



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 5

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)  
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

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SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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

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STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

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

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

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 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.  
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 Capital ..... £2,000,000  
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 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.  
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 Reserve fund... £ 1,328,751 ,,  
 Uncalled capital... £ 2,400,751 ,,  
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 Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

**C**ONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co. NEW YORK.  
 Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc.  
 Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at  
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**S**TRANGERS' HOSPITAL,  
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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.  
 Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.  
 Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever ward, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."  
 Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.  
 The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:  
 DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
 The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

**FOR SALE**  
 A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair, and 8 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembléa.

**PRIVATE LESSONS.**  
 Miss Marion Scadding having returned from England, will be glad to arrange for pupils at Petropolis, where she intends passing the summer.—89, Rua do Imperador.

**New York firm** wishes to buy Old Rails, Scrap Iron, Old Copper, Old Brass, New Cuttings of Cotton and Wool Clothing. Enquire for particulars at Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., 62, Rua S. Pedro.

**S. Domingos.**  
**TO LET:**—Nice rooms, with sea-bath at the door, in a private house with board, if preferred.  
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**Official Directory**  
**U.S. LEGATION.**—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 66, Rua Theophiloto.  
**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**  
**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
**HENRY MOSLEY, M.A.** British Chaplain.  
 Rua das Laranjeiras.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. THILLY and JOSÉ DA FALTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.: a. Fabrice Caroca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
**ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.**  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
**W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.**  
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 9 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays, Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
**JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.**

**Miscellaneous.**  
**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
**JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.**  
**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.**—Rest and Reading Room—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc.; also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophiloto.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —The Peruvian congress closed its sessions on the 25th.  
 —The *Western Courier* of Valparaiso has been suspended for lack of support.  
 —The Chilean government has decided to establish a coal depot at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the Chilean press is decidedly favorable to the idea of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.  
 —The Chilean navy is practising evolutions, but at the same time the Chilean press sees something aggressive in the Argentine navy doing the same thing.  
 —The Chilean press is resenting the continued belligerent tone of the Argentine *La Prensa*. The latter is apparently determined to foment trouble between the two countries.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 25th inst. states that the Chilean government has succeeded in obtaining on favorable terms through the house of Rothschild & Sons a loan of £2,000,000.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 24th says that General Körner has been visiting the Andes region to see what strategic points should be fortified, in order to place the country in a good state of defence.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 27th says the Chilean government has resolved to send several officers to Austria to study the military system and organization of the Austrian army, for the purpose of introducing such improvements into Chile as may be considered valuable.  
 —The Chilean papers are becoming very indignant over the warlike preparations of the Argentines. They consider that such enormous armaments are unnecessary for a nation at peace with all her neighbors. It is singular how quickly we can see such a wrong—when it is committed by a neighbor! When Körner was in Europe buying arms and munitions, the Chilean press saw no harm in it at all, even when the Argentines complained.

**PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.**  
 The British colony of this city was deeply surprised and affected on the 23rd by news of the death at sea on the 20th of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who, as is well known, was married to Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.  
 We hear that on receipt of the sad news the British minister at once telegraphed in the name of Her Majesty's servants and the British community at Rio de Janeiro, tendering their heartfelt condolence with Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Beatrice and the royal family, and that a few hours afterwards he received a message expressing the Queen's and Princess Beatrice's thanks for the sympathy shown in their bereavement.  
 The flags were kept at half mast for three days at the British consulate-general, at the consulates of other nationalities and at the offices of the leading British commercial firms in this city, as also on the British ships lying in the harbor.

**DINING IN PALESTINE.**  
 A man just back from the Holy Land tells a very interesting story of dining in Palestine. A very large circular tray of tinned copper, placed on a coarse wooden stool about a foot high, served as a table. In the centre of this stood another tray, with a mountain of pilaff composed of rice boiled and buttered, and a jar of water. The only beverage used during the meal, stool within reach. Besides rice, stews of beans or cracked wheat, with thick soup or sauce poured over them in the central bowl, are also in fashion. Spoons, though sometimes provided, are often wanting—pieces of this bread, doubled, serving instead. Knives and forks are unknown; and as there is no special dining-room, there is no furniture suited for one. Hence, tables and chairs are never seen. So far, indeed, are Orientals from thinking it strange to dip their fingers into the common dish that it is a special act of politeness to grope in it for the visitor and lay nice morsels before him, or even insist upon putting them into his mouth.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF BARBADOS.**  
 The vital statistics of Barbados reveal the alarming facts that while the death rate in the island has for many years been steadily advancing, the population has been increasing at the unusually rapid rate of nearly 10 per cent. per annum. In the decade of 1861 to 1870 the death rate was no higher than 21.54—a state of things comparing favorably with many English towns not accounted unhealthy; but in the year 1894 it attained to 34.30. As usual, the mortality has been principally among the children and the aged. In St. Philips it is even reported that two-thirds of the deaths are those of infants. The chief cause appears to be the declining prosperity of the island in accordance with the Malthusian law. Mr. Le Hunte, the colonial secretary, expresses the opinion that had it not been for the provisionally low prices of flour and breadstuff, this year, the result of disease and death would have been even more marked among the great labouring population. To what does this point, he asks, but the natural result of a struggle for existence in an overcrowded and ever over-crowding population?  
 "It does not mean," he continues, "that Barbados is getting less healthy, or that there is any fear of its losing its reputation for being the healthiest of her Majesty's tropical possessions, and even of its being able to bear comparison with any other place in this respect. It means that nature is exerting herself in a very unmistakable way; that the fight for life is getting sharper, and that when hard times come, and their shadow is at our doors, the difficulties will become accentuated."  
*—London Daily News.*

**SUBSIDIES TO THE FRENCH PRESS.**  
 The amount distributed in the form of subsidies by the Panama canal among the French press, that of Paris taking the lion's share, has commonly been estimated, in the absence of precise information, at 25,000,000 francs. The sums paid to individual newspapers have been published, and range from 50,000 to 300,000 francs, more or less, the amount given often depending rather on the avidity and tenacity of the claimant than on the influence of the organ he represented. When the Panama scandal was undergoing investigation by a parliamentary committee, a well-known editor, being asked if he had received money from the company, replied that he had, and added laughingly, "I have the right to sell my publicity, have I not?" Nowhere outside of France would a newspaper editor so lightly assume the right to sell his opinions under the name of publicity, especially when a national enterprise was involved, for the support of which patriotism should have been a sufficient motive. The relations of the press to Panama have never been fully elucidated, judges and witnesses at the trial tacitly agreeing to leave this phase of the case in obscurity, and the newspapers having their own reasons for keeping silence. If Charles de Lesseps had desired, he might have made some piquant revelations. In any event, the press, by its indiscriminate praise of the project, evoked an enthusiasm that led to its first illusory successes, and must be regarded as the chief cause of the final catastrophe.  
 The newspapers that are simply established to make a living are naturally not scrupulous regarding the means. The puffs of individuals and merchandise in the news columns of a newspaper are the most excusable form of this sort of "publicity." The sale of an editor's opinions to a national enterprise, or of his silence in regard to an establishment whose only aim is the impoverishment and demoralization of the public, is of extremely doubtful morality. The same may be said of another form of exploitation, not of individuals, but of an idea—that of immorality—which has long furnished abundant material for the humorist, and the writer of romance. It is only necessary to mention one novelist, Zola, who labored industriously in this field, till the desire to become an academician caused him to turn his attention to cleaner subjects, and even to themes that had an odor of sanctity. The humorous wretches that have for many years found it impossible to live without rendering virtue contemptible, and exalting vice directly or indirectly, have of late years sunk still lower, and are now filled with indecent engravings that would not be tolerated elsewhere, either by press, public, or judicial authority.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

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

Also on:

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 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co. GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
 (Caixa 108.) (Caixa 520.)

Draws on:

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

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 950,000

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**KAFFA COFFEE.**

When we are enjoying a fragrant cup of coffee it is pleasant to reflect, says a foreign newspaper, that there is one country, though only one, where the coffee plant grows and flourishes without cultivation. This country—according to an Italian traveler—is Kaffa, in South Africa, from which town, it is surmised, the plant took its name. "I affirm what I have seen," says this traveler, "namely, that Kaffa is the only country in the world where coffee grows spontaneously, comes to maturity and produces perfect fruit without any cultivation at all." At the present day, he continues, there is not a house in Kaffa which does not possess a piece of ground planted with coffee, and he himself, during his two years' stay in the place, had about three thousand plants in the ground; but that which grows spontaneously in the woods, producing without artificial means, was always esteemed the best. And, in fact, rich people, in order to have good and fresh coffee every morning, keep a piece of ground apart in their farms planted thickly with the forest trees, beneath which the plant thrives and bears better and more aromatic fruit than when in the open. Here the berries are gathered daily for the family consumption. Another advantage mentioned with regard to forest-grown coffee is that it is never subject to any malady, whereas the other suffers from a variety of diseases. Again, the wild plant germinates in a fortnight, while the domestic one does so after several months only. It is usually believed that there are various species of the coffee plant. Our informant, however, is of opinion that there exists but one plant, which, nevertheless, according to the different methods of cultivation, undergoes a certain change. As, for example, in the wild and domestic plant; and, again, in that which is favored by climate and soil, and that which is not. Much also depends upon the cultivator. The same species growing wild produces small berries, which become double the size when cultivated. It is also impossible, we are reminded, that one harvest can produce nothing but fine full berries; consequently the bad and the good are mixed together for sale, or sold separately at different prices by the coffee merchants. The small unripe grains have neither taste, nor smell, nor form. An apparent variety in coffee is likewise produced, according to the time employed in and the manner of gathering the grains at harvest time. Coffee requires several months to come to maturity; in Kaffa ripe berries begin to appear in September, and are fit for gathering in November. Any small or unripe berries remaining are equally gathered and given to the servants or sent away for sale. The Arabians are reported to be the best coffee cultivators, because they know how to gather the grains at the most favorable moment, and take great care in sifting and cleansing them to send them in good condition to the markets. Consequently, our traveler maintains that the good reputation that Moka coffee has maintained is due solely to the care referred to, inasmuch as the products of this country do not differ in the least from that which is sown and cultivated in other parts.

What a pity it seems, then, that in a country where coffee comes to perfection in a wild state there should be neither roads nor means of transport by converting it into an article of commerce. These necessary aids to business are, however, wanting in Kaffa, it is said. Neither do they exist even for the interior of the African towns, or for the regions of the Oriental coast. Consequently the production is a source of little or no profit to the country, whereas it might be one of great gain to the inhabitants. The only purpose for which it is utilized is for domestic use, as everyone is accustomed to this beverage. If by chance the provision should not suffice for one family, it is easily made up for by a neighbor, in return for a measure of corn. The great ivory, musk and slave merchants purchase a certain quantity, but only sufficient for their journey, or to obtain a free passage over one of the frontiers—never for selling. Less important vendors, who pass through the country selling wax, coriander and other small wares, buy it for selling again, but in such limited quantities that no one in Kaffa cultivates and gathers in the berries in the hope of gaining anything by such transactions. And if, in time of war, even these small itinerant merchants fail to pass, the cultivators, not knowing what to do

with so much coffee in the house, do not trouble to gather the grains when ripe. Another authority on this subject, M. Massaja, confirms the above statements, and, basing his opinions on the traditions of the Kaffas and the Arabs of Moka and Jemen, says that this plant, which the greater part of botanists assert to be a native of Arabia, comes instead from Kaffa, whence it takes its name. "And this," he continues, "appears to me probable, as Kaffa and the adjacent territory are, as far as I know, the only places where coffee grows so spontaneously, and with such force of vegetation in the woods. And the plants which vegetate under the shade of the great forests are, according to the natives, of excellent quality, and not subject to any of the diseases which generally attack those which grow in the open country." "How far the assertion of the Kaffas is true," says this writer, "I cannot venture to say; it is a fact, however, that rich proprietors, in cultivating this shrub near their dwellings, always select the most shady spot; and if trees are scarce, they have them planted in a manner so as to form small forests."

There is not a house in Kaffa which is not surrounded by coffee woods or plantations, the products of which always surpass the quantity necessary for the family's consumption. When the coffee is fresh, the natives eat it fried with salt and butter, or make an infusion of it, as we do. The plant is propagated in two ways in Kaffa—by transplanting and sowing. In the former case, they generally wait for the rainy season. Then, proceeding to the forest, such plants as have taken growth from seeds fallen to the ground, vegetating to the detriment of the larger shrub by robbing it of its nourishment, are taken up. Care is, however, taken not to loosen the earth adhering to the young roots, which are replanted in a free spot, in holes about twelve inches deep, so that not more than nine inches of the plant remain above ground, and in a slightly slanting position. The sowing of coffee takes place as soon as the ripe fruit is harvested, in ground freshly ploughed and well manured. After one or two years, the young plants are transported to a spot where they will remain till the time of production is finished. A little while after the transplanting or sowing, the Arabs take care to exterminate all weeds and useless growths. The Kaffas, however, do not trouble themselves about any weeds, except for the plants near their habitations, the result being that the weeds and parasites, increasing with all the force belonging to inter-tropical vegetation, often finish by suffocating the whole plantation. In Kaffa, as we are told, the coffee shrub reaches a height of from three to five yards. It begins to bear fruit, as in Arabia, about a year or two after transplanting, and three or four weeks after sowing. In the fifth or sixth year it attains to the maximum of production, and becomes sterile in the sixteenth or seventeenth year. In the Antilles, or in Venezuela, the plant bears fruit till the thirtieth or fortieth year. It is probable, however, says our informant, that if the plants were pruned at the base they would bear fruit in Kaffa for another five or six years. Contrary to the former authority, already quoted, Mons. Massaja says that the berries of the wild plant are somewhat larger than those of the cultivated ones; sometimes the pod contains but one grain, which, being free to develop itself at pleasure, takes a form almost round, and is called Moka by the coast merchants from the resemblance it bears to the coffee of Jemen. In Kaffa and the adjacent country the coffee selected for the consumption of the great dignitaries and the court is preserved for two or three years in a dry place, because the older it is the more coffee develops its aroma and strength. That which is destined for commerce is sold before it is quite dry.—Exchange.

The United States secretary of war asks Congress to further increase the army by 5,000 men making a total of 35,000 officers and enlisted men. The last Congress raised the army from 26,000 to 30,000 and there are at present 25,700 enlisted men in the ranks. There are but thirty-five officers detailed for duty at Washington, the capital and army headquarters. How strange it would seem if there were but thirty-five Argentine officers detailed for duty in the city of Buenos Aires, there are so many here now that in walking a few squares on any of the principal streets in the centre one meets numbers of them, and all in uniform.—Buenos Aires Herald.

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**TRINIDAD ISLAND.**

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

It is possible that these beans were originally planted here by the settlers, and have since spread over all the downs between this and Southwest Bay; for they are not to be found on the other side of the island.

The huts of which the rough walls of unheven stone alone remain, are built in terraces one above the other on the hill-side. A great deal of labor was evidently expended in the construction of these terraces, and of the roads leading to them, and quantities of stones had been piled up in order to obtain a level surface. This must have been a picturesque little village in its day—whenever that day was—for, though I have searched diligently, I can find no record to show at what period Trinidad was used as a penal settlement by the Portuguese. Amasa Delano, writing of his visit to the island in 1803, speaks of a "beach above which the Portuguese once had a settlement"; and a still older narrative alludes to a Portuguese penal settlement here as a thing of the long past. Halley, who was here in 1700, took Trinidad in the name of the king of England—as I have already mentioned—and he says nothing of such a settlement.

Near the huts we found places where the soil had been cleared of stones, for purposes of cultivation, and there were several walled-in enclosures.

We saw a good deal of broken pottery and tiles lying about, not such as we had discovered in South-west Bay, of Oriental manufacture, but of a very rough description, probably home-made. For, on the top of a hill overlooking our ravine, we came across a hole that had evidently been dug for the purpose of extracting a sort of clay that is there, and there were signs of fire near it, and many fragments of earthenware, so we conjectured that we were looking at all that remained of the ancient Trinidad pottery-works.

We did not return to South-west Bay by the Sugarloaf Col, but by another route, which the shore-party had discovered in the course of a previous Sunday's tour of exploration. This lay over the gap in the downs at the back of our bay. It is indicated in the plan, and presents no difficulties; but the soft soil and tangled vegetation make the climb a rather laborious one.

I remained on shore for a fortnight, during which the weather was fine, though a slight shower generally fell in the morning.

We had still a large supply of stores, both on shore and on board, but there was one article of food which we were consuming in much larger quantities than had been anticipated—the necessary oatmeal—and it was now found that but very little of it was left. It was, therefore, decided that I should sail to Bahia—our nearest market town—with the yacht, and procure some more.

A voyage of 1,400 miles in order to purchase a little oatmeal sounds like a rather large order; but, as a matter of fact, it was more comfortable to be under weigh than to lie at anchor where we were, exposed to the ocean swell. So we did not look upon the journey as a troublesome duty.

My crew was to consist of Pollock and the three white sailors.

I put Ted Milner, the boatswain, on Pollock's watch, and took Arthur Cotton on mine. John Wright did the cooking and kept no watch, though he was always ready to lend a hand if necessary.

On Sunday, December 29, the whale-boat went off to the yacht for another load of stores, so that there might be an ample supply on the island during the absence of the vessel; for it was not possible to foresee how long we should be away.

[Mr. Knight's description of his trip to Bahia for supplies is omitted, as it has no direct bearing on his Trinidad experiences.]

I did not wish to remain at Bahia one moment longer than was necessary; but I thought it would be well, as we were here, to fill up our water-tanks. But it happened

to be another *festa* this day, and the water boat could not come off. So we had to wait till the following day, January 21, when the water was put on board of us, and in the afternoon we got under weigh.

It was blowing hard on the day of our departure from Bahia, and we sailed down the bay under mizzen and head sails, so as to see what it was like outside before hoisting our mainsail.

We had better luck now than during our previous attempt at reaching Trinidad, for the wind, instead of being right ahead from the south-east, kept shifting backwards and forwards between north and east, so that we could always lay our course on the port tack, and could often do so with our sheet well off. But the wind was squally and uncertain, and for much of the time the sea was rough so that we were eight days reaching the island.

At dawn on January 29 we sighted Trinidad, right ahead, and in the afternoon we were about two miles off, opposite to the Ninepin rock. It was blowing hard from the eastward, and the sea was, I think, running higher than on any occasion since we left Southampton. The surf on the island was far heavier than we had ever seen it before, and was breaking on every portion of the coast with great fury.

We now ran before the wind toward South-west Bay, and the squalls that occasionally swept down the ravines were so fierce that we sailed with foresail down and the tack of our reefed mainsail triced well up. We saw that the seas were dashing completely over the pier, and sending great fountains of spray high into the air. When we opened out South-west Bay the scene before us was terribly grand. Huge green rollers, with plumes of snowy spray, were breaking on the sandy beach; and the waves were dashing up the sides of Noah's Ark and the Sugarloaf to an immense height, the cliffs being wet with spray quite 200 feet up. The loud roaring of the seas was echoed by the mountains, and the frequent squalls whistled and howled frightfully among the crags, so that even the wild sea-birds were alarmed at the commotion of the elements: for they had risen in multitudes from all the rocks around the bay, and were flying hither and thither in a scared fashion, while their melancholy cries added to the weirdness of the general effect.

And once more we saw before us, high above the sea-foam, our little camp, with its three tents, and the whale-boat hauled up on the sands not far off, with its white canvas cover stretched over it, but we were surprised to see no men about: the camp appeared to be deserted.

It was, obviously, impossible for the shore-party to launch the boat with so high a sea running, neither could we approach within signalling distance of the beach; so that there was no chance of our being able to communicate with our friends for the present. I also saw that it would be highly imprudent, if not impossible, to come to an anchor off the cascade with the yacht. There was to be no harbor for us just yet, and the only thing to be done was to put to sea and heave to until the weather improved.

We did not anticipate that we should have to wait long for this improvement; but, as it turned out, we had to remain hoisted for eight days, before the state of the sea permitted the boat to come off to us, during which time the bananas, pumpkins, and other luxuries of the sort which we had brought from Bahia for the working-party, began to spoil, and we had to eat them ourselves to save them; so that, when at last the men boarded us, we had but little left for them of the fresh fruit and vegetables which were so grateful to them, though of oatmeal and other provisions there was an ample store.

We soon discovered that it was much better in every way for the yacht to be hoisted to than to be lying at anchor off Trinidad. To strain at her chain in an ocean swell must be injurious even to such a strong vessel as the *Alerte* is; and, as I have said, we did pull one hawsepipe nearly out of her on the occasion that the chain got foul of the rocks at the bottom, thus giving her a short nip. Even in fine

weather we experienced a lot of wear and tear; for the yacht used to swing first in one direction, then in another, as the various flaws of wind struck her, so that the chain was constantly getting round her stern, and we found that a large piece of her copper had been worn away in this manner just below the water-line.

Had I fully realized before, the great advantages of heaving to, I do not think I should have ever let go my anchor at all here; but, in that case, I should have been compelled to remain on board all the while, and would not have had my fortnight's stay in camp. To remain here to off this lee side of the island is a very easy matter. Our method was to sail out to sea from South-west Bay until we had got out of the baffling local squalls into the steady breeze, and then we hove to under reefed mainsail, small jib with sheet to windward, and helm lashed. The yacht then looked after herself; and, as the wind was always more or less off shore and the current was setting to the south, she would drift away about twelve miles in the night towards the open sea, always remaining right opposite our bay, so that those on shore could see us at daybreak. We divided ourselves into three watches at night, one man being sufficient for a watch, for he never had anything to do but look out for the passing vessels. Hove to as we were under such short canvas the fiercest squall we ever encountered had no effect on the vessel, and she was in every way comfortable.

In the morning we would hoist foresail and tack towards South-west Bay, so as to attempt communication with the shore; if that were impossible, we hove to once more, to drift slowly seawards; and we repeated this process several times in the course of a day, before we finally sailed out for our night's rest on the bosom of the ocean.

We could sail into South-west Bay until we were abreast of the Sugarloaf, but no further; we were then at least a mile and a quarter from the camp, and it was difficult to read the signals of the shore-party at that distance, as the flags they had with them were of a small size.

To have approached nearer than this would have been a very risky proceeding; for, though we might have succeeded in getting some way further in, and out again, with safety, time after time, the day would most assuredly have come when a serious accident would have happened. For, as soon as the yacht had sailed across the line connecting the two extreme points of the bay, the high cliffs diverted the wind so that it was only felt occasionally, and then in short squalls, from various directions; and between these baffling squalls were long spells of calm, during which the vessel would drift helplessly before the swell towards the surf under the cliffs, or would be carried by the southerly current towards the lava reefs off South Point, in both cases at imminent risk of destruction. And even when the squalls did come down to render assistance, they shifted so suddenly that the sails were taken aback two or three times in as many minutes, so that all way was lost, or even stern way was got on the vessel, and one lost control over her at a critical moment.

The *Alerte* sailed into that bay a great many times without mishap; but there were anxious moments now and then, and I was always glad to escape out of this treacherous trap to the open sea, clear of the rocks and squalls, with deep water round, and a comparatively steady wind to help me.

We remained thus, standing off and on, and hove to, during the rest of our stay at Trinidad. Our anchor was never let go here again. We had been lucky with our weather when we first arrived at the island, and had successfully landed our working-party and stores, and our whale-boat had been beached in South-west Bay a good many times, without serious accident, though very seldom without risk. But now all this was changed. High seas and squally weather were the rule during the eighteen days we remained hove to: for the first eight days, as I have said, we

were unable to hold communication with the shore; and, after that, there were but few occasions on which we could beach the boat, and then this feat was generally attended by a capsiz, loss of property, and risk of life. But, fortunately, as will be seen, the two days preceding our final departure from the islet were fine, and we were thus enabled to carry off our tents and other stores. Had it not been for this short spell of calm, we should have probably been compelled to leave behind everything we possessed.

The fine season here is in the southern summer—our winter. In winter—especially in the months of June, July and August—landing on Trinidad is almost always impossible. Strong winds and heavy rains then prevail, while the seas run high. It is possible that the fine weather was now beginning to break up, and that when we sailed from the island—February 15—the stormy autumn season was setting in.

The ship's log for this period presents a monotonous repetition of vain attempts at boating, as the following short record of proceedings for the first eight days will show. It will be remembered that we arrived off the island and hove to on the evening of January 29.

January 30.—Sailed into South-west Bay after breakfast. Though we saw the camp standing as we had left it, could not perceive any men, neither had we done so on the previous day. Wonder if, for some reason or other, the shore-party had left the island, and been carried away by a passing vessel? Drift out of bay and heave to. In afternoon sail into bay again. This time are glad to see all the men walking down to the beach. We signal for news. They reply "All well," and "Too rough for boating." We signal that we have brought them some letters from Bahia. When outside bay heave to for night.

January 31.—At dawn ten miles off island. Tack towards island. Sea high; squally. Sail into bay. No signals from shore. We conclude it is too rough for boating and that the men are at work in the ravine. In afternoon sail again into bay. No signals. Heave to for night, as before.

February 1.—Sail into bay in morning. See men on shore taking the cover off whale-boat, as if with the intention of coming off. They drag her down to the edge of the sea. We cannot now distinguish them, so cannot tell whether they have launched the boat or not, or whether they have capsized, or what may have happened. All is hidden from us for some time; then we see them hauling the boat up the beach again. They have evidently abandoned the attempt as too dangerous. Very squally. While hove to, drive a long way from island. In evening, sail towards bay again, and heave to for night.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Argentine government has ordered from Yarrow & Co. four torpedo-catchers of the *Sokol* type.

—The Argentine congress has voted a monthly subvention of \$13,200 to a children's hospital in Buenos Aires.

—It is said that the new Argentine minister, Sr. Porella, will embark for Rio de Janeiro about the middle of February.

—There were 2,282 passenger and 13,581 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in December. Of the immigrants 8,398 were Italians.

—Great dissatisfaction with the intendat (mayor) of Buenos Aires is prevalent in that city. He is accused of incapacity and neglect of duties.

—The stevedores' strike in Buenos Aires was settled on the 14th, the strikers accepting 4\$ a day and 6\$ on holidays. They had demanded 5\$ a day.

—A Rosario judge has lately made himself notorious by challenging a man to fight a duel with him. Such judges can easily be spared from the bench.

—President Uribeur is expected to return to Buenos Aires on Saturday when he will reassume the presidency. His health is said to be completely re-established.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that General Capdevilla is studying a scheme for fortifying the Patagonian coast down to Tierra del Fuego. It is a splendid idea. It will keep the wind off the Indians and keep the ostriches from running off into the water.

—It is reported that Chilean spies have been arrested at Bahía Blanca, where a naval station is talked of. The children are playing with fire in a reckless manner.

—The Spanish minister at Buenos Aires has protested against Cuban manifestations and the Argentine foreign minister has undertaken to impede street demonstrations.

—In Buenos Aires last year the births numbered 26,720 and the deaths 14,069. Assuming the population to be 650,000, which is probably an over-estimate, the death rate was 23 per thousand.

—The match tax in Argentina amounts to over a million and a half of dollars, and the national product has become so poor and so reduced in quantity that it is a disgrace to the country.

—There was a meeting in Buenos Aires on the 23rd to express sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence. The Spaniards attended also, and there was a row, several arrests being made.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says the Argentine government has just purchased 13,000 field tents in Europe. A corps of naval militia, to increase the effective strength of the navy, is also under consideration.

—The principal exports during 1895 comprised—1,046,000 tons wheat, 804,500 tons maize, 225,249 tons linseed, 131,171 tons and 129,493 bales wool, 1,177,208 bags flour, 3,693,366 hides, 455,171 bales of hay, 1,968,249 frozen wethers, 125,838 live steers, 477,121 live sheep.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The exports from Rosario last year included 538,822 tons of wheat, 90,779 tons of linseed, 54,726 tons of maize, 9,407 tons of flour, 438,652 bales of hay, 754,556 dry hides, 64,987 Brazil hides, and 17,638 bales of wool. Of these Brazils took 39,779 tons of wheat, 3,936 tons of maize, 8,595 tons of flour, and 424,992 bales of hay.

—The papers in Buenos Aires of the 16th had it that the editor of the *Journal do Commercio* had claimed protection from the president of the state against a threatened attack on his printing establishment. This shows how news is garbled. It was the editor of the *Comercio de S. Paulo* who claimed the said protection. The *Journal* has not been threatened.

—Congress has voted for the coming year two hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of practical schools of agriculture in the capital and in all the provinces. Such schools have long been wanted, and if properly governed should give great results.—*Sport and Pastime.* But what are you going to do with an agricultural school in the capital? Teach the Portenos *patio* gardening?

—The experimental trials of asphalt pavement in Buenos Aires have given the greatest satisfaction. The first cost and maintenance is much less than wood pavement, and the streets are cleaner and better for driving and walking. The contractor, Mr. Stephen, obtains his asphalt from Trinidad and holds the right of supplying it in Brazil also. Asphalt would be just the thing for the *Ovidor*.

—Does not the minister of the interior know that gambling and prostitution pay a fixed sum for security from police interference? Does he not know that from these sources come the chief expenses which make the police service desirable? Does the minister know that theatres and places of amusement have to set apart a fixed sum or consideration daily in order to be let alone—all this besides and beyond the legal fine fixed by law? He does not know all this he is phenomenon of ignorance of what is general knowledge.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—Our spightly Buenos Aires contemporary, *The South-Cross*, has recently passed through two important crises—its 21st anniversary and a change of ownership. In both cases the issue was successful and pleasing. The *Cross* has assumed its majority with dignity and with ready consciousness of the responsibility, and at once celebrated the event by giving the *Times* a bit of its mind. As for the change of ownership, Mr. Michael Dinneen retires, after many years' identification with the paper as editor and proprietor. He is succeeded by Mr. William Biffin, the genial assistant editor, who now becomes editor and proprietor—and in good time, we trust, capitalist as well. He is the "Che Buono" of the *Cross* and is already well known to the English-reading public on this coast.

—Sr. Acosta, the president of the committee of supplies, is at present occupied with the formation of three large deposits for horses and mules for the army, one has already been commenced at the island of Choele-Choele at the Rio Negro, and another at the Cusdro Nacional in the province of Cordoba. The authorities have proved that it is more convenient to buy horses and mules from the breeders, and have them afterwards broken in by the regiments for which they are required than to breed them on government farms. Of the three hundred thousand dollars which the government voted for remounts, two-thirds have already been spent and a full complement of horses and mules has been made in every corps with a surplus of a thousand animals which are intended to form the foundation stocks in the deposits which we have just mentioned.—*Sport and Pastime.*

—The report of the committee of the chamber of deputies on the proposed home-tax on sugar and bounty on sugar exports, is unique, and if passed without alteration will be a merited blow on the sugar industry. The committee in its report has omitted to mention the 12 cents bounty, and limits the transaction to a home-tax of 4 cents per kilo on sugar manufactured, to be paid by the manufacturer to the Bank of the Nation; the proceeds of which are to be invested by the bank in the purchase of sugar for export, and the profits (it looks as if everything was to be profit!) to be applied to making public roads and bridges. No provision is made to increase the import duty on sugar to the extent of the home-tax; therefore the tax which is to be paid by the manufacturers will not be clipped on the sale price of sugar to consumers, owing to foreign sugar competition.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.

—We see that government is desirous of pen-sioning off the Argentine minister in London, Dr. L. Dominguez, and of passing the legation over to his son. Dr. Dominguez is now nearly 80 years of age. He has served this country long and well in London. Millions of Argentine money have passed through his hands without a single cent of it going astray or sticking to him. His son is in every way worthy of him, and would be a good successor to the high and responsible post.—*Southern Cross.*

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include total receipts of internal tax office during 1895, and various goods like Bunks, Alcohol, Matches, Tobacco, Double beer, Single do, Wine, Cards, Interests, Fines.

—Congress has a sweet tongue and seems to have sugar on the brain. The tax of 4 cents per kilo on Argentine sugar, about which we wrote some time ago, seemed to all the world to have died a natural death. It was supposed to have gone to sleep in the archives of congress to be awakened on the coming of the kalends. But to the surprise and indignation of the public, the financial commission to whose consideration it had been relegated appeared at Avellaneda with a voluminous report upon the measure. The report advises the abolition by congress of the tax. The tax is then to be levied. When levied it is to be handed over to the Banco de la Nacion. The bank will then proceed to buy and export 25,000,000 kilos of sugar. Here you have a state bank turned by the stroke of a pen into a sugar dealer—a jobber in produce—a concern interested in concerning the market and prohibiting any of the very same money which it discounts. It is unique! It is gaucho banking every time. The Germans are at the bottom of this. The representative of the sugar interest in Buenos Aires is, after all, not to be found on the bolsa, but on the other side of Plaza Victoria. There is a piper playing in the national congress and the honorables are dancing merrily! But who is paying for the music? We said when writing about this subject before that these people were as mad as March hares. It is, unfortunately, much worse than that. The case is one of method madness—the most dangerous kind of lunacy known.—*Southern Cross*, Jan. 10.

—The Argentine government has engaged the services of an Italian military engineer, a noted specialist in coast defense. He is to furnish plans for the construction of a naval station at Bahía Blanca and also for the adequate fortification of that port. We hope he will set to work as soon as possible, and that the organization of a properly equipped central naval station will be in hand without delay. Bahía Blanca is not the best place for a naval station, but it is better than a place at all. It will give the Italian specialist many pains in the head before he works out the plan of defending it properly. But this is only another reason why the work should be begun immediately. In case of trouble with another power this country is not in a position to have a creditable naval mobilization. A naval mobilization made for the purpose of fighting is worse than useless unless it acts from a proper centre—a place where disabled ships can return to refit and get ready again to take the sea. This country has no such centre. If a naval battle occurred to-morrow in which Argentine ships were disabled, these ships, if successful in escaping to the shelter of one of our ports, would have to lie there useless until the end of the war. This has been said so often that it appears childish to repeat it; but what shall we say of the policy which rushes into new and enormously costly naval purchases without first setting energetically about preparing some place in which to attend to the many and critical requirements of a modern fleet?—*Southern Cross*, Jan. 10.

—The largest dairy in this country "La Martona" in Galicia, belongs to Mr. Vicente Carreras and has 1800 cows, one in Galicia, and the others in Tristan Suarez. One thousand and three hundred kilos of butter are produced daily, part of this is consumed in the country and the rest abroad. The butter is equal to any made in the best English dairy at home. Argentine butter has now a firm place in London and Brazilian markets. The "Scandinavia Argentina" is another large establishment and has the large factories in Jepsener, Genareros and Gándara, on the Southern railway. The establishment has also factories in Altamirano, Adela and Genner. 2300 kilos of butter are produced daily, equal to 60 tons per month. Some of this is consumed here and the rest in England, Germany and Brazil. The company exported 152,861 kilos of butter to London from September 6th to December 31st. The company is preparing to set up further branches in other parts of the province of Buenos Aires and expects to be able to produce 6000 kilos a day by April next. A large property has been purchased by this company in Calle Herrera 1312, where the necessary preparations are being made to store 6000 boxes of butter, equal to about 160,000 kilos. Another important establishment is that of Mr. Bottazzi, which has five branches, turning out 1000 kilos of butter per diem. The butter industry was in a very low way during 1894, but now this state of affairs is changed by Mr. Frederick Stearn's firm, which now exports the greater part of Argentine butter, exporting no less than 400 tons during the latter days of 1895. Mr. Stearn has made contracts with La Martona, Scandinavia and other establishments for receiving the whole of the butter produced by them. This gentleman is also in touch with the world-wide London firm of Ellis Kinslinberg & Co., 3,000,000 pounds of butter passing through their hands. England imports 150,000 tons of butter annually, which represents a sum of £16,000,000, equal to \$80,000,000 gold. Mr. Stearn expects to be able to export 120 tons of butter per month during the current year, increasing this to 300 tons a month next spring.—*Bolton Industrial*, Buenos Aires.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 28th, 1896.

The *North American Review* for January contains an article by Prof. N. S. Shaler on "The Last Gift of the Century," which merits the thoughtful consideration of every serious man. It is a plea for disarmament, and for the abolition or restriction of war. To effect this he suggests the creation of an international peace tribunal, invested with advisory powers, which are to be used whenever a dispute arises between the nations forming the league which it represents. Professor Shaler is not optimistic enough to believe that the great nations will surrender any of their sovereign prerogatives in this matter, nor does he expect that such a tribunal will be able to avert war in all cases. The most he expects at the outset will be that more time can be gained for discussion, and that a permanent influence in favor of peace will be constantly exerted. The influence of the tribunal will be essentially moral, and as it will seek to settle differences in a manner just and honorable to both disputants, a disregard of its counsel will serve to place that nation apparently in the wrong. If the recourse could once be established, it is probable that its influence would steadily increase, until in the not distant future it might be invested with the functions and powers of a great international court of arbitration. There can be no question as to the need of such a court at this moment. The whole world is full of the sound of military preparations. Great armies are spread over the land, consuming its substance, burdening it with debt, and filling every nation with disorder and discontent. Costly fleets are anchored in every harbor, absorbing the fruits of commerce and consuming the capital and energy of labor and industrial enterprise. More than half of the world's labor and economy is wasted upon these costly engines of destruction—which is an infinite injustice to the toiling millions who are struggling for bare support and for the development of civilization. Of what use is our christianity and enlightenment, if they can not control our passions and emancipate us from this inheritance of savagery? Of what use are our laws, our commercial intercourse, our refinements, our inventions, our wealth and culture, if they can not free us from the scourge of bloodshed? There is surely no need of such a recourse, if nations will submit to be governed by law as individuals are now governed.

Last week we called attention to the defective service rendered by non-resident and supernumerary sanitary inspectors. The unimpeded propagation of epidemics in this city is prima facie evidence of their neglect and indifference. It is generally possible to check or suppress an epidemic on its first appearance by the strict isolation of the cases and the careful disinfection of the premises where such cases have occurred. This was done to some extent on the appearance of cholera, or what passed for cholera, but otherwise nothing whatever is done. Yellow-fever and small-pox are invariably left to their own devices. Attention is called to a threatened epidemic, it is treated with indifference. When the enemy has gained a firm foothold, however, and the death-rate reaches 20 to 25 a day, then there is a sudden awakening; the newspapers begin to talk about it, and the inspectors suddenly begin to manifest interest and activity. This is invariably the course

followed year after year. Foresight is a quality which Brazilians rarely possess, and they attach no importance whatever to it. It is enough to meet the evil when it comes. However, something may still be done to check the epidemic, providing the authorities will recognize it as part of their duty to abate all nuisances and remove all sources of infection. The tenement houses must be kept clean, unoccupied grounds used for the deposit of garbage and filth must be cleansed, cow-stables in thickly-inhabited localities must be removed, the over-crowding of poor people, especially of foreigners, must be corrected, broken pavements and dirty streets must be improved, the food supply must be carefully inspected, and all nuisances tending to disturb the sick, or propagate infection, should be rigidly suppressed. In this latter respect, it would be decidedly for the well-being of this population were Carnival to be prohibited. The exposures and excesses of that season will be the cause of much additional illness. We know from experience how the death-rate increases after Carnival, and as we already have the fever in every part of the city, it would be good policy, in our opinion, to provide against the evil this year. Then there are the abuses which precede Carnival for a full month, which clearly illustrate how indifferent the sanitary inspectors really are. As everyone knows there is a hospital on the Travessa de S. Francisco, and just across the street are the rooms of one of Rio's hundred musical and carnival societies. We passed there a few evenings since, and the din was something infernal. Huge bass drums, horns, steel bars, trumpets, howling,—anything to make a deafening noise. Even were there no hospital near, such a bedlam of noises should not be permitted in any civilized city. In Rua da Passagem, Botafogo, there are two of these societies in the neighborhood of two hospitals and an asylum. They are a thousand times worse than the neighboring lunatic asylum. We know that they do seriously disturb the sick and impede their recovery. The residents of such a neighborhood are also unable to sleep, or even to pass quietly through the streets. If the sanitary inspectors were alert, they would note the impropriety of permitting these societies in such neighborhoods, and they would require their removal to other localities. Possibly a section of the lunatic asylum might be devoted to their use. In all these matters, the absence and indifference of the sanitary inspector is to be noted, and in our opinion it is time that he were instructed in regard to the importance and scope of his duties. In times of epidemic he should be inspecting his district by night and day, and he should permit nothing to exist there which will propagate infection or disturb the recovery of the sick. It should be remembered that the protection of life supersedes the pursuit of pleasure.

The meeting of importers at the Exchange on the 24th instant was significant for two reasons: the unreserved denunciation of the commercial association for incapacity and inattention to commercial interests, and a frank exposure of the arbitrary methods employed in the custom-house for extorting money from importers. Of the first we shall have but little to say. For many years the commercial association has failed to represent the commercial body of this city. It has been political, industrial, speculative—anything but commercial. It has ceased altogether to collect and publish commercial statistics, it has gradually withdrawn its active participation in the commercial affairs of the port, and it has lost all interest in commercial legislation. No matter how absurd and burdensome the project may be, the commercial association never interferes to protect merchants from bad legislation. On the other matter, much has already been said, and hundreds of complaints and protests have been lodged against arbitrary classifications and valuations, but to no effect. The government persists in treating all importers as though they were engaged in the work of defrauding the revenue. And now it is proposed even to limit their privilege of protesting against the decisions of the examiners. Practically the custom-house is a law to itself, against which no recourse or protest is to be allowed. All this is clearly unconstitutional, but who will test the matter? If an importer feels that he has been defrauded, or wronged, way should he be denied the right of seeking protection from the courts just the same as were he en-

gaged in some other occupation? Commerce is the principal source of revenue for the state, as well as the principal source of wealth for the country. It is an honorable calling, and it represents as high a degree of intelligence, honesty and patriotism as any other occupation. And yet, it has always been considered as legitimate spoil for the politician and public official. If new taxes are to be levied, it is to commerce that the screw is applied. In addition to the taxes regularly levied, commerce has also been subjected to a multitude of irregular exactions, from which it is quite unable to escape. Among these is the exaction of which the importers are now bitterly complaining, that of imposing fines for incorrect description of merchandise. The abuse has reached such a point that there are many articles the merchant can not describe without incurring a fine. For many years he has complained of the injustice of imposing a fine for increased weights in dry goods. These goods leave the packers in Europe in a perfectly dry condition, and their weights are given accurately. During the voyage out and while in the customs deposits here previous to dispatch, they are sure to absorb a certain amount of moisture, which increases their weight. For this the importer is fined. To escape these fines he has been for some years dispatching such goods in small lots in order to keep the differences within the 50¢ limit, although this practice involves extra labor and expense. Now it is proposed to deny him such an alternative, and the fine on ignoring the weight or contents has been increased. This leaves him between the devil and the deep sea. If he escapes one, he falls into the embrace of the other. The latitude allowed the examiners, also, in classifying goods is a constant source of abuse. An official who does not know one grade of goods from another, is permitted to arbitrarily classify the goods under dispatch, and to impose fines for wrong classification. No matter if the importer is absolutely correct and the examiner is absolutely wrong, the fine is enforced and everything is done to close every avenue leading to redress. It is becoming impossible to do business with such a body of men. They are neither well informed in regard to the merchandise passing through the custom-house, nor are they just in their decisions. They simply look for pretexts with which to extort fines from the merchants. Their occupation is cowardly, dishonorable and unjust, and the country, which is so dependent upon commerce, is encouraging their extortions. In our opinion, the government should appoint a mixed commission of officials and importers to settle all these disputed questions of classification, which commission should meet every day and hear complaints. Every importer should have the right to exhibit his proofs before such a commission, and that too without great expense. And the decision of such a commission should be final. Until this is done, the abuse will go on increasing until the foreign trade of the country will be hopelessly crippled.

### THE NEW YORK LIFE AGAIN.

Unfathomable surely is the true history of the New York Life Insurance Company's connection with the insurance legislation of the past year here in Brazil. It will not stand investigation. It is full of contradictions, of cross purposes, of concealed motives. It is creditable neither to the company, nor to the Brazilian legislator.

In the *New York Times* of December 12th, and to these was appended the following interview with the president of that company:

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, having had his attention called to the new insurance law passed in Brazil and the publications in *The Rio News* of November 12 said that the New York Life had notified its representatives that if the law passed it would not consent to do new business in Brazil thereafter. Such notification was sent. "Notwithstanding the protests of both the American companies," Mr. McCall said, "the law was passed, and, pursuant to the notification then given, the New York Life will cease to contract new business in Brazil after the close of this year. It will, of course, maintain its agency there for the collection of old premiums and the payment of claims against it, but it will not issue new policies."

We had hoped never to refer to this mysterious intrigue again. The interests of two important American companies have been sacrificed by it, the credit of the Brazilian Congress has been smirched, and the safety of life insurance in Brazil has been undermined. President McCall says that his

representatives were notified that if the law passed the New York Life would do no more new business, and yet the columns of the local press are full of denials that he had ever given such notification, and of promises not to withdraw in case the bill under discussion should become law. Here, for instance, is a sample of the statements made, a telegram from Mr. Sanchez on July 3rd and published over the names of Messrs. Darlot and Hasselman:

You are authorized to publish that *New York Life* will not withdraw from Brazil if laws are present before the chambers pass and that it is entirely false that my interests and those of the *New York* are opposed.

From this it will be seen that the notification was not attended to, and as the same representatives are still in charge of the company's business here it is clear that they have never been punished for their refusal to obey orders.

Mr. McCall also says: "pursuant to the notification then given, the New York Life will cease to contract new business in Brazil," etc. When given? No such notice was ever given until November 5th, and then the reason given, over Mr. Sanchez's signature, was that a tax of 5 per cent. on the premiums paid in, had been engrafed on the bill in second reading, and had become part of the law. And to further excuse his withdrawal, he explained how delicate a process it is to organize the tables of premiums, when even the babies know that a 5 per cent. tax can be added without any such reorganization! When the amendment was offered, Mr. Sanchez made no protest; he smothered all his fears and repressed his desperate intentions until the bill had been safely towed into port with the President's signature attached, and then he waited a few days more so that he might not seem precipitate, and then on November 5th—the last day allowed for a declaration of intention—he sorrowfully notified the public that the New York Life would accept no more new business!

And then, a few days later, Messrs. Sanchez, Darlot, Hasselman and other representatives of the retiring company, announced to the public that they had organized a national company, to be known as the "Sud-America," whose risks could be re-insured in foreign companies and whose surplus could be exported for investment! The foreign companies, it should be remembered, were not permitted to send the surplus of their Brazilian insurances out of Brazil, while Mr. Sanchez's new company, organized under the patronage of the New York Life and by its representatives, is permitted to do so! If there is no treachery and intrigue in this, then our reasoning is sorely at fault.

Mr. McCall also says: "Notwithstanding the protests of both the American companies, the law was passed." When and where did the New York Life ever protest against the project under discussion? We remember its promises to accept the law, its delence of the project, and its fulsome praises of the intelligence and patriotism of Congress. And we even remember a memorial presented to Congress and published in the press, signed by over three hundred New York policy-holders at the solicitation of that company's representatives, favoring the projected legislation! Surely this is not the way to protest! The Equitable did protest, and it used all its influence and every available argument to defeat the bill. And then when the bill became law the Equitable withdrew honorably from the country, and leaves no pinchbeck national company behind it to occupy a field from which it had expelled a competitor through so base an intrigue! It is to be feared that Mr. McCall knows all this as well as any of us down here, and in all probability he is beginning to realize that

All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little—  
deception.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, Jan. 12.

### THE PORT AND PESTILENCE.

The port of Buenos Aires is a hotbed for the propagation of disease. The most expert authority on epidemics testified to this fact; indeed, it requires little technical or scientific ability to discern so palpable a fact. Buenos Aires is well covered so large that sight cannot compass it distant shore, and if there is anything insalubrious in the port it is because of criminal ignorance or carelessness. We have port works which have cost us many millions and will cost many millions more before they are finished but they are great deposits of filth and all manner of uncleanness. It would seem that the remedy for this would be seen and appreciated, especially after it was pointed

out by Mr. Wheeler in his projects for lateral wings for the direction and concentration of the river currents. If the north basin were opened and from its gateway an ever widening series of lateral wings or breakwaters were constructed the current of the Rio Grande could be directed into the north basin and thence onward through the series of docks and we should secure the thorough purification of the docks and moreover the channels leading to and from the docks would largely be kept clean; at all events, the greater part would, and the surface to look after and dredge would be made smaller. This would quickly be done if an epidemic of serious proportions should break out, and it is to be feared that nothing less than this will secure the requisite action. The fact remains, however, every day and night the same, that the port is a source of danger and a constant menace to public health. Is this all we are to have from our 30,000,000 to 40 million dollars?

**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

—The population of Santa Catharina in 1890 was 260,000.  
 —The British gunboat *Basilisk*, from London, arrived at Pernambuco on the 20th inst.  
 —Counterfeit notes of 100\$000 and 200\$000 have made their appearance at Ribeirão Preto.  
 —A S. Paulo telegram of the 23rd inst. states that there is a case of yellow-fever at Jaboticabal.  
 —There were 166 deaths in Araraquara, São Paulo, in December, of which 76 were from yellow-fever.  
 —Euláclides Cintra, 18 years of age, son of the late Barão de Jaguara, committed suicide by shooting himself in S. Paulo on the 25th inst.  
 —It is said that Campos Salles will make a clean sweep in the government of the state of São Paulo when he succeeds to the governorship.  
 —Ensign Paulo da Costa, accused of investigating the attack on the printing-office of the *Triluzina do Povo* and *Santos Commercial*, has been indicted.  
 —A S. Paulo telegram of the 22nd states that the yellow-fever, since its first appearance at Araraquara, has caused 423 deaths at that place.  
 —A telegram of the 25th inst. from Rezende states that the opposition candidate for justice of the peace has carried the election by a majority of 57.  
 —Having discovered what he considers a mistake in the budget voted by his legislature, Col. Valladão has issued a decree making the necessary correction.  
 —It is said Col. Moreira Cesar is to have a command in São Paulo. He will probably be of great assistance to Campos Salles and Glycerio in managing that state.  
 —Gen. Campos Salles' enemies are circulating the report that, when he is elected governor of S. Paulo, he is going to make Moreira Cesar his chief of police.  
 —A new monarchist organ will soon appear in São Paulo under the title "Regeneração." It appears that a fiction has already appeared among the monarchists in that state.  
 —It is stated that the S. Paulo physicians have decided to have monthly banquets. If half of what we hear of S. Paulo physicians is true, they are certainly able to afford it.  
 —The municipal chamber of S. João d'El-Rey has protested against the resolution voted by the chamber of Ouro Preto congratulating the signers of the monarchist manifesto.  
 —The *Cidade de Ilé* tells of the purchase of a Stradivarius violin for 70\$000. The seller was Esmeraldo Kist and the purchaser Antonio Pereira da Silva, both of the city of Ilé.  
 —In Amazonas the combined opposition presents Barão do Ladário as candidate for the office of governor and Dr. José Taveiras da Cunha Mello Sobrinho for that of lieutenant-governor.  
 —The *Platina*, of S. Paulo, accuses the sub-delegate of Consolação of having caused the ferule to be applied to two prisoners, both minors, whose hands, it says, are in a wretched state.  
 —The municipal chamber of Rosário, Sergipe, has protested against the usurpation of its rights by a so-called chamber chosen at a force called an election by the illegal order of Col. Valladão.  
 —Senator Campos Salles appears to be a quasi-parliamentarist. He says in his manifesto that he considers it necessary that the majority of the legislature should share the political views of the executive.  
 —Up to the 21st inst. the *Município* of São Paulo had received 8,000\$ for the Cuban revolutionists. If it is to do any good, it should be forwarded at once. The Cubans want it to buy rifles and cartridges.  
 —Barão de Marajó has published an article in the *Provincia de Pará* requesting the French consul to conduct the articles published in French and American papers attributing criminal and barbarous acts to Veiga Cabral.  
 —On the 23rd inst. in S. Paulo there was a fight between Dr. Adolpho de Araújo, who belongs to the editorial staff of the *Comercio de S. Paulo*, and a person who is described in the telegram as being a "representative of federal justice."  
 —As usual, official indications were wrong. There is fever at Linhares, São Paulo, and the sanitary inspector has temporarily closed the schools as a measure of precaution. It is reported from a neighboring town that the fever had caused many deaths.  
 —The *Provincia de Pará* published on the 25th inst. a letter from Luiz Brisson and other French residents of Conanny complaining that the Cayenne government has established a quarantine of 22 days for Brazilian vessels arriving at any point of the disputed territory.  
 —One of the mechanical traction carriages, of which so much is now said in the European press, made its appearance on the 22nd inst. in the streets of Petrópolis. This carriage, which we believe is the first that has been introduced into Brazil, has a petroleum engine.  
 —A poem called *Luciferão* has been produced in S. Paulo. It ought to be a great success there and Rio Grande, where the idea of pacification has achieved so singular a development. If it could have a "knife and steel" accompaniment, the humor of the comedy would be better illustrated.

—There was a death at Ampara, São Paulo, from yellow-fever on the 20th, the victim having taken the infection at Araraquara. The authorities look prompt measures to prevent a spread of infection, and apparently with success.  
 —From 1887 to 28th November last (why not have made it 31st December?) the state of Santa Catharina received 22,208 immigrants, as follows: 1,040 in 1887; 914 in 1888; 1,309 in 1889; 6,751 in 1890; 8,365 in 1891; 1,879 in 1892; 1,242 in 1893; 222 in 1894; and 486 in 1895.  
 —The seven Pernambuco prisoners who were branded by the police authorities with the letter L have obtained *habeas corpus*. It is now suggested that the police authorities who branded them should themselves be branded with the letters B. L., initials of Gov. Barbosa Lima, who appointed them.  
 —A telegram of the 21st inst. from Ceará says that on the beach of Iguape, in that state, there was stranded a jaguada with a convict who had escaped from the island of Fernando de Noronha. He had been nine days at sea and during this time two companions who had escaped with him had died of hunger, thirst and fatigue.  
 —A telegram from Piauí says that there have arrived in that state 330 immigrants from the north of Italy, bringing with them cows and a quantity of seeds. The governor and people of Piauí are said to be much pleased with the appearance of these immigrants, who, we believe, are the first Italians that have emigrated directly to that state.  
 —A telegram of the 22nd inst. from Bahia says that, unless Senator Ruy Barbosa changes his present attitude, the leaders of the Partido Republicano Federal in that state will not oppose his re-election to the senate. Although these leaders for motives of political expediency are now working with Congressman Glycerio, they probably at heart agree with Ruy and are unwilling to break with him as long as he refrains from making war on them.  
 —The *Reporter* of São Paulo, in discussing the tenders for supplying that city with fresh beef, says that the poor operative can not pay 1\$200 a kilo for beef, nor 100\$000 a month for horse rent. This is quite clear, but under the regime of excessive taxation and extravagance which has been inaugurated, how is it to be averted? São Paulo has become a very expensive city to live in, even more so than Rio de Janeiro, and we know what the tendency here is.  
 —The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo calls attention to the frequency with which marriages are celebrated in the interior with the religious ceremony only. Of course the children of such marriages are not recognized by law and have no rights of inheritance. It would be wise and politic were the government to legalize all ceremonies, requiring only the civil registry, and paying the authors rather than the innocent wife and children for infractions of the law.  
 —The order for the transfer of Col. Moreira Cesar and his battalion (the 7th) from Santa Catharina to S. Paulo seems to be creating considerable commotion behind the scenes. It is asserted that in view of certain representations, the headquarters of the 4th military district will be transferred to Minas Geraes and an officer named Col. Moreira Cesar appointed to the command of the district. This seems to be some difficulty in finding quarters for the battalion. It was supposed that a house had been obtained for the purpose at Mogy das Cruzes, but a telegram of the 24th says that the owner of the house finally decided not to rent it.  
 —There was a religious *Festa* at Itaipá, across the bay, on the 19th which passed off without any disturbance. This so pleased the promoters that they asked José Cortijo to thank the people for their attendance. José had just begun when the band started out on the national hymn, which so enraged him that he drew a knife and attacked one of the musicians with it. This spoiled the day's record completely. José and his brother Fernando, a boy of 16, with some companions, had the whole crowd against them and finally left for Nicandoro. On the road, as it is dark, Fernando was stabbed in the abdomen, was left all night on the road, and was finally removed to the S. João Baptist hospital, where he died on the 3rd.

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL**

On the 25th inst. Dr. Julio de Castilhos completed the third year of his present term of office, and according to his constitution, he will serve two years longer and may be re-elected. Two-thirds of his electors desire it. Before beginning his present term he had already, directly or indirectly, governed the state during the greater part of the time after Nov. 15, 1889. He has, then, virtually governed Rio Grande for nearly six years, evidently against the will of the people of the state, and apparently he may continue to do so as long as he pleases, unless he is prevented by force. With the state and federal troops at his disposal it seems useless to hope for a free election and consequently all that his adversaries can do at present is to point out his abuses, attack him through the press, maintain their cohesion, bide their time and avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity for making another revolution.  
 This state of affairs keeps the whole country in an unsettled situation, and as long as it continues it will be impossible to make any safe speculation in regard to the future. If President Prudente Moraes were willing to throw himself definitely into the arms of the Rio Grandenses and of their friends and allies throughout the country, he would probably be able, notwithstanding the hostility of a large part of the army, to free himself from the difficulties that surround him. He seems, however, unwilling to do this and is consequently obliged to consume the whole of his skill and energy in his efforts to maintain his position; and thus safely reach the end of his term of office, leaving intact to his successor all the difficulties that now beset him.  
 Knowing this and feeling himself strong in the support of the army and of the league of government, Congressman Glycerio has succeeded in effecting, Julio de Castilhos evidently thinks that he may do as he pleases and while publicly professing a desire for peace, secretly instigates

his followers to terrorize his adversaries, whom he doubtless hopes to prevent in this way from accumulating means of resistance.  
 His friends have recently seen fit to contradict the reports of outrages, which are constantly circulated and which have nearly all been confirmed. It is a well-known fact that the federalists feel no security in Rio Grande, and recently one of their most prominent leaders, Col. Prestes Guimarães, has found it necessary to obtain an escort of 25 federal soldiers under the command of a trustworthy officer in order that he may go in safety to Passo Fundo for the purpose of removing his family to Argentina, where he has decided to remain until affairs in Rio Grande shall have improved, or until he and his friends again enter the state with arms in their hands. The federalists who had returned to Jaguarão, where there is said to be a body of armed Castilhistas in a threatening attitude, have also decided that they cannot live in safety at home and have once more emigrated to Argentina and Uruguay.  
 A telegram of the 24th states that three ex-revolutionists, whose names are given, have been seized, bound and carried to the camp of João Francisco, where with others they have been forced to enlist in his service. The telegram adds that the federalists are preparing to make forcible resistance to such outrages.  
 The *Republica* of Porto Alegre has received a telegram from Uruguayana stating that there will shortly be forwarded to the editor legal documents confirming the reports of Castilhista outrages committed at that place.  
 On the 19th inst. it was reported at Rio Grande that the flotilla was to be attacked and all the vessels and the troops of the garrison were all held in readiness.  
 It is stated that, as soon as Santos Filho's trial by court martial is concluded, he will receive a commando Julio de Castilhos' army. For this army 500 horses were bought some days ago.  
 Col. Francisco Bitencourt has gone to Jaguarão to take charge of the garrison at that place.  
 Dr. Theodoro Baptista and Congressman Pedro Moacyr, editors of the *Republica*, are said to have made a proposal for uniting their followers with those of Anão de Faria, Demetrio Ribeiro and Barros Cassal.

**RAILROAD NOTES**

—The Botanical Garden Tramway Co. now owns 25 electric cars valued at 500,000\$.  
 —Traffic on several of the branch lines of the Central has been interrupted on account of the rains.  
 —Parcels whose weight does not exceed 25 kilos may be forwarded by the new direct trains on the Central railway.  
 —The Central railway is announcing that on and after the first prox. eight of the suburban trains are to be suppressed.  
 —On the Oeste de Minas railway a train was derailed on the 21st inst. near the station of Barroso and one of the brakemen was wounded.  
 —The S. Paulo *Reporter* of the 21st notes a complaint against the Central to the effect that a carriage shipped at Rio de Janeiro on December 23 had not yet been heard of in S. Paulo.  
 —According to the *Diário de Campinas* the warehouses of the railway stations are crowded with merchandise and for want of room in the warehouses a large quantity has to be stowed on the platforms.  
 —On the 24th the Oeste de Minas government petitioned the Rio de Janeiro state government for approval of the final surveys of the remaining sections of its branch from Barra Mansa to Angra dos Reis, already under construction.  
 —There have recently been several derailments on the Minas line of the Central railway. In one of these derailments, which occurred on the 19th inst. near the station of Miguel Barnier, there were four persons killed and many wounded.  
 —There was a large landslide on the *secca* section of the Petrópolis railway on Sunday causing an interruption to traffic during the day. The heavy rains of Friday and Saturday have caused considerable damage to the cuttings and embankments along the line.  
 —On the Central railway, at Belem, at 4:50 a. m. on Saturday there was a collision between two trains, five cars being derailed, one of the engines was considerably damaged and an oilman wounded. Switchman Alfredo dos Santos, who is considered responsible for the accident, was arrested.  
 —A preliminary trial of the electric tram line from Largo do Machado to Aguaes, Ferraes, Laranjeiras, was made on the 24th inst., and resulted most successfully. The electric tram ran over the line in 20 minutes, and afterwards, with an ordinary passenger tram in tow in 22 minutes, stopping along the line to receive and discharge passengers.  
 —A São Paulo telegram of the 25th complains of the continued bad service of the Central. The "rapid" passenger train inaugurated on the 15th inst. is always behind time. On that date it was two hours' late. This is a "rapid" service with a vengeance. The director should first direct his attention to an effective service, before trying to increase the speed.  
 —There is surely something inexplicably wrong with the management of the Central. A merchant of Santos was two hours distant from this city, says it takes from ten to fifteen days for merchandise to reach that station. The removal of produce also is very backward, it being spotted sometimes lying about the platform waiting for transportation. On the Central the utility of a daily way freight train, calling at all stations, is apparently little appreciated.  
 —There was another derailment on the Central on the 26th: at the station of Espirito Santo (4½ kilometre 237), where the line crosses the Paralybuna. The postal car was thrown off the track and wrecked, and two passenger cars, actually on the bridge, jumped the rails but were prevented from being thrown into the river by the ironwork at the sides of the bridge. Happily no lives were lost, though the passengers and employes were much frightened. Negligence as to a coupling was the cause of the accident.

—On account of heavy rains part of the track between Pilar and Estrella on the railway from S. Francisco to Petrópolis was under water on Saturday and trains could not pass, so that the passengers were obliged to change cars. During the night there were several land slips on the mountain part of the road, covering the line with earth and stones. Some of these stones are very large and it has been found necessary to use dynamite to remove them. On Sunday the passengers from Rio all returned to this city except 15, who ascended the mountain on foot to a distance of six kilometres, where they found a train awaiting them. They reached Petrópolis at 12:30. Postal communications being interrupted, Dr. Ferreira de Araújo, who resides at Petrópolis, sent his leader to the *Gazeta de Notícias* by telegraph.

**LOCAL NOTES**

—On Friday the minister of finance visited the mint.  
 —The expense of the police department last month amounted to 56,491\$83.  
 —It is said that the *Archeria* will soon be going outside the *barra* for artillery practice.  
 —The celebrated *Castro* has again reappeared, but in a much reduced form and more pacific mood.  
 —The minister of marine has decided to readmit into the naval school the cadets who took part in the revolution.  
 —Col. Ilha Moreira's resignation of the office of sub-director of the arsenal has been accepted by the government.  
 —On Wednesday the launch *Luz* ran into the big *Alma* and damaged it so seriously that it had to be discharged.  
 —Gen. Lima e Silva has been relieved of the office of inspector of the infantry commands belonging to the garrison of this city.  
 —A writer in the *Rio de Janeiro* predicts that none of the opposition senators whose terms are about to expire, will be re-elected in October.  
 —The *Journal do Brasil* states in its issue of Thursday that it has been informed that in the 15th police district of this city the inspector is the delegate's heir.  
 —On Tuesday Jorge Elias, a Turk, was assaulted and arrested by policemen for refusing to give them 2\$000. On reaching the police station he was set at liberty.  
 —On Friday the government published a decree for the appointment of deputy federal judges in the eight districts into which the state of Rio Grande do Sul has been divided.  
 —At No. 168, Rua do Catete a woman and three small children were severely burned on the 19th inst. by an explosion of a group wader. One of the children has since died.  
 —The ration money for the students at the military school for the current half year has been fixed at 1\$810 a day. The cavalrymen connected with the school will receive 2\$210.  
 —Eduardo de Oliveira Maia, foreman of the type-setters of the *Journal do Commercio*, who had worked in the printing-office of that paper for 32 years, died in this city on Sunday.  
 —On Wednesday, at 9 o'clock p.m., it was discovered that the room for melting nickel at the mint was on fire. As the fire had made little progress, it was easily extinguished.  
 —The publisher of the *Journal Brazil*, who had been cited by the sectional solicitor of the republic to present on Wednesday the manuscript of the article *Galvão Fátis*, failed to make his appearance on that day.  
 —On Thursday a clerk of A. C. Azevedo & Co., at No. 130, Rua do Rozario went out to collect for that firm accounts to the amount of 16,538\$000. As he failed to return, the firm lodged a complaint at the police office.  
 —The *Journal* anticipates that we shall soon have jerked beef at 600 reis the kilo. If the poor people find the price too high, we trust they will have the discretion to demand explanations from Deputes Serzedello and Cavalho.  
 —We have been favored with copious rains during the past week, which have greatly reduced the temperature and diminished the mortality from fever. Since Friday night it has rained almost incessantly and for the last two days heavily.  
 —We regret to announce the death from yellow fever of Sig. Carlos Balduino, editor and proprietor of the *Revista Italiana*, whose publication was initiated only a short time since. The deceased had resided in Brazil for some time, but chiefly in Minas and São Paulo.  
 —It is said that the municipal director of public instruction intends to create some industrial schools in the city at which will be taught printing, carpentering and bookbinding for boys and sewing for girls. Why not teach the girls printing and bookbinding also?  
 —The American bank *Baria Tjian* (?), which entered this port on Sunday, brought the captain and 14 sailors of the English bark *Peacock*, which having sailed on the 31st ult. from Moscow for this port, went down on the 21st inst. in latitude 19° 11' south and longitude 30° 50' west.  
 —On the 20th inst. police detective Antonio de Oliveira Bastos, assisted by a person named Antonio dos Santos, arrested Luiz Custodio de Brito, whom they released on his promise to pay them 30\$000. This fact having reached the ears of the delegate of the 15th district, Santos was arrested and Bastos ordered to report to the chief of police.  
 —The daily burial reports of the past week show a considerable decline in yellow-fever, owing to the rains and lower temperature. For the week since our last report the burials have numbered 113, against 137 during the preceding week. The total number of deaths from the 1st to the 26th inst. inclusive, was 425, giving an average of little over 16 a day.  
 —We are informed that two of the societies to which we refer in our editorial of this issue on sanitary abuses, have been prohibited by the chief of police from making carnival preparations, owing to the disturbance created. The neighbors, however, who are fond of the senseless noise, are signing a petition that they are not at all intimidated by it. None of them apparently think of the sick.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 23th notes four accidents caused by wagons in the public streets of this city.

—It is said that when Ferrelia Vianna was asked to sign the monarchist manifesto issued by João Alfredo, Otton Preto and others, he replied: "I am remaining outside so as to apply for *habere corpus* when you are arrested."

—The news from Cuba the past week have been very optimistic. The Cubans have won victories and suffered fewer deaths in the war against Martiño Campos has resigned, and is to be succeeded by General Weyler.

—We regret to say that nothing has yet been done to the public prosecution which permitted eight counterfeiters to escape and by simply failing to make out a formal accusation against them. Is such an official deserving public confidence?

—On Thursday evening an old blooded horse, which has been abandoned by its owner, made its appearance on Lago de S. Francisco de Paula, causing quite a sensation among the bystanders, some of whom had known him in his palmy days.

—It is stated that the director of the mint causes two of his employees to be arrested by detectives. At the request of these employees Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, editor of the *Revista Jurista*, is endeavoring to learn from the police the cause of this measure.

—D. Marianna Vicente da Silva, residing at No. 44, Rua Miguel de Frias, was robbed on Wednesday of 100\$00 by a man who claimed to be raising a subscription for a portrait of President Prudente de Moraes and who pretended to have been a friend of her deceased husband.

—The editors of our esteemed contemporary the *Apóstolo* unintentionally caused quite a sensation in a little country town the other day. They telegraphed to a friend in regard to a religious festival: "Notify new revolution." The message was read: "Notify new revolution."

—On Friday Albino Pinto Guedes, owner of the drug-store at No. 298, Rua do Senador Euzébio, was arrested on the charge of kicking his father, who is 72 years old. He was set at liberty on the same day. Perhaps the authorities believe in kicking and imprisoning old people.

—Last year the Instituto Vaccinico Municipal vaccinated 29,141 persons, distributed 74,594 tubes of vaccine matter, inoculated 420 calves and made 3,216 domiciliary visits. And yet, notwithstanding all this and the hot weather besides, there still occur many deaths from small-pox in this city.

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that the postman at the station of Riachuelo is not only lazy, but also near-sighted. On Saturday (18th inst.) there was posted in this city a letter addressed to Rua Silva Rego No. 8, the postman kept it till the following Thursday and then delivered it at No. 6.

—It is stated that Senator Ruy Barbosa is going to bring suits before the courts for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the restrictive amnesty law and the validity of the act of the government which retires judges of whose services the state governments have not availed themselves.

—The Italians are endowed with some beautiful traits of character, surely! A few days ago they were promoting and eulogizing Lieut.-Col. Galliano for holding Makale, and now they are equally enthusiastic over his abandonment of the place. Whether the sun shines, or the rains fall, it is all the same to them.

—Congressman Glycerio denies having said, as reported by Congressman Salgado, that he has no doubt of the dishonesty of the governor of Amazonas. Congressman Salgado, however, reiterates the statement and adds that those who are publicly and privately acquainted with him know that he always tells the truth.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* has been publishing a series of articles on the importance of strengthening the navy. The *Gazeta* is doubtless right; but, as its editor cannot fail to know, this costs money. And, if the army absorbs all the available money of the country, the latter must be content with this luxury and consent to do without a navy.

—Although water is frequently wanting in various districts of the city, nothing effective is done to reduce the enormous waste of the precious fluid. The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 23th calls attention to the circumstance that a break in the water pipe in Rua Figueira de Melo has not been attended to for three months, the water running to waste all that time.

—The *Paz*, having stated some days ago that Dr. Paula Freitas, one of the victims of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Col. Moreira Cesar, is still alive, other papers of this city immediately contradicted the statement and asserted that it had been proved at the auditor's office of the war department that Dr. Paula Freitas was murdered on April 25, 1894.

—According to a Berlin journal, *Das Echo*, Prince D. Pedro of Coburg who was removed to an asylum three years ago, is no longer suffering from the mania of persecution, but is in that of exalted position. He imagines that he is in Brazil, and that he succeeded to power on his grandfather's death. The unhappy youth is only 30 years of age, and his insanity is considered incurable.

—According to a Caracas telegram of the 23rd an English militia officer named Salisbury had been shot by order of President Crespo. The officer had been captured in the disputed district. The report may be doubted, but should it be true Venezuela will soon know what it is to have a British ironclad anchored at the front door. The people of that country have lost all sense of reason, if they ever had any.

—The *Journal do Commercio*, which had opened a subscription on the 14th inst. for the favor of Col. Francisco Colombo Leont, who had served in Gumerindo Salavira's army and who died in the city of yellow-fever, closed the subscription on the 22nd, having received the sum of 1,140\$000, which it delivered on that day to the widow. We understand that for this family a subscription has also been opened by the board of managers of the exhibition.

—The minister of interior has decided that yellow-fever patients who reside in a great distance from the S. Sebastião hospital, may be taken in ambulances to the disinfecting station on Praia de D. Manoel and thence forwarded by water to the hospital. He thinks that this will be more commodious for such patients than conveyance for the whole distance in ambulances. The land journey is simply murderous for patients in the second and third stages of the fever.

—Some days ago it was reported that a rupture was imminent between the government of Brazil and those of England and Italy. It was even said that the minister of the latter country had decided to issue a circular to the diplomatic corps, explaining the cause of the rupture, and to go at once on board the *Lombardia*. It was also said that the *Benjamin Constant* was on the way to the island of Trindade. On Thursday Minister Carlos de Carvalho telegraphed to Europe a contradiction of these reports.

—A wagon ran over a child in the Rua da Saude on the morning of the 21st, breaking both of his legs. The driver ran away at once, leaving his cart to the care of the police. The child died in the hospital two hours after admission. It must be admitted that this species of accident causes more deaths than all others united. When a tram runs over a negligent person, a great outcry is raised at once, but hardly a day passes without someone being injured by these lumbering carts, and no one notices it!

—Complaints are again made of the drainage of the large school maintained by the sisters of charity on Praia de Boafogo, which drainage is said to open into the bay and not into the sewers. At low tide the stench is something indescribable. It is inexplicable that an execution of this character should be made, and that the neighborhood of this establishment should submit to it. The sisters in their zeal to save souls, should not forget that it is quite as important to protect our bodies. Sanitation should not be altogether overshadowed by salvation.

—On the 25th the *Diário Oficial* published the following official statement:—"Through the proposal of the Italian legation, a protocol was signed on December 3rd last accepting arbitration in principle as a means of settling all Italian reclamations and fixing the choice of arbitrator. There is now under consideration the regulation of the process to be followed and the liquidation without intervention of an arbitrator, of some of the reclamations, as had been suggested by the Brazilian government. There is no foundation, therefore, for the notice that any modification in the relations between Brazil and Italy is imminent."

—On the 24th the criminal court issued a writ of *habere corpus* and ordered the release of Antonio José de Araújo, accused of imprisoning an old woman in order to control her money. It is scandalous the protection given by the law to these miserable speculators. Araújo obtains possession of this poor old woman, locks her up, drugs her with liquor, spreads the report that she was addicted to drunkenness, and makes use of her fortune. And the law is so tender of his liberty and feels that his imprisonment is considered illegal! If the criminals were only punished here in Brazil, the reputation of the country would be much improved.

—Some time ago the municipal council of this city voted a resolution to ask the prefect for information on some municipal question. On Thursday it received an answer from the prefect stating that he had neither time, nor employees at his disposal to furnish information to the council. The latter unanimously decided to return the letter to the prefect. We feel sure the prefect feels that his imprisonment is considered illegal! If the criminals were only punished here in Brazil, the reputation of the country would be much improved.

—The great success of Padre Kneipp in treating certain diseases in Germany, by means of baths, diet, exercise and dress, has caused the creation of no less than three Kneipp establishments here in Brazil. It may be said, however, that not one of them will possess the requirements necessary for success. Good, wholesome food, properly cooked, is a prime requisite; where it is to be obtained? Out-door exercise is another invaluable aid; how is one to get it under the broiling sun of the tropics? Clean baths with careful and attentive attendants to administer them, are also required; can these be guaranteed? We have in mind a visit to a so-called hydropathic establishment in this city not long ago, where the bath-rooms were dark, small, badly furnished and extremely dirty. Everything about the place was dirty. If the Kneipp cures are to be similarly managed, then it will be well to suspend them at once.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON.—At São Christóvão, on the 22nd instant, IVY MAUD, aged 12 months, daughter of Henry Robertson, late of S. Paulo.

BIRTH.

On 17th January, at Bahia, the wife of John Daniel, of a daughter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Fogão Gasometro Veloz*: a new system of apparatus for producing and gas for lighting, heating and motive power, invented by Miguel Velaz. A description of a new process of producing gas, which it is claimed is both economical and easy.

*Almanach da Educadora*: 1st year, issued by the Educadora Lyceum insurance company. In addition to the usual calendar and insurance matter appropriate in such a publication, the almanac contains some choice selections of prose and poetry interesting to the general reader. A larger edition and greater selection is promised for next year.

COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. G. Durring & Zo in estimate the coffee crop of the world for 1896-97 at 12,280,000 bags against 10,228,000 for the year 1895-96. According to their estimate the increase in the Brazilian crop is 2,600,000 bags and the decrease in the aggregate crop of other countries 548,000 bags.

—Brazilian coffee growers, who have lately been threatened with a powerful rival in Mexico, will be glad to learn that Mr. J. L. Pernet, of Orizaba, a well-known authority on coffee, estimates Mexico's crop this year at 300,000 cents, or fully 50,000 centals less than last year. This shortage is said to be due to the severity of the winter, to the lateness of the rainy season, and to the over-crowding of trees. It is still asserted, however, that, with a little more experience, coffee planters in Mexico will become serious competitors with Brazil.—*Financial News*.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that the industrial exposition will be closed February 15th.

—The municipal chamber of Niteroy has received two proposals for cleaning the streets, one for 48,000\$ per annum and the other for 50,000\$. In view of the defective service rendered by the telephone company of this city, would it not be well to cancel the monopoly and permit a new and better service?

—The appearance of two more monarchist papers is announced, one in this city, to be called the *Monarchista*, and the other in S. Paulo, to be called the *Regeneração*.

—At the office of the notary-public in the town of Santa Theresa, state of Rio de Janeiro, there were signed last year 75 deeds referring to transactions amounting to 1,683,714\$020.

—Messrs. Herm Stoltz & Co. have been advised that the Italian bark *Santa Rosa* which cleared at Hamburg in November last for Rio de Janeiro with a general cargo, had been barned at sea.

—The new reservoir, on which work was begun at S. Paulo a little over a month ago, will be divided into three compartments. It will hold 18,000,000 litres of water and its cost is estimated at 800,000\$.

—On the 22nd Alderman Julio Carmo presented a project to the municipal council authorizing an abatement of 30 per cent. in the predial tax on houses of operatives built by the factories established in this city.

—The service of receiving imports was inaugurated at the São Paulo custom-house on the 22nd inst. The first remittance consisted of 108 packages of furniture, etc., which were landed at Santos the preceding day.

—Two official assessors went from S. Paulo to Santos on the 25th to determine the valuation to be placed on the material employed in the drainage service of that city, which the state government has decided to take over.

—The *Comercio de Pernambuco* says that in lighters at the port of Pernambuco there are 5,000 tons of merchandise, valued at 3,000,000\$, awaiting discharge, which has been long delayed through the dilatoriness of custom-house officials.

—A cable telephone line was laid yesterday between the offices of Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. of this city and Ilha da Conceição, on the further side of the bay, where their coal deposits are located. This will be of immense convenience to them.

—The minister of industry has approved the contract made by the director of the Central Railway with C. Pereira da Cunha, J. R. Gomes Guimarães and Alfredo Costa for restaurant cars on that railway. The contractors pay 100 reis per kilometre and 5%/. The contract is for 20 years.

—At a meeting of importers on the 24th the directors of the commercial association were denounced for incapacity and negligence of their duties. They no longer represent the commercial element of this city, and if the association can not be reorganized, the merchants threaten to organize another.

—The telephone company has made application for judicial inquiry as to the damage done to its post in Lavareiras by the tramway company. As the telephone company renders no effective service even when its posts are undisturbed, it would be absurd to assess damages on such an application.

—The laying of the Amazon cable is going on rapidly, the landing at Gurupá being effected on the 26th inst. This makes 477 kilometres of cable laid above Pará. It is expected that the work will now proceed more rapidly, as the *Faraday* was somewhat impeded in the narrow Buzes channel. On the main river the steamer will be able to lay the cable much more rapidly.

—It would seem that the question of street alignment initiated by Barato Ribeiro is still unsettled, to the great injury of property-holders. Without doubt many streets should be widened, but should all the expense fall on a part of those interested? If the land is to be taken on one side only, why should not the property-owners on the opposite side pay their due share on account of the improvements?

—The horseless carriage has scored its first triumph. The contractor of public works at Colombo has just been authorized by the government of Ceylon to purchase several Daimler motor carriages for the purpose of carrying the mails between the general postoffice to the railway station at Colombo. The daily distance to be covered by the new mail carriages is about twenty miles, and it is stated that a saving for the service will be effected of sixty per cent. as compared with horses.—*Exchange*.

—Col. Vallado has proposed to the agents of Messrs. Lamport & Holt that one of their steamers shall touch at Anacaji every 15 days.

—In the protocol signed on the 10th inst. for a commercial treaty between Brazil and Chili it is agreed that the governments of both countries shall grant subsidies and other favors to one or more national steam navigation companies. It is also expressly agreed that the object of the treaty is to promote closer commercial and political relations between South American countries, the Argentine republic shall be permitted to take part in the agreement. Chilean flour and other breadstuffs, potatoes and other tubers, common or table wines, fruits, vegetables, nuts and hay may be imported into Brazil free from duty and Brazilian coffee, unrefined sugar, herma mate and uranium manufactured tobacco may be imported free from duty into Chili. Chili binds itself not to impose a lower duty than that of Brazil on foreign wines. The expense of handling merchandise and storage will not be included in the exemption from duty. The treaty will go into operation as soon as the first line of steamers begins work and will continue in force for five years from that date.

—With reference to the complaints, made in our column by several correspondents, of the absence of information regarding the Leopoldina railway, we have made inquiries of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., who inform us that the receipts have been reduced owing to the disturbed state of the country and the dread of cholera, those of the first six months of this year being 7,857,000 milreis, against 8,295,000 milreis in 1894, while in July and August the decrease was as much as 1,500,000 milreis. The interest on all Leopoldina bonds has been paid up to October, and the December coupons are in arrears they will be paid before long. Messrs. Morton-Rose are devoting themselves actively to the interests of the English bondholders, and are endeavoring to secure the appointment of two strong English representatives on the board in Brazil, so as to effectively watch and protect these interests.—*Financial News*, Dec. 30. The cholera and "disturbed state of the country" excuses will cause a smile down here. Waste and incapacity will come much nearer the truth.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The municipal government has decreed an extraordinary credit of 361,553\$800 to meet a deficit in the city debt.

—The receipts of the Santos postoffice amounted last year 10,345,048\$852 and the disbursements to 136,526\$730.

—In Argentina the coinage of nickel for fractional currency is to be begun at once. It will be a great improvement on the ragged, dirty currency now in circulation.

—The minister of finance has already opened fire on his subordinates in regard to timely motion for his annual report. The delays at many offices throughout the country invariably defeats every effort to give exact information.

—The Central railway is refusing to receive "bonus" titles in payment of freight. As the custom-house and other public departments receive them, it would be interesting to know on what grounds the railway refuses to do the same.

—It appears that the Limeira collector who disappeared a few days ago leaving a delatation of 6,000\$, was secured by a cash deposit of 7,000\$, and not by a bondsman. When he referred to his *favor*, therefore, it was to this deposit, and not to a bondsman.

—The minister of finance has advised the treasury agency in London that it should authorize no payment without the respective credit or order from the minister of finance, while no expense can be realized without previous registry by the *tribunal das contas* (auditor's department).

—The municipal government of Pernambuco, according to the *Commercio* of that city, taxes 10 horse-power engines 50\$000 each and large engines 100\$000. Sawmills are taxed 1,000\$ and soap factories 800\$000. Mechanics pay a tax of 60% on the rent of their shops. Pernambuco seems to be the most heavily taxed place in Brazil, which is undoubtedly saying a great deal.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Bahia stated that holders of gold bonds of the general government had not received interest for the half year ended on Dec. 31. This telegram has brought forth the explanation that a box containing 24,139 1/2 shipped by the treasury on Dec. 28 to Bahia has failed, probably through some mistake, to reach its destination. A box containing 23,000 shipped at the same time to Bahia was duly delivered. The missing box has since been discovered. It had been transferred to another steamer, but the delay in sending it on is not explained.

—At a meeting of merchants held on Friday at the Exchange a committee was appointed to confer with the minister of finance in regard to the collection of duties at the custom-house. This committee is composed of Messrs. Augusto Weggelin, Carlos Raynsford, José da Cruz Senna, Carlos Pareto and Oscar Bannecker. In a document which was read on this occasion it was stated that heretofore merchants, in order to avoid fines which the custom-house officials arbitrarily impose when merchandise is not classified in conformity with their whims, have declared themselves unacquainted with the quality of said merchandise, thus voluntarily subjecting themselves to a small fine in order to avoid a greater one. Now, however, that the fine for a greater knowledge of the class of merchandise entered at the custom-house for payment of duties has been largely increased, there seems no way to avoid heavy loss from official extortion. The document says that, if the larger importing houses should classify their merchandise properly, they would have to pay fines amounting to several hundreds of contos per annum.





Rio	Pernambuco	18 Dec
Sarah Jane	Paspaleac	18 N.V.
Stora	at Christiansand	..
Stadion	Cardiff	19 Dec.
Statenland	Cardiff	18 Dec.
Tangier	Pernambuco	..
Larnea	Westwick	..
Vendouze	Oporto	..
W. H. Corcoran	Cardiff	11 Dec
Wheatley (St)	Wishy	20 Dec.
White Wings	Baltimore	7 Dec.
White Wings	Pensacola	21 Dec.
Z. Ring	Pensacola	17 Dec.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 26th, 1896.

NAMA	#	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<b>American</b>				
lug Meron	51	Dec. 20	New York	Watson, R. & C
lug Lottie Moore	537	21	New York	V. W. Guim & C
lug Frances	74	Jan. 16	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lug Tri	61	26	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
bk Tara Topan	563	26	Brunswick	C. Hue & C.
<b>British</b>				
sp Bermuda	262	Nov. 15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Perth & Clyde	115	Dec. 3	Ardrossan	Thelin, R. & C
bk John O Guntt	1147	20	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
sp Rhu Lan Castle	1993	25	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C
sp Celtic Chief	1750	26	Antwerp	A. Avenier & C
sp Port Logan	1831	28	Greenock	Gas Co.
bk Eunus	327	28	London	Walley, C. & C.
bk Pomona	1726	30	Antwerp	To order
sp E. J. Spicer	1468	2	New York	Geral de C. & I.
sp Luskar	1859	2	Talouzac	Geral de C. & I.
bk Bankholme	1957	2	Hyeres	To order
lug Morning Star	185	5	Genoa	P. S. Nicholson & C
sp Anglo America	1483	5	Cardiff	Boaz Coal Co.
lug Antigua	725	6	Brunswick	V. W. Guim & C
lug Seawichop	1440	25	Genoa	P. S. Nicholson & C.
bk Cashmere	1043	16	Leith	Gas Co.
bk Argonne	579	16	Rangoon	H. Stolz & C.
bg 83	130	25	Santos	P. S. Nicholson & C
<b>Danish</b>				
lug Arken	171	Jan. 6	Westwick	C. Hecksher & C
<b>Dutch</b>				
bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
<b>German</b>				
bk F.v.d. Laeken	260	Dec. 11	I. Roa Vista	G. Saboia & C.
bk Freda	238	Jan. 26	Mossoro	To order.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk Splendizza	83	Dec. 4	Marseilles	A. Avenier & C.
bk Papa Giac.	412	8	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
bk Frat. Laurin.	116	Jan. 13	Marsen les.	To order
bk Orbe	772	23	Marseilles	To order
<b>Norwegian</b>				
lug Swift	212	Dec. 12	Panangul	J. H. Lowndes & C
bk Assyria	1027	12	Androssan	R. Rodrigues & C
lug Vega	101	27	Illa do Sul	G. Saboia & C.
bk Echo	338	Jan. 6	London	Ind. do Brazil.
bk Fild	102	11	Hankow	C. Hecksher & C
bk Faerder	238	12	London	To order
bg S. N. Hansen	307	12	Macao	A. O. Maia
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Mariposa	813	Dec. 14	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
bk Tamplha	473	15	Mossoro	To order
bk Isidel	1148	21	I. do Sal.	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Vas. da Gama	547	Jan. 13	Oporto	Costa Simoes & C.
bk Nova Lide	434	15	Oporto	To Order
bk Jethu	60	26	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C
<b>Swedish</b>				
bk August	536	Jan. 2	Ramsbet.	Ferraz Sob. & C
bk Western Id.	236	7	Kramfors.	C. Hecksher & C
bk Carin	317	15	Hermosand	C. Hecksher & C
bg Svea	252	15	Mossoro	A. O. Maia
<b>Spanish</b>				
bk Constanca	649	Jan. 12	Vigo	G. Saboia & C

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Jan. 26	Fortunata Br	Genoa 2nd	A. Fiorita & C
26	Northwell Br	Cardiff 2d	Mess. Maritimes
26	Ozama Amer	Pernambuco 2d	C. Hue Jr & C
26	Amyntay Br	Rangoon 2d	L. Pascol & C
27	Aquatare Fr	River Plate 6d	Kad Velas & C
21	Potosi Br	Liverpool 2d	Wilson Sons & C
21	Thi Fr	Bordeaux 2d	Mess. Maritimes
21	Gornck Br	London 2d	Norton, M. & C
21	Belgion Br	Genoa 2d	do
21	Lignis Br	Valparaiso 2d	Wilson Sons & Co
21	Hannan Br	Bombay 2d	Emp. S. Pauli
21	Delcomyn Br	Is. Ants 2d	E. N. Norton Jr
21	Tempo Arg	do	do
21	Carina Fr	Santos 2d	E. Johnston & C
24	Buenos Aires Gr	do 2d	do
24	Amazonas Gr	Hamburg 2d	do
24	Shafesbury Br	Mossoro 2d	Luiz Campos
24	Santa H	Rio Grande 2d	A. Goretta
24	Bellardin Br	New York 2d	Norton, M. & C
24	Sofrem Br	Genoa 2d	J. N. Vincenzi & F
24	Michigan Br	Cardiff 2d	To order
24	Verdi Br	do 2d	Boaz Coal Co.
24	Coringa Nor	River Plate 6d	W. Samson & C
24	Pattagui Fr	do 2d	Mess. Maritimes
24	Kong Id. de N	Pernambuco 6d	Luiz Campos
24	Nre Br	S. Paulo 2d	Royal Mail
24	Wilers Illg	Manchester 2d	Norton, M. & C
24	Larentz Br	Bordeaux 2d	Mess. Maritimes
24	Electra Gr	Glasgow 4 d	W. Samson & C
24	Lutnada Br	Santos 9h	A. Fiorita & C
24	Turksh P. Br	do 2h	Quayle, D. & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Jan. 26	R. Pelhaven Br	North Ports	Ballast
26	Facia Br	do	do
26	Alcena H	Genoa	do
26	Caravelas Fr	New Orleans	Coffee
26	de S. N. Elias Fr	do	Sundries
26	Liguria Br	Liverpool	do
26	Aquatare Fr	Marseilles	do
26	Potosi Br	Valparaiso	do
26	Chili Fr	River Plate	do
26	Alaska Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
26	Ranapa Br	do	do
26	Antara Gr	Santos	Sundries
26	Fortunata R. H	do	do
26	Fa. Farnes Oct	Panamaqui	Ballast
26	Haldon Br	Buenos Aires	do
26	Spott Gr	do	do
26	Hannan N	Santos	Sundries
26	Pilcomayo Br	S. Paulo da Barra	do
26	Buenos Aires Gr	Hamburg	do
26	Delcomyn Br	New York	do
26	Tempo Arg	Buenos Aires	Ballast
26	Garcia N	do	do
26	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux	Sundries
26	Bellanch Br	Santos	do
26	Sofrem H	do	do
26	Shafesbury Br	do	do

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Jan. 27th.

Circulation	Public Funds	
162,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)	97,8000 - 97,8000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1890	962,000 - 961,000
124,842,000	Bonds 4% (900), converted	1,321,000 - 1,325,000
18,841,500	Gold Loan, 1878, 6%	
74,071,500	Do do 1879, 4%	
10,662,500	Do do 1879, 4%	
17,370,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,650,000
7,520,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5%	— 73,000
4,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	

Capital	Banks	Par	Last dir.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8100 - Jan. 96	202\$00 - 202\$80
20,000,000	Commercial	200\$	8 000 - Jan. 96	200 000 - 210 000
8,000,000	do 2nd series	80	3 200 - Jan. 96	
12,000,000	Constructor	200		11 200 - 12 000
20,000,000	Credito Mex	200	2 000 - Jan. 96	
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio	200	6 000 - Jan. 96	140 000 - 142 000
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - Jan. 96	63 000 - 65 000
10,000,000	Nacional Praximo	200	10 000 - Jan. 96	25 000 -
156,710,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6 000 - Jan. 96	147 000 - 147 300
20,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - Jan. 96	64 500 - 65 000
20,000,000	Fural e Hypothecario	200	9 000 - Jan. 96	224 000
	do 2nd series	100	4 500 - Jan. 96	120 000 -

Capital	Railways	Par	Last dir.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	400\$		
60,000,000	Muzaralho	200		
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200		— 18,200
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200		
70,000,000	União Sorecoba-Iguazu	200		
	do 2nd series	60		73 000 -

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last dir.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	.. - Jan. 96	116\$000 -
14,000,000	S. Christovão	200	.. - Jan. 96	153\$000 -

Capital	Mills	Par	Last dir.	
12,000,000\$	Alfinga	200\$	.. - July 95	
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	14 200 - July 95	220\$000 -
3,000,000	Caracua	200	.. - Jan. 96	
2,000,000	Confang Industrial	200	10 000 - Jan. 96	225 000 - 235\$ 00
2,000,000	D. Brasil	200	22 000 - Jan. 95	6 000 - 210 000
1,200,000	Industrial Minas	200	18 000 - Aug. 95	
1,500,000	Manufatura Fumense	200	6 1/2 p a - Aug. 95	
4,000,000	Petrobrasil	200	6 000 - Aug. 95	
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcant	200	.. - Jan. 96	
3,600,000	Santa Luzia	200	6 000 - Jan. 96	

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

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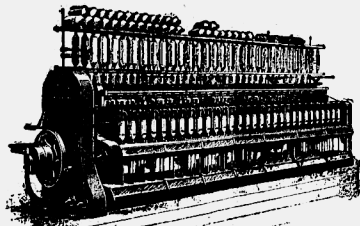
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It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

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**ROYAL MAIL  
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**

1866

Date	Steamer	Destination
1866		
Jan. 29	Thomas...	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 31	Tagus....	Bahia, Macaé, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.
Feb. 10	Clyd.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.  
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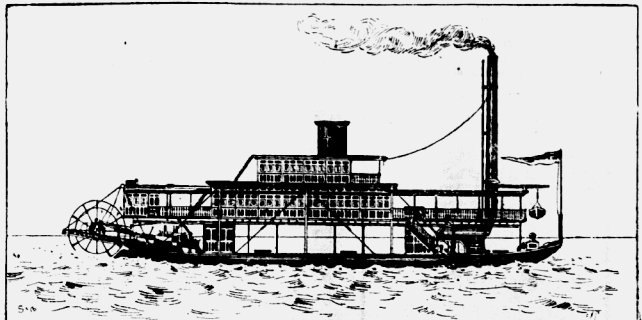
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