses and came fields and otherwise devisitating the country through which they pass. The people are abandoning their plantations and fleeing in terror into Fernambaco. On the inter hand the state government telegraphs that Manuel Isidoro, whom the police age trying to capture, has set fire to the buildings and came fields on four plantations and has interached himself with a force, armed with Comblam iffers, for the purpose of resisting the police force. The official telegram says that Isidoro is executing the plan of the opposition party for causing an insurrection in the state.

— For simon-nure conceit and impertinence the

for casing an insurection in the state.

— For simon-pure conceit and impertinence the preparatory students of the Sa Paulo law school will stand very near the head of their class. In their telegram to the President on the 6th, afer having attacked a professor with postators, rotten eggs and insulting epithets, they say:—"The undersigned, republican students, ask of your excellency the dismissal of the interim professor Domingos Leopoldino in the name of the morality of public instruction," etc. What business have these beardless buys to call themselves "republicans," and to use that title in a petition to the President? And after having assaulted one of their professors and resisved a police force called in to restone order, how date they talk about the "morality of public instructions"? It seems to us that these boys need a little instruction not found in the curriculum of their school.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Julio de Castilhos has instructed the intendant of Pelonas to project the elibirs of the Diario Popular. He says that he considers himself in honor bound to maintain the liberty of the press. From the independent press of the state, however, the Diario Popular gets little sympathy. The Corroo Mercantil and Aristi remind it of the attitude which it assumed, when they were persecuted by Julio de Castilhos and when the printing-office of the Tribina Federal was attacked and destroyed.

A telegram of the 6th inst, states that the 35th bartalion of infantry had received orders to return to Piaulty, where it was stationed before being sent to Rio Grande in 1893. The 11th regiment of cavalry, it is reported, will be transferred on the 1st prox, from S. Bojia to Usuguyana.

A telegram of the 3rd states that a brigade of irregular troops formerly commanded by Santos Filhs has been disarmed and disbanded. The northern part of the state is now said to be occupied by 400 men from Paraná under the command of Cod. Bormann, d'rector of the military colony of Chopin.

Julio de Castilhos, it is said, has given orders

on orthern part of the state is now said to be occupied by do men fr. m Parana under the command of Col. Bormann, d rector of the military colony of Chopim.

Julio de Castilhos, it is said, has given orders for the organization of two more battalions of state troops, each of 400 men.

Complaints continue no he made of Castilhista depreslations. Julio Francisco's men, who are camped at Biriaputan, have recently stolen 800 sheep. Some time ago at Cando Alfo a lody of Castilhists attacket and robbet the house of Francisco Larrathea, murdering free mountered a man and a boy of eight v=as of ago. Councillor Alves de Arauji is coming to Rio de Janfeiro to apply for compensation for 4,200 head of cattle whose were taken from his estancea by the troops of Santos Fish and Pinheir Machado. The war department has given orders that after the story fannary all proposed for military expenses stall be paid through the custom-house. The shorage of Capt. Ruthif, whose arrest we mentioned in a recent issue, is said to amount to 6,000 S.

A considerable number of revolutionists have recently returned to the state, among them Gen. Salgado and Capt. Larv. Col. John Mannel Barbona, who was in Games and Capt. The state of salary and proposed for the state constitution.

On the 8th inst, a Porto Alegre a committee of alo laifes called on Julio de Castilhas and lond laifes talled on Julio de Castilhas and a handed him a petition ask og him to protect the Carh slic

church against the persecution with which it is threatened. He promised them that he would, if necessary, use force for repressing all overt acts of religious intolerance.

necessary, use force for repressing all overt acts of religious intolerance.

Raphael Cabeda has protested against the conduct of the municipal council of Livramento, which has seized the rent of his houses.

At Porto Alegre the bureau of public works is calling for tenders for building a new government house.

house.

More Castilhista outrages are reported in Rio Grande and telegrams state that for the federalists there is no security for life or property. In consequence of this state of affairs many of the felevalists are taking refuge in Uruguay. The horels at Montevideo are said to be crowded with refusions.

at Montevideo are said to be crowsea with a gees.

The troops under the commind of Joå Francisco have taken a positinent part in these outrages; but it is now said that these troops are to be disbanded and Ensign Botello Atha yde has been sent to receive their arms and those of the rest of Gen. Hypolito's command, It is stated that the 9th and 21st battalions of Castilhistas will also be disbanded.

At Camaquan, Estacio de Azambuja has been very much annoyed since his return by a band of Castilhistas under the command of Christ vão de Andrade. Col. Fores and the chief of police of the state have gone to Camaquan to investigate the matter.

nue sate nave gone to canaquan to investigate the matter.

At Santa Cruz, Major Padilha, a prominent federalist, has been killed. The Castifhistas assert that he was shot by one of his own men.

A Castifhista, João Candido, who was arrested for killing a c-uson of Gen. Menna Bacreto, has obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

Gen. Galvão has asked for leave to come to Rio de Janeiro as soon as all the Cast flistas are disbanded. He states that he desires to confer with the government on subjects of the utmost importance relating to his duty as commander of the district and to obtain detailed instructions. Fer his guidance. The Castifhists a assert that he will not return to Rio Grande.

On the 18th inst. the 35th battalion of infantry.

return to Rio Grande.

On the 15th inst, the 35th battalion of infantry took passage for Rio de Janeiro on the steamer Satelite. It is reported that the 25th battalion is also to be withdrawn from Rio Grande.

Some excitement has been caused at Livramento y an alleged trespass on Brazilian territory by borers in the employ of the manacipal authorities of Rivera.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the Jahú branch of the Paulista railway a un was derailed on the 11th inst, and a fireman train was de was killed.

-Five new locomotives have recently arrived from Europe for the extension of the Bahia and S. Francisco (ailway).

—On part of the circular tramway in Bahia elec-tric traction is to be used. For purchasing the plant there will be an issue of debentures to the amount of 1,250,0008.

—The minister of industry has protested against the charter granted by the the state of Rio de Janeiro for a railway between Petropolis and Maxambomba and has instructed the solicitor-general of the republic to take such legal steps as are necessary for sustaining the protest.

—Some days ago a train was derailed on the Oeste de Minas railway between the Maracana bridge and the station of Fronum. The conductor and engine-driver were killed and a freman and two brakemen were wounded. The accident is attributed to the bad state of the lane, to the incompetence of the engine-driver and to the insufficient number of brakemen.

From The Statist, November 23rd.

SÃO PAULO (BRAZILIAN) KAILWA COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the Editor of The Statist:

To the Editor of The Statist:

Sin,—Having read the article in your issue of
the 16th inst., with reference to the future dividend prospects of this company, allow me to call
your attention to the fact that the statement respecting the terms of the imcrease sanctioned by
the Brazilian government on our tariffs is entirely
incorrect. I shall therefore be obliged by your
drawing attention to this in your next issue.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, JOHN BARKER, Secretary

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN BARKER, Secretary.
London, 20th November, 1895.
In our reference last week to the São Pauloralinoad we stated that the company in 1894 obtained power to increase its tariff by 5 per cent, for every 14, fall in the exchange between 20d, and 101. This was not a quite correct method of stating the case. At the heiginning of 1894 the company made application to the Bazilian government for power to increase the company's tariff by means of a sliding scale such as had been given to the other companies, viz., power to increase the tariff by 5 per cent, for every 1d, decline in the exchange from 20d, to 10d, 2 and, though the government did not sanction a sliding scale, it authorised the company to increase its rates in currency on passenger and most classes of goods to the extent of 50 per cent, the exchange at that time being below told. Our remark that should exchange further decline the company would have to bear the additional loss was correct; but the statement that if there is no recovery the company must reduce its triff by an equal mount was incorrect. But, as the company to reliaction in the tariff than 5 per cent, per rid, improvement in the exchange? And may it not prove expedient for the company to reduce the rates by 5 per cent, on its own initiative with every fid, rise in exchange, in order to give a strong government no reason for demanding a greater reduction?

NOTES COFFEE

—The Gazela, of Descalvado. São Paulo, says that the next crop will be but little greater than the present one, owing to the prejudice caused by the heavy rains. Many of the first flowers, and the young fruit from the second flowering, have been knocked off by the rains.

—On the 13th inst, the governor of the state of Rio de Janeino signed the bill empowering him to make an agreement with the state governments of Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espirito Santo for altering the present system of collecting the tax on coffee. The plan adopted in this bill is to collect S reis per kilo on coffee when it enters the federal district and 11% of its value in the act of shipment.

coffee. The plan adopted in this bill is to collect 5 reis per kilo on coffee when it enters the federal district and 11% of its value in the act of shipment.

—The committee appointed to report on the condition and prospects of the coffee crop mark ted in this coty, has published the following:

"The alumulant rains which we have had during the current year, has contributed to considerably invigorate the coffee trees, which, in general, are covered with heavy foliage; the flowering, however, in spite of its abundance and appearance earlier than in preceding years, has notwiths anding not matured in a corresponding proportion, through having been damaged by the rains. For this reason the committee, comparing the present flowering, in a state of maturity, with preceding ones, considers that the crop of 1896-97, exportable from Kio de Janeiro, should reach 3,750,000 bags, reserving the rectification which can be made in March of next year."

—What has given the Kona people more encouragement than anything else is the rapid disappearance of the bilght, which in the early part of the season threatened to destroy the whole crop. The ladybird recently introduced in the district did not begin operations on the coffee trees until about six weeks ago, confining themselves at first to the gnava bushes. They lay dormant all winter and when the warm weather set in appeared in small numbers on the guava trees. When they first appeared the abatters feared they would not spread to the coffee trees but a few weeks later when the warmer weather set in myriads of the hight-winged strangers swarmed the coffee trees clearing them completely of all blight. The result will be that whereas the whole crop was threatened with total destruction more than half a crop will now be saved with the prospects for fature seasons exceedingly beight.—Hexadian Commercial Journal, Honolulu, Aug. 13.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is expected that General Galvão will leave Rio Grande to-day for this capital to confer with

Rio Grande to-day for this capital to confer with Le President.

On the night of the 8th inst, the saw-mill at No, 51 and 53 Boulevard 28 de Setembro was robbied by burglars of 8,000\$000.

On Smaday Pr. Carlos Landares, who was chief surgeon of the Rio Grande revolutionists, arrived here from Rio Grande on the steamer Prof. Adgr.

Particular degree.

—The government, in view of the disturban: s recently made by law students in S. Pauls, h is recovered to close temporarily the preparatory school annexed to the law school.

—A subscriber of the Aronal do Brazil writes to that paper inquiring what has become of the celebrated halloon that was to destroy the Agnitabra. Has wishes to take it to Trimdad to destroy the English.

The local press is still discussing the Triadad question with more or less violence—and is trying to force the land of the force; ... uninister in his negotations with the British government. Cafe and newspaper diplomacy!

—Ity a decree diplomacy!

—Ity a decree diplomacy!

—Ity a decree diplomacy!

—The Jornal to Commercio of Sunday last issued 24 pages, the increase in size being due to several page, half-jage and quarter page advertisements. Nearly two and a quarter page (nearly 18 columns) were occupied by lonery advertisements. The most page in the page of the properties of the most page of the properties of the distribution of the total content the discase.

—The rapid increase in size being due to several page, half-jage and quarter page advertisements. Nearly two and a quarter pages (nearly 18 columns) were occupied by lonery advertisements. The most page in the regard to this disease. It is much better to take precautionary measures that to combat the disease.

—It appears that the opposition to "Boss" Glycerio is crystallising in the organization of a new party which is to be called the partitio republicano discoratioe, which, it is claimed, will receive the support of the President and way of the prominent mean and advert english and prominent means and the prominent mean and prominent means and

The new Italian minister to Brazil, Conde Ma-ano, was officially received by the President yes-

grano, was omeanly received by the Pressuent Vesterday.

—The Cidade do Rio of this morning gives a portrait and blographical sketch of Sir John Pendic, in which we are told that he began his business career in Manchester as a doth merchant, and that he should not forget it. Quite so! If he had begun life as a marquis, or something of that sort, rich and with nothing to do, it would have been quite a different thing. We republicans, you know, can't abide sell-made men!

—At the meeting of the Naval Club last Wednesday it was unanimously resolved not to exclude the revolutionists. It was also resolved to provide for the families of members who died in bat le, or from disease, during the naval revolution and of these who were shot by order of the dictator. Let us score one for the Naval Club. Their action is a hopeful contrast to the sawagery and intolerance displayed in other cicles.

—The President has signed the bill on warrantensigns. This bill authorises the government to Irrevet, with full pay and allowance for rations, all enlisted men promoted to the rank of warn at ensigns up to Nov. 3, 1894. The time of these ensigns will count from the date of their appointment, as will that of the ensigns appointed on Nov. 3 of that year. The government is authorised to make the necessary appropriations for the execution of the law.

—As had been announced, a political meeting was ledd on Sundayin one of the rooms of the Senate building. At this meeting, which was attended by 57 prominent public men, it was resolved to organize a party in opposition to that controlled by Congression Glyceio. The new party is to be called Republicano Democratica and the executive committee is compassed of Senators Coello Rodrigues, Ottoni, Virgilio Danasio and Almeda Barreto, Deputy Marta Mcchalo and Drs. João Severiane and Bezera de Menezes.

—The Notition of the controlled to the case of the manicipal council would nominate a commission on the following day to select from among the papers left by Marshal Floriano Peixoto those docume

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

On his departure from this city a fortright ago, after a six months' residence as substitute for the Rev. Henry Mosley, chaplain of Christ Church, the Rev. R. James Doble was presented by the English residents of Rio de Janeiro, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation, with a purse of Loo. During his biri residence here Mr. Doble made many warm triends and his return home was made the object of many sincer ergrets. In response to the substantial manner in which this appreciation was manifested, Mr. Doble writes from on board the R. M. S. Nile as follows:

R. M. S. Nile, Dec. 8th, 1895.

Dec. 8th, 1895.

Dec. 8th, 1895.

If m any way you can cenvey my further thanks to my Rio friends for the present they gave me on Monday lata will you knowly do so.

I am afraid that at the meeting I failed to express all I tell. No such generous testimony of the good-will of the English-speaking colony at Rio was in any way expected by me, for the kindness I had previously experienced during my stay in Brazil, was sufficient to make it one of the happiest periods of my life, which I shall look back on with the greatest pleasure.

Again thanking you all,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

DEATH.

DEATH.

SMITH.—On the 15th inst. at Rio de Janeiro, of "accesso peniclosoo," W. BURNESS SMITH. son of Mr. James Smith, of Birkenhead, aged 27 years, Deeply mourned.

Business Notes

The new cotton factory at Taubaté, São Paulo, be formally inaugurated some time in will

January.

January and that the London and Brazilian Bank is about to establish a brauch in Mandos, the capital of Amazonas.

Jis São Paulo a fire alarm telegraph will soon be inaugurated. It will be of great service to this rapidly growing city.

We are indebted to Messrs. Noé, Revel & Co., the well-known umbrella-makers of Rua Sete de Setembro, for handsomely illustrated calendars for 1896.

It is expected that the S. Paulo custom-house

It is expected that the S. Paulo custom-house will begin to transact business with regularity on the 1st of next month. The inauguration on November 15th seems to have been just a little previous.

The municipal chamber of Cataguazes has contracted for lighting that town with electricity. It pays the contractor 16,000\$ per annum, and guarantees 6% interest on the capital invested in

It pays the contractor 16,000\$ per annum, and guanantees 6% interest on the capital invested in the plant.

—The governor of Bahia has rescinded the concessions recently granted for working the mines of Areias do Prado, which conflicts with the privilege previously granted by the national government to Mr. John Gordon, of this city.

—A pier has been constructed at Itacurussá for the landing of cattle, but the public has not been able to make use of it on account of the delay of the port health authorities in reporting thereon. Why not put a man in this health department who will be good for something?

—The agents of the Prince Line at Santos have purchased a sith at Ribeião Pires, near Santos, for the use of their crews while in port. The Hamburg company did this two or three years ago, and the experiment has proved most successful in protecting the crews against fever.

—The owners of houses are taid to be already raising rents in anticipation of the general rise in prices which is expected to result from the new taxes contemptated by Congress. You can count upon the house owners of Rio de Janeiro to articipate all these changes. They are Shylots, almost to a man.

—The S. Christovão tramway company has

to a man.

-The S. Christovão tramway company has protested against the proposed duties of 38100 per bag on Indian corn, 52 reis per kilo on alfafa and 30 reis per litre on salt. It says that, if it is burdened with such taxes, it will be impossible to curry passengers on its tramway for the present fares.

-A Was hinten were 32.

possible to curve passengers on its tramway for the present faces.

—A Wa-hington press disnatch of November 22 says:—Secretary Morton has officially informed the Treasury department that the foot and mouth disease has appeared among the cattle of Bazil. He therefore has recommended to the Treasury department that a 1 bides coming from all the countries of South America be disnificient before being allowed to enter the United States.

—According to one of its directors the Marahú factories of Bahia, established to extract labricating oil and kerosene from the turfa beds (a kind of peat) existing there, have a capacity for refuning 2,000 to 5,000 tins a day, and for manufacture of cook ilos of soap, 8,000 kilos of candles, and 3,000 kilos of sulphujúc acil. The company is mounting another plant for the manufacture of caustic soda and stearine. The director in question thinks that they can find petroleum by boring. He also says that they have paid 480,000\$ in duties on the machinger they have a nauted.

—The Gazata de Noticias of this morning published.

the also says that they have paid 480,000\$ in duties on the machinery they have mounted.

—The Gareta de Noticus of this morning publishes a rumor that the Argentine government will refuse to permit Sir John Pender to land a direct cable in that country. This is absurd. A few years ago the Argentines gave a concession and a runarantee of 5 per cent on \$11,000,000 gold for a direct cable. The grantee, Mr. Bieckert, was unable to carry it into effect, and the concession was subsequently declared lapsed. If, now, the Argentines were ready to grant such a concession at a time when there was no talk of the Bazilian government taking over the W. & B. calles, how can it be expected that they will now refuse the landing of a cable which costs them nothing?

—Following the steamer Strabo, which closed at Glasgow yesterday and receives cargo in No. 7 dock for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos up to Tuesday evening next, Messre. Lamport and Holt amounce that their new steamer Horace will head in Manchester for South American ports, closing for cargo on the 10th proximo. The Horace considerably exceeds in size the largest of Lamort and Holt steamers which have as yet been to Manchester. Her dimensions are:—Length, 350 feet; breadth, 46 feet 6 inches; depth 27 feet. Her gross registered tounge is nearly 4,000 tons. She will be the thewart, Jourth steamer of Messrs. Lamport and Holt's fleet to make the voyage up the ship cand, no other owners having londed so many different vessels in Manchester. Besides Rio de Janeiro, cargo, the Horace will take cargo for Valjaraiso, Callao, Guayaquil, and other ports on the West Coast of South America. She will be the first steamer to load in Manchester for Peru and Chill's ince the Operacium, in January last.—Manchester Guardian, Nov. 16.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The customs receipts at Ceará for January to November inclusive amounted to 3,962,707\$101 November inclusive amounted to 3,002,076 for —At Bahi at the customs receints for November amounted to 1,768,767\(\frac{3}{2}\) 55, against 1,972,054\(\frac{5}{2}\) 92 for the corresponding mouth in 1894. —In the month of November the receipts of the state treasury of S. Paulo amounted to 5,281,305\(\frac{5}{2}\) 3 and the disbursements to 3,498,261\(\frac{3}{2}\) 37.

1 14 94

Af Pet nambuen the customs resulted for the month of November amounted to proceed the process of the state of the core of the state.

Two counterfeit oos notes of the Banco da Republica, of the state series of the state.

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Two counterfeit oos notes of the family to planters of the state.

The counterfeit of the state series of the state of the core of the state.

The counterfeit of the state of the

A telegram of the 7th iout, from Párá states that an agent of the government of Matto Grosso is collecting taxes in territory belonging to the state of Aunzonas. The telegram adds that the governor of the latter state, having exhausted sunsory means, will now teaor to legal measures for protecting the rights of his people.

nor of the latter state, having expansive survey means, will now serve to legal measures for protecting the rights of his people.

—The counterfeiters in S. Paulo are as active as they are skillul. They are moving about through the provincial towns placing atheir wares on the market, and succeed in avoiding their wares on the market, and succeed in avoiding their wares on the market, and succeed in avoiding the prequisition, and it would seem explain the state of the present of the work gradiational properties of the work gradiational properties of the work gradiational properties of the work gradiations and proposed complicated methods. The purpose is a single far in a great part mitrie. As we are nearling the gradiation of the work gradiations are properties with the purpose is a single far based in a property mitries. As we are nearling the gradiation of the work gradiations are gradiations as the properties of the customary liters a righed that the contract of the customary liters a righed literation of the customary liters a righed literation of the customary liters. In the state of the custom for the customary liters a righed literation of the customary liters a righed literation of the customary liters a righed literation of the customary liters are fixed literation of the customary liters are fixed literation of the customary liters are fixed literation of the customary literations. The fixed literation is the literation of the customary literations are literative to the customary literation of the customary

any other name, etc.

—When you want to make out an alarming arraignment of the English hanks, don't fail to follow the example of the Paix financier, who credits the banks with their realized capital, and debits them with deposits in account current and on time. This makes a big difference. Ignore also the fact that the banks' capital is in gold, while the deposits are in currency. This makes the difference all the more starting. Ignore also the banks' cash balances. Then you have 'em! As the Paix prophet says, 'In case of a crisis or war the creditors and depositors would have a total loss!" It is really wonderful' what you can do with figures!

It is really womerful what you can do with figures!

—In his comments on exchange the editor of the South American Journal of Nov. 16th says:—"As recend the Brazilian mileris, it has steadily fallen in the Brazilian mileris, it has steadily fallen with it has been quoted in the neighborhood of 9d1, almost he lowest price on record. I understand that this fall in the Brazilian miles is really due to the collapse of speculation in Paris. There appears for some time past to have been a somewhat big speculation for the isie in the Brazilian exchange on the Paris Bourse, and the Frenchmen, in order to assist their operations, sent gold out to Rio. The collapse came on the Bourse, heavy losses were incurred, and this not only put an end to the speculative movement in exchange, but it made it necessary for instructions to be sent out to Rio for the gold to be returned. It is this withdrawal of gold from the Rio maket that, I understand, has caused the sudden drop in the value of the militeis."

COMMERCIAL

	,	Rio de Ja	netro,	December,	16th 1895,
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W. A.

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at a \$500, sellen at \$650.

December 14.—The marks was still very quiet, but with rather freer offers of bills during the day rates, improved a little. I be limin and the time of the control of the con

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December 11.	1
3 Apolices, 5s 960 24 do 451,278 70.0\$ do 1271/2	170 deb L'dna 10c\$ 12 5 0
70.0\$ do1275	150 do 12 10 h.n. Predial . 53
Ras	iks
	49 Rural 28 120 30 Republica 157 500
700 do 25 70 50 Nacicnal 238	50 Republica 157 500
	*30 UU 157
Miscellan. 10 Cent. do Braz. 120 800 Loteria Nac 25 620 Melh. no Braz. 26 500 150 do 27 250 150 do 27	Im Minas S. I
800 Leteria Nac 25	15 S. Chris. tram
150 do na na	125 Prog. Ind mill 60
150 do 17	46 Mem. S Paule 35
December 12.	1
1 Apolice, 55, 960 33 do 451,278	55 Gold 6s. '68 2 280
20 Commercia 212	tr.
29 Commercia 213 400 Constructor 12 500 250 Iniciador 8	50 Republica 25 69 510
250 Iniciador 8 153 Lav. e Com. 25 74 500	445 do 73 2 Rural 237
153 Lav. e Com. 28 74 500	
400 Alagoana R.R 1	30 Const Civie
100 Alagoana R.R 1 100 Jar Bot tram 118 100 S. Christ 1150	260 Melli, no Braz. 26 500
100 S. Christ 150 15 Lot. Naci nal 26	200 lottens 25
	176 Obras Publicas 1 800
	1 800
December 13. 20 Apolices, 1895, 967 25 do regis, 967 10 do 970 t do Minas Ger, 970	120 deb. Geral 20 6 700
25 do 1egis, 967	250 L'dria 100\$ 12
t do Minas Ger, 970	5 h n Prestint
20 do 980	120 deb. Geral 20 £ 700 250 L'din 100\$ 12 3 Cari ea 202 5 h.n. Predial 55
8 Commercio 213 500 20 Lave Com 25 74 500 389 Iniciador 7 200	110 du 25 70
389 Iniciador 7 200	/0

soo Minas S. J soo Geral R. R so V. F. Sapu so Cent. do B	icahy 7 Iraz. 120	10 Loteria Nac	25

68 Apolices, 45. 1,280 55 do 95 tegist. 974 30 do 970 8 hn.C. R. Braz. 59	15 do 200\$ (3 do £50, 5° o 2	
5 Commercial 203	Banks. 150 Port, e Biszil.	. 10

18 Nacional 237	635 50	do	25	153	
50 Norte S.P.R.R. 500 50 Geral R.R. 300 534 V. F. Sapucahy 7 25 do 100 300	120	Loteria N. Si c Ensac Cerveja Br Artif Fol 1	ac Café	2; 50	

MARKET ABPORT.

12 mg 1			No. See 1
The same of the same of	pit ing the bearing and	during the week	DAS DOES
commission of the man	The Assessment	to bacon begu shipments of 7),	ngainet
A Company of Contract	100	Pear to have been	on mile
No. 100 Sept 2	STREET MANAGES IN	at mot no firm a	t when is
THE REPORT	and the loc	rease in the receip	its at the
the work of the same	POLICE HULLER		9
MAN MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	on slight, althou	gh it is
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	After the state of the state of	itsed at quotation	is some.

i .	ti nat
1	13,791 Europe
- 44	11,500 at Cape of Good Hone
100	
2.5	9,499 11 1, Countwise
1.5	- House
1	74:44 bigs.
The	vessels sailed with coffee are :
	Anners servers matru Couttee Std :
1 2 4	Inited States
Dec. 10	New York, Br str Grecian Prince \$2,368
	Trans total, of all Gracian Prince \$2,368
. Δ×	
Dec. 7	Hamburg, Ger str Tijuca
	Trainiourg, Cier str / quea 2.632
. 9	
	Mediterranean, do. 1,333
10	da 1,133
10	Liverpool, Br att Oreana
17	Genoa Ital ste Zan Dalman

Literubers: 550

Bec. 10 River Plate, Fr str Equateur. 1.152

Port Elizabeth, Nor lug Success. 5,000 14 Port Elizabeth, Nor lug Success. 5,000
Reccipts during the past week were 67,653 bags, against 5,643 for the preceding week and 7,1413 bags bags.

The official quotations on the 24th inter nor 1,810.

The official quotations on the 24th inter nor 1,810.

	decrations on the	141	n mst. pe	7 10	ktlos.	Wer
	Washed	14	\$204-16	ŧ		
	Superior	T.	209-16	2:0		
	Good est	14	298-16	340	,	
	Regular 1st	14	293-16	310		
	Ordinary 1st Good 2nd					
	Ordinary and		474-15	320	'	
ha 4	and it	: "	3/3-14	30		

and the pants remains unchanged at 1\$480.

Brokers' quantations, according to New York types and

Ber mi owit were	the following;	
No. 6 8	December 9th 2 \$200-21\$500 20\$200-20\$500 19\$500-19\$800 18\$700-19\$100	203200-201530
Stocks, in al	hands, were this	morning estimated to

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Exchange in London brainer height, 50 primage. Recents at autos bags	Average price Vo. 7 N. Y per 9	Disprients C. States, Europe	Recoupts hags
14 ½ c 9 5 16 d 25-30 c 18,000		11,140 981 1,300 1,048 1,306	Dec. 9
14,56 c 9 51.6 14,000		10,617 792 2,200 104 	Dec. 10
000.11 006-52 006-52 006-52	20\$150 10'50	7,224	Dec. 11
9 9132 25-30 <i>c</i> 11,700	220,140 20\$450 19 700	6,816 :: 1,750 :: 8,566	Dec. 13
9913* 9913* 8,000	218,337 20\$450 19 700	1,810 8,315 1,200 	Dec. 13
13,500 9 Shg 12,500	217,511 20\$450	5,763 3,583 3,550	1:
: : : : :	227,406		Dec. 15
169 S.m.	: . :	63.766 37.607 11.500 1.718 3.866	Totak sincerst Dec.
4.00ml/st. 1 · · ·		782,330 442,416 53-140 33-co8 49,758 49,758	Totals Totals since 1st July 134078

Imports.

Imports.

| Imports | Impo

te the Gifter Quotations:	manu appeared Bro
reste () Richmond rest 60 see ()	. 26175021 5000
de graff. Vestern and Enterior	. 26 730-27 0c0
ocal Mills	23 000-24 000
e in Grant	

Stocks in first hands were estimated to be 36,000 bits, of which 34,500 American and 1,500 bits, Rever Plates, and deciders are supposed to hand about \$1,000. The state of th

vanced quotien of to 15000—15000 for Canalian tups and 45000—15000 for Newsgain cases.

Rice—Recepts only and we continue dealers' quantone of 15000—15000 for Newsgain cases.

Rice—Recepts only and we continue dealers' quantone of 15000—15000, per bag for native part case on receipts and we continue the retail quotations of 1500—1550 for native part happaness.

Pitch Pinc—Recepts nil, and brokers still quite at 7500—75500, per doz.

White Pinc—Recepts nil, and brokers still quite at 7500—7500, per doz.

White Pinc—Contactions of 1500—153 is per fact are continued. There have been no receipts of 15000—15000—15000 per doz. may be continued.

Sprace—Pinc—Receipts nil, and nominal quotations of 55000—15000 per doz. may be continued.

Swedish Pinc—Bickers still quite red deals at 75000—15000 per doz. and white at 71500—73500. There have been receipts.

been no receipts.

Keroaene—Receipts nil, and we continue last quotations of tuboco—10*500 per case.

Turpentine—Retail quotations of \$23-840 rs, per kilo-ranne may be continued, and there have been no re-

ceipts.

Rosin-Receipts nil. Last quanti ma ware 15\$2002. \$ on per brl. according to quality.

2.\$ on per ld. seconding to quality.

Cement - Repis have been 6,757 bits from Hamburg and 168. bits from the form the f

Bran- Receipts nil, and we may quite River Plate at 4\$300-5\$000 per bag. The local mills quite at 4\$500-

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 10.
4-Br bg Zingara; 174 tons; Le Sueur; 54 ds; codto order. DEC. 12

DEC. 12.

VALENCIA-Port ik Prophela: 442 tons; Silva: 72 ds; sundries to order.

Mussono: Duig Cinns; 210 tons; Hansen; 23 ds; salt to Oiverra Mass & Co.

PRARAGUA SILVA & Co.

DEC. 13.

August Silva & Co.

DEC. 13.

tumore to ...

PEC: 13.

ARUBORSAN-MOT IN ALLYPIA: 1007 LODS: Falkenberg: 48

ds: Coal to Helmiro Rodrigues & Co.

Box Vista - Oer bk Fritz ron der Lauckn: 286 tons;

Hydiman: 33 ds: salt to G. Saboia & C.

Heydmann; 33 ds; salt to G. Saboia & Co.

DEC 14.

OPORTO—PART hk Marripora; 813 tons; Teixeira; 49 ds;

OROSTO—PART hk Marripora; 813 tons; Teixeira; 49 ds;

Macsung—Dan hug Syipfande; 149 tons; Jensen; r d;

sundances W. R. McNiven.

DEC. 15.

Results - N. r lug Oconom: 299 tons: Jensen: 16 ds; flour to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

DECEMBER 9.

BANKAROS—Russ bk Austra.es: 912 tons; Cedor;
ballacs.

Bezero Aires—Swed bk Va.entine; 703 tons; Olsen; do.

DEC. 10.

DEC. 11.

Newcastle—Br bk Ar thurr; 1192 tons; Lee; ballast.

Pernamenco—Nor bg Zaritar; 167 tons; Olsen; do.

Para —Dan bk Ane Jennsine; 43; tons; Ohe; paving stones.

DEC. 13.
BABBADOS—Almer bk S. R. Bearse; 577 tons; Rose; ballast.

ballst.

DEC. 14.

Post Elitrasti — Noting Success: 236 tons: Christiansen; coffee.

Rosanio—Nor ble National tous tons: Madsen; ballast.

DEC. 15.

Newcastle—Br bk Por: Adelaide; 1301 tons; McDonald; ballast.

ESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

2 1 = 0		" esterwick	
otals	Angle-America	Cardiff	22 Nov
otak ist Dec	Argemene	Rangoon	22.00
~ 8	Auriga	Brunswick	23 Sept.
	- Antigua	Brunswick	••
1 2.	dryrta	Hamburg	
<u></u>	Arcedua	Oporto	
<u>ਹੈ ਮੈਂਦ</u>	Be.la Formi, osa	Oporto	
Totals	Cambria.	Pensac la	
: 1 f #	C. Southard Hulbert		
Totals since 1st July	Carin		
1 4	Cashmera	Hernosand	ti Oct.
	County of Corre	Leith	7 Nov.
	Cornelio Zino	Nort 4k	
	Content Zing	Pensacola	
	Cettie Chief	Antwe-p	2 Nov.
etail demand f.	Charles	Westerwick	- 1101.
iff discussion i		Gen a	15 Nov.
er not only have		at it. John's	13 1104,
lunies for mative		North toping	IS Nov.
es through, im		Londin	32 Oct.
verything from	150	London	Ly Ney.
e i experience		New York	19
adv cates wi		H 15-12	9 Oct
ertainly seem		Carliff	13 808
f they exercise	Er wer	falling re	tt Nov.
sa i American	I DINKEY, STORES	March 19	11 .NGV.
ar to have been		N-a York	Nov.
there are n	1. C. C.C	4 .13	G Oct.
fish is to, and		Newpards	13 Oct.
In the cine	Later Control of the	Astwerp	
Part the other		Persacela	r: Oct.
Exchange has	1 2 3 101	Conrto	17 Oct.
and as business		New York	٠.,
ary, the fature	Messar	Hamburg	ii Nov.
ere is always	1 187 1 87 8 1 8 1 (4)	Pensac, la	23 Sept.
ed, and it cer-	1 March 1 447	Pensacola	••
e offer of bills	1 11 6/107 1796	Hall	
	Mary L. Burri.	Pensaceia	
	***************************************	r tusaceta	

10							1 11	EKI
erom	ylor su) Star	New York		FOREIGN SA	ILIN	IG VE	SSELS IN	THE PORT
abet T.	ylor	Pensacola		OF RIO DE J	ANE	EIRO, I	DECEMBI	ER 15th, 1895
agaa (sti)	Pensacola			.0			
orning	Star	Paspebiac		NAME	ž	AR- RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
urove	a	Pensac la			Ĥ	KIVED		100
na Lh	<i>ie</i> ,	Pensacola	: :					
w cu,	y	Pensacola						
PENNA. Perma	hand	Paspebiac		A merican				
niane:	Marie	Marseilles	6 Nov. 1				V V V	Watson R & C.
niena		Antwerp	a New	bk Virginia lng T. Stewart bk D. Pedro II.	715	Nov. 2/	New York Phil'hia Baltimore	V W Guim &
			9 Nov.	ing T. J Stewart	844	23	Baltimore .	V. W. Guim & Watson, R. & Wilson & C.
viere	i Castle	Mobile	en Aug.	bk D. Pedro II.	405	27	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
nd ar	. Castle	(ardiff	10 Nov.	lug Good News . lug Mabel Jordan	675	Dag 27	Boston	Ferreira Irm. &
			k	lug Mabel Jordan	899	Dec. o	Doston	
uth A	marican	Rangoon	24 Aug.					
nta K	esa	Hamburg	21 Nov.	British		1		
r Hib	bertstr)	Saguenay	River			1		
nior (str)	Kramfors		bk Linwood	1146	Oct. 23	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
cinvo	ra	Çarğifi		sp Gael	156	23		Wilson Sons &
mjore	. 	Pensacola	no.	sp Gaelsp P. Caledonia	1320	Nov 12	Hull	Gas Co
uskar		Saguenay		sp Clydesdale	1536		Greeneck	Gas Co
ria T	оран	Westerw		sp Bermuda	1621	1 15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
oriona	оран	Oporto	ck	bk Dacca	005	18	Cardiff.	Wilson, Sons &
went I	a Gama	Oporto		lug Elettra	158		Mossoró Cardiff	Iohn Moore & Braz, Coal Co.
Cesters	sa 1 Gama 1 Bel e	Gaspe	14 Nov.	bk Corona	1104	72	Antworp	To order
esters	orrland	Sundswal	14 Nov. 1 11 Oct.	bk Stranger	571	27	Antwerp	To order
hite I	Vines	Pascagoi	ıla	sp Comliebank bg New Dominion	2208	22	Mossoró	John Moore &
Ring	vorrland Vings	Pensacol	A	LL Tuthanne	1.3	20	Hull	Gas Co.
				sp Elterslie	1846	20	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
	DIVALEGE	FOREIGN ST	FAMERS	bk Gogoburn	togg	30	Rangoon	Ferraz Sob. & Thedim, R. &
A	KKIVALS OF	FOREIGH 31	BAMBAS.	bk Firth of Clyde	118:	Dec. 8	Ardrossan.	Thedim, R. &
				bg Zingara	174	10	Perce	L. A. Mag. &
ATR	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO		1			
				l .	1		1	
				Danish				
ec. q	Equateur Fr	Bordeaux' 19d	Mess Maritimes		١.		Din	Fried Harmone
Q.	Santos Gr	Hamburg* 2-d	E. Johnston & C Camuyrano & C	bk Waterfox	348	NOV . 11	Wastern'l	Frias Hermano C. Hecksher & C. Hecksher & Oliveira M. &
q	Bellarena Arg	Buenos Aires 6d	Camuyrano & C	lug Jorgen Olsen	291	14	Hamburg	C. Hecksher &
q	Munin Nor	dos 11d	Wilson Sons & C	hg Medor	205	25	Mossoró	Oliveira M. &
g	La Plata Fr	River Plate 3d	Mess Maritimes	bk Claus	240	1	Macahé	W. R. Mc Niv
10	Orcana Br	Valparaiso* 14d	Wilson Sons & C	lug Sylphide	149	1		
1.1	Liguria Br	Liverpool zed	dθ	Dutch			1	
11	Los Palmas It	Victoria: 5d	La Veloce	Duten	1			
11	Ré Umberto It	Santos 19h	A, Fiorita & C	bg Vlaanderen	160	Sent.	Hamburg .	C. Hecksher &
12	Venus Gr	Antwerp* 32 d New York* 19d	Lamevs & C Norton, M & C	og vitamoeren	40,	Forperin	1	
13	Coleridge Blg	New York* 19d Bs. Aires 61/2d	E. Ashworth & C		1			
13	Olaf Dan	Ds. Aires 032d	I. N. Vincenzi & F	German	1			
14	Arno It	Genoa' 20d Santos 18h	Chargeurs Réunis	1 Dec	.6.	Oct .	Cadiz	Maced > Jr. &
1.4	Santa Fé Fr V. de B. Anes Fr	do 18h	do	sp Lika	1013	JOCE. 11	Cadiz Hamburg	Navy Depart.
15	Asuncion Gr	do 18h do 18h	E. Johnston & C	lug Sisat	300	Nov 1	P. Alegie	Navy Depart. Reis & Saraiva
1.5	Roman Pr. Br	New York* 25d do* 31d	Quayle, D. & C	bg Lidabk Humboldt	719		Saenenav.	Geral de C.98x
15	Mexican Pr. Br	do* 31d	l do	bg J. M. Bunck.		5 20	Hamburg	Walter, C. & C
15	Washington It	Genoa* 27d	I.N. Vincenzi& F	be Activ	.1 :6:	Dec.	r Hamburg.	H. Stollz & C
16	Rogaland Nor	Montevideo 7d	Soc. An. Travaux Karl Valais & C	bg Adler	250		Paranaguá.	J.H.Lowndes
11	Bretagne Fr	Ps. Aires 656d	Karl Valais & C	bk Antuco	1460		- Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
15	Moewe Ger	Rio Grande* 7d	H. Stoltz & C.	bkF.v.d Laenken	286		I. Boa Vista	G. Saboia & C
					1			
DEC	PARTURES	F FOREIGN	STEAMERS.	Italian				
251				11 12 1	1 -	Out	Marseilles.	To order
	1			bk Fiducia	70	Oct.		A. Avenier & (
HTAC	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	bk Splendezza	53	Dec.	Hamburg.	C. Hecksher &
			1	bk Papa Giac'o	411	1 '		S. Freekinser (C
	1	1	1	l	1			
ec. o	Beárn Fr	Marseilles*	Sundries	Norwegian	1			
0	Troja Gr	Pern arabuca	do	lana Anaham	1	N	Westerw'k	To order
Q	Cervantes Br	Pacific ports	do	hig Arthur bk Zemach			Hamburg	C. Hecksher &
Q	Santa Fe Fr	Santos	do	bk Vesanus	1 000	2/	Acarahú	To order
10	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux*	do	bk Hama	6.		Arendal	To order
10	Orcana Br	Liverpool*	do	bg Swift	22	Dec. 1	Arendal Paranaguá	J.H. Lowndes
10	Equateur Fr	River Plate	do Datima	bk Assyria	102			
10	Bedarena Arg	Buenos Aires	Ballast Sundries	lug Okonom	29	i i	Rosario	To order
10	Carib Pr. Br	Santos	do		1	1 .	1	
11	Santos Gr	do Valoreiros	do	Portuguese				
1.1	Liguria Br	Valpansiso* New York	Coffee			1		
12	Grecian Pr. Br	Genoa'	Sundries	sp Glama	114	Oct. 1	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. &
12	Ré Umberto It Las Palmas It	do*	do	sp America	101	3 2	5 Oporto	Costa Simões
17	Kingy adw Jon B	Santos	do	bk Tentadora	30	Nov 1	ol. do Sal.	J. A. G. Sant
1 -	Holo barra Gr	do	do	bk Propheta	41	Dec. 1	2 Valencia	. Macedo Jr. & Costa Simõesă J. A. G. Sant Oliv, G. & San Veiga Pinto &
13	Habsburg Gr Hevelius Blg	New York*	di	bk Mariposa	. 81	3 1	4 Oporto	Veiga Pinto &
13	Shaftesbury Br	Mossoró'	Ballast	1			1	
1.3	Munio N :	Paramag (à	I do	Swedish				
14	Santa Fe	New Or can's	C. flee	1			1	
15	Ripon city br	Santos	Sundries	bk Ebba bk Anna Sophia	1 38	5 N. v. 1	o Wisby	Ornstein X C
1.5	The state of the	1	I do	I bk Anna Sophia	1 41	7 2	5 Hamburg.	. C. Hecksher A

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Dec. 16th.

Circulation	Public Fr	unds				
262,055,800\$	Stock 5"0 currency (apolices)			965\$0:0 - 970\$000 965 000 - 975 000		
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895, ,, Bonds 4-6 (gold), converted			065 000 015 000		
124,642,000	Banar or (pole) converted			1,275 0'0-1,284 100		
18,541,500				1,17,5 0 0 1,114 100		
24,761,500						
	Do do 1880, 4 p			1,701 000-1,845 000		
16,868,300	State of Famirito Santo	Do do 1889, 4%				
7,329,000	of Minas Geraes, 500	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		945 000- 970 000		
4,000,000	,, of Rio de Janeiro, 640	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Capita!	Banks	Par	Last div.			
20,000,000	Commercial	200\$	98000- July 95	211 \$000 212 \$000		
20,000,000	Commercio	200	8 000 - July 95	214 000-216 000		
	do 2nd series	80	3 200 July 95	84 000-		
80,000,000	Constructor	200		11 500 12 000		
17,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2 000 - July 95	- 48 cco		
20 000,000	Lavoura e Commercio	200	8 ooc - July 95	-158 000		
	do 2nd series	100	4 000- July 95	70 030 - 75 000		
10,000,000	Nacional Brazileiro.	200	12 000- July 95	239 (00		
156,972,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6 ooo— July 95 3 ooo— July 95 9 ooo— July 95 9 ooo— July 95	-159 500		
	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - July 95	70 030- 71 030		
20,000,000	Pural e Hypothecario	200	9 000- July 95	-240 ,000		
	do and series	100	4 500- July 95			
	D		I I	The second of the second secon		
Cavital	Railways	Par				
40,000,000\$	Babia & Minas	40*				
16,000,000	Muzembinho	100				
52,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200		. — 8∪ \$ 000		
	do 2nd series	75				
24,0:0,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200				
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna	200				
	do and series	60		18\$000 - 19 000		
Capitai	1	Por	Last div.			
	Transcrys	Far	Last arv.			
				O.P.		
14,000,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$	Nov. 95 July 95	118\$000 —125*c00 150 000—		
	Jardim Botanico	200\$	Nov. 95			
12,000,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$	Nov. 95 July 95			
11,000,000 Capital	Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Mills Allianga	200\$ 200	Nov. 95 july 95			
Capital	Jardim Botanico S. Christovico. Mills Allianga Bagai Industrial.	200\$ 200	Nov. 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 July 95	153 000—		
11,000,000 Capital 10,000,000\$ 6,000,000 3,00,600	Jardim Botanico	200\$ 200	Nov. 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 14\$000 -Aug. 95 -Iuly 95	153 000—		
11,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6,000,000 3,00,600 6,000,000	Jardim Botanico S. Christovico. Mills Allinga Buzzil Industrial. Cartoca Confança Industrial	200\$ 200	Nov. 95 july 95 Last div. -july 95 14\$500 -Aug. 95 july 95	153 000—		
11,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 5,00,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$ 200 200 200	Nov. 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 10 000 - July 95 25 000 - July 95	153 000—		
10,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	Jardim Botanico S. Christovaco Milia Allianga Buzzi Industrial Confunça Industrial Industrial Muera	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Nov. 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 July 95 10 000 - July 95 25 000 - July 95	153 000—		
1,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 5,00,000 1,200,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Nov. 95 July 95 Last div. July 95 14\$000 - Aug. 95 July 95 10 0000 - July 95 22 0000 - Aug. 95 60p. n Aug. 95	150 000− 270\$000−290\$000		
12,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 4,000,000	Jardim Botanico S. Christovão. Alliança Alliança Bazai Industrial Corroca Confança Industrial Di Isalei Industrial Minens Industrial Minens Petropolituma	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Nov. 95 July 95 Last div. July 95 14\$000 - Aug. 95 10 000- July 95	153 000—		
11,000,000 Cnfital 10,000,000 f 6,000,000 5,00,000 1,200,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Nov. 95 July 95 Last div. July 95 14\$000 - Aug. 95 July 95 10 0000 - July 95 22 0000 - Aug. 95 60p. n Aug. 95	150 000− 270\$000−290\$000		

The Academie de Medecine of France has placed

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

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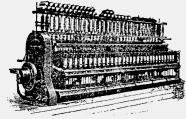
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