

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26TH, 1896.

NUMBER 22

WILSON, SONS & CO.

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (*plano inclinado, rua do Finchoeiro*) to this hotel, and Siveiro.

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

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

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Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents
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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
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 Reserve fund.... £ 500,000 ,,
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 Established 1838
 Capital.....£3,000,000
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 Uncalled capital... £ 2,400,751 ,,
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 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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 Has always a large stock of Instantaneous Water Heaters, Baths, Filters, etc., etc.
 Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.
 Guaranteed for two years.
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JOHN SHERRINGTON, Mechanical Engineer, (Engenheiro Mechanico).
 For 20 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.
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 This pension is recommended by its magnificent position and arrangements, with a splendid view over the bay; has fine rooms, large garden, terraces, etc., etc., and all comforts of a first-class pension.
 Moderate prices.

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 The first Smoking Concert of the season will take place at the Club on Saturday the 30th inst. at 9 p. m.
H. L. Wheatley,
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Wanted a good Carder and Spinner for the North Brazil preference given to one with some knowledge of sewing.
 Apply to HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.
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Wanted "meestre geral" for a small Spinning and Weaving Factory in Minas. Apply to HENRY ROGERS SONS & Co. 77, RUA DA ALFANDEGA.

Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOCYLN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
DUNSPOND, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
APPEL, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senior Maurice Haret, ff. Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
MARCELO, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.
OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from J.onia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
 Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory
U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L THOMPSON Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 7, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Cusson House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy [opposite Cusson House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory
CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6½ p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catted. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a. m. a. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services: Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m.
FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory
Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.
Miscellaneous.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in Santiago, Chili. The people are greatly alarmed over the rapid progress it is making.
 —It is said that public sentiment in Perú is very decidedly against the Loreto insurrection. Even Caceres has volunteered to lead an expedition against the insurgents.
 —A Lima telegram of the 24th says that Pierola has admonished the wife of General Caceres to stop promoting political meetings against the present government, or she will be expelled from Perú.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 23rd says the Chilean foreign minister has called home the secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro, now at Mendoza, for indiscreet utterances to a newspaper reporter. A subsequent telegram says he will be dismissed.

—Nothing was known at Lima of the Loreto revolution until the Mandos telegram was received. An expedition is being organized to subdue the insurgents. A telegram published here yesterday says a small naval vessel is to be sent to Iquitos by way of the Straits of Magellan. This is a good problem for the geographical class.

THE BERING SEA CLAIMS.
 The ratification of the treaty providing for a commission to determine the claims of Canada against the United States on account of the seizure of vessels in Bering sea promises to put an end to that part of the old controversy. It could have been ended with less trouble, and probably with less expense, by carrying out the agreement of 1894 between the state department and the British minister for the payment of a lump sum, but congress, in its assumed wisdom, refused to appropriate the money.
 There has been some misconception on this subject on both sides of the Atlantic, and it may be well to recall the facts. This matter was not settled by the Paris arbitration tribunal in 1893, but the determination of the main question as to jurisdiction left no doubt of the responsibility of the United States government for the losses. There was a "special finding" upon facts agreed upon by the agents of the two governments as to the seizure of fourteen vessels and the driving of three others out of Bering sea by our revenue cutters, but the question of the value of these and whether any of them were owned by citizens of the United States was withdrawn from the arbitration without any prejudice to our right to raise it in subsequent negotiations.
 In 1894 Secretary Gresham and Minister Pounceford took by amicable agreement to provide for a settlement of these claims in the speediest and easiest way. After a careful examination of the claims, in the light of all the circumstances and of the Paris decision, they agreed upon the payment by the United States government, subject to the approval of congress, of \$425,000 to the British government, which, subject to the approval of parliament, should accept it and itself satisfy the demands of the Canadian sealers.

There has never been any reason to regard this as anything but a wise and prudent, as well as a friendly, way of disposing of the claims. It would have avoided the delay, the trouble, expense, and uncertainty, and the attendant ill feeling, of further negotiations and of litigation before a commission. But congress would not vote the money, and included instead in much unbecoming and ill-natured discussion. There was nothing left for a patient administration but to take up negotiations anew for a commission to award damages. The result was the treaty which the senate has just ratified.
 The British government is to appoint one commissioner and the United States government one, and, unless they can agree, a third is to be named by the republic of Switzerland, and sessions will be held at Vancouver, British Columbia, and at San Francisco, Cal., to receive statements and listen to evidence and argument and to award damages. It will take much time, involve much expense, and vindicate nothing but the obstinate folly of congress.—A. Y. Times, April 17.

EFFECTS OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.
 The British consul at Havana, writing under date 2nd March, gives the following interesting account of the effects of the Cuban revolution on trade:—"The grinding of the cane in Cuba begins in December and lasts until April, and for the first three months of the season—December, 1894, February, 1895—there was no indication that things would not follow their usual course, or that we were on the brink of a catastrophe. But on February 24, 1895, an insurrection broke out in the province of Santiago de Cuba. This movement, at the start, was held to be of little importance; but it has since assumed gigantic proportions, has spread through the length and breadth of the island, and promises to be the most memorable of the numerous convulsions which have devastated this unhappy land. Business, every branch of which is largely dependent upon sugar, has, in consequence, been entirely disorganized, and, waiting at a time when all the factories ought to be in full work, we are confronted with a complete state of paralysis. Under orders from Maximó Gomez, the rebel commander-in-chief, a great portion of the cane has been burnt, while planters are for the most part unable to grind what remains, as the threat still hangs over them that if they attempt to do so their establishments, with the valuable machinery they contain, will be blown into the air. It was rumored that this order had been withdrawn, and that no further impediment would be placed in the way of grinding the remnant of the crop. But the loss already sustained through incendiarism has been enormous, and the time that remains before the rainy season sets in—when sugar manufacture becomes practically impossible—is short, so that, instead of a production of about 1,000,000 tons, it is not expected that much more than one-quarter of that quantity, or, say, 250,000 tons, will be reached during the present season of 1895-95. The revolution, however, had not extended sufficiently up to April, 1895, to interfere to any great extent with the production of the island amounting to 1,023,719 tons. The stocks on hand at the end of the season amounted to 14,460 tons; local consumption for twelve months was estimated at 35,000 tons, and there was, besides, a remnant on hand of the old crop of 33,965 tons. These figures together give a grand total of 1,054,214 tons. The 1894-95 amount to 1,004,264 tons of computation for 1894-95, a falling off of 50,000 tons. In round numbers, through the political state of the island, will be quite insignificant in comparison with former years, and it might therefore have been reasonably looked for that this diminished production would have given buoyancy to prices. This result has not followed, so far, which may probably be accounted for by the fact that the production of bounty-led beetroot sugar in Europe continues to increase."

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

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

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin.)
Norddeutsche Bank in (and corres-
pondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg,
M. A. von Rothschild,
Sülze, Frankfurt a. M.)

England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
Manchester and Liverpool District
Banking Company, Limited, London,
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)

France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris
Heine & Co., Paris
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
André Neuhäse & Co., Paris.)

Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa e Açores and corres-
pondents.
and any other countries

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boetiger-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 19th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.
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Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Item paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

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From the New York Herald, Feb. 9.

SIGHTS IN VENEZUELA.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 21, 1896.

Customs and people differ so radically that it is difficult to make any comparison between Venezuela and the United States. What is perfectly proper in New York or Brooklyn would be an unpardonable offence in Caracas or Laguayra.

There would be no end to the sensation here if a young woman clad in bloomers rode a bicycle through the public streets unattended. To begin with, the bicycle itself is almost unknown in the hilly streets of the capital. I have seen a few men astride American safety whgels, but I could not imagine a woman being indifferent enough to public opinion to attempt anything of the kind. While horseback riding is the most popular recreation here for men, I have yet to see a lady ride in Caracas.

In fact, there are very few things that a woman may do here, except sit behind the bars of her window and languidly watch for something to pass. She must not venture out alone by day, and she must only receive company in the evening in the presence of her duenna. Her main outdoor exercise consists of a formal stroll in the plaza on music nights, always under the watchful eye of a chaperon. The result is that almost every woman in Caracas has a bad complexion.

Most of the young ladies are fond of brilliant colors and wear combinations that would make a New York girl shudder. Naturally dark, very many of them use unlimited quantities of face powder, touch up their cheeks with rouge and pencil their eyebrows. Hair pomade is excessively popular with them.

I am assured that face powder is imported in far greater bulk than baking powder, neither article being manufactured in Venezuela. North Americans generally agree that the women here would be infinitely more attractive to the eye if they left off their makeup, but as powder and paint are the custom of the country it would probably be impossible to make the girls believe this, and they go right ahead marring their faces.

The girl typewriter—who is an institution by herself in the United States—is absolutely unknown here. The number of typewriting machines in the republic is very small indeed, and practically all correspondence, official and commercial, is carried on by hand. No merchant and no lawyer could afford to have a girl to run a typewriter in his private office.

The whole city would be scandalized, and every tongue would wag if he attempted it. There are no girls employed in the public departments, and very few who earn their own livelihood, except in domestic service and other menial occupations. Woman's sphere here is practically limited to her home.

She seems, however, to have a little more liberty for exercise in Macuto, where I spent last Sunday, than in the capital. Macuto is the most fashionable seaside resort in the republic, and is just east of the port of Laguayra, with which it is connected by a little railroad. Caracas is high in the mountains and cool. Macuto and Laguayra are eternally hot, and the least exercise in the day time results in the most profuse perspiration.

The evenings are, however, comfortable. The crowd of pretty girls collected at the Macuto station when my train arrived was suggestive of a Catskill mountain resort in August. All wore dainty light costumes, and most of them were hatless. For an hour and a half after the late dinner the walk by the blue Caribbean was covered with merry-makers.

Gentle hills rise from the shore at Macuto, in place of the frowning mountains of Laguayra, and breezes that are unknown at the main seaport waft pleasantly over the neighboring resort. The plaza of the town, with a tumbledown fence and overgrown with the luxuriance of tropical plants, is really picturesque and pretty.

There is very little surf, and none of the fine white sand common in the north but unknown here. The waves break upon the base of the rocky hill with mild monotony.

There is no open sea bathing, but there is quite a nice bath house, with separate sides for men and women. This bathing establishment presents a round front toward the shore and looks like a papier mache tower. The top serves as the perpetual

resting place for innumerable pelicans—large brown birds with gigantic bills.

The pelicans seem to doze all the time except when they get hungry, when they lazily flap their wings and slip off their perch into the air. They skim the water until they catch sight of a fish, when they dart down, head first, with phenomenal rapidity. They very rarely miss their prey.

The back of the bath house is of cement and rises four or five feet above the surface of the water. Little crabs crawled nervously about, and half a dozen pelicans on the edge eyed me curiously while I was disporting myself in the water.

The main hotel of Macuto—the Casino—is a long, one story building on the eastern extremity of the town. It is very inviting looking from the exterior. The dining tables are all on the front piazza, behind rows of growing plants. To the right one sees high palm trees, almost all with their heads bending toward the sea.

After the heat of the day has passed the piazza of the Casino is very comfortable. I had no fault to find until the time came for me to retire. The beds of the Casino are not supplied with mattresses, the explanation made being that it would be too difficult to keep them clean. I found a canvas cot supplied with one sheet to lie on, and a flimsy piece of bright colored muslin for a cover.

The clerk of the hotel thought that I was too particular when I asked for a second sheet. The straw pillow was as hard as a rock and the constant buzzing of insects attracted by my candle was not conducive to sleep.

Many of the barracks of Caracas are in a more or less dilapidated condition, but I have never known soldiers to be permanently housed quite so wretchedly as some I saw in Laguayra. There are two forts perched high in the mountains overlooking the port, and in one of the winding streets of the town is a building that is supposed to shelter several companies of soldiers.

It was originally intended to have two stories, but whether it was never completed or the flooring and roof have fallen in, I do not know. The walls and partitions stand, but there is nothing between the ground and the blue sky, and not a stick of furniture for the comfort of the occupants. The midday sun was pouring shafts of fire upon Laguayra and the streets were well nigh deserted when I approached the barracks.

The sentries outside, wearing little caps, coarse cotton jackets and trousers, but no shoes, looked very uncomfortable, and their heavy guns in their arms. I went inside and found that wherever the walls afforded shade soldiers were stretched on the ground napping. All the men were short, hardy and of unmistakably Indian origin.

They can live on little or nothing; they are able to withstand any climate, and they are born fighters. I believe that nothing would please the rank and file of the Venezuelan army quite as much as a war with England.

The patriotic feeling of the people is demonstrated on every hand and one hears many amusing instances of the prevailing sentiment. The other day a friend of mine, a thorough American, rather inclined to jingoism, stopped a newsboy in the street who had been shouting:—"Extra! Americans have defeated the English!"

My friend glanced at the paper, found that it contained nothing to even suggest the boy's announcement, and so said:—"You must not cry out false news."

"Well, the Americans will lick them," replied the urchin. "You are nothing but an Englishman and you haven't enough sense of shame to conceal it."

An English commercial traveller was recently driven out of Maracaibo by the taunts of the populace. The small boys of the town had combined to make his life miserable and whenever he appeared in public he was greeted with jeers and taunts. He could not leave his hotel without hearing yells of defiance, the streets were lined with tormentors and the plaza contained a howling mob whenever he attempted to pass. He stood it as long as he could and then he packed his trunk and escaped to the interior.

An immense bull ring in course of construction here will be formally opened in February. Until then sport loving Caracans must content themselves with bull baiting in the streets of neighboring

hamlets, cock fights and such innocent diversions.

The cock pit is exceedingly popular, particularly on Sundays, when it always attracts a large crowd, including many men of more or less distinction in the community. I visited the place yesterday and I was astonished by the excitement and enthusiasm of the spectators. The umpire of a professional baseball game in the United States finds life a bed of roses by comparison with the judge of the cock pit here.

When I entered the place two cocks were being prepared for combat. They were brought into the place by their owners, and they were first hung on scales in the centre of the ring to show that they were evenly matched in weight. They were next turned over to trainers for final preparation.

As they fight without gaifs here the first thing to be done was to sharpen their natural spurs. A little whittling with a penknife brought the spurs to needlelike points and then the trainers filled their mouths with water and blew clouds of spray on the heads and under the wings of the fowls. Both birds had been quite thoroughly plucked, so that their necks and the flesh under their wings and around their legs were red and bare. They were placed on the ground and their temper was roused by having a captive rooster dragged in the front of them and poked at them two or three times.

They crowed lustily, the trainers retired to their respective sides, crouched down to better witness the blows, and the fray began.

The enthusiasm of one of the trainers was wonderful to behold. He was in his shirt sleeves, and perspiration oozed from every pore and soaked through his waistcoat. He encouraged the birds by his cries, yelled at every blow that was struck, danced up and down, described the progress of the fight, and communicated his excitement to many of the onlookers.

One of the cocks was red, with dark tail feathers, shading on blue or purple; the other was a mottled white. It did not take long to demonstrate that the red bird was the better. The fight was mainly with the bills, the cocks picking at each other's eyes and heads, and only occasionally trying to use the spurs. The fight degenerated into a running match, the white cock fleeing before its angry antagonist, which followed, and occasionally caught up and gave a few fierce blows with its sharp bill.

From all sides of the ring came shouts:—"Two to one!" "Three to one!" and finally "Five to one!" as the chances increased in the red bird's favor. The white bird was crazed and blinded. He ran from one side of the ring to the other, dashing his head against the wood, falling for a moment, only to jump up again and again, to receive new pecks, until he was finally too exhausted to move, and lay motionless. He was then picked up by the feet and carried away while the bets were being paid.

The next combat was much longer, and more bitterly contested. At the conclusion of an hour both birds were very tired, and one of them was overturned by a chance blow. The other then stood on the wing of his rival and viciously plucked at his eyes until the judge called time.

A horrible hubbub ensued. Men pulled out their watches, jumped into the ring and swore that the judge's time was five minutes but of the way. There were wild howls, angry gesticulation and denunciation—a riot which, in the United States, would probably have resulted in blows, but that ended as suddenly as it had begun.

Caracas contains more bells and barbers in proportion to its size than any other place I have ever seen. Every church is supplied with bells, and the quarter hours are rung, so that they are heard all over the city. The chimes of the cathedral are remarkably sweet.

Among the less agreeable street noises are the tootings of tin horns by the horsecar conductors to notify the public that they are on their last trip.

The barbers here are as bad as they are numerous. They have not the comfortable big reclining chair common in the United States. After they have finished shaving a man they ask him if he cares to wash his face, and in case of an answer in the affirmative they let him go to a basin, wash off the soap and dry himself on the towel around his neck. The price of the operation is twenty cents, and if the customer

wishes to have his hair dressed, some perfumery and oil or grease, another bolivar is demanded.

I have recently visited two cemeteries here—one that is old and unused, on the hill just north of the city, the other new and containing many beautiful monuments, in a valley over the first range of hills south of Caracas. Both were interesting, though in a very different manner.

The road to the cemetery of the Hijos de Dios (Sons of God) is very steep and very bad. Comparatively few vehicles use it now, as all the driving of the city is in the opposite direction, and funerals have not been allowed in the old place for a dozen years.

A little boy brought me an immense key to open the rusty iron gate leading to the eternal abode of the Sons of God. The cemetery is, on a rough estimate, four hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide. It is divided into three portions by heavy masonry walls, catacombed with five rows of holes for coffins. The catacombs extend on every side. Most of them are filled, and have the ends cemented and the name of the person on the outside.

There are a few small crosses and tombstones in the centre between the walls, but the greater portion of the ground is covered with rank vegetation and deep grass. The small boy who was escorting me told me that he had found a big snake there the last time he had played in the graveyard.

The Cimetierio del Sur is radically different from the cemetery of the Sons of God. The road to it is excellent after passing the first hill, and the monuments it contains include many specimens of the finest Italian art. A fine group of statues near the entrance mark the graves of members of the family of former President Guzman Blanco, and a truly beautiful female figure of life size in white marble, leaning against a mammoth cross of rough dark stone, shows the resting place of a relative of former President Andueza Palaccio.

The most interesting, the most costly and by far the largest monument in the cemetery is the mausoleum erected by President Joaquim Crespo and not yet wholly completed. It stands on a knoll some distance from the gate of the cemetery and is easily seen from any portion of the valley. It is a tall, square structure with a graceful dome, surmounted by a large bronze statue.

Bronze lions guard the corners of the dome and on one side is the dial of a clock with the hands pointing to twelve. The interior is arranged as a chapel, with a beautiful altar, not yet finished, on one side, an enormous chandelier hanging from the dome, frescoes painted by modern masters, bronze doors and stained glass windows. In one corner is a marble statue of a sleeping baby; in another a statue showing a life size group of three children representing the President's dead children.

Although General Crespo has specially prohibited everybody hitherto from visiting the vault under the chapel, I was allowed to enter. On two sides are arranged shelves behind heavy plate glass doors, intended for the bodies of members of the family. The children's coffins are already sealed behind the glass, and may be easily seen, with wreaths upon them and drapery of gold and white partly concealing them. A large coffin on the other side contains the remains of Mrs. Crespo's father, I believe.

In the centre of the vault, on immense blocks of marble, stand two great boxes of crystal and bronze, the sides and top of the heaviest plate glass, the edges and support of ornamental bronze of beautiful designs. These are intended to ultimately hold the caskets with the bodies of General and Mrs. Crespo.

I am told that each one cost a great many thousand dollars, and that they are fac-similes of the one made for the body of Prince Amodeus. They were specially made in Italy for General Crespo, who superintended the erection of the mausoleum himself, and who practically designed it. The General has given an order for several more statues for the exterior.

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THE GROWTH OF AMBER.

The animals of the amber period, and of the Oligocene generally, were not very different from the tropical animals of our own dispensation. Many familiar genera had already developed, even among mammals; such are the moles, the musk-rats, the shrews, the tapirs, the rhinoceroses, the civets, and perhaps the dogs. The horses had only begun to exist in small ancestral types, with "points" which nobody in Newmarket would recognise as equine; deer and cattle were unknown; and if any progenitor of the human race yet existed, it was merely in the form of some anthropoid ape, just capable of wielding a dubious club and of fashioning flint into the rudest and coarsest of hand implements. As a whole, the Oligocene was an age of pachyderms, predecessors of the mammoth, the mastodon, and the elephant. It was destitute of the horned ruminants, and of the larger carnivores, which now form the dominant groups in most grassy and forest-clad regions. Such, in general aspect, was the world where amber originated. The precious gum itself flowed as resin from the pines which towered among the woodlands of the lignite beds, and especially from one tree which is scientifically known as the amber-fir. Oozing from the trees as they grew, or from injured boughs and fallen trunks, it got imbedded in the ground at their feet, in a layer of greenish sand, some six feet thick, which formed the original base of the lignite forest. Hence, at the present day, it is found in lumps in this bed of sand, at or below sea level, while above it lie the layers of lignite and lignite-bearing sandstone, with yew wood and cinnamon leaves, which represent the remains of the ancient woodland. As the turpentine oozed out, it frequently happened that flies, centipedes, and other creeping creatures got clogged and stogged in it, as is often the case to this day in our own pine-woods. The remains of these insects form the "flies in amber" about which so much has been said and written. I am sure the long-suffering reader will admire the self-control with which I refrain from inflicting upon him the most wearisome of stock quotations. As a rule, the insects have struggled hard for life, after getting stuck in the resin, as one can see by their torn wings and the contortions of their members; so that we get, as it were, the whole history of a prehistoric Pompeii on a small scale reproduced before our eyes after the lapse of a thousand ages. But sometimes the resin poured out so fast that the animal was enshrined in it almost before he knew it; and then we get the most delicate wings embalmed intact, with all their veins and branches, in the transparent material. Insects undergo modification much more slowly than the higher animals, so that most of the "flies in amber," as well as the scorpions and spiders, belong to types still represented among us. Some of them, however, differ from existing kinds, while a few are interesting from the point of view of evolution, because they display intermediate or parental forms, half way between two or more existing species. For instance, in Northern Europe now we have two related ants, one of which is small and yellowish brown, while the other is decidedly larger and blacker. In the amber we get neither of these two types, but a common ancestor, just half way between them, bigger and blacker than the one, smaller and yellower than the other. At the present day the supply of amber is chiefly obtained from the dreary and desolate region of Samland, on the eastern Baltic, a strange weird land of blowing sand, shifting sand-dunes, and poverty-stricken amber-hunters. It is a cold northern Sahara. The district produces absolutely nothing but amber; vegetation it has none, and from Konigsberg, its capital, to the end of the promontory scarcely anything subsists that a man could live upon. Its trade is all retrospective and geological. It lives upon the memory of its Oligocene fertility. Most of the amber is obtained after stormy weather by men who wade in the water with long hooks in their hands, and secure the lumps, torn up from the submarine beds, among the floating seaweed. But a considerable portion is also got by diving. For the beds are almost all below sea-level, and it is only after heavy storms that the precious resin is dislodged in any quantities. No wonder it seemed to earlier ages a gift from the gods, very mystic, and magical. Konigsberg and Memel are the centres of the export traffic. The biggest

lumps go direct to Constantinople, Mecca, and North Africa, partly to be used up in Mohammedan ceremonies and partly to be carved into cigarette-holders, pipe-stems, and personal ornaments. The smaller pieces are sent to Italy, where they are manufactured into beads and other gewgaws for the annoyance of tourists. The lumps vary in size; there is one in the Berlin Museum which weighs fifteen pounds. At first sight, the ingenious observer is apt to think no pine trees of our days produces such masses of resin. But then he should remember he is comparing a few hundred years of our cleared and stunted Europe with heaven knows how many ages of unbroken forest, and heaven knows what big groves of gigantic pine trees. It yields an oil which is the basis of *eau de luce*, a famous old perfume; and by mixing *eau de luce* with nitric acid artificial musk is cunningly manufactured. Amber varnish, again, is a celebrated preservative; and it is said that Stradivari's and other Cremona violins owe to its use their fine tone and their long power of endurance. I need hardly add that the science of electricity owes its very origin to the working of amber, in the course of shaping and polishing which a large amount of electric energy is generated. But is it not curious to think that the power which is now just on the point of revolutionising the world should thus have become known to us first of all through the act of preparing barbaric gewgaws? In everything civilisation is based upon savagery. Our commerce is barter for two shining metals; our chemistry is an outcome of alchemy and magic.

PLANTS THAT GIVE LIGHT.

One of the early naturalists, Mme. Merian, I think, describes an extraordinary spectacle which she observed in Asia. Her party was moving through a forest at night, when, without warning, a large light appeared. At first dim, it increased in size, growing larger and larger until finally a tree was outlined in a soft pulsating light. The natives were demoralized, and refused to approach it, saying it was the sacred tree of fire. But the naturalist had little faith in trees of fire and investigated it, finding that the light was due to certain insects, which, by the way, have never been observed since. That a tree or plant could give light was deemed a figure of the imagination, yet to-day it is known that light-giving plants are not uncommon, and among the most striking and remarkable of natural phenomena. Once in returning from a day's hunt through a deep forest in the heart of the Adirondack region I stumbled against a dead limb of a tree, when, to my amazement, I was at once surrounded by a silvery light that flew in all directions, like darts and arrows of fire, each piece burning where it lay. This was an unusually brilliant display of the best known of luminous plants, the "fox fire," or "witches' glow" of childhood days.

To the layman it is often mysterious, as investigation shows nothing but the decayed wood, and sometimes a soft pulpy mass. The botanist will soon point out the light giver in the mycelium of some fungus that has permeated the old branch and fairly taken possession of it, converting it into a glorious spectacle when disturbed. The vividness of the light may be estimated when it is known that print can often be read by it, and the light of some has been known to penetrate through several thickness of paper. Singular to say, the smallest plant is often the means of producing the greatest luminous effects. This is the diatom, which the naturalist of the *Challenger* found floating in the ocean in vast numbers, and as the nucleus of the diatom is often brilliantly phosphorescent some of the most remarkable displays of light observed by the naturalists were occasioned by these little plants. But what shall we say to a sight observed by a Norwegian bark in the Bay of Funchal? The waters here are fairly alive with these little luminous plants the year round, and on the occasion referred to a waterspout formed among them. During the day it would have attracted little attention, as the phenomenon is a common one, but the crew of the ship were suddenly confronted at night by a literal pillar of fire or light that extended upward to a distance seemingly of one thousand feet and moved along with a decided bend. It emitted a pale yellow light that stood out in strong relief against the black night, a weird and formidable spectacle, rushing on before the wind.

An English naturalist, wishing to astonish some natives in a wild part of Asia in which he was travelling and impress them with his supernatural powers, secured a certain vine known as Euphorbia phosphorea, and, rubbing it upon a big rock, caused the latter to gleam with flame, and present so remarkable a spectacle that the natives ran, believing that he had set the rock afire by simply touching it. The naturalist was aware that the milky juice of this plant, that resembled the dandelion, was brilliantly phosphorescent. In the Harz mountains there has been for ages a cave known as the haunted cavern. An Englishman, traveling in the vicinity and hearing of it, determined to investigate the mystery. After a long climb he reached the cave. No sooner did complete darkness set in than the phantom of the cave appeared—a remarkable semblance to a human form, with arms outspread outlined against the gloom. Making his way to the figure that had alarmed so many wayfarers, he found that it was a plant that grew upon the wall. It was the well known phosphorescent fungus, *Rhizomyspha subterranea*, frequently found in caves, and familiar to miners. Its light is often so vivid that people have read by it.

These curious lights are not found in the tropics alone. Some years ago Mr. Morrill, editor of the Gardiner (Me.) *Journal*, wrote me that he had observed a brilliant steady light in his garden at times, totally unaccounted for by mechanical contrivance, and which upon investigation, proved to be the phosphorescent light emitted by the young of plant *Tianus Sydictus*. Perhaps the most startling exhibition was observed several years ago by an English traveler in Borneo. Belated, he was overtaken by night, and there being no moon, he was fearful of losing his way, when as the darkness came on, singular lights appeared here and there in the bushes and by the roadside. Some were yellow; others burned, or seemed to, with a bright greenish hue. As it grew darker, the blaze of light increased, and finally the traveller was amazed to find that he was passing through lines of luminous bush which emitted light so wondrously brilliant that he could read his newspaper by it with perfect ease. The principal light-giving plant, mechanical in its growth rather than botanic, is the electric light plant, thousands of which are scattered through the country. The fruit of the electric light plant are commonly known as electric currents.

THE GUIA QUESTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd May, 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News,"

Sir,—Complying with your invitation I shall endeavour to make clear where and how the planter benefits by the proposed scheme, which explanation I would gladly have given at an earlier stage in this discussion, had you suggested it.

The *commissario* pays the 11% duty on account of the planter, debiting the amount in account-sales of the coffee, and crediting *per contra* the approximate market value of the guia, which shows, as a rule, a loss of from 30 to 40%. By the projected system the discount will be reduced at once to 10%, and when, by the application of part of this discount, the outlay in superabundant guias has been amortized, the discount will be further reduced to 5%.

I do not propose to dispute that the purchaser may pay more for the coffee when he buys the guias cheaper. What, however, is very certain is that the reduction effected in the "cost on board" by the discount on the guias is much less than the discount at which the planter gets credited for the guias. The difference is shared between commissarios, exporters, and middlemen, the last mentioned class getting a handsome share.

It is notorious that a few substantial fortunes have been realized in this business; and that the interested parties still find it profitable is proved by their unbecoming reluctance in leaving it.

The *commissarios*' profit under present system is to a certain extent legitimate, because, as he credits the guia before it can be sold, he has to deduct enough to cover the risk of fall, as well as interest on his outlay, erring, of course, as a rule, on the safe side. Besides this profit he gets 3% commission on the sale of the guia, which he will hardly propose to charge on its prompt liquidation by the bank. Still, the sacrifice by the *commissarios* of these profits will probably be more than compensated by the

placing of their customers on such an improved footing that they will have less inducement to sell their coffee up country, or to divert it to Santos and Victoria, when they have these alternatives. Probably it is in view of these comparisons that you see the advantage to the *commissario* in the proposed plan. Its advantages to the planter lie in the substitution of the various intermediary profits by one fixed moderate discount, to be eventually further reduced and also in the transfer from him to the exporter of a large portion of the tax at present paid directly by the planter. And, of course, an indirect tax, besides being more agreeable, is also less certain in its incidence.

The planters have not been slow to recognize the advantages to them in the project, and, as you know, "mais sabe o tolo do seu que o sabio do alheio."

A good, useful proverb!

Let it stand as my excuse for venturing to call in question one or two of your deliverances anent this matter.

I am,

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS, JR.

And now, will Mr. Newlands permit us another question. The tax, as collected, is really a tax on production, for it covers the coffee consumed in this capital as well as that exported. Provision was made to deduct a certain percentage from the guias to cover this local consumption, but notwithstanding this they are accumulating. What is the reason? Are there counterfeiters out, or is the local consumption underestimated? And how is this surplus to be withdrawn? Besides that, is it proposed to make the exporter (poor devil!) pay the tax on this local consumption, and if not, how is the matter to be adjusted between the planter and *commissario*?—Ed. NEWS.

THE REVERSE SIDE.

It is doubtless extremely satisfactory to the promoters of the Newlands-Pereira de Sampaio scheme to receive the plaudits of their country cousins, the fazendeiros. They figure too as good advertisements in the "a pedidos" of the *Jornal do Commercio*. In fact the scheme is undertaking a species of propaganda in its own behalf.

From the fazendeiros' point of view the aspect of the prospectus is enticing, is meant to be enticing; but, if they have not forgotten all their Latin, "timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." The project in itself is a great reflection on the government of this country. Why should private individuals have any such right as that of collecting a public tax? Why should they be able to do it better?

To think that their project is purely philanthropic is childish. It would give them very great power which would be felt once the monopoly is established. The purchase and sale of guias would be on the basis of the "pauta," which is subject to a change every week. The adjustment of this "pauta" has been rather a sore subject for years, and if the guia business, the most important tax of the republic, goes into private hands, there seems just a suggestion that a little wire-pulling might supervene with regard to that same "pauta."

Finally, if the representatives of the nation cannot do their business without the help of private enterprise, in heaven's name let the bucolic members of the community send down men who can. If the guia scheme be good for the country, why not allow another syndicate (foreign, if the *bravo* of the country will stand that also), to collect the inward duties and generally look after the business of the republic, and then the ministers and worthy representatives could all retire to their respective fazendas and plant coffee, or other things.

Rio, 25th May, 1896. X. Y. Z.

CORNELL'S LIBRARY.

Cornell University library has just secured another extensive collection of books, this time on South America. It was gathered mainly during the last few years' residence in Brazil by a former Cornell student, Herbert H. Smith, well known in the scientific world as an explorer and an entomological collector, and the author of one of the best modern works on the natural and sociological features of Brazil.

The collection numbers about 700 volumes and 800 pamphlets. It includes such important sets as the "Revista do Instituto Historico do Brazil," "The Revista Brasileira," and the "Annes do Bibliotheca Nacional." Works of travel both early and recent are fully represented, and, though the majority of the books deal more especially with Brazil, there are not a few relating to Guiana and Venezuela, as, for instance, Schomburgk's description of British Guiana, Dalton's "History of British Guiana," Eastwick's "Venezuela," &c. The

collection is especially valuable because it contains so many books and pamphlets published in South America which very seldom appear in the markets of this country or Europe.

It is stated by a competent judge that three-fourths of the South American pamphlets in this collection are not to be found in any library. Cornell's general library now contains over 200,000 volumes. This latest acquisition was purchased from the Henry W. Sage endowment fund.—*New York Times*, April 17.

ANTIQUITY OF SOAP.

Soap is not a modern invention. It is twice mentioned in the Bible, first in Jeremiah and again in Malachi. History tells us that more than two thousand years ago the Gauls manufactured it by combining beech tree ashes with goat's fat. A few years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii having been buried beneath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city in 79 A. D. The soap found in the shop had not lost all of its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years. At the time that Pompeii was destroyed the soap-making business was carried on in several of the Italian cities. Pliny the Elder speaks of soap, and says that ancient in price was a high quality substitute was used, among them a kind of glutinous earth and fine sand mixed in the juice of certain plants that made lather. As early as 700 A. D. there were many soap factories in both Italy and Spain, and about 750 A. D. the Phoenicians introduced the business into France, the first factories being established at Marseilles.—*Philadelphia Times*.

TRANSPORTATION AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The bureau of statistics has issued a supplementary volume of commercial statistics, showing imports and exports for five years. Among other things shown in this volume it is interesting to observe that in the fiscal year 1895 a steamer cleared from an American port for a port in the Argentine republic a little oftener than once in ten days, and about five sailing vessels cleared for the same ports every fortnight. The steam and sail tonnage, domestic and foreign, which cleared from American for Argentine ports, increased from 85,735 in 1891 to 155,420 in 1895. To Brazil two steamers a week cleared, an increase over any one of the four previous years, and the total tonnage cleared from American for Brazilian ports in 1895 was 269,600 a quantity much in excess of the year 1894 and in excess of the other four previous years except 1892, when it was a little greater than in 1895. But the number of steamers that cleared in 1895 was five greater than the number in 1892. The tonnage cleared for Chilean ports was greater in 1895 than in 1891 or 1894, but it was less than in 1892 or 1893. The steamers that cleared from American for Colombian ports on the Caribbean sea increased from more than two a week in 1891 to more than five a week in 1895, and the tonnage, sail and steam, domestic and foreign, cleared from American for Colombian ports on the Caribbean sea increased from 140,118 in 1891 to 220,394 in 1895. The tonnage cleared for Venezuelan ports has shown slow falling off, but mostly that under lower flags. The American steam tonnage cleared for Venezuelan ports increased from less than 60,000 in 1891 to more than 73,000 in 1894, but in 1895 fell just below 60,000 again.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, April 17.

CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS.

At the fifteenth annual general meeting of the City of Santos Improvements Co., held in London on the 27th ult. the chairman, Mr. D. M. Fox, who is now here in Brazil on business connected with the S. Paulo railway, discussed the situation of that company's affairs in the following words:

In spite of this 10 per cent. depreciation in the currency of Brazil—with which we are paid exclusively for our water, and partially for gas—we have the satisfaction of being able to recommend our 5 per cent. dividend instead of a 3 per cent. for the next two years, and the broad basis of the year's working is that, after payment of all charges, depreciation and exchange, and providing for all contingencies, we have an available balance for the year of £5,663 7s. 11d., as against an available balance of £3,499 18s. 6d. in the previous year, or an increase of £2,164. I need not say any more than this to show you the reason we congratulate ourselves on the improved prospects of the company. Of course a 5 per cent. dividend is not a 7 per cent. dividend, and when we talk about our preferred shares as being preferred 7 per cent. we get it into our heads that we shall have 7 per cent. For many years, as you know, we did pay 7 per cent. to both preferred and deferred shares, but that, of course, was under very different conditions, and no one could have dreamt that over the time would arrive that exchange of the par value of 27d. would ever drop to such a figure as 9d. However, it is almost as useless as "crying over spilt milk" to talk about what might have been, and what the prospects of this company would have been supposing the exchange had been at anything like a normal rate. However, to give you a rough idea of what it would have been, we should have been able to pay, not 7 to our preferred and deferred shareholders, but an even larger dividend, to have created a formidable reserve fund, and also to have carried on further extensions without appealing to you for further capital. When I addressed you last year, I said I was not going to do anything so foolish as to propose any such exchange. However, this year I think it would not be rash—having consulted with those who know something about the business—to say that the prospects are in favour of an appreciable rise in the exchange. Of course that will improve our prospects very much. You will see from our report that our business is extending very satisfactorily. I will now refer to the paragraph as to Mr. Heyland's visit to Santos, and how I terminated. Mr. Heyland, our former manager, went with instructions to obtain a revision of the contract for the supply of water, and he endeavoured to get our price regulated in some way according to the rate of exchange. Unfortunately the state of things which existed when he got there was such that the *camara*, for one reason or another, became defiant, and did not sit. The gov-

ernment is very anxious about the sanitary state of Santos. As you all know Santos is the seaport of the important province of São Paulo, through which all exports and imports pass, and you all know that it has had a seriously bad name for unhealthiness, and no wonder, considering what the place used to be. Now, however, since the construction of its magnificent sea-wall, the whole of the foreshore has been constructed into an embankment almost as fine as our own Thames embankment, and all the mud has disappeared. I am told that in the interior of the province of São Paulo there is considerable sickness. Santos, from all accounts, is practically the healthiest place in the whole province. I have been told by some Brazilian merchants, who visit all the ports, that Santos is the finest port on each coast of South America. Now we are all interested in Santos, and the prosperity of Santos means our prosperity. The government are naturally anxious to complete the work they have undertaken at Santos in the way of quays, by a complete and efficient system of drainage. The position of affairs is this. The drainage has been undertaken by a local company, and they have failed in their undertaking, and the government now have valued and taken over this drainage works, and now we are in treaty with them that we should supply the water for flushing and cleansing purposes. We wish to do so under a direct contract with the government, in addition to the contract with the *camara*. You will readily understand that when negotiations are on foot it is better not to enter into details; suffice it to say that the negotiations are in the hands of most competent and efficient gentlemen, and we are confidently anticipating a successful issue in due time. In addition to this we sent out an eminent engineer to make a report, and I may say, and I speak with emphasis on this point, that we, as a company, are prepared, and shall be able at a proper time to raise such money as may be required to do all that is required by the government for the drainage purposes of Santos, in addition to the house to house supply, provided we obtain from them something like fair an equitable rates for our water supply. We are in a position to render this material help to the government of São Paulo, which is anxious, and not rationally anxious, and rightly anxious, to place Santos in a state of as perfect healthiness as possible. It is the very gate of the province; through it pass hundreds of thousands of tons of exports a year, of a yearly value of something like 15 millions, with a corresponding amount of imports. We can help them, and we will help them to do this, and we feel sure that with this assurance, and with the assistance we are on with the government of São Paulo, that when the time comes, we shall have everything arranged. But these things take time, and we must have patience.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—At the last general meeting of the subscribers to the British Hospital at Buenos Aires, it was shown that the total receipts for 1895 were \$10,766 gold and \$85,388 paper, while the expenditures were \$7,861 gold and \$93,065 paper. The number of patients treated in the hospital was 1,191, whose aggregate residence was 26,526 patient-days. The average cost of treatment was \$4.45 paper per patient. The number of out-patients treated was 2,245.

—It is a source of perpetual wonder how the municipality contrives to get along, and not only so, but to launch out into a more and more expensive, although its credit is almost nil, and its arrears are large. Yet it is well to remember that Buenos Aires is a very heavily taxed city. We read in a contemporary that Paris is the only other great city which is more heavily taxed, the rates being, Buenos Aires, 64.24 francs per head, Paris, 77.30. We infer also that as various of our taxes are not adjusted with reference to the quotation of gold, a fall in the gold premium would speedily put us on a level with Paris. The actual debt of the city amounts to 226 francs per head, a ratio only exceeded by three of the great European cities; and here again the currency question leaves us involved in all manner of difficulties in the way of an exact estimate.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The municipal council of Rosario has made an offer, with a view to a settlement of its city loan, which has now been so long in default. In 1893 the council offered to pay 10 per cent. interest in currency up to 1900, when the arrears were resumed in gold, and to fund the overdue coupons into six per cent. currency bonds. This was not particularly liberal, yet it was nevertheless accepted by the bondholders; but was never carried out, the usual revolution intervening. Now the council has the hardihood to propose payment to its creditors of 6 per cent. interest in currency until 1910, and to give 50 per cent. of the overdue coupons in currency bonds. Of course the proposal has been declined. M. Robert, the bondholders' agent at Buenos Aires, has been so instructed by telegram. In view of the improvement in the conditions of the republic it would be absurd to accept worse terms than Rosario was willing to give three years ago.—*South American Journal*, May 2.

—After another somewhat lengthened discussion, the municipality has again referred to a sub-committee the question of leasing part of the Glaciarita to a syndicate, whose object it is to create niches suitable for the tenancy of a superior class of corpses. Out of this they no doubt hope to make a handsome profit. The Recoleta is unconformably crowded, and the syndicate would provide accommodation for those who do not care to "shoulder" with the common folk in the burying ground. It is rather a grim business, to be sure, and it seems peculiarly one which the municipality ought to keep in its own hands; moreover, the sanitary aspect of the question ought not to be overlooked. If we cannot have cremation, earth burial seems a preferable mode of disposal of the dead to interment in niches, no matter how carefully these may be constructed. But here again, we should be no better off in the hands of the municipality than in the hands of a syndicate; and the entrusting of such work to a syndicate or company is by no means an innovation.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

The vine-culture in Mendoza seems to be on the boom again and business is lively. A company here has bought up the harvest of an entire district at a very good price and in wine circles it is considered a very important transaction amounting to about 150 thousand dollars. On the whole the year seems to have been a very good one and it is probable that the planting of new vineyards will be continued. We only hope that it will not result in the same thing as the sugar disaster and a position for ever-increasing protection. — Times, Buenos Aires.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26th, 1896.

It is announced that a definite offer has lately been made for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway. Let us hope that it will be accepted. The price offered is a large one, and it may be doubted that the property, in its present neglected and disorganized condition, is worth the money, but as the lines forming this system cover a large area of settled country and can command a large traffic, it may be considered certain that the railway can easily be brought up to that value under good management. When we see how adversely the Central and Leopoldina lines are affecting the trade of this port, we may be freely excused for indulging the wish that the sale may be effected and the transfer made at once.

The proposal credited to Deputy Glycerio to have all items removed from the national budget which properly belong to the states and municipalities, is attracting considerable attention, and one of our morning contemporaries has already pointed out items to an aggregate of sixty-five thousand contos which could be treated in this manner. We have already discussed some of the items, such as that of "public lands and colonization," which no longer have any justification in the national budget, and are therefore much gratified to see the subject taken up in quarters where it can lead to practical results. We must say, however, that we have very little faith in Deputy Glycerio's sincerity, and we very much doubt that the representatives from the poorer states will be willing to remove their hands from the national treasury. Then, too, some of the proposed transfers, such as the gas, water and drainage works of this capital, ought to be accompanied by considerable supplementary legislation, and for that there is absolutely no hope. A legislative body which takes a month to organize, is not a fit medium for timely and well-considered legislation. The general purpose, however, is wise and urgent, and if it leads to the suspension of only a part of the items suggested it will result in certain benefit to the country.

RECENT street disturbances, particularly that of last Sunday night, will perhaps again call attention to the necessity of providing against their recurrence. Although they have been frequent for a long time past, nothing practical has been done to repress them. And yet much of the crime and disorder in this city is due to soldiers and to their rivalries. When it is considered that these men are invested with certain privileges and are generally armed, it must be apparent that any considerable body of them in a city must be a source of constant danger. They are not tried and punished in the ordinary courts, and they are often excused for conduct which would send the civilian to the lock-up. All this, in our opinion, is a standing menace to good order

and to republican institutions. Immunities from punishment make the soldier the master, and not the servant of the public. To permit him so much license is to make him turbulent and a danger to civil authority. If the government really wishes to quell these disorders, it must abolish every privilege enjoyed by military men, leaving them liable to civil arrest and punishment for all their misdemeanors and crimes, and remove their barracks altogether from the city. The battalions should be sent to Realengo and other places in the country, and the naval vessels should be sent elsewhere. To keep some nine or ten thousand men constantly under arms in this capital, is not only unnecessary, but it is a cause of crime and disorder.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 16.—Senate.—Barão do Ladarão, at his urgent request, was excused from serving on the marine and war committee, and Senator Wandenkolk was appointed in his stead. The latter likewise asked to be excused from serving, but the senate negated his request. He insisted, but was informed by the chair that only at some future sitting would the renewal of his request be in order. Senator Vicente Machado spoke against the bill for paying 1,200,000\$ to the Sorocabana railway company.

MAY 18.—Both houses voted resolutions expressing profound sorrow for the death of Senator Christiano Ottoni.

MAY 19.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado moved to ask for information regarding occurrences which have taken place at the Polytechnic school. Senator Almino Afonso seconded the motion and spoke in defence of the students. Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that he was not surprised at the attitude of the senator who had preceded him on the floor, since one of the latter's sons had taken part in those occurrences. He thought, however, that it would be better to wait until after the result of the investigation, for which the faculty of the school had asked, should be made public. Senator Virgílio Damascio said that he was unable to conjecture why the senator for Paraná had offered the motion. If it was intended as an opposition measure, it is contrary to the nature of the present system of government. Senator Vicente Machado again took the floor and defended his motion, which, on the conclusion of his speech, was put to the vote and rejected. Three bills making small deficiency appropriations were voted in 3rd discussion, and the discussion of the bill for paying 1,200,000\$ to the Sorocabana railway company was, on motion of Senator Vicente Machado, postponed to the Chamber of Deputies. The house orator, Deputy Arthur Rios being elected president. The vote was as follows:—Arthur Rios 92, Glycerio 2, Potiuncuala 1, França Carvalho 1, blank 11.

MAY 20.—Senate.—The bill on military honors was impugned by Senators Virgílio Damascio, Gil Goulart and Francisco Machado and defended by its author, Senator Coelho Rodrigues, who asserted that the granting of military honors to civilians is unconstitutional. The bill on the criminal code of the army passed in first discussion. The senate again declined to accede to the request of Senator Wandenkolk to be excused from serving on the marine and war committee.

MAY 21.—Senate.—The senate in secret session confirmed diplomatic appointments and changes made by the President. It afterwards proceeded to discuss alterations in the rules recommended by the chair. One of these alterations authorizes the senate to propose to the chamber of deputies joint committees of the budget committees of the two houses in the final stage of preparing the budget. Another relates to requests for information to be furnished by the government and establishes the following process:—The senator requiring information will apply to the chair who will proceed to obtain the information from the government without consulting the senate, unless he deems it advisable to do so. Committees may demand the attendance of persons from whom they desire information. If at the end of 30 days the information required has not been given, or is incomplete, or if persons refused to appear before a committee should fail within that time to attend, the senate may, at its request of any five senators, or of the majority of any committee, order an investigation of the matter with the view of taking legal steps to remove the obstacles to the exercise of its constitutional powers.—Chamber of Deputies.—For want of a quorum this chamber was unable to elect its standing committees. The chair, at the request of Deputies Serzedello and Thomaz Delino, resolved to place on record the expression of the chamber's deep sorrow for the death of Barão da Passagem and Senator Aristides Lobo.

MAY 22.—Senate.—Senator Gonçalves Xavier spoke against the substitute bill on military honors, offered by the committee on the constitution. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber elected the members of the following committees: Petitions and powers; constitution, legislation and justice; finance and industry; marine and war; instruction and public health.

MAY 23.—Senate.—There was received a telegram from the chamber of deputies of S. Paulo opposing the abolition of the custom-house at the capital of that state. The discussion of the bill on military honors was postponed on motion of Senator Gil Goulart. Senators Almino Afonso, Barão do Ladarão and Gomes de Castro discussed the bill making an appropriation of 100,000\$ for erecting two light-houses on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul. Senator Pires Ferreira introduced a bill for increasing the number of officers of the navy to 422.—Chamber of Deputies.—At half past one o'clock p. m. the chair informed the house that, although there are 126 deputies in this city, there were present at the sitting only 103, a number not constituting a quorum. This fact, he added, requires no comment.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The inauguration of Dr. Graciano Neves, the new governor of Espirito Santo, took place on the 23rd inst.

A journal of Maranhão says that many 500000 notes, supposed to be counterfeit, are freely circulating in that city.

A telegram of the 22nd inst. from Maranhão announces the arrival of a detachment of soldiers on their way from Planity to Amapá.

A Pelotas telegram of the 10th denies the reported revolutionary preparations of the federalists on the Rio Grande frontier.

It is stated that Col. Vallado intends to make Dr. Martinho Garcez governor of Sergipe and to cause himself to be elected to the senate.

According to a recent census the municipality of Santarém, Pará, has a population of 10,257, though the town of that name has only 2,363.

Both houses of the S. Paulo legislature have passed motions protesting against the proposed abolition of the custom-house at the state capital.

The S. Simão municipal council has been opposing the sanitary measures ordered by the state government, and will, it is said, be prosecuted for it.

The municipality of Taubaté, São Paulo, has imposed a tax of 500\$ a year on establishments engaged in "licit" games or gambling (jogos licitos).

The municipal council of Lorena, S. Paulo, has prohibited the rearing of bees within the limits of the town. One of the aldermen has evidently had a painful experience.

The Bom Gosto colony in the state of Pará is afflicted with fevers of a bad character. The colonists, however, are submitting to the infliction with much stoic gusto.

In S. Paulo on the 22nd inst. two sons of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida were assaulted by policemen. One of them, Angelo Mendes, editor of the Autoridade, was severely wounded.

The streets of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, are to be ornamented with eucalyptus trees. It is a queer choice surely, for the eucalyptus is about as ornamental and gives as much shade as the Lombardy poplar.

It is said that many signatures have been obtained to the monarchist electoral manifesto at Mocim, S. Paulo. Our readers will remember that Mocim once celebrated the restoration of the monarchy.

The Rio Grande naval club has resolved to establish a course of study and practice for pilots. This is a thoroughly praiseworthy idea, and we trust it will be successful. It is infinitely better than passing political resolutions.

There were 225 deaths in the city of Pará in the month of April, including 22 stillbirths. Of these 11 were from yellow-fever, 5 from small-pox, 11 from beri-beri, 10 from pulmonary consumption, 16 from other fevers and malarial disorders and 20 from heart diseases.

A telegram of the 21st inst. from Bahia says that the American schooner William Hutchinson, from New York, laden with kerosene, resin and other merchandise, and bound for Santa Catharina, has been stranded on the southern coast of that state between Barreiras and Cahy.

The Commercio de S. Paulo says a pharmacist up there, who is devotedly attached to his profession, has baptized three daughters with the names of Morphina, Antepyrina and Cocaina. The young man who wants one of those daughters should apply to some physician for a prescription.

A letter from Franca, S. Paulo, states that on the night of the 12th inst. a large crowd headed by the police delegate made a demonstration against the district judge, firing rockets into his house and saluting him with jeers and hisses. As it is impossible to classify this as *orden*, perhaps it is expected that we should call it *progresso*.

It is reported the new chief of police of São Paulo intends to thoroughly reorganize the police force, and to withdraw the revolvers with which they are armed. This is a very good step; the revolver in the hands of the average policeman is a source of constant danger to the public, while it is of very little use in the preservation of order.

A law is good until some influential party wants to break it. On the 19th the senate of the São Paulo assembly passed the bill in third reading permitting the appointment of judges to the office of chief of police. It was prohibited, but the new governor wanted to appoint Judge Xavier Toledo as his chief of police, and the law is promptly changed.

As an illustration of the absurd claims made in some parts of the country as to the extreme old age of residents, we may mention that the newspaper Bahia claims that a certain D. Joaquina Lado da Rocha recently died at the age of 223 years! As a rule, no one knows or cares to verify these statements, and but few really appreciate the value of figures.

For reasons not stated the police force stationed at Itapira, S. Paulo, became discontented and resolved to leave. The authorities at the head of a posse of citizens endeavored to prevent this and there ensued a fight, in which two citizens and one policeman were wounded. The policemen were arrested with the exception of one, an Italian, who succeeded in making his escape.

It will be remembered that when the first announcements were made of the existence of yellow fever in Campinas, indignant denials were at once made. The officials are now admitting the existence of the disease long before it was announced. According to a recent report of the intendant, there were 14 cases reported and 4 deaths in January, 163 cases and 54 deaths in February, and 859 cases and 350 deaths in March.

It is reported that a conflict has been raging at Manduassu, an interior town of Minas Geraes, since the 11th inst., between two local chiefs. Two residents reported on the 18th that several had already been killed and wounded. It appears that a man named Costa Mattos had been appointed police delegado, and he at once proceeded to disarm an employé of a man named Serafim. He also gave the employé a beating. Serafim then opened fire on the assailants, and the fight began. If some of these petty tyrants could be punished for their aggressions, then we might expect better things from the interior.

A Bahia telegram of the 23rd inst. states that in the early morning of the 17th inst., 80 *clandestinos* belonging to the band of Heleodoro Ribeiro entered the town of Lençóis, and attacked the house of Senator Felisberto de Sá, who with his son succeeded in effecting his escape through the back. The assailants then sacked the house, taking possession of the portable property and destroying the furniture, and were about to set fire to the building when they were attacked by the citizens. They retreated, pursued by the latter, and it is thought, says the telegram, that they were overtake and a number of them killed. It is stated that in the town there were killed 13 persons, including 3 children. A later telegram says that the whole number of the killed is estimated at 30. By order of the governor of the state 150 policemen have set out from the state capital for Lençóis.

According to a Bahia telegram of the 18th, advices from the interior of that state report a large body of marauders and cutthroats on the march to assault and sack the town of Lençóis. They are under the command of the celebrated bandit Cândido José Montalvão, and their principal object is the assassination of Col. Felisberto Augusto de Sá and Dr. Francisco Garibé. The state authorities had sent a force of 200 policemen to Lençóis to meet the bandits, and a bloody fight is anticipated. A subsequent telegram, dated the 21st, says that the anticipated attack actually occurred on the 17th, that many persons had been killed and wounded, and that the residence of Col. Felisberto was taken by surprise. It is believed that Col. Felisberto assisted. These bandit forays in the interior of Bahia, Pernambuco and Minas Geraes do not speak well for the governments of those states.

LAWN TENNIS IN SÃO PAULO.

An interesting match was played in São Paulo on the grounds of the "Club Lawn Tennis Paulistano" on 13th inst., between sides chosen by the president and treasurer of the club. The match eventually resulted in a win for the president's side by 3 sets, after an exciting contest. The following is a table of the name giving the names of those members engaged in the match:

Table listing tennis players and their scores. Columns include names (e.g., Mr. S. P. Norton, Mr. H. D. Weste and), scores (e.g., 5, 3, 2), and roles (e.g., PRESIDENT, TREASURER, etc.).

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

There have been received several telegrams contradicting the report that the federalists are preparing for another revolutionary movement. In fact all the news recently received from Rio Grande seems to indicate that they are still endeavoring to obtain by peaceful means the recognition of their rights. The highly patriotic and commendable moderation which they thus display will, of course, not be appreciated by the centralists, who have no desire for any species of conciliation that does not leave the state under their exclusive control. It is to be hoped, however, that the attitude of the federalists may not fail to duly impress other Brazilians, whose interest in the welfare of their country should lead them to take steps, in the event of another war, unfortunately not improbable, to prevent the soldiers and money of the whole of Brazil from being used to hold Castilhos in office.

A Pelotas telegram of the 18th inst. says that on the 15th the federalists held a meeting and decided present candidates at the municipal elections. At Jaguarão they have chosen their local executive committee.

At Porto Alegre the number of opposition voters that have registered is said to be large.

The leaders of the autonomist party, who have recently been very active, will, it is stated, shortly issue a manifesto recommending the union of all the opposition parties.

At Rio Grande the monarchists have presented Mario de Artigão as their candidate for the office of municipal intendant.

At Bagé Col. Alencastro Fontoura has been elected chairman of the local executive committee of the centralists. It is thought that their candidate for municipal intendant of Porto Alegre will be Dr. José Aguiar Montuary Leitão.

At S. Leopoldo the prosecuting attorney, assisted by the commander of the municipal guard, ar-

rested the director of the Catholic college and two other priests who are professors in that establishment. The cause alleged for this arrest is that the college teaches doctrines subversive of the institutions of the country. The action of the prosecuting attorney and of the commander of the municipal guard has excited much indignation. The municipal intendente of Porto Alegre, who is the latter's father, has deprived him of his office, and it is stated that the prosecuting attorney will be removed to another district and prosecuted.

Jahô de Castilhos, for reasons not stated, has dismissed the judge of Jaguarão, who has published an indignant protest.

On the 15th inst. in the city of Rio Grande there was a fight between Mariano Porto, editor of the *Arbitrio*, and João José Cesar, correspondent of the *Jornal do Brazil*. The former had published an article against Cesar, who, meeting him on the street, struck him with his cane. Mariano drew his revolver, but was unable to discharge it. He afterwards sent a challenge to Cesar, who declined to accept it.

Quite a sensation has been caused by the *Sciencia*, an ultra-castilian journal, whose first number made its appearance on the 22nd inst. This paper violently attacks both President Prudente de Moraes and the commander of the military district, Gen. Cantuária. The former, it says, is a traitor, to whose harmful influence Castilhos, showing himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by Floriano, is stimulated to put an end. Cantuária, it asserts, is a puppet of the monarchists, whom Floriano never trusted and whom he caused to be watched.

RAILROAD NOTES

The 1895 dividend of the Natal a Nova Cruz railway has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent. after setting aside \$11,800 for the redemption of debentures, and £1,309,195, 5d. for the new year. The traffic of the road is said to be increasing.

The directors of the Dona Theresia Christina railway have declared an interin dividend on the preferred shares of the company for the six months ended December 31 last of 4s. per share, being at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, less income-tax.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works closed another contract with the Russian government last month, agreeing to build sixty large freight locomotives and have them completed by July 1st. These will make 134 locomotives built for Russia since October last by this factory.

During the year 1895 the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg line carried 74,282 passengers and 22,552 tons of freight. The gross earnings were 352,195\$400, and the expenditures 270,202\$850. The earnings per mile were 13,166\$165, against 5,273\$095 in 1889. The dividend paid was 5s per share on the preferred stock for the half year ending 31st December last.

A decree was signed by the state government of São Paulo on the 21st inst. conceding permission to the Moxyana company to construct a branch line from Saranhy to Santa Rita do Paraiso, passing through Espírito Santo de Itatunas and Carmo de França. The estimated cost is 4,464,075\$, and the company must initiate the work within one year and complete it within two years.

On Sunday, at 6 o'clock a m., at Cascadura, a ballast train loaded with rails ran into a locomotive, causing the death of a fireman and another man, wounding one of the engine drivers and a switchman, interrupting traffic on the road until noon and damaging both locomotives. It is becoming apparent that the only remedy against these accidents is to punish negligent employes with the greatest severity for the accidents caused by them.

LOCAL NOTES

The reporters of the press of this city are engaged in organising a club.

The municipal council has reduced from 24 to 12 1/2 % the tax on the building of the Club de Engenharia.

The inspector-general of public works estimates the daily water supply of the city at 114,000,000 litres, or an average of 253 litres for every inhabitant.

The Barão do Landroir wants the opinion of the senate finance committee on the grant of 200,000\$ to Admiral Gonçalves, to be reprinted in the *Diario Official*.

During the illness of Dr. Paula Freitas, vice-director of Polytechnic school, that establishment is in charge of Dr. Americo Martins de Barros, dean of the faculty.

There have recently been several fights in this city between marines and policemen. On Sunday evening a considerable body of men on each side was engaged and firearms were freely used.

The minister of war says that the army should be thoroughly reorganised and that both the material and the personnel should be almost entirely renovated. We can fully agree with the minister.

On Friday last José Chien Azar, an Arab, complained to the police that he had been robbed by one of his countrymen of 14,000\$ in money, 1,000\$ in jewelry and a promissory note for 1,000\$.

Last year there were registered in the federal district 2,899 marriages and 16,466 births. Of the children born 8,354 were males and 8,112 females. The deaths in the city numbered 1,760 more than the births.

It is stated that Col. Souza Aguiar, director-general of telegraphs, has withdrawn his resignation, which he had tendered on account of the dismissal of Major Guillon, who had charge of the telegraphs in Rio Grande.

At a meeting of Paraná and Santa Catharina congressmen, held in this city on Saturday, it was decided to recommend to the governments of the two states conciliatory action on the boundary question and the maintenance of the *status quo* for the present.

The value of the property left by the late Senator Christiano Ottoni is estimated at 200,000\$000.

We understand that owing to the exaggerated costs of living in this capital, the salary of 75\$ a day, say 1,950\$ a month, is sufficient to carry some of the deputies through but little more than half the month. Of course the attractions of the capital consume a goodly part of this income.

On Wednesday last mass was said at the Rosario church for Barão do Serro Azul and other victims of the horrible murder committed in 1894 at kilometre 65 on the Paraná railway by a military detachment belonging to the army commanded by Gen. Evertton Quadros in the service of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

On last Tuesday the owner of the butcher shop at No. 2 A Rua da Assembléa complained to the police that the sum of 9,000\$ had disappeared from his safe, which however presented no signs of having been broken open. He had put 11,000\$ into the safe, but on afterwards examining the money found that there was only 2,000\$ remaining.

On last Tuesday students of the Polytechnic school addressed a petition to the minister of interior asking for an investigation of a murder recently occurred in that establishment. On Wednesday a committee of the students called on the President, who, after hearing what they had to say, promised to investigate the matter and to decide thereon in strict conformity with the demands of justice.

On the 17th inst. some police officials of this capital went on board the *Danube* and arrested Dr. Antonio Molinari Laurin, formerly agent of the New York Life Insurance Co. in Pernambuco, who is accused of appropriating the funds of that company. His arrest was attempted in Pernambuco about a month ago, but he succeeded in escaping. He was on his way to Montevideo, but will now return to Pernambuco.

According to a recent report there were last year, in the federal district of Rio de Janeiro, 57 homicides, 30 homicidal attempts, 380 cases of theft and robbery, 49 suicides, 229 accidents causing death, 198 accidents causing serious injuries and 181 causing slight injuries, 70 fires, 48 suicides deaths in public thoroughfares, 28 newly born children found abandoned, and 56 bodies of drowned persons found on the beach.

The faculty of the Polytechnic school met on the 18th inst. and decided to ask the government to proceed to an investigation of the occurrences which have taken place at that school and to keep the establishment closed until the investigation shall have been concluded. It also decided to exclude from all public establishments of superior instruction two of the students implicated in the disturbances, to sentence two to the loss of four years' time, and 12 to the loss of two years' time.

There was a big row at the *deteção* on the morning of the 18th, the prisoners being dissatisfied with their food. They threw their little loaves of bread all over the place and threatened violence. It was found that their loaves of bread were one-third smaller than the regulation weight. As the bread is baked at the *coreição*, an inquiry is to be made. Of course Col. Farias, the director of the *tumulto*, two loaves were given in place of one, and then there was peace and plenty. The *deteção* had 481 prisoners, of which 50 were women, and the hubbub they created was enough to raise the tiles.

On Wednesday the Supreme Court, to which Col. José Ignacio da Trindade Filho had applied for a writ of habeas corpus, decided that the prisoner must be presented at that court on the 17th prox. at half past 10 o'clock a. m., and that the district judge of Passo Fundo must give his reasons for ordering the arrest. The alleged cause of Col. Trindade's arrest is his having killed Col. Chieuta in June, 1892. The latter took part in the revolutionary movement, secretly aided by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, for overthrowing the state government of Rio Grande then in the hands of Visconde de Pelotas. Col. Trindade resisted this movement and in the struggle which ensued at Passo Fundo Col. Chieuta was killed. In defiance of the treaty of Aug. 23 and of the amnesty law of Oct. 21 Trindade was recently arrested by order of the district judge of Passo Fundo.

According to the report of the minister of interior, there were 18,226 deaths in this city during the year 1895. Of these 1,865 were caused by small-pox and 818 by yellow-fever. The deaths from these two diseases by months were as follows:

	small-pox	yellow-fever
January.....	16	27
February.....	26	41
March.....	19	86
April.....	28	104
May.....	21	141
June.....	73	107
July.....	183	57
August.....	331	29
September.....	385	23
October.....	494	17
November.....	223	56
December.....	159	166

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Memoria presented to the municipal council of this city in support of a proposal made by an Anglo-Brazilian syndicate for the sanitation of the city. The scheme proposed is that of sub-soil drainage and a new sewage system. The author ascribes our yellow-fever epidemics to these sources.

Relatório do Hospital Evangelico Fluminense for 1895. As stated in a preceding number the net receipts of the past year were 5,318\$370, which raises the patrimony of the hospital to 53,219\$876, including the ground purchased some two years ago. As the funds of the society are not yet sufficient to warrant building, Sr. José Luiz Fernandes Franco Xavier has offered the free use of a building in S. Paulo, which offer has been accepted. This will undoubtedly prove a great stimulus in promoting the interests of the hospital.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The meeting at the British Consulate-General on Saturday last was very large; over two hundred persons attended.

The wisest of the early arrivals were a number of British shipmasters, two of them accompanied by their wives. The first toast given was "The Queen—God bless her." Enthusiastic cheers followed and one of the masters responded. The captains then sang the national hymn.

The second toast, proposed by Mr. Wagstaff was "Prosperity to the British Colony at Rio." Mr. Mosley, the chaplain, replied and later on Mr. Mackenzie also addressed the meeting and thanked Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff for affording the colony an opportunity of meeting together.

The Consul-General in replying to this third speech remarked that the prosperity of the British Colony depended on the welfare of the country in which they lived, and he felt sure that all present would join him in the toast: "Prosperity to Brazil." This was done with much cheering.

In concluding his address Mr. Wagstaff called attention to the fact that there were several persons present who were not British subjects and in thanking them for their attendance he proposed the health of Mr. Townes, the American Consul-General, who replied in eulogistic terms of Queen Victoria and her long and beneficent reign.

Among the visitors was noticed Viscount Barbacena who stated that he had been present at the coronation of George IV. The meeting at the Consulate-General was of a most enthusiastic and spirited character.

The British vessels "dressed ship" for the occasion and the port had quite a gay appearance.

Her Majesty's Consul-General in presenting his compliments begs to thank all who attended at the Consulate on Saturday last, on the occasion of celebrating the Queen's birthday, as he regrets being unable to thank personally all who called on him on that day.

Monday, 25th May, 1896.

COFFEE NOTES

The coffee crop this year on the celebrated Diamant plantation in São Paulo is estimated at 300,000 arrobas, say 9,600,000 pounds.

This year's coffee crop in the municipality of Doreas do Indaia, Minas Geraes, is estimated at 400,000 arrobas.

BUSINESS NOTES

A Montevideo telegram of the 19th says the Uruguayan postoffice is seeking to arrange a parcel post exchange with Brazil and Chili.

The state government of São Paulo has approved the estimates of 1,303,662\$115 for the new water-works of S. Carlos do Pinhal.

The Empresa Viçôa Ferreira e Fluvial do Araguaia is said to have obtained from the state government of Pará a loan of 2,700,000\$.

It is stated that the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. will shortly receive from Europe four new steamers, the *Gaspard*, *Sapucaia*, *Barcellos* and *Gaviota*.

The court of appeals has decided that the bankrupt estate of Conde de Leopoldina must pay to the Companhia União Industrial S. Sebastião the sum of 2,329,878\$822.

The sales of canned goods manufactured by the Companhia Manufactureira de Conservas Alimenticias amounted to 451,984\$822 in 1893, to 691,766\$470 in 1894 and to 801,666\$670 in 1895.

The quantity of tea, coffee and sugar imported into Canada during the fiscal year 1895 was: Tea 20,610,733 pounds; duty \$6,132; coffee 2,433,470 pounds, duty \$7,464; sugar 354,707,312 pounds, duty \$244,544.

The Piracicaba (S. Paulo) sugar factory will this year produce about 25,000 bags of sugar. It was expected that the out-turn would be from 30,000 to 35,000 bags, but the cane fields were much injured by drought.

It is stated that in Maranhão the Welshbach incandescent light has given much satisfaction and that the agents have received many orders and are negotiating with the gas company for applying the Welshbach apparatus to the street lamps.

The Amazon cable is now open again to Manaus, the cut at Incoitara having been repaired. The responsibility for cutting the wire at that place and the prejudice caused will be settled later on. It said to have been an election lodge.

An association has been organized in São Paulo for the introduction of German colonists. It will be found, in our opinion, that this class of colonists will do better on small holdings of their own, than as contract laborers on the large plantations.

At Maranhão on the 22nd inst. manufacturers of alcoholic beverages closed their establishments on account of the exorbitant taxes. If you happen to think of it, this is an inestimable service to public health, and to public morality. Let them remain closed!

The municipal council of Bom Jesus da Lapa, on the S. Francisco river has sent a representation against the bad service rendered by the steamship company which monopolises the traffic on that river. The council asks that the company's privilege be withdrawn.

The British bark *Maiden City*, ashore on the Taipuos, or Taipus, beach just outside the entrance to the Santos river, was sold at auction in Santos on the 16th inst., together with all her cargo. The purchaser was Manoel de Jesus Belmarco, who paid 25,000\$ for ship and cargo, or a little over £1,000 at present exchange.

The *Gazeta do Noticias* of the 20th says that a project is already drafted for presentation to congress for the abolition of the São Paulo custom-house. This public office has only just been opened, and at a very great expense, but it apparently does not suit the new masters of São Paulo, the Santos docks company.

At the end of last month fresh beef was selling at 1\$400 per kilo at Cameté, Pará.

It is stated that in Cuba, on an area of some 50 square miles, there are in round numbers 2,500,000 banana trees. No less than 3,500 persons and 26 steamers are engaged on the crop, which is said to pay better than cane. Perhaps some of our sub-tropical Australian settlers might look into this promising industry.—*Produce World*.

The lower house of the United States Congress has passed a bill prohibiting the admission of immigrants who can not read and write. It will be amusing to see the reading and writing classes at Castle Garden to determine whether the immigrant can be admitted, or not. And it will also compel the steamship companies to make a similar test when selling tickets.

According to the new tariff, which seems to be a masterpiece of absurdities, difficulties and complications, sparkling wines pay a duty of 2\$500 per kilogramme, net. To determine the net weight, say of an invoice of champagne, the conferente weighs a bottle, then opens it and pours out the wine (possibly he and the laborers drink it) and then weighs the empty bottle. As the bottles vary in weight, this process must be repeated with several bottles. With champagne at 2\$500 a bottle, this represents a serious loss of profit to the importer. The *Journal* suggests that the average weight of the empty bottle be taken at 700 grammes, and that this waste of expensive wine be checked. Surely there are empty bottles enough of all brands about Rio to enable the conferentes to establish an accurate average weight!

Since the publication of our March number, some progress has been made in the German Reichstag with the proposed new fiscal arrangements relating to sugar. The draft, which left the federal council with very little alteration, was discussed in the Reichstag and handed over for consideration to a committee of twenty-one members. The project has passed the first reading in committee, the result being that the contingent is raised to 17,000,000 metereceter, a modification being made in the manner of fixing the individual contingent for each factory; the tax on production (*betriebsabgabe*) is abolished; the import duty is fixed 40 kgs. in place of 45; the tax on consumption 21 kgs. in place of 24; as first proposed the bounty on export, originally proposed to be 4 kgs. per metereceter on raw, and 5 1/2 kgs. on refined, is put at 3 kgs. on raw, 4 kgs. on refined, and 3 1/2 kgs. on granulated. The second reading is fixed for April 17th, and nothing definite can be stated as regards the exact form the act may assume. We may, however, fairly expect that the net result will certainly be a considerable advance in the bounty on export, and this will probably result in a corresponding advance in the premiums granted by Austria and France.—*Kühnlo's*, April 22.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of the municipal government of Pará amounted in March to 156,453\$933 and the disbursements to 160,951\$337.

It is said that the state government of Pernambuco intends withdrawing from circulation its bonds for 500 reis on account of the counterfeiters that have made their appearance.

The Pará chamber of deputies has been discussing a bill for guaranteeing 6% interest on a maximum capital of 2,000,000\$ to be employed in building houses in the state capital.

On the 19th inst. between the stations of Santa Anna and Mendes on the Central railway a brake-man fell from a car and was crushed by the wheels, his body being horribly mangled.

The President has signed the bill appropriating the sum of 6,338\$00 for the payment of indebtedness contracted in 1893 in the lands and colonization service in the state of Minas Geraes.

The April receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house were 1,475,528\$575, of the state treasury 1,840,745\$671, of the state recebedoria 100,442\$824, and of the city drainage company 48,429\$810.

The Companhia Estrada de Ferro Espirito Santo e Minas, whose head office is at Brussels, has been authorized by the government to operate in Brazil. The capital of the company is 12,500,000 francs and may be increased, or diminished.

President Prudente de Moraes recommends the utmost prudence in voting expenses, but the minister of war says that he requires for his department appropriations to the amount of 58,172,065\$427 for the year 1897.

The estimates for 1896-97 for the state of Pará calculate the receipts at 13,961,500\$000, and the expenditures 13,948,142\$497. Of the receipts, export duties are estimated to produce 10,100,000\$, in which the tax on rubber is the principal item.

According to the last report of the Companhia Moxyana drawings are now ready for 154 kilometres on the extension to Santos, but they have not yet been submitted to the government for approval. The period fixed for concluding this work will shortly expire and the board of directors will ask for its extension.

Ex-station master Salvador Alves, who was considered responsible for the accident on the Central railway between the stations of Juiz de Fora and Mariano Procopio on the 6th of last November, has been tried and acquitted. This is the usual outcome of these judicial delays. Prompt action would go far towards the infliction of proper penalties on those who break the laws.

When the minister of war prepared his report he had not received complete returns showing the expenditure of his department in 1895; but he states that, in addition to the appropriation of 36,735,684\$661 made in the budget, there were deficiency appropriations to the amount of 26,979,827\$866, making a total of 63,715,512\$326. This does not include special appropriations to the amount of 10,017,015\$768, making an aggregate of 82,732,528\$094, which, however, it is to be hoped, has not all been spent.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 25th, 1896. Fair value of the Brazilian milreis (1000, gold) 27 d. do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.85 65 per £1 stig. ...

EXCHANGE.

May 10—The British and the London & River Plate Banks opened at 10 1/4, and the others at 15 1/16, but the Brazilian bank posted the higher rate ...

May 20—The banks opened at various rates, from 10 1/16 and 10 3/16, but bank bills were obtainable at 10 1/2, and this rate was posted by the banks during the morning ...

May 21—The official rates were 10 1/16 at the Banco Nacional and 10 3/16 at the foreign banks. The market opened firm, but rather quiet ...

May 22—The market opened uncertain, with 10 1/2 posted at the banks, some of which were drawing at 10 3/16, and with a demand for bills at 10 1/2 ...

May 23—The Banco da Republica and Banco Nacional posted 10 1/2, the latter being more readily obtainable at 10 1/2, and the other foreign banks opened at 10 1/16 ...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., Apolices, Nacional, Commercial) and their respective prices.

Table for May 20, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 21, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 22, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 23, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 24, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 25, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 26, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 27, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 28, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 29, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 30, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for May 31, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 1, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 2, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 3, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 4, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 5, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 6, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 7, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 8, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 9, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 10, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 11, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 12, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 13, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 14, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 15, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 16, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table for June 17, listing various stocks and their prices.

Santos has been quiet mid week. The sales reported were 18,000 bags, and receipts have increased since 17,000 bags, against about 26,000 bags for the period from the 1st to the 17th inst. ...

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including columns for date, quantity, and origin.

The markets have been quiet all around, owing to it being the 25th, and the steadiness in exchange, which has inspired dealers with hopes of a more substantial advance in rates ...

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th May, 1896.

Exports.

Coffee.—The movement has been rather spasmodic, but the total for the past week amounted to about 20,000 bags, realized again by a limited number of exporters, and at steadily declining prices.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Dom Pedro II, from Baltimore, 3,300 lbs. Carib Prince, from New York, 2,664 "

The market has been very irregular and with a downward tendency. Sales to arrive of American flour, are reported at prices above and below the quotations we give below ...

White Pine.—Receipts have been 88,880 feet per Dom Pedro II, from Baltimore and 351,417 feet per Dalkanna from New York. The market is flat at 205 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 1,124 doz. per Jacob Bussers from Gothenburg and 1,072 doz. per Sosa from Westerkick, both to dealers. Quotations are nominal, viz, red deals 758000

Rosin.—Receipts are 250 kegs per Carib Prince and 550 kegs per Dom Pedro II. Last quotations were 180000 260000 per lb, according to quality.

Cement.—The receipts have been 9,550 bags per Mensa from England, 500 bags per Johnson & Co. from Hamburg and 15 bags from Marseilles. Jobbing prices may be continued, viz: British 130000—160000, Belgian and German 100000—130000 and French 160000—180000 per lb.

Indian Corn.—The Les Andes brought 310 bags from Buenos Aires. Dealers continue to quote on 75000—78000 for River Plate and 68000—74000 for native, the receipts after later are insignificant.

SHIPPING NEWS.

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

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

VESSLS FLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels available for charter, including ship names, origins, and charter dates.

HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1ª DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for

John Robertson & Son, Dundee.
Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.
Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peck Frean & Co., London.
Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

**THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKEY
IS THE
MOUNTAIN DEW**

IS THE

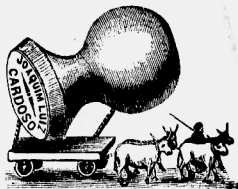
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ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.
LEITH.

For those who have used this well-known brand, no further commendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

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Waters.**

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

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M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175.

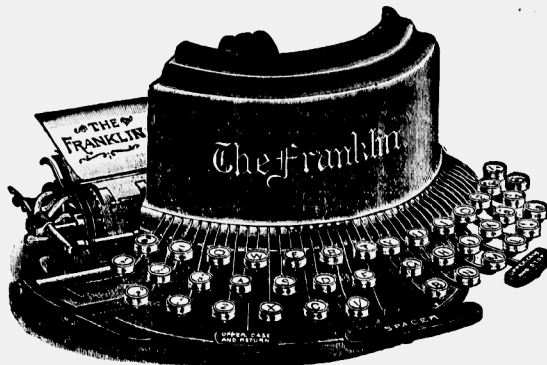
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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

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A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nicked and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Price: \$90 with Table.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1788

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

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 63

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American Commercial Envelopes,

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made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

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

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The non-poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results during the last epidemic season here.

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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO
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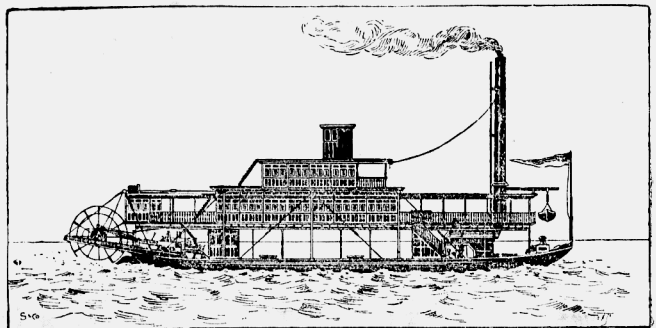
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Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 15th of each month to

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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

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