

NEWS. HR

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

-The Bolivian minister of war, Sr. Balza, is said to be a presidential candidate.

—A Santiago telegram of the 31st ult. says the liberals will present the name of Viconte Reyes as a candidate for the presidency.

—Saniago telegrams of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. state that the Rothschilds have advanced \$2,200,000 sterling to Chili for one year, the interest amounting to \$500,000 gold. The Chilian press is criticising the terms of the loan.

—A Sucre telegram of the 28th says that Bolivia will refuse to submit to arbitration any part of its boundary controversy with Brazil. The arbitration propaganda promoted by the United States does not seem to be at all popular down here.

There was a slight earthquake in Valparaiso on the 29th. The people were greatly terrified believing that it was the beginning of some great disaster as predicted by Professor Falb for the 30th. A subsequent telegram says that considerable damage was done.

Recent telegrams from Chili and Argentina show that the boundary dispute is again drifting into an acute stage. Santiago telegrams of the 1st inst. state that Chili can not yield in her claims, and that the threatening attitude of Argentina renders a withdrawal impossible.

The new Peruvian minister to Chili, Sr. Rosas, says the situation in Peru is not so critical as is generally believed. The coal mines discovered at Chumbote and Huaraz, and the petroleum deposits are rich enough to guarantee the future of the country. He also thinks that the contract with the Peruvian company is highly favorable to Peru.

From the North American Review

LONDON'S ANNUAL BUDGET.

London's annual budget, as nearly as I am able to estimate it, for taking care of between five and six millions of people is as follows:

Cost of lighting	\$26,000,000	ŀ
water supply	10,000,000	ľ
Police	9,500,000	
Schools	10,000,000	ı
Streets	10,000,000	
Paupers	12,000,000	
Private charities and hospitals of all		
kinds	20,000,000	١.
Health	3,500,000	ŀ
Fire protection		
Interest on debt	5,000,000	5

Total\$107,150,000 As an off-set for this enormous expenditure we have an income that when compared with the rest of England is simply gigantic. The assessed rental value of houses for London is upward of \$180,000,000, nearly 30 per cent. of the total for all

al value of houses for London is upward of \$180, 000,000, nearly 30 per cent. of the total for all England; net profits of trades or professions, \$305,000,000, or over 41 per cent. In the schedules relating to particular properties and public companies, London represents nearly 60 per cent., or a total of \$445,000,000, and in salaries and fees nearly 70 per cent., or \$115,000,000, a total annual income exceeding \$1,000,000,000.

Perhaps these autounding totals representing incomes may give American rerders some idea of the volume of earnings that pour annually into the coffers of this great centre of the world's wealth, trade and commerce.

The items of expense given in the table above only represent the more striking expenditures. It would be safe to estimate the total cost in round figures, say at \$110,000,000. Nearly a quarter of this goes for furnishing artificial light; another quatter for pauperism and charities Large when we hear in mind the appalling fact that twenty-seven out of every hundred deaths in this aggregation of humanity occur in public institutions. Every fourth person you meet on the crowded, bustling thoroughfares of living London dies a pauper, an immate of a hospital, or of a lunatic asylum.

From The Financial News, January 7 and 8. BRITISH GUIANA.

Under the auspices of the British Guiana Development Syndicate, Mr. A. E. H. Swift delivered yesterday, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, a lecture on the subject of British Guiana, Premising with the observation that but for the recent extraordinary action of the President of the United States the immense value of the colony would have remained comparatively auknown to the world, the lecturer pointed out that the colony lay adjacent to Venezuels, in the northern portion of the South American continent. The colony was acquired from the Dutch in 1796, and was formally ceded to Great British in 1814. After describing in considerable detail the various attempts made by the neighboring Venezuelans to encroach upon their territory beyond the Schomburgh line of demarcation, and insisting that the archives of the court of Madrid would definitely prove the Dutch possessions in that part of the world, since taken over by the British, to include the whole of the watershed of the Esequibo, the lecturer contended that the old Dutch possessions of Guiana were now the property of the British by force of arms and strength of possession. The only weakness of the British government in the matter of Guiana consisted in its magnanimity in allowing so much of its rights to be open to any kind of arbitration. The colony was within fourteen days of a pleasant steamship journey from England, and its population numbered 280,000, of which 12,000 were Pottuguese and 4,000 England, the lower of the country was extremely salubrious, and the great primeval forests which covered the country contained immenses stocks of valuable wood. Communication into the interior was chiefly by means of steamships along the Esequibo. The country was immensely tich in gold—indeed, he might safely say that it would prove to be the richest gold-producing country ever discovered. In 1884 a few men—Indians and negroes—went into the interior and brought down 250 oz. of gold. In 1889-90 the exports of gold from the colony were a 3,332 oz., and in 1894-95 th

To the Editor of The Financial News.

To the Editor of The Financial News:

Sir,—In your report of the lecture on British Guiana given by me yesterday I am made to speak on the following points in a way which may lead to misconceptiens. What I did say was as follows:—(1) Communication with the interior was by the rivers by steamers and boats. (2) That the government map showed the steamer terminus to be beyond the syndicate's landing. (3) That the property of the syndicate is situated in District No. 2, which has produced some of the richest deposits of gold found in Guiana.

Yours faithfully,

Yours faithfully, ARTHUR E. H. SWIFT. 249, Gresham House, E.C., January 7.

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec. Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

TRINIDAD.

Seventeen hours of continuous steaming in a south-westerly direction from Barbados brought us within sight of the blue mountains of Trinidad. We passed by daylight along the northern coast, and arrived at the narrow entrance of the gulf of Paria, known as Boca Drago, or the Dragon's Mouth. Our course was along lofty hills rising from the water's edge which were clothed from sea to sky in dense, dark forests. The volcanic appearance which marked the Caribbean islands is gone, and Trinidad looks like a part of a continent. Suddenly a narrow passage opened through the mountain wall, with a little rocky island, whitened by sea birds, in its midst. Far out on the horizon beyond the misty clouds which hovered over the sea could be discovered the continent of South America. Through a maze of currents, which would have made the passage difficult to a sailing vessel, the steamer forced its way, and in a short time we had passed among a few low wooded islands into the vast gulf of Paria, the great watery plain where the floods of the Orinoco spread themselves before mingling with the sea. The change was marvellous; instead of the bright blue ocean we were ploughing a yellow sea, waveless and blazing with the reflection of a tropical sun. We had come into the gulf by the northern passage; the southern, by which Columbus entered on his third voyage, lies opposite and is called the Boca Sierpe, or Serpent's Mouth. Here, after a long and trying voyage, the great navigator had found land again, and in fulfilment of a yow to name the first land after the Holy Trinity, he called the island Trinidad. He found groves of palm trees and noble forests and abundant springs and streams, though he had supposed that so near the equator nature would be parched and sterile. When the anchor of the Madiana went

down into the gulf of Paria and we steamed ahead to bring it to a hold the water became as muddy as the Mississippi. A steam launch soon came to carry the passengers ashore, and on our way thither we passed a dismantled and rusting hulk moored before the town, and also a river steamer with its huge stern wheel. This was the freight and passenger steamer in which one of our company who had entertained us with his mandolin, his monkey bought at St. Kitts, and his photographic views, was to ascend the Orinoco. I have seen him since the voyage, and his tales of the dangers and delights of the way made me long for a chance to go up this river and the still larger Amazon, and see nature and man in these fresh routes of travel.

Port of Spain was a curious compound of English, French and Spanish buildings placed on broad streets or around treeplanted squares, with tramways along the chief avenues, dirty gutters and hundreds of disgusting black and gray buzzards, gobbling up refuse or roosting on the trees. I use the past tense in speaking of the town, for a few days after we left the place a fire broke out and spread rapidly destroying the business portion of the town and entailing a loss of four millions of dollars. It was only through the efforts of the marines of the American men-of-war New York, Cincinnati and Raleigh that a more terrible loss of property and of life was averted. The marines to the number of two hundred and fifty rendered prompt and efficient service with their fire hose, which was taken ashore in the ships' boats. This is the third great fire which has occurred here in the past dozen years.

There is an extensive carrying trade between Port of Spain and Venezuela. Gold brought to Trinidad for reshipment, and but it is evident that the pitch does not

goods from Europe and elsewhere are sent to Trinidad and re-exported thence to Venezuela. Port of Spain is the only harbor of any commercial importance on the island, and it is also regarded as one of the best in the West Indies. The first railway in the colony, from Port of Spain to Armia, sixteen miles, was opened in 1876. From St. Joseph, a station on the line six miles from Port of Spain, a line has been built to San Fernando, twenty-nine miles, and Prince's Town, thirty-six miles. The total length of railway open on December 31, 1890, was fifty-four and a quarter miles, the whole of which was constructed at a total cost of £602,638, and is owned by the government.

The government house stands out of town, in large grounds at the foot of the mountains. In front and around it are the famous Botanical Gardens. We had seen nothing equal to them in the West Indies. Every known species of palm tree, from the tall cocoanut palm laden with fruit to the traveller's palm whose stems hold a tumberful of refreshing water, were growing here. Nutmeg, cinnamon and other spice trees, immense ceibas with their buttressed trunks, flumboyants and almonds, orange orchards, coffee and pineapple plantations filled the air with fragrance, and a mass of flowers delighted the eye with rich and varied colors. Huge vines hung from some of the largest trees and orchids clung to trunks and branches. It was a paradise of vegetation, rank and rich, yet under careful and intelligent supervision. We spent a morning of delight among these natural wonders and beauties, and then strolled by pleasant roads to the beautiful Savannah, and lunched at a new and well-appointed hotel on one of the streets which bound this great pleasure ground of Trinidad.

Sixty miles south of Port of Spain is one of the wonders of the world; a dark and disgraceful thing, indeed, but yet a phenomenon. Pitch is no novelty, but a plain of a hundred acres more or less, where the pitch is bubbling up at the rate of tons a day, is certainly worth seeing, and I had no sympathy with the snob who sent his valet to inspect for him, because, as he said, it was a dirty job and a black lake was not half as beautiful as an ordinary lake. The bitumen deposits by the Dead Sea and at Baku on the Caspian, and the oil wells of Pennsylvania are not beautiful to look upon, but they are curious and instructive, and they promote study and scientific investigation. It was once thought that the pitch lake of Trinidad had some connection with the volcanic forces of the West Indies, but a sounder and simpler explanation has been given by practical chemists and surveyors, to wit, that the buried vegetable matter which has been amassed here, becomes a sort of peat, and then is converted by the chemical processes of nature into an oily asphalt, which under the pressure of the upper soil gradually oozes up to the surface.

We came to La Brea at daylight in order to avoid the heat, which upon the pitch lake in the middle of the day is something frightful. We were put ashore in boats through a heavy surf, landing on a reef of pitch which had flowed down into the sea, and become almost as hard as cement. The beach is mostly covered with black pitch, and a road made artificially of the same material winds up a long and gradual ascent to the lake. The sun had risen, and though the road was partly through woodland, its surface soon became yielding under the feet, and was unpleasantly warm to the feet. It seemed and other produce of the latter country are strange to see rich vegetation everywhere,

injure it. I picked huge waxy red flowers out of little green oases in the pitchy plain, and a variety of smaller plants and flowers were growing in the same places. But everything was more or less covered with pitch dust, the smell of pitch was in the air, and after a walk of less than a mile up a gentle slope we reached our goal. The black lake with its inky pools, and spots of yellow bubbles, and water cracks, and yielding surface, and strong odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, has been often described, but it must be seen and smelled to be appreciated. Anything more black, malodorous and repulsive in nature I have never seen upon earth's surface. It has been likened to a vast asphalt pavement with many furrows and holes filled with inky waters, in which swim ugly fish and black beetles. Charles Kingsley compares it to a crowd of immense black mushrooms of all shapes, close together, their tops on a level, and their rounded rims squeezed tight against each other, with water poured over them so as to fill all the seams. But these are inventions, not descriptions. A vast black lake with multitudes of circles such as is made when a stone is thrown into water, gives a fair idea of the appear ance from a little distance. When one comes to walk over the pitch, for it is solid enough to walk over, he finds deep pools and channels of water, and places where the pitch bubbles up with a yellowish scum and a sulphurous smell. If he stands long in one place after the sun is high, his feet sink gradually; and horses and carts which load the material only remain a few moments in the same spot. When pieces of pitch are taken out, nature at once begins to repair the damage, and in twentyfour hours the hole is filled up again. We saw the process beginning in a dozen different places. Besides the curious sight of little islands of rich vegetation rising out of this black plain, there were here and there great pieces of wood sticking up endwise, having apparently come up through the pitch, for they had crowns of pitch on the end which rose two or three feet above the surface. A strange quality of the material was that it did not stick to or soil the hands. I took a ball of the stuff and worked it like putty, and it was not until the water was thoroughly squeezed out that it began to show any dirty or adhesive characteristics. This is due to the amount of earthy matter which is mingled with the vegetable oil in the product. We walked over acres of the lake, dug into it for specimens, one of the lads caught a fish in a black pool, and lest the sulphuretted hydrogen and the hot sun in combination should make us sick, we limited our visit to about an hour. The tract is leased by the government of Trinidad to an American asphalt company for forty-one years, at \$60,000 a year, and the company is coining money. Its president recently paid nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for a , palace in New York, and there is no limit to the business which can be done in this material. It is used for pavements, for roofs, for cellars, for the protection of walls for tombs, for tennis courts and garden paths, for village sidewalks; and new ap plications are devised every month which will turn this black and ill-smelling mass into the gold which Columbus and his comrades vainly sought in Trinidad. Thus does the world progress, and the discarded and despised materials of one century become the wealth of its successors. The asphalt company has established machinery near the lake to crush and purify the pitch as it comes from the lake in cars, to form it into blocks or pack it in barrels, and an endless chain of huge iron buckets has been set up from the works to the shore to facili-

tate the transportation of the asphalt to vessels. I was afforded an excellent example to what base uses fine things may come, when I saw the Madiana which was so neat and trim on our winter excursion, lying on a summer day at her New York dock, dirty and grimy, and discharging tons of black freight from La Brea and the pitch lake upon the wharf.

We rowed through a rough sea back to our steamer, hoisted the anchor, and before noon were once more at Port of Spain. Our long voyage to the south was ended and the ship was homeward bound.

One morning we were again at St. Thomas; the men-of-war had departed, the town was asleep; we landed and engaged in commerce: freighted with cigars, bay rum, fruits and plants, we returned to the ship, and were soon steaming northward. After two days the mercury in the thermometer has fallen to 60 degrees Fahrenheit at noon; there is a chill in the morning air; we steam through floating masses of seaweed; a deep blue water is beneath, and a cold blue sky overhead. The passengers have packed up their white clothes and straw hats, and appear in dark tweeds and winter gray suits, with blue yachting caps and black felt hats. West India mangoes and sapodillas have given place to oranges on the table, and we have an appetite for animal food. Ah, a northeaster has struck us; we meet cold, sleety rain; leafless trees; winter lingering in the lap of spring. But we are heartily welcomed home. Some of the warmest and truest of human hearts beat in the colder climates of the earth, and it is our happy lot to have a multitude of such warm-hearted friends. God bless them all.-Augustus, in New York Observer.

10 PROTECT CONSUMERS.

A question of great interest relating to the health of this city, and one which is receiving more and more attention in other parts of the civilized world as the months pass, was discussed at the meeting of the state board of health on Friday. The examination of dairy herds throughout the state has not been discontinued, although it has been restricted. Since July 15 the board's committee has inspected \$55 head of caule and has killed ag\$ of these, which had the disease commonly called consumption; that is to say, nearly \$55 per cent. were tuberculous. The tuberculin test was troatworthy in every case. The question under consideration, of which we have spoken, related to methods by which consumers of milk in this city can be protected against the sale of milk taken from consumptive cows.

We have repeatedly predicted that eventually this city, and all other cities in the civilized world, would take effective measures to prevent the sale to their inhabitants of milk carrying the germs of that disease which is the worst scourge of the human race—tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. It is known that a considerable percentage of the milch cows in this country and in other civilized lands have this disease and that the germs of it are discharged from the udders of tuberculous cows with their milk. The sale of such milk in any city can be prevented only by the suppression of the disease in the herds from which the city is supplied, is unerring, and by means of it the tuberculous cows in any herd can be detected. The time is coming when every civilized city will forbid the sale within its boundaries of milk from a dairy herd which has not been cleansed of this disease by means of the tuberculin test.

We hope that the legislature of this state at its coming session will deal wisely with this question. Evidence accumulates that the great death rate from consumption is due in part to infection proceeding from tuberculous milk and beef. The legislative products advocated by the board of health of this city and by the state board should receive the careful attention and favorable treatment which they deserve. But we renture the prediction that if no effective state legislation for the protection of consumers in this city shall be granted, the authorities of the city will in due time take measures which will insure such protection. It is practicable for a city to delend itself against the sale of rolls carrying the germs of that disease which causes one-several of the recorded deaths of mankind.—X. Y. Times, Den. 2, 1855.

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PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKPAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee...... Rs. 38000. DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee...... Rs. 38500. ACCORDING TO CHOICE

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181
The new extensions of this important establishment being

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in ormer times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guess. Every 100m is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trans at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc.

The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splended family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$000.

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Curvello tram-cars right at the door.

This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta Theresa hills, the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautifuries over the whole bay.

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d. lews of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Old Brazilian stamps bought, Collections of stamps purchased.

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This establisment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children.

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Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

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33, RUA DE SÃO JOSE, 33

Shoes, Russian leather.	\$2000
and calf	\$75000
Idem, French calf, pointed	98 and 105000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top.	145000
For Ladies	125000
Borzeguins, kid-leather	125000
Boots, with elastics	65000
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Shoes for children	38 and 35005

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From O Pais, January 16th, 1896.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURES.

THE MCHARDY COMPANY OF CAMPINAS, MANU FACTURERS OF FARMING MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

FACTURERS OF PARMING MACHINERY AND INPLEMENTS.

The McHardy Company sent from S. Paulo and caused to be set up in the building on the Largo do Lapa an exhibit of complex and complete machinery which has attracted the attention of all visitors.

The McHardy Company was, so to speak, the exhibitor that best understood the importance of a contest like ours. Overcoming transportation difficulties and spending a considerable sum of money, it not only displayed the products of its actory, but also, using suitable motive power, exhibited its machinery in operation. Thus the visitor who is not indifferent to our material progress may see this machinery at work and form an unerring idea of its importance and utility on a coffee plantation.

The McHardy Company of Campinas was the only exhibitor that gave life and value to the respective exhibit. It is no exaggeration, or putif, to say that this company, which alone gave importance to its display in the eyes of the Rio de Janeiro public, was the most practical pf all the exhibitor, was the most practical pf all the face of the product of the pr

portance to its display in the eyes of the Rio de Janeiro public, was the most practical pf all the exhibitors.

Invited to take part in the industrial contest of 1895, it has honored the state of S. Paulo and has exercised a sagacity enabling it to make a brillant display of its machinery, which has been gradually perfected so as to now possess all the improvements that are demanded by the most exacting requirements of agricultural work.

The arrangement, for instance, of the heavy machinery, belonging to the company's exhibit, moved by steam, for the preparation of coffee on a uniform and horizontal plane, although depending on elevators, was suggested to the company by actual and practical experience at whose demand it was adopted. This system possesses advantages that are not found in machinery superimposed on a vertical plane, not only because it is adapted to the purposes of supervision and examination of the parts of which it is composed, but also because it is exempt from the difficulties under which the other machinery labors wheneved during the work there occurs an accident or obstacle which it is necessary to neutralise and for whose supervision the latter machinery requires a much larger personnel.

In addition to this combination of machinery the company exhibits three cane mills of three distinct classes, namely: with a crank to be moved by hand; with the necessary arrangements for being moved by horses or other domestic animals, and with belting for being moved by steam.

The heavy machinery on exhibition that is moved by steam consists of a number of operating machines methodically combined with all their appurtenances into one harmonious whole for the complete preparation of coffee.

We proceed to describe it in detail, showing the work performed by each part.

A small hopper receives the dried coffee in the hull, which is taken by elevator No. 1 and deposited in a temporary receptacle, which replaces those generally used for the preparation of coffee in agricultural or manufacturing establishments.

This receptacle, which is the initial point in the machinery, has in the lower part a spiral conductor for completely emptying the said receptacle of the coffee deposited therein, so that the operator has nothing to do but to open the regulators arranged at a convenient height in the battom of the receptacle, at the same time putting all the machinery in motion.

The coffee, regulated throughout the whole extent of the bottom of the receptacle, immediately receives a uniform motion and is taken by elevator No. 2 and crited to a set of fans by which it is winnowed and extraneous substances removed. The coffee is then taken by elevator No. 3 and carried to the cylinders or rollers of the huller, which operates simultaneously, hulling the coffee and removing the dust and other rubbsh resulting from this operation by means of a suction tube placed whin the drum and under the cylinders.

This huller, of which the company is the sole patentee, has iron and steel cylinders or rollers and an apparatus for graduating the plates at will.

The hulled coffee, entirely free from dust, is received by elevator No. 4 and carried to the upper hopper of the double fan. On leaving the hopper the coffee passes through a current of air, produced by the paddles of the first fan, which removes the lighter part of the hull. It then falls on the oscillating bolters of the second fan and is winnowed by the air set in motion by the paddles of this far fan, which removes the lighter part of the hull. It then

separated; but some planters reserve the large flat, mocha and small grain coffee until after the other coffee has been marketed and then send

them to market.

The second exhibit of the McHardy Company is a cane mill turned by hand, by means of a crank with rollers six inches in diameter by hine in length. The power represented by the crank is 1 × 3 and that represented by the geating 1 × 6. It is made of iron and the rollers work by means of cog-wheels with an iron base mounted on a wooden frame. It costs 5008000.

The third exhibit is a cane mill moved by animal power with rollers 12 inches in diameter by 16 in length. The frame and base are of iron of the same system. The rollers are worked by conical gearing in the proportion of 1 × 235, with 4 iron supports, fastened to the lattorm by wrought iron stiffening-rails, the upper part of the shaft box-keyed on, to receive a pule centre and in the lower part on the platform, box with footstep bearing, supporting the shaft with centre wheel and the same pule centre. Its price is 3,5008.

The fourth is a cane mill intended to be moved by steam or water power with rollers 16 inches in diameter by 24 in length, with direct transmission of the rollers by means of gearing or indirect transmission by means of a pulley connection of the shaft of the engine with pipe union. It costs 6,5008.

Besides these three styles of mills the company

transmission by means of a pulley connection of the shaft of the engine with pipe union. It costs 6,500\$.

Besides these three styles of mills the company manufactures others of different sizes of which it keeps a large number always in stock.

The combined machinery on exhibition at the building on Largo da Lapa prepares automatically from 350 to 400 arrobas of coffee per diem. The company makes machinery which prepares from 500 to 600 arrobas a day and still larger machinery preparing 800 to 1,000 arrobas.

That on exhibition costs only 18,500\$000 and the prices of others are naturally in proportion. Really there is inothing cheaper or more useful.

Brazilian agriculture has everything to gain by using this complete machinery in the preparation of its products, since it is really automatic and labor-saving, dispensing with laborers required by uncombined or isolated machinery.

The company also manufactures separate machinery such as hullers, fins, separators, graders, carts, copper stills, from the simplest to the most improved of the continuous distillation class, in short every kind of machinery for farm and factory, all of practical utility on account of their construction and durability.

Now let us proceed to describe that colossus of which the noble city of Campinas is so proud, and inform our readers how the McHardy Company is constituted.

Founded in 1875 by Mr. William McHardy, who as its proprietor managed it until 1891, this establishment made such progress and its work achieved such a reputation that, when in the latter year the company was organized, it was deemed advisable to retain the name by which it was known.

known.

The first board of directors was composed of Barño de Ataliba Nogueira, president, Dr. Gabriel Dias da Silva, secretary, and William McHardy,

Dias da Silva, secretary, and William McHardy, manager.

In 1893, when the board completed its term of office, the president and secretary were re-elected at the general meeting of shareholders held that the general meeting of shareholders held that aging director. The ex-manager, Mr. William McHardy, who is one of the principal shareholders in the company, went to Europe, where he has continued to render it valuable services.

The workshops occupy an area of 6,320 square metres with buildings and 8,071 square metres with buildings and 8,071 square metres without buildings, the latter being used for temporarily storing property and for other purposes, a part of it being slightly sheltered.

The power employed is steam and the company has four engines aggregating 168 horse-power placed in four workshops and moving 75 operating machines in the following order:

Foundry (18 horse-power engine.)

acanines in the Indiwing order:

Foundry (18 horse-power engine.)
I fan for the cupolas of the foundry,
I pulveriser for moulding sand,
I circular saw,
I drilling machine,
I wrought-iron tumbling barrel.

I wrought-fron tumbling barrel.
Total 5 machines.
This workshop has besides two cupola furnaces for melting iron, with a capacity for two tons, two furnaces for bonze, one stove, one moveable crane and a trainway with two trams.

Ironwork shop (36 horse-power engine.)

15 mechanical lathes, 8 radial drilling machines, 2 planing machines (one vertical and one rizontal.)

norizontal.)

I key seating machine,
I boil screwing machine,
I boil screwing machine,
I pipe-auting and screwing machine,
2 tool grinders,
I plate bending machine,
I punching and clipping machine,
2 punching machines,
I machine for cutting saw-teeth,
2 faus,
Steam hammers.

2 steam (Total 40.

Total 40.

The two lans furnish air for five forges in a separate building, forming a blacksmith shop. The two steam hammers are used for all the forges, each of which has its own anvil and necessary tools. There is also a shop for making iron and copper boilers. To the ironwork shop pieces of machinery are brought in their rough state from the finished and put together. Articles of wrought iron, steel, copper, bronze and other copper alloys are all made here.

Catheria, who (Labyer, Armanier, 1997)

Carpenter shop (24 hoyse power all made Carpenter shop (24 hoyse power engine.)

2 lathes for woodwork;
1 planing machines,
4 tenoning machines,
4 tenoning machines,
4 sets of sawing machinery,
4 tool-grinding machines,
Total 17 machines.

This shop receives from the two already described, pieces of machinery requiring wooden frames or supports. It does all the carpenter, turner and joiner work. A painter's shop for finishing work is attached to it.

Whetheright shop (so horse-power vertical engine.

Nectorish shop (x) hose-power vertical engine.

I lathe for woodwork,

2 sets of sawing machinery,

1 general joiner for nearly all kinds of woodwork

1 turning and tenoning machines,

2 drilling and tenoning machines,

1 tenoning machine,

2 sand-papering machine,

1 ion bending machine,

1 saw sharpening machine,

Total 13 machines,

Total 13 machines,

I saw soldeing machine,
Total 13 machines,
Total 13 machines,
This does all the work appertainig to cait making, to wood carving and joiner work, including plate heading, rings, etc., having an iron forge and the necessary machinery.
The four slopes together can manufacture yearly 20 full sets of combined coffee machinery of three distinct classes, 150 coffee-hullers, 150 fans, 150 separators and 150 graders, without interfering with the work of repairing and that of filling customers' orders.
The raw materials for the products of the factory consist of Brazilian timber, old iron, pigiron, copper, tin, English coke and gas coke of Brazilian production. The only imported articles are English coke, pig iron and pine, the latter in very small quantity.
Up to the present the markets of consumption have been in the states of S. Paulo, Minas, Rio de Janeiro and Goyaz, having as means of communication the railways and local roads of the state of S. Paulo, the Central railway, the railways of the state of S. Paulo, the Central railway, the railways of the state of States.

In the workshops of the McHardy Company

state of Jimas Geraes and the McHardy Company of Santos.

In the workshops of the McHardy Company there are employed 175 men and 25 boys, besides about 50 persons employed in office work and the engineers, machinists and carpenters engaged in putting up machinery on plantations. Wages for 10 hours labor do not exceed 12\$ per diem and are never less than 5\$.

The foregoing is a detailed account of an impor-tant manufacturing company, whose establishment is a powerful centre of enormous activity, an industrial school and an efficient aid to agriculture in Brazil

industrial school and an efferent aid to agriculture in Bazil.

Such an arsenal deserves not only public favor, but likewise, with the energy resulting from its own importance, appeals for support from the administration of the country, which it behowes to facilitate the development of manufactures on a large scale and not to remove for agricultursist alone, who have the generous soil as raw material, the aid which is due to all who contribute to our material improvement.

Why admit fee from duty articles that are manufactured in this country? Why exempt from taxation machinery similar to that which is made here? Let the government of the republic take this subject into consideration and think of the obstacles which result to our industrial progress from the favors granted to the importers of foreign machinery.

obstacles which result to the importers of foreign machinery.

The state of S. Paulo imports every year thousands of contos' worth of implements and machinery, almost free from custom-house duties, and this merchandise moreover is carried on the railways at special rates in favor of agriculturists. And yet the raw materials employed by the MeHardy Company pay heavy duties and are at present also burdened with exorbitant rates on the railways.

We repeat: the McHardy Company, established at Campinas, is a manufacturing colossus. Its appearance at the exhibition does honor to Brazilian manufacturing industry. It is not enough for the public to feel and acknowledge this fact. It is not enough that under sagacious management this establishment is fourtishing and prosperous. It is also necessary for the government to understand the sacrifices which it is making, the services that it renders, the burdens that it sustains and the favors to which it is entitled.

THE FIERY CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

THE FIERY CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

The ambitious young Argentine correspondent in Rosario of The Southern Crass has had an experience with that great British institution—the Christmas pudding. He has a genuine liking for everything English, even to writing the English language, and the opportunity to eat a Christmas dinner with his English friends was therefore a memorable event. How it resulted he shall tell in his own inimitable style:

"Useless to say at you that Ladmire the customs Englishes, so you shall not wonder that I acceptated the invitation cordial of one Mister, my friend intimate since the revolution time, during the which I occult myself in his domnelle. I acceptated the convidation of to dinner in his house at the Nativiy feast,
I do it.

More, I regret it.

I do it.

More, I regret it.

Frankly, I myself nearly die by the festivity

More, I regret it.
Frankly, I myself nearly die by the festivity events.
I confess me not able for make front to the cookation (cookery, Alfredo) Christmas English.
Is it the to eat? I know not.
Is it the combination of the to eat and the to drink? Perhaps.
It refers itself of this manner. Many dishes have been eater; and with much pabule he arrives the plumb pudding. He is fire, he burns. The host say "Good," and pour on more fuid which also more burning makes. I also say "Good," and it will be a manner of the dishest of the plumb and the dishest of the pudding; and it is more dishest of the pudding; and it is more dishest of the pudding; and it is more fuid is poured to the pudding; and it is more fuid is poured to the pudding; and it is more dishest of the full that is poured to the pudding; and it is more dishest of the full that is poured to the pudding; and it is more dishest of the full that is poured to the pudding; and it is more dishest of the full that is poured to the pudding; and it is more dishest of the full that is poured to the pudding; and it is more dishest of the full that is poured to the pudding; and it is more dishest of the full that is the full that the full that is the full that is the full that the fu

these Englishes my necessity of courage. It is sufficient! I arm my spoon. I serve myself to one mouthful of this substance combustible!—
Pumb!

mouthful of this substance combustible!—
Pumb! !

Appear to me that I have served myself with one mouthful of the hell.
Excused itself to say that I eject the mass glowing.
Excuse itself not, however, the bad culture of the Englishes to laugh.
But I not cry out. I take one hottle and pour rapidly a little in the glass. I think it is the cursed English wine called whisky. I know not. My object is to extinguish the conflagration in my mouth.
I hastly drink.
Skies! I seem to myself have of swallow one entire devil. My mouth consume, and burn more and more.

entire devil. My mouth consume, and burn more and more.

The childes of the Mister loudly laugh—thus demonstrating the necessity of culture. More, the Mister and the Misters of pin their laughs to the childs.

I seek my hat and precipitate myself into the street public, No one word of farewell I speak. I am insulted. I am outraged. I no more go to the domicile of one Englishman who himself and his family want the culture.

And what shall I say for the eating of the Englishes?

Barbarous!!

Barbarous!! Without more,

Your collaborateur, Alfredo, "

Continue à from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

The CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

February 2.—Heavy showers of rain obscuring island from our view. Enter bay in morning. It being Sunday no work is done in the ravine, but the shore-party make many fruitless attempts at launching the boat during the day. We stand in and out of the bay all day, watching the proceedings of those on shore through our glasses. On several occasions the men draw the boat down to the edge of the sea, disappear from our sight for a time, and at last reappear hauling the boat un again. They persevere despite repeated failures. Think they have capsized once at least, as they are baling the boat out on the beach. At last, at 4 p. m., they give up the attempt as hopeless, and hoist the signal: "Impossible to launch lifeboat." We exchange several signals, but find it difficult to distinguish their small flags from the yacht. At sunset we sail out to sea and heave to. Choppy sea. Tumble about a good deal. Storny looking sky. February 3.—This morning very clear; so see distinctly for first time the three rocky islets of Martin Vas, distant about 25 miles from Trinidad, bearing east. Sail into bay. Again several vain attempts to launch boat. Heave to. Drift this night upwards of fifteen miles from island.

February 4.—Sail into bay. Still high surf. A signal flying on shore which we cannot distinguish, so sail somewhat nearer in. Are becalmed under Sugarloaf. Then a squall—then calm again. We drift towards Noah's Ark, up whose face the sea is breaking fifty or sixty feet high. Another squall was revested and clear out of bay. A very squally day, with baffling winds making it more than usually dangerous to enter the bay.

At last, on February 5, after having made three vain attempts to cross the barrier of tumbling surf, the whaleboat was successfully launched, and we saw her come out safely from the line of breakers at the end of the bay then the men pulled away towards us, visible one moment as the boat rone nearer, and we saw that the doctor. Powell, have a flagored and earthst

that we had to tell was stale to them. They kept us in a state of mystification for some time before they revealed the source of this marvellous knowledge, and the only information that Powell would vouchsafe us on the subject was to the effect that:'We found it slow here withment the newspapers at breakfast, and have established telegraphic communication with England. All the latest racing intelligence comes through the tape in the doctor's tent." But, before asking any questions we greeted our long-absent friends. They came on board and had a good square meal, such as they had not enjoyed for a long time, with red wine, cipars and other luxuries, and after this we sat down to a long yarn and an exchange of news.

good for a long time, with red wine, eigars and other luxuries, and after this we sat down to a long yarn and an exchange of news.

The doctor and his companions had plenty to tell. They had dug a great deal and had cleared away the landslip, till they arrived at what appeared to be the original rocky bottom of the rayine. They had found no signs of the treasure, and they had evidently come to the conclusion that there was but little chance of finding it; but they had not lost heart, and were of opinion that it would be advisable to dig for a few weeks more, in the likely parts of the ravine, before abandoning the search for good.

The doctor told me that the surf had been exceedingly heavy recently, and that a storm had completely changed the character of the beach, a sandbank having been formed at some distance from the shore, deep water intervening. He explained to me that this bank was only just awash at low water, and that the sea always broke upon it, ploughing it up, so that sand and water were rolled up together, forming a boiling surf dangerous for the boat to cross.

The adventures of the shore-party during our absence, the visit of the man-of-war, and the marvellous escape from drowning of several of our men, were very interesting to hear. Mr. Pursell, as being one of those on shore, can tell the story better than I can, and he has kindly written for me the following account of all that occurred whilst the yacht was away. His narrative commences with our separation on December 30.

After parting with our comrades on the Alerte, we made haste to get ashore again, as the weather looked threatening and there was every prospect of a rough landing. As soon as we had turned the corner of Treasure Bay we found that the wind was blowing hard right on shore, and that the sea had begun to break heavily on the beach, throwing dense masses of spray into the air, which glistened like silver in the sunshine—a magnificent sight, but one which portended a good ducking for us. However, there was no help for it; we ha

to make the best of it and get ashore some-how.

We waited for a comparative calm. We allowed three big waves to pass and spend their fury on the beach; the word was given, and we dashed on towards the land with all the force we could put into our oars. On we flew, crossing one sandbank on the summit of a curling wave that broke with a sound of thunder on the next bank. On we pulled with set teeth and straining muscles. "Hurrah:" cried the doctor, "one more stroke and we have done it!"—when, suddenly, we were in the back wash—the water seemed to shrink from under us into the wave that followed—the stem of the boat ploughed into a sandbank, white a huge wall of water rose up behind us, lifting the stern high in the air till the boat stood end on, and the next moment oars, tins, boat and men were rolled over and over each other in the boiling foam. Our first thought, on struggling to our feet, was naturally for the boat. We found her turned right over and thrown almost on dry land. We hastened to right her, bale her out, and drag her up out of harn's way: then, having collected the oars, stretchers, rudder, etc., which were floating about, we set to work to rescue our provisions. For two hours we dived about in the surf, picking up thus of meat. Swiss milk, and oatmeal, a bag of biscuit utterly spoiled, another of floar reduced to paste, a couple of rifles, and one or two boxes of cartridges. Our two happy-dispositioned colored men had great fun with the ruined flour, pelting each other with it until their shining black bodies were almost covered with the white paste, and roaring with laughter at each successful hit.

Though we did not abandon the search until nothing else could be found, an in-We waited for a comparative calm.

most covered with the white paste, and roaring with laughter at each successful hit.

Though we did not abandon the search until nothing else could be found, an inspection showed us that we had lost a good half of the stores we had brought off in the boat. Having rescued all we could, the doctor ordered all hands up to the camp for a tot of rum, which, I need hardly say, we were very glad to get. The most important loss, of course, was that of the biscuit and flour: for it was quite possible that the yacht might be away for several weeks, on her voyage to and from Bahia, and we had only a small supply of these articles on shore, so we had to go on short rations, so far as they were concerned. Cloete-Smith, Powell and myself had now been on shore for about five weeks, working steadily all the time, and we were beginning to feel the effects of it—in trainer's language, we were getting horribly stale. The doctor, therefore, decided that we should take holidays on the follow-

ing two days-Saturday and Sunday-and

Now that the yacht had sailed we were quite cut off from the outer world, and began to feel very much like shipwrecked sailors, with the exception that we had many more comforts than usually fall to their lot. I suppose it is only in novels that those convenient hulks drift ashore that those convenient hulks drift ashore containing just the very things the be-lated mariners are in want of, for, though we kept a careful look-out, nothing of the kind came our way. Powell, I believe, though naturally a most kind-hearted fel-low, would have cheerfully sacrificed a vessel for a few hundred Turkish eigan-ties, and we should all have been grant of ettes, and we should all have been glad of ettes, and we should all have been glad of a change of literature. The library we had brought with us was well thumbed and well read, even to the advertisements. We had a mottey assortment. We all be-came Shakespearian scholars; Bret Harte's poems and the "Bab Ballades" we almost knew by heart; and we came to look upon, as very old friends, characters of all sorts and conditions; among others, Othmar Quilp, Adam Bede, Lord Fauntleroy, the Modern Circe, and Mrs. Gamp.

On Monday we resumed our digging, with renewed vigor after our two days' rest, and worked steadily at the landslip. After we had thoroughly excavated under the big rock which had been discovered when the skipper was on shore, without re sult, Powell and myself were sent to examine two or three likely-looking places higher up the ravine, so as not to leave any chance untried; while the others still worked away at the old trench. (To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-Another five batteries of Krupp guus for the Argentine government were embarked at Hamburg on the 27th ult.

The loss in the cereal crops of the province of Cordoba, Argentina, is estimated at 40 per cent., compared with last year.

compared with last year.

—It is rumored that the Chilian spies recently caught at Bahia Blanca were a couple of innocent amateur photographers. They have been released.

—President Roca is reported to have inspected the fortifications on Martin Garcia island. By the way, is it not a breach of treaty to fortify this island?

—The Montevideo police were held in their bar-racks under arms on the night of the 28th ult. President Borda seems to have had a bad dream, or his conscience was troubling him.

—In March the Argentine national guard wil again begin to exercise, and he will continue to de this for three months. The military fever in Argentina is really becoming serious.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 30th says that a scandal has just been exposed, consisting of the sale of military patents for \$200 each. An investigation is demanded, but in the hands of so mercenary a government it will come to nothing.

-In Argentina the infantry force now in active service is said to number 10,000 men. This nearly equal what the army in the United Statumbered when the population was forty to fif millions. The population of Argentina is on force willing. four millions.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th says a contract was signed on that date for the purchase of the Italian ironald Almirante Saint Bon, now under construction, for the sum of 5,000,000 feros gold. Roca is evidently determined to show how well he can govern, while he has the chance.

—A telegram of the 29th announces the sudden death of Dr. Aristobulo Delvalle, one of the most prominent lawyers and statesmen in Argentina. He was a leader of the radical party, and had heen a minister under President Senz Pena. His loss will be deeply felt in the best political circles.

—Although the Argentine government has purchased some 500 cannon in Europe for field batteries, these are not considered sufficient and acting President Roca has been treating for the purchase of more guns for fortifications, naval vessels, etc. For a bankrupt state, Argentina is spending money rather ficely.

money rainer neery.

—The estimated number of cattle, sheep and horses in this country is now 25,000,000, 80,000,000, and 5,000,000 respectively, as against about 17,000,000, 71,000,000 and 4,000,000 in 1887. The provinces which contain the largest numbers of cattle are Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Santa Fé and Cordoba. In thy last census of the province of Buenos Aires in 1581 cattle were put down at 4,754,000 and sheep/at 57,845,000.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

and Pastime, Buenos Aires

—On Wednesday afterroon there was quite an excitement in the Plaza Independencia over the young Frenchman Mr. /Robuchon, who has undertaken to ide from here to New York on horseback. A considerable crowd had assembled to see him start, but the time arrived and passed without the appearance of the hero, and finally dissolved in disappointment after expending a good deal of "chaft" on some luckless individuals who had nothing to do with the matter. Mr. Robuchon has since explained to the press that the delay was due to the failure of his servant, who declined to accompany him at the last moment. He undertook to make the start alone vesterday evening, but we cannot say if he did so. He hopes to arrive at the end of his foolhardy journey in exactly a year's time.—Montecideo Tioner, January 17.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilia a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels mercial report and price current of the market, table quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coft and all other information necessary to a correct on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1896.

THE situation at the custom-house rapidly becoming intolerable, and the minister of finance can not afford to per and the mit its continuation. For some reason not satisfactorily explained, the customs officials have lately permitted extraordinary delays in the discharge of lighters, and the delays in the discharge of inguers, and the inspector is opposing the extension of time for dispatching merchandise under the old rates. All this looks decidedly suspicious. The minister has determined that on the 29th inst. shall terminate the period within which merchandise shipped before Decem which merchandise shipped before December 31st must be dispatched. As this merchandise is being kept afloat in lighters from one to two months it is becoming certain that a very large proportion of it will be forced to pay duties under the new schedules. This is not only unjust, but is has the appearance of heing the rebut it has the appearance of being the re sult of an intrigue in the custom-house itself. There is already so much trickery extortion, blackmail and theft in tha public department, that the minister ough not to countenance its schemes any longer The merchants have nearly exhausted their patience, and if these impositions and robberies continue much longer, they will surely make trouble. Were the merchants of this city to suspend business, and to publish their protest for the whole world to read, it is certain that the credit of Brazil would suffer a severe blow, and deservedly

THE discussion which certain medical men are now carrying on in the newspa-pers in regard to the new serum treatment pers in regard to the new seems treatment of yellow fever, is certainly very ill-advised. Two of them are claiming priority in recommending this treatment, and that too, in defance of the fact that neither of them can claim anything more than the suggestion that this treatment might prove efficacious. It does not appear that they efficacious. It does not appear that they have developed anything practical from the theory, nor that their investigations contain anything of interest to the profession. this connection we happen to know that other physicians have had exactly the same other physicians have nad exactly the same idea and have been quietly studying and experimenting. As they have not yet discovered a practical way for cultivating the virus, or in preparing the serum, as has been done in the case of diphtheria, they been done in the case of diphtheria, they have had nothing to announce, but all the same they are entitled to just as much credit, if not more, than the practitioners who are now disputing about priority of discovery in the newspapers. We happen to know, also, of apparent cures effected by the serum treatment both last year and this, and we feel confident that something of great value will result from these experiences. But, it should be said, the proper treatment of yellow fever will be developed. treatment of yellow fever will be developed by investigation, not newspaper discussion. If these noisy Galens would devote themselves to patient study and careful investigation, and if they would also seek t correct the unsanitary conditions which surround us, they would then have a right to claim public recognition of their work. But for men who lay in wait for the ideas developed by others, and then claim originality for merely a suggested application of a theory to something else, there is and can be no just claim upon public gratitude.

It will be fruitless we know to venture upon even a mild remonstrance with our upon even a mild remonstrance with our London contemporary The South American Journal in regard the misleading character of its comments upon Brazilian affairs. The intimate relations which exist between that enterprising journal on the one side, and the Brazilian legation and treasury agency upon the other, of course preclude our offering corrections, while the intimate knowledge which it possesses in regard to snowledge wind it possesses in regard to Brazil renders it impossible for us to impart information. And yet, something must be done! Somebody must fill the breach! It won't do to permit the editor of that paper and the Brazilian legation in London to construct all of our history according to their own notions. There are some thou-sands down this way who want to construct a little of it themselves, and some scores of them are already at it. The city of Rio de Janeiro is already flooded with manuscript, Janeiro is already flooded with manuscript, and documents are being discovered almost every day which are throwing a flood of light upon the events of the past six years. Of course, London is the financial centre of the world, as the editor of the South American Journal knows, but that does not make it the centre for accurate information on Brazilian politics and we would mation on Brazilian politics, and we would beg him therefore to spare us any more eulogies on the "great marshal". The account must have been squared long ago, and as we know much better down here what the said marshal really was and did, than his admirers in London can possibly know, we consider this sound advice. When Vicente Machado confesses to have received instructions from Peixtot to have received instructions from Peixtot to have prisoners shot, surely the editor of the South American Journal, in London, might spare us such opinions as: "We have never given credit to the fabricated tales of atrocand fiendish butcheries frequently attributed to him by his enemies," and
"those who knew him most intimately speak of his firmness, but never of his having been a willing shedder of blood." On this point a correspondent in Curityba informs us that when Col. Moreira Cezar was there a short time ago, he took occasion to inform some Florianistas, who were urging him to suppress certain revolutionary sympathizers, that his action in Santo Cubering had been satisfating according lutionary sympatnizers, that his action in Santa Catharina had been strictly in accordance with superior orders, as his duty as a soldier compelled him to do, and that were he to receive orders from Rio to shoot them (the Florianistas) he would do it. So it will be seen that we are gradually getting at the facts of the case, and these facts do not confirm the history we are receiving from London. Then, too, in his review of 1895, the editor of the South American Journal tells us that Saldanha da Gama "committed suicide," and the fight in which he lost his life is located at "Cuareim." The President is surrounded. y "a peace-loving and loyal population," which will be grateful news to Castilhos, Valladão and the jacobins; our finances are booming, as instanced by the "success" booming, as instanced by the "success" of our loans during the year; and we are being thoroughly reorganized and copper-fitted in every department. We are again told that the internal loan of last year was "subscribed for twice over," when all the world knows that it was barely covered, and that the guarantee was counted to make it appear that it had been taken "twice over." As for the Trindade case, it is now apparent, or should be, to the it is now apparent, or should be, to the editor of the South American Journal that he was just a little too previous. He fav-ored arbitration, and we presume the legation favored it also. And he even went so far as to call those opposed to it "jingoes." He did not know when he wrote that review, that the Brazilian gov-ernment would reject arbitration, and that his chief in Rio, Minister Carlos de Carvalho, was one of the leading "jingoes." We doubt not his next issue will explain the mistake, and we shall expect to learn that the words were used in quite a Pickwickian sense.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Three counterfeiters have been captured at Ri-beirão Preto, São Paulo.

—Col. Valladão has sent troops to uphold his municipal council at Rosario.
 —It is reported that cases of yellow-fever have appeared at Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—At the yellow-fever hospital in Campinas there were six patients on the 1st ult.

—Col. Valladão's municipal intendant at Aracajú has signed the bill which illegally increases his salary.

-At the gubernatorial election held in Bahia on the 28th ult., Dr. Luiz Vianna was elected without

the 28in un, Discourage opposition.

—There is stated to be a considerable increase in the number of cases of yellow-fever in Rio Claro, S. Paulo.

—On the 1st inst. a telephone lineman at Pará imprudently took hold of the electric light wire and was instantly killed.

There was another election in Bahia on the 2nd, this time for state deputies. It is said to have created no interest.

have created no interest.

In the city of S. Paulo on the 30th ult. there was arrested an Italian accused of attempting to pass counterfeit 100\$000 notes.

The election of state senators in Bahia occurred on the 30th ult. Among the successful candidates was General Galvão.

It is reported that a monarchist paper will be stated at Feira de Sant' Anna, Bahia, under the title of O Pervin, on the 15th inst.

A telegram from Pará says that Dr. Paes de Carvalho will be elected governor of the state not-withstanding his refusal to be a candidate.

According to telegrams from up the coast

—According to telegrants from up the coast Veiga Cabral, "governor of Amapá," is receiving ovations at all the ports. He is considered a hero

—It is asserted that the reason why the 7th bat-talion of infantry has been withdrawn from Santa Catharina is that its officers quarrelled with Gov. Hercilio Luz.

—A battery of the 3rd regiment of artillery, consisting of two officers, 42 men and six guns, has been placed in charge of the fort at the entrance to Santos river.

Santos river.

The São Paulo Reporter of the 28th ult. was informed that there were 20 cases of yellow-fever at S. Carlos do Pinhal, all or nearly all of which came from Araraquara.

The municipal chamber of S. José de Além-Parahyba has protested against the resolution of the Ouro Preto chamber congratulating the signers of the monarchist manifesto.

—The São Paulo physicians have organized a medical society. Let us hope they will at once proceed to regulate their charges and determine their own professional obligations.

—A Sergipe telegram of the 1st inst. says that at Garagú in a fight caused by the municipal guard, Miguel Vicira, a well known political opponent of Col. Valladão, was dangerously wounded.

—In Pernambuco a quarrel has broken out be-tween the director and a majority of the faculty of the law school. Dr. Seabra says so. Without doubt politics are at the bottom of it.

On the 29th ult. the departments of the interior, finance and public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro removed to the building which was formerly the Orleans hotel at Petropolis.

merty the orleans noted at retropolis.

—The recent guhernatorial election in Bahia has resulted in the choice of Deputy Luiz Vianna. Few votes were cast, however, the opposition not caring to contest an election where even a majority had no chance.

nad no chance.

—The Gaselinha asks who it may concern to put a stop to the throwing of confetti in one of the churches of Guaratinguetá. It states that it frequently occurs that the confetti fall upon the images of the saints.

ages of the saints.

—A planter at Ribeirão Preto named Francisco Schmidt, has been notified by letter to deposit not less than 40,000\$ in a certain place within a specified time under penalty of being killed and having his property burned.

—It is announced from Pará that Veiga Cabra embarked for Rio de Janeiro on the 30th ult. We are now in for a season of lionizing and fireworks, and that, too, over a mere adventurer. It is a curious world, surely!

curious world, suriety:

—As a São Paulo planter named Antonio Toledo
was going to his plantation with his family, he was
attacked on the road near Bebedouro by bandits,
and his son was shot in the back, and died an hour
afterwards. The assassins escaped.

afterwards. The assassins escaped:

—It is stated that at Minas Novas, in the state of Minas Geraes, an unpopular judge has been beyoctted by the people and consequently, being unable to obtain servants, food or clothing, has requested the state government to remove him to another district.

another district.

—The Municipio of S. Paulo suggests the creation of a hospital for consumptives at Campos do Jordão, which possesses the best climate in Brazil within reach of patients. There are wealthy men enough in S. Paulo to endow such an institution if they felt inclined.

if they felt inclined.

—A Campos telegram of the 30th says the rains there have been very heavy, causing great pejudie to agriculture and causing considerable damage in town through the falling of walls. The railway communication with Nictheroy has been interrupted for some time.

interrupted for some time.

—In Rio Grande the new commander-in-chief and Julio de Castilhos have been exchanging compliments and making flattering promises during the past week. In the meantime the federalists are being betrayed and assassinated, and Julio is steadily increasing his army.

—A large quantity of uncalled-for immigrants' baggage at the S. Paulo hospedaria has been turned over to the juiz dos ausentes. The owners have probably gone out on the plantations and have lost their effects because of the delays of the officials in forwarding them from Santos to São Paulo.

—Senator Coelho Campos complains that the Sergipe postoffice fails to deliver him his newspapers. Col. Valladão while he held office as chief of police of this city under martial law doubtless became proficient in the art of preventing newspapers from reaching the persons for whom they are intended.

—The São Paulo papers note that Mr. Henrique Joppert, accused of defrauding a lady in São Paulo to the extent of over 100,000\$, has announced to the public that he has not concealed his residence, and that he can be found at a given address in Santos by the police whenever any explanations are required on the charges made.

—In Sergipe the councils dispossessed of the control of the municipal governments by Col. Val-ladão, are protesting against his action.

—A Pará telegram of the 28th ult. says that the local democratic party had resolved to unite with the national democratic party. Let us hope for the sake of simplicity and united action, that all the local organizations will unite with the two national organizations, and that they may then be known as "republican" and "democratic."

as "republican" and "democratic."
—Gihernatorial and municipal elections were held on the and inst. in the state of Espirito Santo. Return received indicate that Dr. Graciano Neves, the official candidate, has been elected governor, but Senator Domingos Vicente, the opposition candidate, scens to have polled a pretty large vote. It is stated that considerable interest was displayed in the election. Much official pressure and several disturbances are reported.

—In response to a writ of habest corpus Alferes Fabio Paulista and a fireman left S. Paulio on the 27th to appear before the Supreme Tribunal. The two prisoners were concerned in the wrecking of two newspaper offices in Santos on December 5th. On the 31st they returned to S. Paulo, their application for release having failed, and on the 1st inst. they were again lodged in gaol in Santos where they will remain until trial.

they will remain until trial.

—The civil registry of Pará shows that there were 182 births in that cily during the month of December, including 29 still-births. Of these 104 were males and 78 females, 102 legitimate, 58 illegitimate and 22 illegitimate but legitimate and fire birth. This shows very nearly 44 per cent, of illegitimacy. The disproportion in the sexes is also very marked and it would be interesting to see if it shows the same for the whole year.

see 11 it shows the same for the whole year.

—There was an interesting exhibition of grapes at the commercial association's rooms in São Paulo on Sunday last. The grapes were grown in the chacara of D. Veridiana Prado and consisted of 145 varieties, introduced from various countries of Europe. At the same time Dr. Laiz Barreto gave a lecture on the acclimatization of grapes in the state of São Paulo. The Municipio says that D. Veridiana Prado has 300 varieties of grapes under cultivation. cultivation.

—It is stated that Congressman Glycerio some time ago instructed the governor of Alagoas to arrive at an agreement with the opposition in that state. The governor, it is said, called a meeting of his friends, the majority of whom on being consulted expressed their willingness to enter into accord with all the members of the opposition except Congressman Araujo Goes and Major Gabino Bezouro, who, we presume, are the very persons that Glycerio wishes to conciliate.

—There was a very curious telegram from São Paulo on the 28th ult. It stated that the authorities had determined to rigidly suppress gambling and that they would begin with the private residences of the aristocrats. The telegram then added that no announcement would be made when the raids are to be made. Of course an announcement of this character will put the gamblers on their guard, and the raids will catch no one but the ignorant poor who toss for pennies.

The São Paulo newareanness mariagulatical.

norant poor who toss for pennies.

—The São Paulo newspapers, particularly the Municipio and Reporter, are doing gool work in trying to repress the vice of gambling. They even publish the names of gambling places and invite the police to go there. Some of the clubs, such as the Jockey Club and the Club Internacional, are nothing but gambling dens where many a young man has been ruined. Several of the worst suiccides in São Paulo are due to losses at these infamous places. It is time that the better elements of society were united for their repression.

—The São Paulo Reborter of the 27th ult. stared

ot society were united for their repression.

—The São Paulo Reporter of the 27th ult. stated that it has certain knowledge that four representatives of an English syndicate had been negotiating for the estates of the Companhia Dumont, situated at Riheiño Preto, and that the sale had at last heen completed. The Reporter gave the price paid for the property as 17,000,000\$\$, or about £653,800. It was also stated that the buyers left for Europe on the 26th. The owners, however, spoiled the pretty story by denying it altogether, but the Reporter persists in affirming that negotiations are in progress.

IMMIGRATION AT SANTOS.

The immigration agent at Santos has compiled several tables giving particulars in regard to the immigrants arriving there in 1895. He also gives an interesting summary of the arrivals since 1882. From these we extract the following:

rom these we extract the following:	
Total arrivals in 1895	95,087
Agriculturists	54,160
Mechanics	2,062
Without occupation	38,865
Account nat. gov	25,057
do state S. Paulo	65,770
Spontaneous	4,260

Spontaneous ... 4,260
Of those receiving free passage from the national government, 21,644 were Italians. Of those imported by the state, 42,500 were Italians, 11,344 Portuguese, 11,494 were Spaniards and 433 Austrians. The spontaneous immigrants received aid from the state after arrival.
From January 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1895, (12 years) the total immigrant arrivals at Santos numbered 494,526, as follows:

Males	211,756
Females	133,214
Children under 12	149,556
-	-12733
Italians	363,749
	55,135
Portuguese	
Spaniards	50,862
Austrians	7,939
Germans	6,686
Russians	3,379
French	2,001
Danes	1,056
Belgians	851
English	791
Swedes	685
Swiss	238
Irish	201

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Santa Victoria de Palmar, the home of Gumersindo Saraiva, is one of the many localities suffering from Castilhista tyranny and misrale. A youth of 16 years of age, son of the ex-revolutionist, Monico Oliveira, was recently murdered, his throat being cut after he had been stabled nineteen times. No steps whatever were taken to punish the criminals and the authorities did not even see to the interment of the corpse, which was buried by neighbors. After this occurrence the intendant with a squad of policemen went to the house of the youth's father for the purpose of arresting or killing him; but the latter, wisely suspicious of Castilhista justice, had not returned home and consequently was not found.

One of the Rio Grande papers publishes a list of 32 persons murdered in the municipal district of Firatiny by Pedroso's band of Castilhistas and says that there are others whose names are not yet known.

At Alegrete the amnestied revolutionist Annibal

known.

At Alegrete the annestied revolutionist Annibal de Padua has been arrested and, at last accounts, was still held in custody.

The Diario of Jaguarão confirms the report of the emigration of a large number of federalists from that city and its vicinity for the purpose of avoiding ill-treatment from the hands of Castillistas that infest that recipin.

ill-treatment from the hands of Castilhistas that infest that region.

Raphael Cabeda has again telegraphed to Gen. Tavares for the purpose of placing on record the Castilhista outrages that have come to his knowledge. He also telegraphed to Col. Thomaz Flores, who was then commanding the district, asking him to take measures to put an end to these crimes. Col. Ilores, for reasons that are not stated, but may be conjectured, asked him to go to the Livramento telegraph station and forward a fuller account of his complaints. But Cabeda, who has seen so many instances of Castilhista treachery, was too sagacious to fall into the trap and prudently answered that he would not go to Livramento, because he had not the slightest confidence in the authorities at that place, adding, however, that he would take pleasure in forwarding the information demanded from any point at which it was safe for him to do so.

The form which the persecution of federalists in Rio Grande has recently taken is that of pressing them into Castilhos' service. This has occurred in various localities with the presumable object of terrorizing the dictator's adversaries. The press-gang, however, is not confined to the federalists, and the Republica, of Porto Alegre, says that at Cruz Alta the celebrated mulatto José Gabriel, forcibly recented no less than 50 citizens, whom he sent off in charge of an armed force to be entisted into Castilhos' military brigade. It is now said that to this brigade are to be added not only Jaio Francisco's men, but also hoss of Santos Filho and Joaquim Telles de Queiroz, with General Hyppolito Riberro as commander-in-chief. All this, which is said to be contrary to Castilhos' coven constitution, his friends, however, deny, asserting that beyond taking João Francisco's men into his service he has not recently increased his military force. Be this as it may, there seems to be no doubt that many of his partisans, who had been emisted in the irregular commands in the sevice of the general government. In kin own party the

dition to this will be done by the tederants inconselves.

A telegram of the and inst. states on Gen. Cantuaria's arrival at Potto Alegre from Pelotas, a number of military officers called on him and he made them a short speech repeating what he had said in his address to the army of the 6th military district and in his telegram to Casilhos. He informed them that he had received instructions from the President to enforce at all hazards the execution of the compact of Aug. 23. He believed, he asserted, that he could fully confide in the distpline and patriotism of the army to make pacification a reality and he expressed the conviction that the

financial credit of Brazil and the stability of re-publican institutions absolutely depend on peace in the state of Rio Grande, towards which the eyes of all, foreigners as well as Brazilians, who are inter-ested in the welfare of the country, are now anxious-by timed. ly turned.

Railroad Notes

—Another interruption on the Central is reported this morning, but the particulars are not known.

— The Jornal do Commercio hears that the new workshops of the Central will probably be located at the station of Sapopemba.

— On Sunday the Central line was interrupted betwee Congonhas and Ouro Preto, both for pas-senger and freight trains.

- It is stated that one of the locomotives on the Central railway has been named Almirante Benham.

— The heavy rains of the past week caused a suspension of traffic on many of the railways in Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro.

— It is said that the Joazeiro station of the Bahia and S. Francisco extension will be formally inaugurated on the 24th inst.

—Tuesday's express train from Minas arrived at the station in this city only at 5 colock on the following morning. The mail brought by this train did not reach the postoffice until 11:45 a.m. on Wednesday.

— On the Baturité railway a train was derailed on the 30th ult, and a boiler-maker of the railway work shops was killed and five laborers wounded. The locomotive and freight cars were very much damaged. damaged.

—On the 30th it was reported that a great part of the line between Macahé and Rio Bonito was under water. This breaks the railway communication between Macahé and Nictheroy, which has been suspended for the past week.

The Mogyana company has applied to the state government of S. Paulo for a charter for a branch road from Sarandy to Santa Rta do Faraizo passing though Espirito Santo, Batataes and Carmo da Franca.

— There was a bad accident on the Mogyana line at Cascavel station on the 25th ult. A freight train going toward Reheirân Preto was derailed, and the locomotive and nearly all the cars were completely smashed, remaining on the track. No lives were lost.

- There was another fatal accident on the Cen-— There was another fatal accident on the Central in this city yesterday morning, a careless individual being run over by an in-coming passenger train. It is said that (epented signals were made, but the unfortunate victim was looking in another direction and paid no attention to them, It is of course impossible to avoid such accidents until people learn not t) stand on railway tracks.

— A new time-table entered into effect on the Leopoldina railway on the 1st inst. Let us hope that the company will try to post these time-tables so that the public can find out about the running of trains without the loss of so much time. It would be a great convenience to travellers were the railways to advertise the hours of their principal correctors. passenger trains.

passenger trains.

— The Jornal do Commercio is informed that the following improvements in the Central railway will soon be realized: the extension of the pier at the Gambóa station; the direct connection of this station with the interior, by which it becomes independent of the central station; duplication of the lines to Belém; substitution of rails as far as Barra do Pitahy by heavier ones; and the establishment of workshops especially for coaches. The estimates for these improvements aggregate about 900,000\$.

OCAL NOTES

—We see that a theatrical revista is about to appear under the title Rio Nú. To a certainty it will be a very good advertisement.

-It is stated that Dr. Ubaldino do Amai intending to resign his place as a judge of Supreme Court.

—The widow of Col. Colombo Leoni was taken ill with yellow-fever some days ago and it is feared that her little daughter also has the disease.

The British gunboat Nymph arrived in port on the 1st inst., and left for England on the following day.

—The new Argentine minister, D. Epifanio Portella, is 41 years of age and has served with the Argentine legations at Washington and Monte-video. —Six Spanish generals were embarked for Cuba on the 28th ult. It would appear that Spain in-tends to crush the insurrection with generals now that the rank and file have failed to do it.

— A new daily paper to be called the Journal des Estados, will soon make its appearance. As its name indicates, it will be devoted to the interests of the states.

—On last Wednesday the Supreme Court de-cided not to grant habous corpus to Ensign Fabion Paulista and others accused of having attacked the printing offices of the Santos Commercial and Tra-buna do Povo.

—After closing the subscription for the family of Col. Francisco Colombo Leoni, who recently died of yellow-fever in this city, the Jornal do Commerciae received 61;\$000 more for that family, making a total of 1,755\$000.

—Deputy Serzedello Corréa left for Pará on the 30th. What we are to do, financially and economically, during his absence we do not know, but perhaps Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho will do his best to fill the breach.

—Further instructions have been sent out from Spain in regard to the repression of telegrams unfavorable to the government. Spain proposes to conquer Cuba by concealing unfavorable news. It is an original idea, surely.

—Here is a nut for the scanizary officials to crack. When the rains came and the temperature fell, there was not only a check in the development of yellow fever, but the death rate was actually reduced. What was the reason?

—A subscription has been unitated at the office of the Jornal do Commercia for the relief of the people rendered homeless by the collapse of their houses during the past week. It is a deserving charity and should receive a generous recognition.

—With the recent heavy rains several houses in various parts of the city have fallen. From the ruins of one of these houses, situated at No. 24, Rua da Prainha, two Portuguese were rescued, neither of them having been seriously injured.

—The heavy rains during the first days of last week caused the collarse of some old houses on the side of Castle hill. No lives were lost, though considerable damage to property resulted. Several other buildings adjoining are considered very insecure.

—We see that the recent monarchiet movement in this comprise it germed 'thouse''.

other buildings adjoining are considered very insecure.

—We see that the recent monarchist movement in this country is termed "plots" and "conspiracies" in the Buenos Aires papers. There is no plot or conspiracy about it. The movement is like that of any other political party, and its purpose is to seek its object by legal methods.

—At midnight on Saturday a land-slide resulting from recent heavy rains caused the fall of one of the tenements at No. 53 Rus do Risachuelo. The tenant Manoel Vierra Coelho and two of his sons were killed, his daughter Leonor being saved by one of the neighbors.

—During the first half of the past month, the statistician of the sanitary board reports 245 deaths from yellow-fever, 66 from small-pops, and the rest are veiled in obscurity. The compiler is afflicted with a variety of theories which seem to have smothered all practical work, judging from the extend to the desired of the same properties of the same smothered all practical work, judging from the extend to the properties of the same properties of the same smothered all practical work, judging from the extend the properties of the same smothered all practical work, judging from the extended to the same properties of the same properties.

—On Wednesday as Senator Christiano Ottoni

On Wednesday as Senator Christiano Otton was passing along Beeco das Cancellas he was robbed of a pocket-book-containing 75 in money and some valuable papers. Shortly afterwards the well known pick-pecket Fernando Torres was arrested on Rua do Rosario as the author of the crime.

—A prisoner at the casa de detenção writes to the Jornal do Frazzi that, when he was arrested, the police delegate of the 4th district took from him a watch, chan and money and that, although he has applied four times for these valuables, they have not been returned to him, nor has he even received an answer

they have not been returned to him, nor has he even received an answer.

— Lieut. Pio Torelly, who was one of the most active and enterprising of the revolutionary officers, arrived here some days ago from Rio Grande bringing with him a handsome silver wreath presented by ladies of that state to Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama. for the tomb of his brother the revolutionary hero Admiral Luiz Felippe de Saldanha da Gama.

— Our patron saint, St. Sebastian, is having a very unfortunate time of it. He left home to attend his celebration on the 20th ult, and has not been able to return since on account of the rains. The procession has now been fixed for next Sunday, providing the weather permits. But, why can not his saintship wear "gums" and a mackintosh and carry an umbrella?

— During the month of Jannuary the statistical

The procession has now ocen lacture. The providing the weather permita. But, why can not his saintship wear "gums" and a mackintosh and carry an umbrella?

— During the month of Jannuary the statistical movement of the national insane asylum, in Botafogo, was as follows: Under treatment January 1st, 657; entered during month 487, discharged 144, died 121, under treatment February 1st 659, of which 312 were males and 347 females. The colomy for the insane on Guvernor's island had 243 immates in the 1st inst.

—There has just come to light an old document, signed by Senator Vicente Machado, in which he states that he had received on the day previous to the date of the document a telegram from Marshal Flor ano Peixoto informing him that prisoners must he shot. It is to be hoped that in the celebra de bags left by the marshal, something may be discovered to throw additional light on the subject.

—During the first half of January there were 1,012 deaths, 550 bribs and 84 marriages in this city. The post arrivals numbered 12,758, and the departures 13,330. This shows a loss of population of 1,045, astic from the changes made by means of railways. In spite of these figures, which have been of the same character for some months, the sanitary statisticin considers have been of the same character for some months, the sanitary statisticin considers have present population would barely reach 575,000.

— The total number of deaths from yellow-fever during the past month, according to the daily burial reports, was 522. This gives a daily average of nearly 17 a day for the month. There was an increase in the death rate at the end of the month, the fairy totals for the last the reports year are not strictly accurate, as many genuine yellow-fever desired action crussed by it.

— During the past week a part of the local press has been pummeling Dr. Francisco de Cassro and the sudment of the Cassro and the sudment of the S. Schartflo or long deference on the summer of the disease, or sime complication crussed by it.

some peculiarity of the disease, or some complication crused by it.

— During the past week a part of the local press has been promised by: Francisco de Cestro and the administration of the S. Schastillo yellow-ferer bespital. They claim that in 180, Ir. Castro, who is director of the sanitary board, and the minister of interior gave permission to a pharmocist and a Chillian medica to experiment on patients with unknown specifies which they claimed would cure yellow-lever. One of them lost to per cert. of his cases, the other Sp per cent. The critics call assessmation. There is of course some personal atoms in the distribution. On the 25th off. Alderman Joho de Carmo presented a resolution in the munotipal control fortidding their experiments. Who, may we ask, is running the S. Sebastilo hospital?

THE RIC

In view of the charges made by Alderman Join do Carmo against the S. Schasillo hespital for experiment made on patients, the director of that hospital has written to the director-general of the institute smilters federal, asserting that from such experiments, in vitue of the care and judgment with which they are made, no harm has ever resulted to the patients. Comparing the death rate of that establishment with other yellow-lever statistics, he says that, excluding the patients who arrive at the hospital dead or dying, it averages 31.8% springt 94% for Senegal, 52% for Havans, 50% for Jelphia and 29% for New Orleans.

— The Jonnal do Commercia of Sunday says that the Havas representantive here has refused to send the news to Europe of the discovery of a cure for yellow lever in conformity with the claims of a couple of our local physicians. It is an exhibition of modesty in the part of these physicians in making such a request that deserves universal proposition. They claim credit for a proposed application of a discovery wade by others, and a trial. The medical profession in Europe will not be deceived by any such claim, no more than they were by Dr. Frenc's alleged discovery.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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A Exposição Artistica e Industrial do LycenBenjamin Constant; 1895; by Ignacio Mousa.
Pará: Typ. Duario Official, 1895. A full and detailed description of the exhibits with complimentary
notices of the exhibitors, together with much general information in regard to Amazonian products
and industries, sketches of prominent men and
institutions, and extracts from the local press.
The Amazon valley is a region by itsell, and these
expositions will do much to help us understand
and appreciate its natural resources and enterprise.

Electronic de Constantia Editorators das annos

expositions will to much to a they are and appreciate its natural resources and enterprise. Relatorists de Companhin Edificadora dos annos de 1891, 1892 1893 e 1892. This company was organized in 1832 as the Companhin Manufactora, and was reorganized in 1890 under its present title and with a capital of 3,000,0005. It possesses 31 buildings in all including 23 houses for the manager and workmen. In 1894 it finished 300 freight cars for the Central which had been began the preceding year, and began the construction of 40 catite cars for the Porto Alegre line. Some small orders were executed for the Rio do Ouro and Melhoramentos lines. In view of the capital employed, the outturn is moderaie. The president is possessed with the idea however, that Brazil is treading in the footsteps of the United States, and that if the protective duties are made high enough the industries of the country must be prosperous.

RIRTHS

In this city, on the 1st instant, the wife of David McNeil, of a son.

On the 31st January, at No. 3832 Calle Piedade, Buenos Aires, the wife of S. C. Sheppard, of a daughter.

At Praia do Botafogo 302, on the 29th January, the wife of Henry Thompson, of a son.

WESSON RIO HARBOUR MISSIONE

WESSON RIO HARBOUR MISSIONE.

One of the many social teas and musical evenings for which this mission is famous, was successfully brought to a happy termination on Monday the 27th ultuno at the Sailors' Home, No. 50, Rua Don Manoel. Mr. Banister, the British vice-consul, was present at the sailors' tea, and expressed himself as highly delighted at the manifest enjoyment of the men, and of these attempts to bring a little sunshine into their lives, while resting at the home, often after long and perilous vorages.

At the subsequent meeting Mr. Banister took the chair, and also ably contributed with a song to the musical portion of the programme. The Rev. H. C. Tucker in the course of a humorous speech took occasion to point out many ways in which friends might help the sailor, gifts of old clothes, books, newspapers, pecuniary donations, occasionally dropping in and worshipping with the men, etc.

occasionally dropping in and worshipping win the men, etc.

A very enjoyable evening both for men and visitors was brought to a close shortly after nine oclock by singing the doxology. We noticed among other friends present Messrs. D. Law, Capt. Cabby, Thurston, Bock, Kierton, and Rev. Messys. Tucker, Rogers, Brandreth and Schmidt. The ladies rendered able assistance during the evening, prominent amongst whom were Mrs. Trout, Mrs. and Miss Cubby, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Brandreth, Mrs. Cavey, Mrs. Coggins, Miss Ellerdine and the Misses Andrade.

COFFEE NOTES

—Says the Municipio, of São Paulo:—From a good source we know that of the last crop of the Dument plantation there have already been exported 65,000 bags of coffee, which corresponds to 260,000 arrobas, or 3,900,000 kilos. At an average of 1\$200 a kilo we find that the product of the crop is already superior to 4,650,000\$.

crop is already superior to 4,680,000\$.

—For the last fiscal year the value of coffice imports into the United States exceeded the value of any other single article, amounting to a rotal of 500,130,177. Ordinarily, sugar stands at the head of the list of imports, but the excessive importations of sugar in 1804 in anticipation of the tax imposed by the tariff cut importations down from \$128,595,852 in 1804 to \$77,788,727 in 1895. During the current fiscal year a large increase in the revenue may be anticipated from increased receipts from sugar duties.—Phila. Recent.

AFRICAN COFFEE.

AFRICAN COFFEE.

The Niger district in Alirica may yet become an important source of supply of coffee for Europe and United States. The curator of the botanical gardens at Old Calabar says that the experimental work at the gardens includes the propagation of coffee plants for distribution to the mist. Continuing, he says: "The large piece of bosh that adjoined the gardens, between it and the barracks, has all been cut down, and the roots grabbled up, for the purpose of forming a coffee plantation.

A portion of this, comprising about 22 acres, has been fenced in with a good wire fence. There are now planted out in it 2,100 coffie trees, which were mostly reised from seeds by myself in April, 1593, and planted out in August last year. The condition of most of these trees is very good. Some have already flowered, and many will produce seeds during the next year. The remaining portion of the enclosure will be planted as soon as the nursery plants are fit for removal. I consider this a most important and valuable addition to the gardens, as if enables the natives to see properly how a plantation ahould be made, and the pointing out to them its commercial value will act as an impetus to them to follow out its example. As some plants have already been supplied to natives, and others have made applications, it shows the object its beginning to be appreciated by them. The growth that the coffee plants first planted in the gardens have made has been excellent. These trees that are only 27 months old from the time of putting in the seed, average a little over 6 feet high, with a fine and well-formed head, have all flowered, and would have borne a fair crop had they been allowed to do so. For experiment I led one of the Arabian coffee trees to seed, and have just lately gathered a few berries."

Business Notes

Because of the new revenue bill, the government has fixed the ration money of soldiers at \$180 a day.

—We are indebted to the Isaac Harter Co., merchant millers, for one of their lithographed calendars for 1896.

—The owners of carts and other vehicles in antos are asking for a decrease in the heavy unicipal imposts laid upon them.

—Since the 1st inst. the city of Pará has been lighted with electricity. There are 1,800 incandescent lamps and 80 are lights.

—The material for the new capital of Minas Gernes, and that for the Santos docks construction, are to be allowed entry free of duty.

Four small cases of jewelry, none of whose limensions exceed one metre, were obliged to pay 000\$000 for two days storage in the custom-house.

The government has laid a cable to Fort S. João, at the harbor entrance, at a cost of 14,149\$... The Western & Brazilian company did the work.

—It is said that the interior circuit of the state telegraph line between Bahia and Pernambuco will very soon be completed. The line will cross the S. Francisco at Joaceiro.

The estimates for waterworks for the town of Pirassununga, São Paulo, call for an expenditure of 430,883\$157. The surveys were made by the state, and have been approved.

—The company hat owns the Dumont plantation has sent to Europe three colonists for the purpose of bringing out 200 families related to them and to other colonists on the plantation.

other colonists on the plantation.

—The São Paulo state government has accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Fiorita & Co. for the introduction of 45,000 immigrants of European origin and 10,000 of American origin.

By a decree of the 30th ult. thirty lottery drawings conceded by general laws, were authorized for the current year. These form but a fraction of the drawings which actually take place.

—A telegram received on the 29th ult. announced the completion of the Amazon cable to Santarem, 903½ kilometres above Pará. The Faraday is now laying the cable rapidly.

—The sale at auction of the grapes exhibited in São Paulo on Sunday by D. Veridana Prado, the proceeds of which were offered to the Misericordia, the recently-organized 'creche,' and the polyclinic, produced the important sum of 31,000\$. The Bahia lottery paid to the federal treasury last month the sum of 92,320\$ in taxes imposed for the sale of its tickets in this capital. There is no other "national industry" which can afford to pay such taxes.

—The municipal chamber of Nictheroy refused to accept the offer of 50,000\$ made by the commander of the 38th battalion of infantry for the old market building at which that battalion is now quartered.

-For the 11th inst. is announced the judicial sale of merchandise to value of 1,001,212\$970 dis-trained from the Companhia União Industrial S. Sebastião at the suit of Messrs, J. H. Lowndes & Co.

— It is stated that the proposed quarantine station in the north has already cost 2,500,000\$. It was intended at first to establish it on the island of Fernando de Noronha, but alter a large sum of money had been spent it was decided to give prefer-ence to Tamandaré.

The dock company of Santos is obliging the Sao Paulo custom-house to pay transportation, warehouse and labor charges in advance, before the goods are sent on to Sao Paulo. The docks company has a monopoly and is not disposed to surreader any of its perquisites.

—The official value of the rubber produced in the state of Para and exported to the United States and Europe in December, aggregated 6,888,9328-571. The total export of Para and Amazonas for that month amounted to 2,464 tons, of which 1,237 tons went to the United States and 1,227 tons to

Europe.

—It is said that a "primary rural school," to be exiled the "colonia agricola infantil," for poor and abrandomed children, is to be established at the station of Andrade Arauju on the Melboramentos do Brazul railway. Such an establishment if properly managed can be made very useful and beneficial. A practical gardener and agriculturist should be placed in charge of it.

—In our discussion last week of the New York Life's withdrawal from Brazil, we incorrectly stated that the 5°/c tax on presiman had been included in the incurance bill itself. The said tax was included, instead, in the general revenue estimates of the minister of fluance, and did not really become law until the end of December. Mr. Sancher's eacuse, therefore, was that of a proposed tax, and not one already voted.

—A contributor to the Reporter of São Paulo says that a report is current to the effect that; a certain Rio journal is to receive 200,000\$ in case the Metropolitana claims are attended to by the Brazilian government without being submitted to the courts. The report is unquestionably the freak of a restless imagination. Even Nilo Peçanha's friend, Sig. Vertenza, would not be so foolish as to pay money out in such sums to parties unable to return good service for it.

to return good service for it.

—Complaints are made of the excessive delays with which merchandise is landed at the custom-house. The German steamer Corrientse arrived here the middle of December and discharged into lighters, but the goods have not yet been landed. Protests at the custom-house avail nothing. The officials and laborers take their own time, and the importers must wait. It is now apparent that these delays will prevent the dispatch of a large part of the goods shipped in December, which will be grossly unjust.

be grossly ūnjust.

The directors of the Sul America company state in the Jornal do Brasil of Sunday last that they do not intend to export the reserves of their insurance business. The investment of capital abroad refers only to the reserves of insurances effected abroad. The hatching of those chickens, gentlemen, is far distant in the future. I Brother Baxter is correct, your insurances will have to be made on the other side of judgment day, and then, perhaps, it would be much better for you to confine your attention to fire insurance.

The Conversities Militer society has asked the

your attention to fire insurance.

—The Cooperativa Militar society has asked the government for exemption from duties during the current year on articles imposted for the consumption of its members. But why should military men have this privilege any more than civilians? It is because of their class that taxes and prices are so high. Many of their officers are in Congress and they invariably vote for increased expenditures and higher taxes. And now they have the "cheek" to ask for exemption from the burdens of their own creation! If any one deserves such a favor it is the poor laboring man, not the well-paid, well-fed and well-clothed soldier.

—The local directory of the New York Life

well-fed and well-clothed soldier.

The local directory of the New York Life states in the Jornal of Brasil of the 2nd inst. that this North American company decided not to contract new business in this country "for the sole reason and in consequence of the impost approved at the last hour only and before the publication of the regulaments of law No. 204 upon foreign life insurance companies." Well, we give it up. Mr. McCall says one: thing and Mr. Sanchez says another. Both can not be right. One of them must —, but, of course, insurance men never do! Drop a nickel in the slot, gentlemen, and lake your choice!

The Lambary and Cambanesia contracts.

The Lambary and Cambunqueira company has asked the government for exemption from duties on two millions of bottles and accessories which it proposes to import during the current year for its mineral waters. Inaxmuch as the tauiff is raised on imported waters for their protection, why should they have this further benefit? These companies are asking an exorbitant price for their waters; let them pay something in the line of revenue. They seem to be devoid even of shame in their demands. We see that the minister has granted the exemption asked for, except on the accessories.

FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The Pará decima urbana (predial tax) yielded 372,04\$\$200 last year.
- It is said that there are a great many counter-feit 100\$ notes in circulation at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.
- —It is stated that the government revenue offices in S. Paulo refuse to take notes of the Banco União.
- The January receipts of the Rio Grande custom-house amounted to 981,000\$, against 1,150,000\$ in the same month of last year.

 —The total receipts of the Pará recebedoria for the half-year ending December 31st last amounted to 7,425,619\$679, and for the calendar year to 12,415,175\$995, an increase over 1894 of 2,443, 029\$955.

—Of the 1,737.418\$720 collected by the Pará rece-bedovia in December, 1,450,75\$\$033 came from state export daties, of which the 21 per cent. duty our rubber yielded 1,446,675\$\$40. Il looks like the old story of having all the eggs in one basket.

— The Santos custom-house receipts last month amounted to 4.397.547\$155, against 2,265,3974\$823 in the same month of last year. The large increase is in great measure due to the heavy imports made in anticipation of the new and increased duties.

This morning's papers announce that Broker Palhares closed the contract yesterday for the new municipal loan of 25,000,000\$. The issue is guaranteed, and in a few days the lists will be opened for public subscription at the Banco da Republica and Banco Nacional.

and Banco Nacional.

—On Tuesday the committee appointed at the meeting of importers held at the Exchange called on the minister of finance, to whom, in the presence of the inspector of customs, they made known their complaints against custom-house exteriors and the burdensome duties voiced by congress at the last session. The minister promised to take the matter into consideration for the purpose of seeing whether he could legally take action for mitigating the burdens of which the committee complained. He expressed regret that the merchants had not defended their interests when congress was discussing the tariff.

February 4th, 1896.]

-On Wednesday last it was announced that the municipal government of this city, having found it impossible to obtain a foreign loan, had opened negotiations with Broker Palhares for obtaining in this market aloan of 32,000,000\$000, having, at that date, nearly effected an agreement in regard to terms, only a few details of which still remained to be settled. It was said that of the bonds to be issued \$0.00,000\$ hould be taken by the Banco da Republica, the same sum by the Banco Nacional, 5,000,000\$ by Broker Palhares, 2,000,000\$ by the Banco da Lavoura e Commercio, 1,000,000 by the Banco and Brazilian Bank, and the remaining 1,000,000\$ by sundry capitalists. The terms were stated to be as follows: Price of issue 90%; rate of interest 6% per annum, in half-yearly parents, the fast payment to be made to the full amount of 6\$000 per bond of 200\$000 on the 1st of the stands of the price of the camount subscribed to be paid at once, 10% of the emount subscribed to be paid at once, 10% at the end of Perlurary, 15% at the end of March, 15%, at the end of Perlurary, 15% at the end of March, 15%, at the end of Perlurary, 15% at the end of March, 15% at the end of Spo\$000 per bond of 1,000,000.

COMMERCIAL

		Rio de 5	taneiro,	February,	3rd 1896.
Par value do	of the Hr đa	do	do	in U. S	
	coin a	ıt \$4.86	65 per	Li stg	54 75 Cts
do	\$1.00 (U.	S. coin	Brazili	an gold	1\$827
do	of £1 stg.	in Brazi	ilian gol	d	8 890
Bank rate	of exchang	e, official	on Lon	don to-day	9 1116 d
Present v	alue of the	Brazilias	mil rei	s (gold)	2\$079
do	do		do	(paper)	337 rs. gold
do	do		do i	in U. S.	•••
	coin a	1 \$4 80	per &t	stg	18.12 16 c
Value of	\$1.00 (\$4.				
		rrency (paper).	*********	5\$517
Value of	L: sterling	**	,, .	•••••	26\$483

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 28.—The Banco da Republica was occupied in closing its mail: the Banco Nacional posted 9 3th and furnished small sums at this rate during the day, and the foreign banks with 9/4 posted were drawing during the morning at 9 232. The market opened with money at entering the same of the sam

at 9 312—9/5 and other sterling at 9/5—9 510. And and 9/5—0 313 for other sterling. Sovereigns closed at the Balss with buyers at 69550 eighters at 69560 enothing was reported on the street.

January 30—7 The Brasilian hanks were drawing at 9/5 for market takers, and the Brasilianische Bank furnished bills der 10 general 10 gene

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

5 Apolices, 5s 971 32 do 970 2800\$ do 97.2 94 do 1895 964	16 Apolices, 4s 1,320 3. do 1,321 6 h.n C. R S Paulo 72 50 ,, Predial 56	Receipts for the pas
Ва	uks.	for the week before. The
25 Commercial 202 30 Rural 235	3 Republica 147 120 do 148	were 16,681 bags. Duri heavy rains not only in the supply of coffee has been
Misce	laneous	that furnish our barra de
100 Sorocabana 76	120 V. F. Sapucahy 8 500	more important than that though this also has suffer

				,					-	_
ì		lan	ary 28.							
	124	Apolio	:05, 58	07		1001	Sourceio			
ı		aa		971	ĭ	1000	Sovereig Apolice,	48	20	379
ı	77	do		97				** ::	1,3	28
	53	do	1895	973	3	8	do		1,3	29
Į	25	do	1895	90:	!	5	do		1,3	30
1	60		regist				do deb Sor		1,3	35
ì					Ra	nks.	uco son	ocabana	. 66	•
	87	Comm	ercial	203		8	Rural, 2	s	120	
				Mi	scella	neous.				
ı	400	V. F.	Sapucah y Io	8	500		Centros	Past	22	
ı	932	1/2 d	lo		250	30	Centros			
ı		Janu	ary 2g.							
ı	12	Apolic	es, 5s	0.70			Anolice	.0	-6-	
ı	1,600	do		971		408	do	, 1095	963	
ı		o\$ do		0:	,	41	do re	gist	963	
1	20		48	1,3	35	30	Apolices do se do re hn C R	S Paulo	68	
ı	20	do		1,3	50 p					
ı	40	Comm	ercial	201	B	inks.	Naciona Rural			
ı	56	Repub	lica	148		46	Rural		210	
ı	499	do	25	64		45	do 2	s	122	
۱	250	do		64	500	,,,				
ı				A	iscel	laneou	s.			
ı	60	Jar. B	ot tram	110				d mill	220	
ı	73	Confia	nça ins.	36		500	Conf. It S Lazare		11	
ı	84	Cent.	lo Braz.	126	•			"		
ı		Janu	ary 30.							
ı	20	Apone	es, 58	972		2	Apolices	, 4S	1,34	0
Ì	1100	\$ do	dna 100\$	97		5.1	do 18 do 18 do 1 hn.C. R,		1,35	0
ı	600	do		97	14	42	do re	egist	965	
ı	100	deb L'	dna 100\$	13	500	100	hn.C. R.	Braz.	58	500
ı					Ra	n l· ·				
ı	55	Repub	lica	145	500	4	Constitue	cio	212	
ı	110	do	****	145		600	Constitue	tor	12	
ŀ	50	do	45	140	•		Rural, 2	s	122	
ł	30	uu	45			laneo				
١		e cl	,							
۱	04		is. tram	150		300	Integrid.	insc	52	
۱			ary 31.							
ı	6	Apolic	es, 1895	970		38	Apolices do	, 5s	971	
ı	12	do	regist	964		5	do		972	
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l	10.0	do l					" Ev			
۱	50	h,n. P	redial	57			,,	ticus	70	
ı					Ва	nks.				
l	500	Cred.	Movel	31 17		40	Republic	a	144	
ı	50	Rural	Brasile	.17		390	do	25	64	500
į	40	Ruidi,	25							
ŀ				M	iscett	ангои.				
ı	60	Service	os Marit.	86		600	O. Minas	, 2S	15	
l	40		80\$	22	500					
١		repr	uary 1.							
ı	1000	Sovere	igns	36	710	5	Apolices	'95 reg	966	
ı	445	Analia		36	630	40	do		965	
ı	13	do	28, 58	974		1100	deb Soro			
ı	600 \$	do		07		60	" Evon		68 70	
l				"	Bai		,,		70	
ı		Danul	lica				D			
١	200	de	28	143	F00	201	Republic	a	144	
ı		4.5	-5				do	25	05	
ı	.0	Pian .		n1	rscelli	гнеоиз				
ı	15	Carioss	nsc	110		100	Melh. no	Braz.	27	
	100	Ind. Si	nsc mill tearina	*40		50	Tattersall	Mor.	60	
ı		u. Di		20						

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd February, 1896.

Exports.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffice—We have had a very quiet week and the declared sales only amount to about 15,000 bags, but there is certainly sales only amount to about 15,000 bags, but there is certainly sales only amount to about 15,000 bags, but there is certainly sales and the sales of the

The shipments since our last report have been :

10,283	bags	for	the United States	
7,493	.,	,,	Europe	
3,405	**	,,	Cape of Good	Hope
789	**	••	River Plate, etc.	
4,218	**	"	Coastwise	

36,188 bags. The vessels sailed with coffee are :

	Temens anned with confectate .	
	United States	bags.
2	5 New York, Br str Delcomyn	3,807
2	0 do Big str Wordsworth	21.462
	o Baltimore Br str Severn	11,2/3
2	Hamburg Ger str Buenos Aires Bordeaux Fr str La Plata Mediterranean do Genoa Ital str Duchessa di Genova	7,585 250 1,075
2	g England Br str Thames G Havre Fr str Ville de Montevideo	7,000 2,000 1,750 250
E	lsewhere:	
	7 River Plate, Br str Nile	789 7,463

	bags.
United States	143,538
Cape of Good Hope	58,063
River Plate etc	3,636
Coastwise	19,753
	225 IOO

Receipts for the past week have been 33,659, bags, against 47,684 bags for the preceding week and 35,700 bags for the week before. The receipts in transit during January were 15,681 bags. During the week there have been very heavy raise not only in the city, but in the interior, and the supply of coffee has been affected. The damage to raiways that funds our horar debrot supply appears to have been

ns, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were ations, per to kilos, on Saturday w
Washed. 13\\$481-16\\$340
Superior 13 481-16\\$340
Good ist. 13 481-16 340
Ordinary ist. 13 481-16 340
Ordinary ist. 13 073-16 340
Good 2nd 12 332-15 320
Ordinary 2nd. 11 c98-14 3 0

and the Author remains unchanged at 1\$420 per kil gramme.
Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and
per arroba, were the following viz:

	January 27	February 1st
No. 6	20\$700 10\$200 10\$600	20\$403
8	18 \$600 - 18 \$800	19\$000 18\$200—18\$400
9	18\$000-18\$300	17\$400-17\$800

As mentioned above the market was firm this morning. Stocks are estimated to be 245,972 bags, in all hands, which dealers and factors consider much exaggerated.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN JANUARY.

1	bags.
Arbuckle Brothers	36,3 8
Edw. Johnston & Co.	14,846
Wille, Schmilinsky & Co	13,318
Rich. Riemer & Co.	13,179
Karl Valais & Co	12,124
J. W. Doane & Co	12,102
Karl Krische	11,278
Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co	11,222
W. F. McLaughlin & Co	10,000
Gustav Trinks & Co	0.080
Levering & Co	8,697
Ornstein & Co	8,350
Frank Norton & Co	7,905
Zenha, Ramos & Co	5,542
Cunha Freire Primos	4,623
Norton, Megaw & Co	
Comp. Geral Commercio e Industria	4,280
Auguste Leubá & Co	3,563
Hard, Rand & Co	3,125
Robillard Braga & Co	2,732
J. Poncy & C.	2,000
Pierre Pradez	1,875
Sequeira & Co	1,659
Sequeira & Co.	1,576
Pecher & Co	1,508
Faria Cunha & Co	1,500
Dias Pereira, Almeida & Co	1,455
Wilson & Co.	1,449
Phipps Brothers & Co	1,249
Sundries	3,863
Total	210,433
	, 133

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

1,759,699 2,300 2,

Imports.

Imports.

There appears to have been rather more movement in the markets, but the changes in quotations are only triding. Flour has been very firm, under advices of a sharp advance in from the River Pales, and quotations have the form the River Pales, and quotations have been the form the River Pales, and quotations have been the first of the the form the River Pales, and quotations have been the first of the form the River Pales, and quotations have been the form the result of the could be form the result of the could be form the result of the form the River Pales and the form the result of the form the form the result of the form the form the result of the form the form the result of the form the for

Flour-Receipts since our last report have been : There does not appear to have been much animation during the week, for withdrawals from warehouse are only about 8,000 brls, hut pices have been again advanced, and animate is reported strong, with an upward tendency. High er prices from the United States and an advance in wheat at the River Plate have had seme effect on our market. Brokers estimate studes in first hands at 3,000 brls. River Plate, with dealers desirable studes and 13,000 brls. River Plate, with dealers holding about 500 brls. The tast quotations firmshed in were:

Trieste	nominal.			
do and	manning of			
Baltimore 1st	28 000 -8			
do 2nd				
Niver Plate	25 000 00 000			
Local Mills	46 00028 con			

Lard – Recijas are 1,8as keg., 30 cases per Water Wings, from Baltimore. George's larit is now quaded at \$9, —80 as and other marks at \$96-80 as Fee Larden and the marks at \$96-80 as Fee Larden and the sales at \$96-80 as Fee Larden and the sales are good per kilogramme.

Rice—Receipts are 3,000 large via Europa. Indian noces still quaded at 174000—18500 per lag, and native at 175000—20500 per lag.

stil quotea at 173000-183000 per 103g, and native at 173000-200600 per logg.

Codfish-Receipts a: e, 1838 tilb per 85 and 1,17, fittls per Countage of Dr.von, from Gispe, 1,26; cases from Hamilburg per Civitis: and 25 cases from Liverpool. There has been a fair demand, and stocks on the 3st were estimated to be about 19,000 packages. Dealers quite Canadian tibs at 173000-295000 and Norwegian cases at 445000-475000.

Pork-Receipts have been 1,450 bits, 525 half-lirks, 600 cases per Width Wings from Baltimore. Retailers are now quoting American at 18100-4830, and native at 390-18400 per subligamente according to quality.

Pitch Pine-Receipts have been 49,065 feet per Livra You from Punsask and 95,056 feet per Tuita from Pensach, Brickers continue quotations of 738000-718000 per doz.

White Pine – Receipts nil. We repeat last quotations of

Bran-Receipts nil. Quotations are unchanged, viz : 55000—55200 per bag for River Plate, and 45700—550 for native.

Coal-Receipts since our last have been 2,424 tons per Kingsland, from Cardiff. 152 to Haabeb, Alga.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

3 ANUARY 27.
BALTIMORS - Amer lug White Wings; 654 tons; Davison 49 ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.

49 08; Sundries to Wilson & Co.

PERSACOLA—Amer lk Fraile: 1789 tous: Clifford: 95 ds: pine to London & River Plate Bank.

CASTR, win St. John's—Br ing Countries of Devon; 100 tous: Hore: 47 ds: codfish to order.

ALLOA-Dan bg Haubet; 107 tons; Jensen; 136 ds; coal to order.

to SARto-Br bg Rapid : 235 tons : Gagnen : 24 ds : flour to C. Castello Branco & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

7/ANUARY '88.

BARMANOS—Amer lng Merom: 891 tons; Kelley; ballast.

NEWCASTLE—Briship Revinida: 2246 tons; Kolin; do.

BURKON ATRES—Br ble Firth of Cipile; 1191 tons; Low; do.

PERNAMBUCO-Ger bk Fritz von der Laeneken; 286 tons: Heydmann; do. 7AN, 29. BARBADOS-Amer bk Lottle Moore; 837 tons; Watts-ballast.

— Ital bk *Splendidezza* : 530 tons : Bussetto ; do. 7AN. 30

JAN. 30.

RABADADOS Nor by Swift: 237 tons: Knudsen; ballast, Brexos Airks—Nor by Eicho; 228 tons: Olsen; do. 7.4.V. 31.

MOBILE—Nor bk Assyria; 1026 tons: Falkenburg ballast.

FEBRUARY 1.

Newcastle - Br ship Rhuddian Castle: 1993 tons Roberts: ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

	DITHISWICK	
Auriga	Brunswick	
Assyria (str),	Antwerp	17 Dec
Arcelina	Oporto	.,
Baltimore	Baltimore	
Birnam Wood	Pascagoula	
Brazil	Oporto	21 Dec
Bella Formigosa	Oparto	
Blenheim	Paspebiac	: Dec.
C. Southard Hulburt	New York	3 Dec.
Canning	Savannah	
Cambria	Pensacola	
Columbus	Hamburg	
Cornelio Zino	Pensacola	• • •
Chondor		
Cupica	Grimstad	20 Nov
Cupita	Hull	
Daniel	Norkopping	13 Nov
Erik	London	27 Dec
Eureka	New York	
Giuseppina	Mobile	11 Dec.
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	
Good News	Baltimore	
Guldregn	Pascagoula	
Heidi	Gotherburg	17 Jan.
Inger	Norkjobing	10 Dec
Joseph W. Foster	Pensacola	
Kathiren	Swansea	18 Dec
Marie	Marseilles	17 Dec.
Mozambique	Holl	15 Dec.
Mary L. Burrill	Pensacola	
Madel Taylor	Pensacola	
Monrovia	Pensacola	
Vennas II.1	r ensacola	

Pensacola Neptum. Pensacola		FOREIGN SA	LIN	IG VE	SSELS IN	THE PORT RY and, 1896.
Vilc Leith						
Play Trygvason Pensacola		NAME	ŝ	AR-	FROM	CONSIGNEES
uiteria Oporto			÷			
Pensacola	18 Dec.					
larah Alice Paspebiae	28 Nov.	American				
tva at Christia		L. Francis	4	Inn 16	Baltimare	Wilson & C
tada on t Cardiff	19 Dec.	lag Frances	61	20	Baltimore	Wilson & C. Wilson & C. Geral C. & I. Wilson & C.
teint ora Cardiff	18 Dec.	bk Taria Topan.	563	26	Brunswick.	Geral C. & I.
Tanjary Persacols		lug White Wings	750	27	Baltimore	Azevedo, B. P. S
arana Westerw		bk Julia	750	27	r ensacona	
Penturosa Oporto					İ	
Victoria Hamburg		British			1	į.
W. H. Cortar Cardiff	11 Dec.			ĺ	i	1
White Wings Passagor		bk John O'Gaunt	1149	Dec. 20	Antwerp	W. Samson &
Z. Ring		sp Celtic Chief.	1709	26	Antwerp Greenock	A. Avenier & C Gas Co.
	,	sp Port Logan	1033	30	London	Walter, C. & (
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.	bk Pomona	1200	10	Antwern.	
	1	sp E. I. Spicer	1268	jan. 2	New York.	Geral de C. & Geral de C. &
DATE NAME FROM	CONSIGNED TO	sp!uskar bk Bankholme	1510		Tadousac Hyères	
D. T.		lug Morning Star	185	5	Gaspe	P.S. Nicolson & Braz Coal Co V. W. Guim
Jan. 2- Thames Br River Plate 3d	Royal Mail	sp Anglo America	1483	5	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co
or Duch diGen'valti do 40	La Veloce	bg Snowdrop	725		Gaspe	P S Nicolson 8
28 Graf Bismarck Gr Bremen* 36d 28 Westfalen Gr Wisby* 38d	H. Stoltz & C. Geral de C. & I.	bk Cashmere	1245	10	Leith	Gas Co
25 Juanita Br Porto Alegre* 6d	Geral de C & I. Norton M. & C.	bk Argomene	570	16	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C
	Chargeurs Réunis	bg 85 lug C. of Devon	139	25	Santos	P. S. Nicolson P. S. Nicolson C. Castella Bra
25 Médoc Fr River Plate 4146 26 V de Mon'deo Fr Santos coh	Mess Maritimes Chargeurs Réunis	bg Rapid	325	31	Rosario	C.CastelloBra
and Thuntrey Re Antwern 28d	Norton, M & C Karl Valais & C	.,,	1			
And Iralia Fr Marseilles' 20d	Karl Valais & C	Danish			i	
30 Brunswick Br Maranhão" 13d Czarina Amer High Seas 1d	Zenha, R. & C. In distress	Danish	1			
L. Norte Nor Aracain's 6d	Commercio Nac.	1		1.	1	
21 Banan Nor Santos 270	Emp. S Paulo	ing Arken	171	Jan. 6	West'wick	C. Hecksher
at Saliet Gr do 18h	H Stoltz & Co. E Johnston & C	bg Haabet	107	31	Alloa	10 order
Tagus Br do 41h	Royal Mail	Dutch				
:: Pandora Aust do 24h	Rombauer & C Quayle, D. & C		١.	_		
Feb. 1 Asiatic Pr. Br. New York 20d	Quayle, D. & C Chargeurs Réunis	bg Vlaanderen	407	Sept.13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher 8
1 California Fr Havre* 25d 1 Petoefi Aust Fiume* 51d	Rombauer & C.	German			1	
121 - Jan J. Dr. 1 (Co. 1) A and	Pros Coal Ca	1		1.		
1 Rogaland Nor. Montevideo 8d	Soc An. Travaux La Veloce	bk Freda	235	Jan. 26	Mossor	l'o order.
2 Las Palmas It Genoa 21d 2 Colombo It do 24d	Frat.Cresta & M	Italian	1		1	
2 Martha Gr Rosario 9d	Moinho Flumin.					
2 River Mersey Br Buenos Aires 7d	Frias Hermanos	bk Papa Giac'o bk Frat. Laurin	413	Dec. 8	Hamburg Marseilles.	C Hecksher & To order
2 Stella Nor Montevideo gd DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN	To order	bk Oreb	772	Jan. 13	Marseilles.	Lo order
	1	Norwegian				
DATE NAME WHERE TO	CARGO					G. Saboia & C C. Hecksher & To order
	0 1:	lug Vega	191	Dec. 22	Ilha do Sul	G. Saboia & C
Jan. 27 Turkish Pr. Br New York' 27 D di Genova It Genoa'	Sundries	bk Flid bk Faerder	725	120. 11	Cardiff	To order
27 Fortunata R. It do	do	bg S. N. Hansen	307	12	Macáo	To order A. O. Maia
27 Nile Br River Plate	do			-		
27 Charente Fr do 27 Victoria Br Buenos Aires	do Ballast	Portuguese				
27 Victoria Br Buenos Aires	Coffee			-		
	Sundries	his Marinese	0	Des	Onarta	Vaiga Pinto S
28 Catania Ger New York 28 Amazonas Gr Santos		Ca monipost.	013	L/CC. 14	O porto	To order
os Amazonas Gr. Santos	do	bk Triumpho				
25 Amazonas Gr Santos 20 Thames Br Southampton' 20 Wordsworth Blg New York*	do do	bk Mariposa bk Triumpho bk Isobel	1145	21	I. do Sal	Macedo Jr. &
23 Amazonas Gr 29 Thames Br 29 Wordsworth Blg 29 Cratina Amer 27 Haverstue Br 28 Buenos Aires	do do Same cargo Ballast	bk Vas. da Gama	547	Jan. 13	Oporte	Costa Simões
23 Amazonas Gr 29 Thames Br 29 Wordsworth Blg 29 Cratina Amer 29 Haverstre Br 20 Haverstre Br 20 Markham Br 20 an Francisco Buenos Aires	do do Same cargo Ballast do	bk Vas. da Gama bk Nova L'de	541	Jan. 13	Oporte	Costa Simões
23 Amazonas Gr 29 Thames Br 29 Wordsworth Blg 29 Carina Amer 27 Havestie Br 3 Marthara Br 25 Kone Fr de N. 74 Montevideo	do do Same cargo Ballast do do	bk Vas. da Gama	541	Jan. 13	Oporte	Costa Simões
23 Amazonas Gr 29 Thames Br 29 Wordsworth Blg 20 Carolina Amer 29 Haverstie Br 30 Marihara Br 30 Kang Fr de N-r Montevideo to V de Mon'deo Fr Havre'	do do Same cargo Ballast do do	bk Vas. da Gama bk Nova L'de bk Julius	541	Jan. 13	Oporte	Costa Simões
22 Amazonas Gr. 23 Thames Br. 24 Wordsworth Blg. 25 Caraina Amer. 27 Havestie Br. 28 Kong Fr. de N. r. 28 Severn Br. 28 Severn Br. 29 Medeaux. 20 Gradeaux.	do do Same cargo Ballast do do Coffee Sundries	bk Vas. da Gama bk Nova L'de	541	Jan. 13	Oporte	Costa Simões
25 Amazonas Gr 29 Thanes Ber 29 Wordsworth Elg 20 Caraina Amer 20 Haverstie Br 20 Kong Fr de Nr 20 V de Mond de F Haverone 20 Veeren Br 21 Martha St 22 Veeren Br 23 Martha St 24 Wordsworth St 25 Veeren Br 26 Veeren Br 27 Wordsworth St 28 Veeren Br 28 Veeren Br 29 Veeren Br 20 Veeren Br 20 Veeren Br 20 Veeren Br 20 Veeren Br 21 Veeren Br 22 Veeren Br 23 Veeren Br 24 Veeren Br 25 Veeren Br 26 Veeren Br 27 Veeren Br 28 Veeren Br 29 Veeren Br 20 V	do do Same cargo Ballast do do do Coffee Sundries do	bk Vas. da Gama bk Nova L'de bk Julius	541 414 60	Jan. 13 26 26	Oporte Oporte	Costa Simões Fo Order Macedo Jr.&
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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Feb. 3rd.

Circulation	Public i			
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Capital	Transage	Par	Last dir.	
14 000,000\$ 11,000,000	Jardim Botansto S. Christovão	\$00\$ \$00	Jan. 95 Jan. 96	117\$000—123\$000 140 000—133 000
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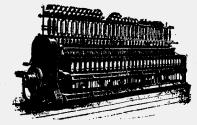
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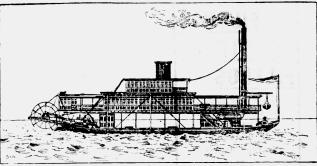


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