



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9TH, 1896.

NUMBER 24

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
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 No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
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 Reserve fund £ 676,355
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
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NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1886
 Capital £3,000,000
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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund 1,328,751
 Uncalled capital 2,400,751
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 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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 Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

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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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 Mechanical Engineer,
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 For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.
 Correspondence solicited.
 Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

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 42, RUA D. LUIZA (Gloria)
 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.

FRITZ J. CARLSON
 Successor of GEORGE JANSON
 Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.
 Orders executed within 24 hours.
 42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

Wanted a good Carder and Spinner for the North Brazil; preference given to one with some knowledge of weaving.
 Apply to HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.
 77, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Wanted a "mestre geral" for a small Spinning and Weaving Factory in Minas.
 Apply to HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.
 77, RUA DA ALFANDEGA.

NURSE.
 A children's nurse desires an engagement with a family for voyage to England. For terms, apply P. O. Box 612.

An English Lady, experienced and highly recommended, has some hours disengaged. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc.
 Address M. S.,
 58, Rua Real Grandeza.

WANTED.
 A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London in July or August as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references.
 Address: Rev. LUCIEN LAE KINSOLVING, Caixa 47, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

FURNISHED HOUSE.
 For immediate disposal the contents of No. VI Boulevard Isabel Pinho, Búzios, including handsome pianoforte in walnut case, brass and iron bedsteads, Wilton and Brussels carpets, all recently purchased in England—on view at the above address.

SITUATION WANTED.
 Young American (18) seeks a situation in a commercial house; speaks Spanish and German well. Address: A. D. c/o this office.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.
 The second dance of the season will be held on the 17th June 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley.
 Rio 80th May 1896.

Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
 JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
 DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 APRIL, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harefoot, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 MERICCA, 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. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
 TULLY, of TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, 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. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraiti [opposite Custom 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 Largo 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 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor do Cateche. English services at 10 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. Fabrice Cateche, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. NELLO.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 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. 15.
 Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. GAY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 25.
 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—536 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: 78, 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. LOMAY, 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.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 3rd inst. says that 60,000 persons were arrested and imprisoned in Chili during the year 1895.
 —The Chilean government has disbanded the battalion of volunteers organized during the excitement over the Argentine boundary dispute.
 —A Guayaquil telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the revolutionists in Ecuador have been beaten at every point. We thought the revolution there was all over long ago. Has it become chronic?
 —A Santiago telegram of the 2nd says that Dr. Walker Martinez, the new Chilean minister to Brazil, is expected there on the 12th. It looks as though the telegraph reporter is on the wrong track again.
 —It is now reported from Lima that the Peruvian government has accepted the offer of Col. Felipe Seminario to go to Iquitos to discuss the situation with his brother, the governor of the revolted department.
 —Telegrams from Chili state that the presidential campaign in that country is hotly contested, and that the contending parties are becoming greatly excited. If it does not lead to violence, the contest will do no harm.
 —The Italians in Chili are becoming very much offended over the fraternal demonstrations between their compatriots in Argentina and the Argentines. Naturally it places them in an uncomfortable relationship with the Chileans.
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 5th inst. says that the liberals had assailed the conservative club. In the fight which resulted several persons were injured. The difficulty was caused by disputes over the presidential contest.

HOW TUMBLERS GOT THEIR NAME.
 Every day we drink out of a tumbler. Why is the large glass that holds our milk and water so called? Years ago Prof. Max Muller was giving a luncheon at All Souls' College, Oxford, to the Princess Alice, the wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and the second daughter of Queen Victoria. There were not a dozen guests besides the princess and her husband, and a very agreeable luncheon was had, with talk on all kinds of interesting subjects.
 But what excited the curiosity of all strangers present was a set of little round bowls of silver, about the size of a large orange. They were brought round filled to the brim with the famous ale brewed in the college. These, we are told, were tumblers, and we were speedily shown how they came by their names—a fitting lesson for the guests of a philologist. When one of these little bowls was empty it was placed upon the table mouth downward. Instantly, so perfect was its balance, it flew back to its proper position as if asking to be filled again. No matter how it was treated—trundled along the floors, balanced carefully on its side, dropped suddenly upon the soft, thick carpet—up it rolled again and settled itself with a few gentle shakings and swayings into its place, like one of those india rubber tumbling dolls babies delight in.
 This, then, was the origin of our word tumbler, at first made of silver, as are all these All Souls' tumblers. Then, when glass became common, the round glasses that stood on a flat base superseded the exquisitely balanced silver spheres and stole their names so successfully that you have to go to All Souls' to see the real thing.—*Jeweler's Circular.*

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co., GENOVA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

- Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a M. }
- England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. }
- France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Noëluz & Co., Paris. }
- Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. }

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. 591, of 17th 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.

DRAW'S ON:-

- London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
- Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
- Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
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- Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
- First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

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

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,
Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAYH,
Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:
M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.
London: MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.
Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.
And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

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This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro, carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

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Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

THE CHOICEST FRUITS

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

From the United States Consular Reports for May.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF JAPAN.

I have been so impressed with the progress made in Japan within the last few years and the present condition of the country, so recently emerged from the war with China, that I have thought that an observation or two thereon might not be without some interest to the department of state.

An oriental people devoted to progress; a nation that, before our eyes, has cast aside its ancient social organization and donned an entirely new one, achieving this incredible feat not merely without disaster, but with triumphant success—such is the spectacle presented by Japan, assuredly the most interesting country in the world today.

I have enjoyed the privilege of assisting at this transformation scene, unique in history; and when the past summer brought me an opportunity of revisiting this favored land after three years' absence, it was to renew my admiration for the splendid and permanent gains in the field of industrial civilization which our time is bringing forth, no less than to enjoy the surpassing beauty of the picturesque scenery and the stately monuments of a feudal past.

Up to the date of the recent war with China, it seemed impossible to persuade western people to take the new Japan seriously. It needed the crushing defeat of the Chinese empire to open peoples' eyes. To be sure, the events which electrified the rest of the world excited no surprise whatever in Japan, where the issue was foreseen with absolute clearness before a shot was fired. Foreigners, in general, expected that such an unbroken career of victory would turn all heads and breed an insufferable arrogance of demeanor. Nothing of the kind. The Japanese knew China too well to take any especial credit for her overthrow. Without undue elation or conquering airs, their bearing is modest, dignified, and self-respecting. They know the precise value of what they have accomplished. They know, too, that far more serious trials are probably in store for their country, and are earnestly and quietly making ready for them.

Before the war broke out, Japan possessed a powerful fleet, admirably organized and served. She has now, in addition, the thirteen cruisers taken from China, which have been refitted and modernized; and the government shipbuilding establishments are busy making formidable additions to their navy. Arsenal, dockyards, and machine shops are fitted with the very latest improvements in machinery; and nowhere in Europe or America, can there be found workmen better trained, more skillful, or more thoroughly efficient. Here, indeed, is a side of Japan much neglected by the traveling sightseers. A visit to the dockyards of Yokosaka is, in its way, as interesting and instructive as a ramble through the temples and stately groves of Nikko or the ancient palaces of Kioto.

The army of Japan, in the opinion of men versed in military affairs, is one of the best organized armies in the world. The rank and file are the descendants of the famous old Samurai, the sturdy men at arms who followed the fortunes of the early "daimios"—hereditary soldiers, imbued with all their warlike traditions. They are young, active, strong, thoroughly drilled, disciplined, and subordinate; at one with their government, and with all a soldier's love of, and pride in, his profession. In the late war, their indomitable pluck and cheerful endurance of the hardships of a campaign waged during a winter of unusual severity and through a mountainous country without roads and covered with ice and snow, to which they were all unaccustomed, they proved themselves worthy of their ancestors and inferior to none. The commander in chief of this army in the field, Marshal Yamagata, developed a genius for war which places him in the front rank of the soldiers of any country. While the enemy was not formidable and two great battles were fought, his plans in every movement were skillfully prepared and accurately executed, always to the letter, and the very day. There was never a hitch or a mistake, and every department of the army—engineer, quarter-master, commissary, medical, etc.—was well set up, promptly on hand at the moment required, and moving with the celerity and precision of the battle line. The

whole thing, from the beginning to the end, exhibited a completeness of detail and thoroughness of organization rarely to be found in any army in any war.

The large and well-equipped mercantile marine for coast and other services presents a singular contrast with the days of jealous isolation, when nothing larger than a fishing smack was allowed to be launched; and it is typical of much besides the extensive and growing commerce of recent years.

Since the conclusion of the war, renewed activity is noticeable in every branch of industry. The huge cotton mills that have sprung up in Osaka and other towns are among the most noteworthy of new enterprises set on foot from day to day. Every town and city, and the country generally, has an air of prosperity. Gas and electric light are more and more used, and in the larger centers of population, are all but universal. In several towns, the electric-light apparatus is worked by water power—a source of energy practically unlimited, and, hitherto, scarcely utilized.

The railway system is extensive and admirably managed, and every corner of the empire is now provided with good macadamized roads, an inestimable boon, which particularly strikes the visitor from China, where there are no roads, with admiration and surprise. As a natural consequence of these and other favoring influences, agriculture has extended and advanced. The soil, of inexhaustible richness, with an ever-constant supply of water, yields plentiful crops. A remarkable degree of progress is manifest in the cultivation and improvement of fruits. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes, for example, were scarce and of the most indifferent quality a few years ago; now, they are abundant and excellent. Foreign vegetables and melons, introduced, as were the fruits, mostly from America, are plentiful and of the finest quality.

It is impossible for me to conclude these brief notes without some mention of the numberless schools, public and private, in Japan. The government is thoroughly alive to the national importance of education. A noteworthy and characteristic feature of the school system is the military drill universally enforced. The youngsters are made to feel, from the beginning, that they have a country to defend, and, as might be expected, they take to their exercises enthusiastically. It is an odd and stirring sight, on a gala day, and, in fact, on almost every other day, to see the school children in every town marching in companies and battalions, in appropriate uniform, and perfectly equipped for the field, with bands playing, flags fluttering, a mimic gun or two, representing a section of flying artillery, an ambulance corps, with stretchers, and all the rest of it. What gives the greatest pleasure to an observer is the genuine fervor of nationalism displayed. Such sons of such fathers are the greatest treasure a country can ask for, and whatever good or evil fortune may be in store for Japan, one thing is certain—a people possessed by such a spirit will always hold their heads high among the nations of the earth.

A. C. JONES,
Consul.

Chinkiang, December 10, 1895.

From The Baltimore Sun.

ORIGIN OF POPULAR PHRASES.

Mention has been recently made of the disputed origin of the word "teetotal," claimed by two inventors, one living in England and the other in America, and each of whom may have hit upon the word independently and for the different reasons assigned. To curious-minded persons who like to know the whys, whens, and whereabouts of everything the origin of popular catchwords and figures of speech is an interesting subject.

The word "machine," as we use it politically, is another which, like "teetotal," is of doubtful parentage. In the days of the old volunteer fire companies, which in large cities were potent factors in local politics, the phrase "to run with the machine" came into common use, and it meant that a man so spoken of was identified with the political coterie of the fire company with which he trained. The famous Boss Tweed began his career in a New-York "running with the machine" as a volunteer fireman. Yet the term as we now employ it was used in England long before. The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to a friend in 1845

deploring the increasing influence of popular agitation on the action of the houses of parliament, said: "Such is the operation of the machine as now established that no individual, be his character, conduct in antecedent circumstances, and his abilities what they may, can have any personal influence in general." We may have derived our term "the machine" from our old volunteer fire company days, but in the England of Wellington's time there were no fire companies exerting any political influence.

That much overworked word "crank" gained universal vogue in connection with Guntz's assassination of President Garfield, but it was long before that applied by the late Don Platt, who claimed to be its inventor, to Horace Greeley—the purpose of it being to liken the famous editor to the crank of a hand organ, which is forever grinding out the same old tunes. The word, as we have now come to apply it, means much more and worse; it implies a condition of mind verging upon insanity, and this has given rise to the erroneous notion that it has its origin in the German word "krank." The word "dago," now commonly applied to Italians all over the country, came originally from Louisiana, where it at first referred only to people of Spanish origin, but was later applied to Italians and Portuguese as well. The word is a corruption of "Diego," (James,) which is a common Spanish name, San Diego being the patron saint of the Spaniards.

Another word of incessant employment in American speech is "dude," with its feminine complement "dudine." This may have come to us from the old English word for clothes—"duds," in earlier times spelled "dudes." Thackeray writes of one of his characters: "Her dresses were wonderful, her bonnets marvelous. Few women could boast such duds." Shakespeare, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," writes of a "bucke of dudes"—meaning a basketful of clothes ready for washing. Its present-day literary currency dates from February, 1876, when the word appeared in Putnam's Magazine. But a famous New-York clubman, Mr. Hermann Oelrich, claims the credit of first starting it as a popular term of contempt or ridicule for an overdressed person. He claims that a youth of this type, who passed by the Union Club window with a minging step, provoked himself and another clubman to hum together an accompaniment to the youth's walk, thus: "Du da, de, du du, du de," and that he remarked, "Good enough. Dude is the proper name for it," and that thus the word was born.

The words "jingo" and "jingoism," just now at the end of everybody's tongue and pen, are also of disputed derivation. We all know about the English music hall song which set the word going with a new meaning in 1877; but the original coinage of the term "By jingo!" is quite doubtful. In the Basque language the word jingo means God, and it is widely believed that "By jingo!" was a form of oath with which the Basque sailors familiarized the English sailors, and, through them all English speaking people. But others believe the word is a corruption of St. Ginguolph. It is one of the oddities of popular wordmaking that the term "jingoism," as now used, is a complete travesty of the sentiment of the song from which it was taken. A jingo, either in England or America, is now set down as a man spilling for a fight, eager for war at any cost. But the original music hall song, with the jingo chorus, expressed exactly the opposite sentiment—a desire for peace. It began with "We don't want to fight," and its fiercest war note was struck in the declaration that if they had to do what they would rather not, they had plenty of men, ships, and money.

"John Bull," the mythical personage supposed to represent the English people, and now figuring largely in our editorial writing and in cartoons, was the invention of Dr. Arbuthnot, in one of his satirical sketches ridiculing the great Duke of Marlborough. In the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Arbuthnot was "the first man among the eminent writers in Queen Anne's time." He drew John Bull as the typical Englishman—a stout, red-faced, old farmer, far too corpulent for comfort, choleric, but without an honest and well meaning fellow. He clothed him in leather breeches and top boots, put a stout oaken cudgel in his hand, and a bulldog at his heels; and so set him up for all time to serve as the representative

Englishman. He may have been not so had a caricature in the days of Queen Anne. But to-day certainly there is much force in Leslie Stephen's remark that "he completely hides the Englishman of real life." The average Englishman of 1899 is physically no stouter certainly than, probably not so stout as, the average American; and the stout cudgel and the bulldog are no longer apt symbols of the modern Britisher's disposition. He has lost the excessive pugnacity of his forefathers, and, as we have lately seen, is above all anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle Samuel.

Speaking of "Uncle Sam" and "Brother Jonathan," whose names are being freely used, too, in the passing international flurry, there is no doubt about their origin. When Gen. Washington went to Massachusetts to take command of the revolutionary army he found a great lack of ammunition and other supplies. He turned for aid to Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, and got it, and in many emergencies of that period he used the phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The expression became nationally current, and it stands as the American parallel to "John Bull." Uncle Sam was not invented until the war of 1812. Two inspectors of war supplies at Troy, N. Y., were named Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. A workman in their employ was marking a lot of casks received from one Elbert Anderson, a New-York contractor, and which were thus stamped: "E. A.—U. S." A bystander asked the workman what these marks meant, and he replied that they probably meant "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," alluding to Inspector Samuel Wilson, who was locally called "Uncle Sam." Thus the initials of the United States were transformed by a local joke into a national sobriquet, which will doubtless last as long as our republic.

But who first undertook to give the portrait of "Uncle Sam" or "Brother Jonathan" as a long, lean, slab-sided, lantern-jawed individual, is not known. Whoever he was, he libeled us. There is strong reason for believing that the average American of to-day is heavier in the scales, broader between the shoulders, deeper in the chest, and of more generous waist girth than any of his civilized contemporaries.

DECEPTIVE PROTECTION.

How criminally deceptive and tricky the system of protection really is, is shown in the following Pittsburg dispatch to the New York Evening Post of a recent date:—"The fact that the steel-wire nail combine is shipping nails to Germany at \$1 a keg less than the price to American jobbers for the home trade calls attention to the enormous profits of the combine and to the idiosyncy of a system which provides "tariff protection" for it. Under the Wilson bill prices of steel-wire nails have been advanced to home consumers in one year from 85 cents to \$2.45 a keg, although the price to exporters is \$1.45. The duty under the McKinley bill was 1 cent per pound on cut nails and 4 cents on horseshoe, or \$1 a keg on cut and \$4 on horseshoe. The tariff levied by the Wilson act is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

"It is stated on the best authority that the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company is earning at the rate of \$4,000,000 or 30 per cent for the year. On equally good authority it is announced that the earnings for 1895 were 27 1/2 per cent. The company has an annual output of about 288,000 tons of rods, 482,000 tons of plain wire, 160,000 tons of barbed wire and about 3,000,000 kegs of wire nails. It does about 65 per cent of the barbed-wire business of the United States, and 45 per cent of the wire-nail business, while it does over three-fourths of the export business in barbed wire. It has paid 10 per cent dividends since its organization in 1892."

The three little islands midway between the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of South America forming the Tristan d'Acunha group have been under the British flag since 1816, but no British government, it is said, has within the memory of the oldest inhabitant paid any attention to them. The population of the islands now consists of forty-five women and fifteen men, some of the accessions being due to shipwrecks and some to desertions from whaling vessels. Recently the captain of the *Darford* spoke to some of the islanders. The men begged piteously for women's clothing, and particularly for corsets, harpins, and ribbons. Unfortunately, the *Darford* was not possessed of these stores, so the ladies of Tristan d'Acunha will for the present have to go corsetless and permit their hair to float in the breeze. The islanders told the captain of the *Darford* that the latest addition to the island population was the second mate of a wrecked vessel, the *Allen Shaze*, who was washed upon the rocky shore, and was seized by the women and married before he was dry!—*Exchange*.

HARD TIMES

On account of the great commercial depression in this city and the delays which we had to suffer before being able to open our new store, we want cash; therefore we will sell at unheard of prices during the balance of this month. It is worth your while to look us up in our new and large building.

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RHINE WINES.

The fame of the Rhineland wines is world-wide. The celebrated vintages are known in all lands, though the vineyards that produce them are of very limited area—in fact, the whole area of wine-growing soil on the banks of the great German river totals less than 7,000 acres. In this space is included the vineyards that produce the Johannisberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunner, Rudesheimer, and other famous brands. The best lands lie on the right bank of the river between Wiesbaden and Assmannshausen, though the vineyards extend further down and on both sides of the stream. So far back as the middle ages the wines of the Rhine were held in high repute, and were exported to all parts of Europe. The first vintners on the Rhine were monks who, having obtained grants of land from the governing princes and barons, set to work to cultivate the land and to erect monastic buildings, many of which remain to the present day. That they showed excellent judgment must be conceded when it is remembered that the wines from some of the oldest vineyards still command the highest prices in open markets, and that the produce of others never reaches the market at all, but is stored in royal and imperial cellars.

One of the first, as well as the most widely known of the Rhine vineyards is that which produces Johannisberg. Richard, Archbishop of Mayence, in 1106, obtained a grant of the land for a community of Benedictine monks from his brother-in-law, Prince Kicholt; and as the foundations of the monastery were laid on the feast of St. John, the name of Johannisberg was given to the building. The monks set to work on the barren hills and transformed them into gardens. They were so successful as vintners that in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries they were shipowners as well as wine-growers, and carried the produce of the estate to other lands. Their reputation for wealth drew upon them the attention of princes in need of funds to make war, and the monastery, after being sacked several times and passing under various ownerships, including, among others, the Duke of Orange-Nassau, and Marshal Kellerman, remained in the hands of the Metternich family. The extent of the Johannisberg vineyard is not great, and its produce averages yearly about fifty pipes. By an agreement made with Prussia in 1851 a tenth of the annual vintage is the property of the state, and replenishes the imperial cellars of the Emperor of Germany. What remains is sold by auction, and is purchased either by wine merchants or by private buyers. Prices vary in ratio with the quality of the vintage and the class of wine. At the sale last year the brown seal of 1894 could be purchased for four shillings and sixpence per bottle, the blue seal of 1886 £1 per bottle, and others at prices somewhere between these two. Although the Metternich Johannisberg has the reputation of being the finest wine grown in the locality, the produce of other estates in the same district is also known as Johannisberg, with the addition of a qualifying term to mark the distinction. The wines are all of the first quality, and in some years may surpass those grown on Prince Metternich's property.

The Steinberger wine comes next in rank. This vineyard is about the same extent as Johannisberg, and is walled around entirely. It also owes its origin to the monkish orders, the Benedictines, under Bernhard of Clairvaux, having settled on the property in 1123. Like Johannisberg, it is admirably adapted for the culture of the vine, making the most of sunshine, and sheltered from cold winds. It was with a dozen of Steinberger that the German Emperor made his peace with Prince Bismarck some time ago, so it may be said that the wine is held in repute at the imperial court. The Cistercians were the founders of Steinberger, and built themselves a magnificent abbey at Ebersbach. They also had their own ships in the middle ages and carried on an extensive trade in the wines they manufactured. Through good and evil times for 700 years they carried on their industry, transforming barren and rocky declivities into smiling fields, the produce of which defied rivalry. In 1802 the abbey was handed over to the secular power of Nassau, and in 1866 was transferred to Prussia. The major portion of the once famous abbey is now used as a prison; the remainder as wine stores and custom offices. The ancient buildings are in excellent pres-

ervation, as they have been carefully restored. Steinberg is generally held to be the first of the state vineyards on the Rhine. The others are Neroberg, near Wiesbaden, Hochheim, Hattenheim, Marcobrunn, Gralenberg, Rudesheim, and Assmannshausen, making in all an area of over 200 acres. It is a moot point which of these wines deserves the first place; difference of taste influences preferences, and vines that produce a first quality wine this season may disappoint the grower next year.

The honor of third rank is keenly contested by wine-growers, but of late years connoisseurs have generally conceded the place to Rauenhaler. It owes this distinction mainly to the great care and skill that has been bestowed on its improvement and preparation during the past half-century. Before that time it had its place among the great body of ordinary Rhine wines; but, thanks to the energy and skill of Herr August Wilhelm, father of the famous violinist of the name, who was appointed manager of the vineyards about that period, it has been gradually raised to present rank. Herr Wilhelm has the reputation of being the most skillful wine-grower in Germany, and though now over seventy years of age, still actively superintends the vintage of Rauenhaler. This vineyard, as well as a number of others in Rudesheim, Marcobrunn and elsewhere in the Rheingau, belongs to a company which carry on the business of wine-producing on the most modern principles, and on a very large scale. Their cellars at Hattenheim are almost as remarkable in their way as the Guinness cellars in Dublin. They are lighted throughout with electricity, and boast the possession of the largest wine cask in Germany, its capacity being 60,000 bottles. The famous tun of Heidelberg, of which so many German poets have sung, is only half the size.—*Kühlov's.*

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A great number of counterfeit notes have lately appeared at Buenos Aires.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd repeats a rumor that the Uruguayan government has contracted for 12 French artillery officers for the Uruguayan army.

—The sanitary state of the camp of the Argentine national guards is said to have become very bad, and some kind of an epidemic has appeared. It is quite what one could expect.

—A puzzling telegram from Buenos Aires of the 5th says that *La Prensa* has initiated a subscription "in favor of the families of soldiers killed during the great military exercises realized in the camp of instruction." Do they kill men in sham battles in Argentina? or is the subscription also a part of the sham?

—The minister of the interior is about to issue a decree whereby the military sanitary department will be ordered to instruct naval and military officers in the preliminaries of "first aid to the sick and wounded." Some of the lectures and classes of the St John Ambulance Corps might be taken advantage of in this direction.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The police have arrested, at request of the Brazilian authorities, Sr. Antonio Molinari Laurin, who arrived here on Wednesday in the *Beam* from Rio Janeiro. Sr. Laurin was formerly an auctioneer in this city, but about 1890 he went to Pernambuco as agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, and we understand that he is now charged with embezzling the moneys of that company. His extradition will be applied for.—*Montevideo Times*, May 29.

—If the statement made by an evening paper is correct, the condition of the much-vaunted torpedo flotilla is a disgrace to the republic. The paper in question gives as an authority an officer, who says that torpedoes with missing heads are to be found at the depot, delicate machinery has become oxidized owing to there being no care taken of it, all the torpedo-boats' hulls are in a foul condition, and the floating dock that was to be used to clean the flotilla is not suitable. If these charges be true, it is hoped that the energetic minister of war will enquire into the matter.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—With deep regret we have to announce a most brutal murder on Sunday at Capilla del Señor, the victim being young Mr. Berry, son of the widow Berry, of that partido. He got into some racing dispute with five gauchos, who attacked him with their knives. He had nothing but his "rebenque" with which to defend himself, but succeeded in jumping on his horse to fly from his cowardly assailants. In jumping the wire fence the horse fell, he was thrown heavily, and the five remorseless savages fell on him all together and finished his life in the most sanguinary way.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 28.

—The first instalment of the new arms has now arrived, consisting of 3000 Mauser rifles, of the Brazilian type. They will speedily be followed by others. It would seem that the government, not content with the large sums it is spending on quite unnecessary armament, is also seriously contemplating the purchase of one or more cruisers, which probably accounts for the proposals it is receiving from various European firms anxious to sell those articles, another just having appeared from the firm of Orlando di Livorno, Italy. No wonder the people are taxed to suffocation and commerce cannot develop.—*Montevideo Times*.

THE RIO NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9th, 1896.

ONE of the most urgent questions demanding the attention of congress is that of reform in taxation. Not only are the well-being of individuals and certain industries involved, but it concerns the prosperity and development of the whole nation. There can be no dispute as to the prejudicial influence of taxation as now imposed. It is unequally distributed, it is excessive, and in far too many cases it is prohibitive in character. Commerce forms the circulatory system of every nation; it is the life-giving and life-preserving blood which nourishes and develops every part of the body politic. And yet, so heavy are the taxes imposed upon commerce here in Brazil that its movements are greatly restricted and it is now actually losing ground. The fiscal policy which brings about such a result is not merely a mistake, it is really suicidal. It is of course essential to encourage production, but not at the expense of commerce. Without the latter, production will lose its best support. The taxes which are levied upon commerce, then, whether direct or indirect, should never be restrictive or burdensome. So too with the taxes on consumption. A really prosperous people will be large consumers, and the more their condition is improved the wider will be their choice. The true republican statesman will never make the mistake of restricting the growth of his people by means of taxation, for under such a form of government the well-being, education and liberty of the masses really form the strength of the nation.

ABOUT four columns in the *Jornal do Commercio*, a criticism from a business man engaged in financing Brazilian projects, and editorial criticisms in the *Economist*, *Financial News*, and other foreign financial papers,—this is the reception which Mr. Marling's report on Brazilian finances has thus far received. It is a reception which the great majority of official reports does not receive. An examination of the document shows that it is compiled from official documents, and that due credit is always given. To make the figures intelligible to English readers, Mr. Marling has given their equivalents in sterling and at the approximate average rate for the year. This method of conversion has been sharply criticised by the *Jornal do Commercio*, but without good reason. We have frequently condemned the absurd and misleading practice of using the par rate of exchange in such conversions, and of manufacturing totals from sums representing a depreciated currency and a non-existent equivalent of gold. Under such a system the financial reports are not only misleading, but they are clearly dishonest. In studying the revenues, expenditures and debt of a country, a foreigner is right in reducing all items to a common standard, and the only standard to be used is that of gold. On no other basis can he institute a fair comparison between receipts and expenditures, nor between different years, and with no other standard can he accurately measure the liabilities of a country, especially in comparison with its producing capacity. It is simply puerile to condemn a report because it converts a depreciated currency into its approximate equivalent in gold, so that such comparisons can be correctly made.

When it is considered how complicated these government reports commonly are, and also how much they are delayed, it must be considered that Mr. Marling has done a good service in tabulating returns and placing them on record in an intelligible form. As he gives the official currency returns as well as his own conversions, we do not see that anyone has cause for complaint. And as for conclusions which may be considered unfavorable, the critic has only to go to Senator Oticeira and others for opinions far more censorious than any foreign diplomat would think of expressing.

THE GUIA QUESTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir,—Certainly, I will permit you to ask "another question," and shall endeavor to answer the half dozen it seems to spread into. Fortunately three of them can be disposed of by the explanation that they proceed from the idea that, in spite of the 5% discount, guias have continued to accumulate, which is not so. They will accumulate considerably later on, not, however, from the reasons you suggest, and simply with the increase of the stock of coffee.

Coming to what I take to be your principal question: "how is this surplus to be withdrawn," allow me to point out that the method proposed for effecting this withdrawal, being an essential feature of our project, is so fully explained in the published petition that I can only attempt further elucidation if you will be good enough to specify the points you find obscure.

In reply to another of your questions I admit that we propose "to make the exporter (poor devil!) pay the tax on the local consumption." Our plan is based on the existing state of matters, under which 100 kilos in guias are exacted from the exporter for each 95 kilos of coffee—not that we at all admire this idea, but we thought it would be much harder to get the law altered than to obtain a modification in the process of carrying it out—and that is hard enough! But is your kindly sympathy with the exporter not thrown away? You considered it useless (as well as immoral) to attempt to shift the onus of the tax from producers to consumers. Surely it is even less likely that the tax on local consumption can be made to fall definitely on exporters.

I must ask you, however, to excuse me from attempting to discuss the very complicated question of whether such a tax falls on consumption or on production. It is an excellent subject for your correspondent X. Y. Z., who I imagine has more time at his disposal and writes for the pleasure of the thing, without, presumably, any personal interest. Besides, to lend attraction to such a dismal subject, one requires to possess a vigorous and breezy style like his, which I very sincerely envy. Nor is he wanting in the other requisites. Nothing escapes his penetration. Says he: "To think that their project is purely philanthropic is childish." He then proceeds to expose our nefarious designs, and I can only feel grateful for his generosity in forbearing to mention the most crushing proof that we are no pure philanthropists, to wit: our asking a 3 per cent. commission. You, Mr. Editor, were not so lenient on this point, seeing you taxed us with wanting to per cent., and I have no reason to believe that my explanations satisfied you that this was not so.

Awaiting your further questions,

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS.

P. S.—Obviously, your staff, at least, is getting tired of this discussion, and I would like to warn readers that anything specially incomprehensible should be attributed to printers' errors. In my last letter they changed "compensations" into "comparisons," which I think impairs the sense, and they condensed "risk of a fall" into "risk of all," which, fortunately, means nothing. W. N.

It must be acknowledged at the outset that the cheerfulness with which Mr. Newlands promises to answer our questions, is equalled only by his skill in avoiding them. After considering all that he says and the "much more" which he leaves unsaid, we must confess that we are still unsatisfied. And when he tells us that three of our questions are based on a misapprehension

—although we have much testimony, including Mr. Newlands himself, in favor of our assumption—and that our principal question can be answered only after we have explained ourselves a little, we can not help feeling that we are wasting time. As for the rest, the replies remind us of the man who has a patent liver-remedy to sell, and who tells us, in season and out of season: "My dear sir, you can be quite sure that the liver is at the bottom of nine-tenths of all the trouble in this world, and you can depend upon it my liver-remedy is sure to set that right." And so it is with Mr. Newlands patent guia collecting scheme! It might even correct the thefts of coffee in the Dom Pedro docks.

With regard to the three questions relating to the accumulation of guias—which of course refers to those which are superabundant, or are in excess of the stock of coffee in market—Mr. Newlands forgets the repeated discussions of the Rio and Minas state treasury officials in regard to the best methods of withdrawing and preventing such accumulations. In his circular of 6th April, (1st page, 3rd paragraph) he says: "The discounts in weight on the guias, established by the convention of 21st May, 1895, have not succeeded in extinguishing, as was expected, the great stock of superabundant guias." He then says that the free dispatches of May and part of June counterbalanced the discounts provided for, but he omits to take account of the coffee which came in during that same period without guias. Inasmuch as it has been generally admitted by both merchants and officials that these guias have accumulated, we were fully justified in the questions we asked. More than that, from parties proposing to settle this question and who are seeking a monopoly to enable them to do so, we were entitled to a fair answer. When Mr. Newlands wrote this letter, he may have felt so sure of his monopoly that he could afford to treat all discussion in the light of a joke, but he is now wiser.

As for the merits of the scheme itself, it may be much better than the confusion now reigning in the collection of this tax and still be unworthy of support. There are too many intermediaries and intermediary profits in this business, and it ought to be the aim of every good citizen to reduce their number. Instead of this Mr. Newlands seeks to establish a monopoly for a determined period. As for the question "who pays the tax?"—and the immorality of shifting the expense of maintaining ourselves upon others, there is no need of urging Mr. Newlands to discuss them at any time. Most people have convictions on these subjects, and it might be a waste of valuable time to discuss them.

In conclusion, we must not only express our regret for the errors which have appeared in Mr. Newlands' letters, but we must also offer an excuse for the printer. Writers for the press forget sometimes that an illegible hand-writing is the prime cause of printers' errors, and the blame is placed where it does not justly belong. We are always glad, however, to have any correspondent read his own proofs and thus protect himself against the mistakes which the best of compositors will make and the best of proof-readers overlook.—Ed. News.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 1.—Senate.—The senate rejected the bill for relieving the Companhia Estrada de Ferro do Ribeirão do Bonito from a fine.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Lamouret Godofredo vigorously attacked the management of the Central railway. Deputy Timotheo da Costa spoke in his pro-fessorship in the Gynasio Nacional. Deputies Medeiros e Albuquerque and Thomaz Delfino spoke on the bill for reorganising the montepio of public employes, which was also discussed by Deputies Timotheo da Costa, José Carlos and Paulino Junior.

JUNE 2.—Senate.—Senator Wandenkolk said that he occupied a singular position. As a senator he is, or at least supposes that he is, in the full enjoyment of all his civil and political rights; but as a naval officer he is suffering, as Senator Coelho Rodrigues has aptly remarked, the penalty of amnesty. Under these circumstances he confesses that he does not feel at ease on the marine and war committee and he consequently once more begs to be excused from serving. The senate granted the excuse and Senator Antonio Baena was appointed member of the committee in his place. There was introduced a bill for extending to Dec. 5, 1898, the time fixed by the law of Nov. 11, 1892, for transferring to the Brazilian flag foreign vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Senators Pires Ferreira, Francisco Machado and Moraes Barros spoke against the bill for transferring to the government of Amazonas property of the general government in that state and the last-named of these senators

moved to ask for the opinion of the government on the subject. The chair remarked that the government had been consulted on this subject during the last session of congress and had not yet sent an answer to the senate. Senator Gomes de Castro said that he did not consider it consistent with the dignity of the senate to ask repeatedly for information which the government neglects to give. Included in the public property in Amazonas are several cattle farms and as a cattle farmer the government cannot be considered altogether a success. The bill was rejected. On motion of Senator Gomes de Castro the bill fixing the time during which a prisoner may be held in custody was recommitted.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted a motion of Deputy Pedro Montepio to ask the government for information on the execution of art. 13 of the constitution relating to the coast trade. Deputy José Carlos opposed the petition of brewers against heavy taxation. He said that while in Buenos Aires he visited a brewery that pays a tax of 27,000 per annum. Thanks to the patriotic congress, he explained, which voted new duties, the manufacturers of Muravia's fluid ammonia are going to establish a branch factory in Brazil. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque spoke on the occurrences at the Polytechnic school and said that the students are less to blame than the professors. Deputy Belisario de Souza spoke against the bill for transferring to the federal government the territory surveyed on the central plateau of Goyaz. He declared that he is opposed to the removal of the capital of the country. The bill was defended by Deputy Urbano de Gouveia. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Timotheo da Costa for recommending the bill on the montepio of public employes and passed in 2d discussion the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan.

JUNE 3.—Senate.—The marine and war committee reported against the bill for admitting policemen and firemen into the asylum of Invalidos da Patria. Senator Virgilio Danusso introduced a bill for amending the law on federal elections. Senator Fernando Lobo moved to appoint a committee of three for framing a bill defining the right of the states to collect export duties and stamp-taxes. Senator Oticeira offered a substitute motion for a joint committee of the two houses which was adopted by the chamber. The bill from the chamber of deputies regarding the issue, redemption and conversion of notes of the Republica Brasileira was rejected.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Brício Filho introduced a bill signed by himself and 51 others for holding the general congressional elections on the 20th of December of the last year of every congress. Deputies Milton, Martins Costa and Paranhos Montenegro discussed the bill regulating the reconstitution of the rights of citizenship. In a speech on the bill establishing a revenue station at S. João da Barra, Deputy Serzedello took occasion to say that he is opposed to the S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora custom-houses, which were defended by Deputy Almeida Nogueira. Deputies José Carlos and Nilo Pecanha spoke in favor of the bill. Deputy Glycerio offered a motion for recommending the bill on gambling. Deputies Nilo Pecanha and Paulino Junior defended the bill. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Francisco Veiga for recommending the bill on quarantine stations and that of Deputy Belisario de Souza for recommending the bill on the surveyed territory on the central plateau of Goyaz.

JUNE 5.—Senate.—Senator Fernando Lobo moved to cause the general appropriation bill to be framed conjointly by the budget committee of the two houses of congress and to address a communication to this effect to the chamber of deputies, soliciting its action in the matter. The motion was adopted. The senate rejected the following bills from the chamber of deputies:—Bill reorganising the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil (1892); bill regulating the number, class and pay of custom-house guards (1894); bill authorizing the government to contract for a line of steamers between certain ports in Matto Grosso (1895).—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Antonio de Siqueira introduced an election bill. Deputy Moreira da Silva introduced a bill on law students. Deputy Timotheo da Costa introduced a bill exempting from the payment of taxes or fees the commissions issued to honorary officers of the army and navy for military services, including those granted by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto to the defenders of Itaboraite. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque attacked the project of the Polytechnic school. Deputy Pires Ferreira defended his bill on gambling. The bills on restoration of the rights of citizenship and the establishment of a revenue station at S. João da Barra were recommitted. The bill on protocols framed at the conference of Madrid in April, 1890, for the protection of industrial property, and that on the railway from Victoria to Pecuária were voted in 1st discussion.

JUNE 6.—Senate.—Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the itinerary tax of the state of Minas Geraes. Barão do Ladarío moved to ask for a list more than one office. After speeches from Senators Oticeira and Almeida Barreto the bill for admitting policemen and firemen into the asylum of the Invalidos da Patria was put to the vote and rejected. Senators Pires Ferreira and Coelho Campos discussed the veto of the protocol of the federal district to the ordinance voted by the municipal council on professors. The bill from the chamber of deputies (1894) making a special appropriation of 100,000\$ for the premiums created by decree No. 837 of Oct. 11, 1890, was rejected.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed a bill on ground leases and several bills for leaves of absence to public employes.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The April returns for Itú, São Paulo, give 8 marriages, 58 births and 48 deaths.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has prohibited the acting of plays not licensed by the police.

—At Uberabinha, Minas Geraes, the police delegate was discovered and seized 379 counterfeit notes of 100000.

The governor of Bahia has appointed a special commissioner for pacifying the districts in which disturbances have recently occurred.

The municipal council of Araraquara has resolved to plant 400 eucalyptus trees in the cemetery and public squares of that town.

At Caldas, Minas Geraes, the masonic lodge some days ago was destroyed by fire. This is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

To the disturbed districts of Bahia, where there were already 250 policemen, 100 more have recently been sent from the capital of that state.

The reported case of cannibalism attributed to two Turks at Rio Preto, S. Paulo, has been contradicted by the paper which first published the report.

The *Esperanceuse* says that at the Nova Friburgo post-office none of the papers published in Rio de Janeiro are delivered with regularity to their subscribers.

A telegram of the 5th inst. from Par  states that the health of Carlos Gomes has improved and that on that day he took office as director of the conservatory of music.

Telegrams from Minas-Geraes state that order has been restored at Manhuassu and that Col. Seraphim and his partisans have fled in the direction of Espirito Santo.

A Bahia telegram of the 1st inst. states that the celebrated Volt Grande was recently killed in a fight which occurred between his band and a police force near Condeuba.

The new chief of police of S. Paulo has prohibited the representation of any play at the theatres without his first looking it over. Autocratic republicanism, as in Russia!

The Maranh o state police force consists of 22 officers, 27 band musicians, 12 corporals, 10 buglers, drummers, etc., and 240 privates. The annual expense is fixed at 342,390\$.

Dr. Alvaro Machado is the official candidate for the office of federal senator for the state of Paralyba. It is needless to add that Dr. Alvaro Machado is the governor of the state.

Some days ago in the municipal district of Mar de Hespanha, Minas-Geraes, as five colonists were attempting to cross the river Kagado in a small canoe, they were upset and three of them were drowned.

It is stated that ex-governor Barbosa Lima is a candidate at the election to be held on the 10th prox. for filling the vacancy in the federal chamber of deputies caused by the election of Councillor Rosa e Silva to the senate.

The governor of Par  paid on the 16th ult the freight on 26 volumes of baggage belonging to Carlos Gomes and coming from Milan to Havre and thence to Par . The freight amounted to 1473,50 liras, or about 1,500\$.

Yellow-fever has nearly disappeared from a great majority of the inland towns of S o Paulo where epidemics existed during the past summer. At Casa Branca there is still much fever, and at Jabu the sanitary state of the place continues unfavorable.

A quarrel has broken out in the S o Paulo township which promises to be interesting. Director von Irling (a foreigner) has dismissed one of his Brazilian assistants, and the controversy will probably turn on nationality rather than upon the merits of the question.

The municipality of Jundiaby, S o Paulo, which includes a large extent of country outside the town, is said to have a population of 20,000, or nearly five times what it was five years ago. In this enumeration is included 135 large plantations, with their colonies of immigrants, etc.

At the house of Dr. Jos  Antonio Teixeira Machado, in Guretinguet , S. Paulo, on the 25th ult., the monarchists held a meeting and elected a local executive committee. Sixty electors were present and others sent letters announcing their concurrence in the movement.

The *Trabalho* of Penedo says that Rio Grande do Norte has been afflicted with a plague of snakes during the past year. The catmen have killed a great number. On one plantation 66 rattlesnakes and *jararacas* were killed from January to April last, all within an area not exceeding 300 metres from the house. Under such conditions life to many would be a decided burden.

The *Munic pio*, of S o Paulo, says that the nomination is under consideration of "some distinguished young men for the posts of immigration inspectors in Europe." As everybody knows, this will be a kind of favoritism, by which the state will be made to pay the travelling expenses of a number of youngsters, who will of course pass all their time in Paris. It is an old story, and was not unknown in the days of the monarchy.

Alfereis Fabio Paulista is again attacking notice. After his acquittal for assaulting the printing offices of the *Tribuna do Povo* and *Commercio de Santos* he seems to have the idea that he can do as he pleases. A few evenings ago he was refused admission to the house of a woman in Santos, whereupon he forced his way in and gave her a beating. Arrested for this, he succeeded by military assistance in having his captor arrested and imprisoned.

The citizens of Mogy-mirim, S o Paulo, are complaining of the violence of the police detachment stationed there. Some soldiers a few days since forced their way into a private residence and shot the mistress of the house, wounding her severely. The commandant refuses to restrain his subordinates, saying that worse things were done with impunity under Floriano Peixoto and Moreira Cesar. In our opinion the citizens of Mogy-mirim should load their shot-guns and treat with these desperadoes over their muzzles.

The superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro, which had decided that the present municipal government of Nictheroy is illegal, has since decided that it is incompetent to order the removal of that government. As the municipal judge at Nictheroy has decided that he also can take no action in the matter, there seems to be no legal way for the people of Nictheroy to rid themselves of a government which the highest court in the state has declared to be illegal.

The S. Paulo secretary of agriculture has advised the municipal councils of Santos, Campinas, Jabu, Rio Claro, Limeira and other towns visited with fever epidemics during the past season, that he is prepared to furnish them with encyptus trees free of all cost, providing they will undertake to plant them and protect them during their growth. This is certainly a wise measure. And with it, it would be good policy, perhaps, to offer premiums to municipalities which plant and rear the largest number of trees in proportion to population.

It is said that the outlaws under Serafim Tiburcio who are in possession of the town of Manhuassu, Minas Geraes, number 800 men and are securely entrenched there. They have driven out the police delegate Costa Mattos and have deposed two judges and various other officials. The police delegate, with the chief of police and other officials, are on their way to Manhuassu with the detachment of the 10th infantry sent there to subdue the outlaws. When this is done police delegate Costa Mattos should be dismissed and both chiefs should be prosecuted.

A noted criminal and desperado named Euzebio Machado was recently lynched in the hamlet of Principe, municipality of Manhuassu, Minas-Geraes. His body was riddled with bullets, the first shot being fired by a boy of 10 years. When the men had finished, a group of women assembled and literally hacked the body into pieces with bush-hooks and hatchets. The body was not buried, but was left to the crows. The local papers here do not seem to have anything to say about the affair. Had it occurred in Texas, or Kentucky, we should have had full details and some sympathetic remarks about barbarism.

The S o Paulo police officials made two important raids on the 31st ult., capturing a large quantity of stolen property and a number of thieves. One of the places was a French bakery in Largo Municipal where they found concealed a large quantity of jewellery, umbrellas, guns, coins and a considerable amount of currency. In the other place, in Rua Domingos Paiva they captured 14 individuals, and a quantity of packages made up to imitate money for use in working the confidence trick called the "monta do zig-zag." The objects recovered in Largo Municipal were valued at 20,000\$. On the preceding night a deposit of stolen property in Rua Visconde de Parahyba was raided and a large quantity of valuable property was recovered and five suspected individuals were arrested. S o Paulo seems to have become a favorite residence of the thieving fraternity.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The *Canabarra* says that at S. Borja the telegraph operator refused to forward a telegram from federalists congratulating Dr. Adviano Ribeiro on the reappearance of the *Reforma*. He alleged that he had received instructions not to forward political telegrams.

Telegrams from Porto Alegre state that Julio de Castilhos has been ill for several days. It is again reported that the 16th battalion of infantry is to be withdrawn from the state.

In the interior Castilhos' press-gangs have recently been very active.

As is natural, Col. Telles' conduct has continued to attract attention. The Club Caixaerial at Porto Alegre has united with those of Rio Grande and Pelotas in protesting against Telles' treatment of officers at Bag . The members of the executive committee of the Porto Alegre club called at the headquarters of the military district and had an interview with Gen. Cantuaria on the subject.

In regard to the case of Dr. Francisco Tavares, Telles on the 29th ult. sent to Gen. Cantuaria the following singular telegram:—"No one is more in favor of public peace and tranquility than I, who have no enemies nor even political opponents, for it is a well known fact that I am not a politician. To this the people of Bag  can testify, as can be proved by the testimony of both *marxistas* [socialists] and *picapau* [castillistas] who during the war lived here together in harmony like members of one family. Now, however, Dr. Chico Tavares is living here and I have become convinced that wherever he is there also is bad luck."

On the 4th inst. Gen. Cantuaria left Porto Alegre in order to go and investigate the matter for himself. On the following day he reached Pelotas, where a committee from the Club Caixaerial called on him and gave him a full account of the occurrences at Bag , demanding redress for the wrongs which members of their class had suffered from Telles' high-handed and arbitrary conduct. Afterwards Cantuaria had a conference with Marshal Frota and later in the day Telles arrived from Bag . No news has yet been received of the result of the interview between Cantuaria and Telles.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 7th says that Dr. Carlos Balthoso, Castilhos' vice-president, is coming to Rio de Janeiro and that on his return to Rio Grande he will probably take charge of the state government.

Col. Bonifacio da Silva Tavares has brought a suit against the government to recover 279,300\$ for losses sustained during the war in Rio Grande. His dwelling-house and other buildings were destroyed by castillistas commanded by Pantaleo Telles, who carried off from his estancia 612 head of cattle, 370 horses and mules and 700 sheep.

S O PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB. The following match was played on the 24th ultimo, the Secretary being victorious by 24 runs, but this was simply owing to Miller's very useful stand which produced 34.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes C. Miller, E. Theobald, H. King, C. A. Turnley, R. J. Moseley, H. Olhafen, G. K. Stewart, P. Hammond, I. G. Baumgardner, W. Lauri re, and Extras.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes T. Padney, J. Blomeley, F. Stewart, H. Crook, H. Rendell, F. A. Hart, J. Hume, F. Lane, F. Goodier, H. Wisheart, J. Sherry, and Extras.

CRICKET IN SANTOS. The following match was played on the 31st ult. between the "Banks and Brokers" vs. "The Rest," resulting in a win for the Banks and Brokers. The score was as follows:

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes O. Wilmot, R. C. Lloyd, R. M. Clarke, F. Gepp, J. A. Cross, H. Tross, E. A. Barham, H. Horn, E. R. Cooke, Rejert, run out, A. C. Wilson, and Extras.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes P. Elworthy, A. Richards, C. Stock, H. Barton, H. Barber, E. Broad, H. Wright, J. Thomson, H. Estill, G. Bowdler, G. Kenney, and Extras.

RAILROAD NOTES

Last month at the Gambia station of the Central railway 465,056 packages of merchandise weighing 36,398,574 kilogrammes were received for shipment. The receipts of the station amounted to 600,334\$130.

The S. Paulo railway companies have memorialized the government against the conduct of the Santos dock company, which collects labor fees on rails, coal and other merchandise conveyed directly, at the expense of those companies, from on board to the trains on which they are shipped to the interior.

There seems to be some question over taking an inventory of the stores belonging to the Central railway. The *Journal* says that a complete balance-sheet of this property has never been struck, and calls attention to the necessity of putting this matter in order. It certainly will not increase one's faith in the advantages of state ownership of railways.

On the Central railway, on the 4th inst. a cattle train was derailed at the Boa Vista bridge between the stations of Paty and Parahyba. One man and 12 head of cattle were killed and six of the cars were very much damaged. The accident was caused by the wretched state of one of the cars, the door of which fell off and allowed some cattle to fall out on the track.

We have learned within the last few days that the news item, which we copied, in regard to the purchase of the Leopoldina railway lines conveys a false impression. The purchasers have not made the conditions reported in regard to the construction of new lines; these are made by the government. Some of them have already been secured by the present company, together with subsidies. The purchasers undertake simply to put the lines in good working order and to run them properly.

The passenger traffic on the Central railway, not including the suburban traffic of this city, during the past ten years was as follows:

Table with columns for year, total passengers, and total revenue. Includes years 1885 to 1895.

These figures are of course official, and it is not altogether clear what the totals cover unless they include the suburban traffic. Even a local census employ  would not claim that these totals refer only to the first and second class passengers before enumerated.

There was a third general meeting of shareholders of the Mogyana land company on the 4th inst. It would seem that the proposing calls did not bring together a legal number.

At a meeting of the Ituna mortgage debenture-holders in London on the 12th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the loan, and to appoint a committee to protect the interests of the debenture-holders, Sir John Lubbock said that two years ago the council received a requisition signed by a number of bondholders representing a considerable amount of stock, and thereupon appointed a committee. At the time of the issue of the loan, in 1888, there was a guarantee from the province of S o Paulo, but, for some reason or other, the guarantee had been abandoned by the representatives of the bondholders, and the company was now repaying to the province part of the sums received under the guarantee. The bondholders themselves did not appear to have been consulted at all in this matter. Certainly, it would seem that their position could not be improved by the surrender of the guarantee. It was suggested, therefore, that a committee should be appointed which would be able to investigate, and would have more power than either the council or the existing committee. A letter had been received from some of the bondholders in Paris deprecating very much any reduction in the interest (5 1/2%). There was, he might assure them, no idea whatever of making any reduction in the rate of interest. During the last year four half-yearly payments had been made, and there was no reason to doubt but what the railway was fully able to pay the amount due to the bondholders. At the same time some of the largest bondholders had thought it desirable that there should be a committee appointed to watch over and protect their interests. The chairman concluded by saying that since the meeting had been convened he had received a letter from Messrs. Muriel deprecating any outside interference—which was quite unnecessary, and calculated to do more harm than good—and adding that they had now received a cable remittance which would enable them to announce the payment of a further dividend next day. Subsequently, the committee mentioned was appointed and empowered to take all necessary steps to protect the interests of the debenture-holders.

LOCAL NOTES

The *Journal do Brazil* says that there are about 300 Italian claims against the government. Arrived here the minister, Dr. Walker Martinez, arrived here on the 2nd inst. and left at once for Petropolis.

It is announced that Garnier is about to publish Pereira da Silva's "Estudos da Historia Colonial Brasileira."

The *Journal do Brazil* says that the English government has accepted the mediation of Portugal in the Trinidad question.

The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived at Fernando Noronha under sail on the 6th inst., 21 days after leaving this port.

The French have now resolved to annex Madagascar. This is the natural sequel to the exercise of a "protectorate" over that island.

The 11th inst. will be a gala day with the navy. There is to be a reception and matinee on board the *Riachuelo*, and in the afternoon there will be a regatta.

Viscondessa da Fonseca Costa, who was one of the ladies at the palace of the Empress in the time of the monarchy, died in this city on last Wednesday, April 27.

The director of the insane asylum has undertaken to defend himself by showing how bad the asylum was under its former administration in the days of the monarchy.

Complaints are made of the sanitary condition of the Central railway station in this city. It is forgotten, perhaps, that sanitary observances are for the private citizen and not for officials.

The Kaiser has won a yacht race, his new yacht *Albatros* beating his uncle's yacht *Arcturion* on the 5th inst. This will probably turn William's thoughts to a possible mastery of the seas.

The *Journal do Brazil* says that the British government has accepted the intervention of Portugal in the Trinidad dispute. No official announcement to this effect has yet been made, however.

Gen. Mallet, quarter-master-general of the army, has proposed to the war department to use the Isabel palace for the headquarters of the general staff, or for quartering the 10th battalion of infantry.

The federal court of this city has issued an injunction against the execution of the decree recently issued by the government ratifying the instructions regulating the discharge of merchandise at Santos for the S. Paulo custom-house.

It is noteworthy that Deputy Timotheo wam's information about that census bureau. As the *vobres deputado* was one of the first directors of that bureau, it is incredible that he is not fully informed of its neglect of duty and incapacity.

As we anticipated, Deputy Jos  Carlos has begun on his River Plate experiences. Unfortunately he seems to have been looking only for instances of high taxation to justify his legislative conduct of the past session. He certainly went to a good fount for such information.

Owing to the frequent conflicts promoted by soldiers of the garrison, the adjutant-general has issued orders that great care should be exercised in giving license to soldiers to pass the night outside the barracks. In our opinion, it would be better to suspend such licenses altogether.

Republican France is showing how narrow and intolerant her ideas of liberty are. It is now proposed that while foreign students may matriculate and graduate in the academies of the country, the diplomas conferred will not give them the right to exercise their professions in France. "Liberty, equality and fraternity," has come to mean about as much as it does in Russia.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The senate has refused to sanction the prefect's veto of the by-law adopted by the municipal council in regard to domestic servants.

The Journal de Brazil of Sunday publishes a complaint against a police detective in Engenho Novo who wanted a clerk as a witness and sent policemen after him.

The Barão do Ladoário has again invaded a government preserve. He wants to know what officers and civil employes are exercising more than one salaried office.

The patriotic bill for deferring congressional elections from October to 20th December was presented to the chamber on the 3rd inst.

On the 6th at 4 a. m. a man was arrested in Rua Major Avila with a bag of coffee.

A London telegram of the 3rd says that news from Berlin affirm the continuance of peace for a long time.

A new panorama is about to be opened in the old barrack in the Largo do Paço.

According to later telegrams the hetcomb at Moscow, in honor of the sanctification and crowning of the new czar, reaches from 2,700 to 3,600 victims.

Uberaba is to be lighted with electricity.

The new mutual life insurance company, the "Equitativa dos Estados Unidos do Brazil," opened its central office in this city for business on the 5th inst.

It has been reported, but the report is contradicted, that half the shares of the Santos Dock Company has recently been transferred to Englishmen.

When legislators are paid for actual attendance only and when officials are held strictly responsible for their acts, then we may expect a more economical government.

In S. Paulo, Luiz Carneiro is organizing a newspaper exhibition. It is stated that he already has 5,000 numbers of different journals, some of them dating as far back as 1823.

In the Pernambuco senate the committee to which was referred the contract of Alberto Frend for lighting the capital with electricity has reported in favor of annulling the contract.

Although by law the custom-house has no right to collect storage charges on goods dispatched sobre agua, the Santos docks company continues to collect them.

It is stated that the municipal chamber of Niteroy has had an advantageous offer for the lease of the Santa Thea theatre which some days ago it bought at auction for 40,000\$ from the state government of Rio de Janeiro.

On Friday last at the Collegio Alfredo Gomes on Rua das Laranjeiras one of the students, Renato, a youth of 16 years of age, son of Dr. Martinho de Freitas, sub-director of the post-office, was informed by the director of the college that he would be punished for bad conduct.

Some eight or ten weeks ago telegraph posts were erected in Rua Sete de Setembro and about a dozen new wires were strung on them.

Protection has had a beautiful development in the municipality of Santo Antonio da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, where the municipal council has imposed a tax of 200,000\$ on priests who come for outside the municipality to exercise the functions of their profession.

The committee inform subscribers that new premises have been taken at No. 31 Rua Gonçalves Dias. Notice of the exact dates of closing the old premises and of opening the new will be announced in the Journal and in the Library.

COFFEE NOTES

A telegram of the 2nd inst. states that the secretary of finance of Bahia intends proposing a reduction in the export tax on coffee.

The secretary of finance of the state of Rio de Janeiro has given the following decision on the petition of Mr. William Newlands Junior and Dr. Pereira de Sampaio in regard to coffee duties.

Some ten months ago we gave an order for new type for this paper, hoping to have it in hand by the beginning of the new year.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is announced that the furniture for the President's new palace will be wholly manufactured in this city.

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The cost of furnishing Fribourgo palace is estimated at 600,000\$. This perhaps is due to the necessity of organizing national industries only.

The municipal council of Mococa has contracted for lighting that town with electricity. There are to be 200 lamps of 20-candle power and the municipal government is to pay 18,000\$ per annum.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the Argentine minister at Rio de Janeiro has been instructed to at once negotiate an extradition treaty with Brazil with reference to counterfeiters.

We have repeated complaints of the lack of postoffice boxes for new firms starting business in this city. Is it not possible for the postoffice to hurry up the erection of those 5,000 new boxes which have been in hand for so long a time?

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The customs receipts at the port of Maranhão amounted last month to 238,153\$542.

The national treasury saw another 200,000\$ to Curitiba, Mato-Grosso, a few days ago.

The budget of the state of Maranhão for the next year estimates the revenue at 1,735,464\$730, and fixes the expenditures at 1,656,202\$000.

The municipal chamber of Guarará, Minas Geraes, has authorized the executive agent to contract a loan of 200,000\$ for sanitary improvements in the district of Bicas.

Opposition to Boss Glycerio's financial propositions is beginning to appear in the states, which do not want to assume the charges to be eliminated from the national budget.

The state of São Paulo expended 539,658\$834 last year in public relief, the city of Santos taking 265,437\$533 of this amount. It is stated that the total amount expended on public relief was 1,504,999\$304.

According to the São Paulo financial report the municipalities have paid into the state treasury a total of 805,000\$ for water-works, and 90,000\$ for graded schools. It would be interesting to know if these sums are counted as revenue.

The Pernambuco state budget estimates the revenue at 7,200,000\$, and calculates the expenditures at 9,800,000\$. The deficit is as persistent as the epidemic, and both live with us because we lack the energy and spirit to turn them out.

The Municipio of S. Paulo calls attention to a manifest error in the financial report of that state, in which the preal tax for the capital is put down at 445,061\$395. There are 18,947 houses in the city, and the Municipio says that in one half year the revenue from this tax exceeded 600,000\$. It does look like a mistake, surely.

The budget estimates for 1897 were yesterday presented to the chamber of deputies. The receipts for the year are estimated at 340,894,000\$000, and the expenditures are fixed at 329,112,753\$890, showing an apparent surplus of 11,781,246\$110, however, is purely imaginary, as the extraordinary and supplementary expenditures are not included.

The April receipts of the Port custom-house aggregated 1,494,105\$376, of which 1,315,928\$053 were from import duties and 8,273\$756 from customs taxes on the same, and 108,912\$871 from deposits. The total receipts in the same month of 1895 were 1,303,680\$049. The local payment for the month on account of various national departments amounted to 327,652\$822.

In applauding the resolution of the government of that state to promote general sanitary measures, the Reporter of São Paulo very correctly opposes the idea of issuing a loan for that purpose. The Reporter insists that the state has resources enough to meet all requirements, and especially would this be the case were the government to suppress the expenses now maintained. One of these is that of a police army which is maintained at so great an expense by the state that it can be made in public works by the substitution of work on the new palace, and in the department of public instruction by deferring the creation of model and normal schools.

The following returns of customs receipts in the month of May have been made public:

Table with columns for month/year, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Porto Alegre, Bahia, Rio Grande, Penedo, Victoria, Uruguayua, Parai, Rio Grande do Norte, and values in \$.

It will be seen that the decrease in the receipts is almost general.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 8th, 1896. Rio de Janeiro, June 8th, 1896. Rio de Janeiro, June 8th, 1896.

June 4—Church holiday.

June 5—The banks all opened at 10 1/2, and the market was steady, with bank sterling obtainable at 10 1/2 and other paper offering at 10 3/16, with business done at 10 1/2.

June 6—The market for remittances, which ultimately resulted in the Banco da Republica refusing to furnish bills for steamers prior to the 10th inst.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various stocks and shares such as Apolices, Commercial, and Municipal, with columns for quantity and price.

Table listing various stocks and shares including Minas S. Jeron, V. F. Sapucaly, and others.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Balance sheet for the Brazilian Bank for Germany, dated 31st May 1896, showing assets and liabilities.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, dated 31st May 1896, including capital, assets, and liabilities.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, dated 31st May 1896, including capital, assets, and liabilities.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited, dated 31st May 1896, including capital, assets, and liabilities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th June, 1896.

Coffee.—The reported sales for the five working days of the past week were only about 21,000 bags, but the market has been very firm and prices are about 50 rs. per arroba higher than a week ago.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN MAY

Table listing coffee shippers in May, including firms like Wille, Schimlinsky & Co., and their respective quantities.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and departure dates.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

White Pine

White Pine—There have been no receipts, but the market is rather quiet, with a quantity now on hand very considerable.

Swedish Pine

Swedish Pine—There is nothing to report. Receipts are nil and last quotations of 18500-18500 per ton.

Indan Corn

Indan Corn—Receipts are 8,714 bags per 7 days, 5,412 per 10 days, and 3,125 per 15 days.

Hay

Hay—The market is quiet, with a quantity now on hand very considerable.

Coal

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,350 tons per Cambrian Queen from Cardiff.

Shipping News

Table listing shipping news, including arrivals and departures of various vessels.

Strangers	New York	3 May
Solara	London	10 May
Sophia	Orlando	10 May
Suzanna	Pensacola	10 May
Thiana	Rangoon	7 April
Thyris	Orlando	9 May
Waldemar	Mobile	2 April
William Anton	Buenos Aires	10 May

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
June 1	Thames Br	Santos	Royal Mail
1	Fatior Br	do	do
1	Rio It	Genoa	Frat.Cresta & M
1	Meloe Fr	River Plate	Wess. Manimes
2	Batanga Gr	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C
2	Carlota Fr	Haver	Chargues&Kousis
2	D. de Gallera II	La Plata	do
2	Dombe Br	do	Royal Mail
2	Midleton Br	do	W. Sanson & C
2	St. of Maglan Br	Buenos Aires	Charles Hue
3	Janata Br	P. Alegre	Norton, M. & C.
4	Assunção Gr	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C
4	Bea Felida Br	New York	Onayle, D. & C
4	Alcira II	Genoa	La Velce
4	Lucuma Gr	Rosario	In distress
4	Ripon City Br	Buenos Aires	Charles Hue
4	Santos Gr	Santos	E. Johnston & C
4	Rosario Aust	do	Rombauer & C.
4	Oninga Nor	La Plata	W. Sanson & C
4	Harcoula Br	Rosario	do
4	Cevantes Br	Genoa	Norton, M. & C
4	Montevideo Gr	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C
4	Stressure Gr	Bremen	W. Sanson & C
4	Loon Hill Br	New York	H. Smitz & C
4	Moore Gr	Rio Grande	W. Sanson & C
4	Salento Gr	Santos	E. Johnston & C
4	Assunta II	do	A. Faria & C.
4	Rio II	do	Frat.Cresta & M
4	San Rocco Aus	Trieste	Rombauer & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
June 1	Grecian Pt Br	New York	Sundries
1	Furtunata R. II	Genoa	do
1	Uganda Br	Mobile	do
1	Avonilla II	Santos	do
2	Lorenburg Gr	do	do
2	Coronates Fr	do	do
2	Tamar Br	do	do
2	Graf Bismarck Gr	Bremen	do
2	D. de Gallera II	Genoa	do
2	Thames Br	River Plate	do
2	Bistagne Fr	do	do
2	Bellena Arg	Buenos Aires	do
2	Balthous Gr	do	do
2	Dundie Br	Southern	do
2	Fiona Br	do	do
2	Meloe Fr	do	do
2	St. of Dover Br	New York	do
2	St. of Maglan Br	Santa Lucia	do
2	Midleton Br	Buenos Aires	do
2	Chaucer Br	Santos	do
2	Cyrene Br	do	do
2	Rio It	do	do
2	Janata Br	Montevideo	do
2	Alcira II	Santos	do
2	Santos Gr	Hamburg	do
2	Rosario Aust	Trieste	do
2	Ripon City Br	Buenos Aires	do
2	Assunta II	Santos	do
2	Carolina Fr	do	do
2	Romulus Gr	do	do
2	Bea Felida Br	do	do
2	Coleridge Blg	New York	do
2	Rio II	Genoa	do
2	Cevantes Br	Pacific ports	do
2	Congra Nor	Buenos Aires	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 7th 1896.

NAME	TO	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
sp Eureka	New York	1926 May 4	New York	To order
sp B. F. Hunt Jr	Baltimore	1926 May 4	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C
sp B. F. Hunt Jr	La Plata	1926 June 7	La Plata	To order
Austrian				
bk Emma	Marseilles	361 Feb 11	Marseilles	To order
British				
sp North Star	Nerf Br.	1926 Apr. 15	Nerf Br.	Gas Co.
sp Montg'merie	B. Rodrigues & C	1926 May 12	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
sp East L. Chan	Wks n Sons & C	1926 May 12	Cardiff	Wks n Sons & C
sp Bath General	Braz. Coal Co.	1926 May 12	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Larcum re	Wilson Sons & C	1926 May 12	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Troobridge	B. Rodrigues & C	1926 May 12	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
sp Perseverance	Gas Co.	1926 May 12	Glasgow	Gas Co.
sp Dintona	W. Sanson & C	1926 May 12	Antwerp	W. Sanson & C
sp Virena	W. Sanson & C	1926 May 12	Antwerp	W. Sanson & C
bk M. Woodside	Bis Flour Mills	1926 May 12	Rosario	Bis Flour Mills
bk R. Rockhurst	B. Mendoz & C	1926 May 12	Newport	B. Mendoz & C
sp Ennis Isle	T. Rodrigues & C	1926 May 12	Cardiff	T. Rodrigues & C
sp Darwin	B. Rodrigues & C	1926 May 12	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C
sp Royal George	Braz. Coal Co	1926 May 12	Swansea	Braz. Coal Co
bk Belvedere	To order	1926 May 12	Swansea	To order
sp Port Patrick	Braz. Coal Co	1926 May 12	Swansea	Braz. Coal Co
bk Dalhanna	C. A. da Silva	1926 May 12	Swansea	C. A. da Silva
sp Mystery	P. S. Neilson & C	1926 May 12	Swansea	P. S. Neilson & C
sp North Ruling	Braz. Coal Co.	1926 May 12	Swansea	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Royal George	Gas Co.	1926 May 12	Swansea	Gas Co.
bk Kilmartin	To order	1926 May 12	Swansea	To order
sp Huccus	B. Rodrigues & C	1926 May 12	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C
sp Hare Queen	Wilson's ns & C	1926 May 12	Swansea	Wilson's ns & C
bk Caliana	B. Mendoz & C	1926 May 12	Swansea	B. Mendoz & C
bk Abyssinia	B. Mendoz & C	1926 May 12	Swansea	B. Mendoz & C
sp Hereward	Rangoon	1926 May 12	Swansea	Rangoon
sp Glenfont	B. Rodrigues & C	1926 May 12	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C
Danish				
lg Havel	To order	1926 May 31	Alton	To order
lg Valparaiso	E. Ott & C.	1926 May 31	Marseilles	E. Ott & C.
Dutch				
lg Victoria	Schmitzpalin	1926 Apr. 15	Hamburg	Schmitzpalin
German				
lg Nanny	Cadiz	1926 Apr. 25	Cadiz	Macedo Tr. & C
lg M. Bunck	B. Aires	1926 May 11	B. Aires	Fris Herman & S
sp Constantz	Rangoon	1926 May 11	Rangoon	C. F. Keller & C
lg Willes	H. St. & C	1926 May 11	Rangoon	H. St. & C
lg Her. Becker	Paranaguá	1926 May 11	Paranaguá	To order
lg Mona	Antwerp	1926 May 11	Antwerp	A. Avemier & C.
lg John. Adolph	Hambourg	1926 May 11	Hambourg	H. Stoltz & C.
Italian				
lg Angelo	Marseilles	1926 May 11	Marseilles	To order
bk Santa Fara	Marseilles	1926 May 11	Marseilles	To order
bk Angioletta R.	Pensacola	1926 May 11	Pensacola	To order
Norwegian				
sp Parthenia	Cardiff	1926 May 18	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Ebelth	Cardiff	1926 May 18	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Zentara	Pero Co.	1926 May 18	Pero Co.	A. S. Aglion
bk La Gitana	Drammen	1926 May 18	Drammen	V. W. Guim & C
lg S. N. Hansen	Mossoró	1926 May 18	Mossoró	A. O. Maia
lg Aiken	Mossoró	1926 May 18	Mossoró	A. O. Maia
Portuguese				
lg Maria Emilia	Valencia	1926 May 11	Valencia	J. A. G. Santos
lg Costa Lobo	Oporto	1926 May 11	Oporto	A. Simões & A.
bk Adalina	Oporto	1926 May 11	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Avellana	Oporto	1926 May 11	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
Russian				
sp Cashier	Gimsby	1926 May 11	Gimsby	Sec. Fraxua
bk Australia	Brunswick	1926 May 11	Brunswick	Geral de C. & I.
Swedish				
bk Nordstjern	London	1926 May 31	London	To order
bk Robertsstess	London	1926 May 31	London	C. Hecker & C.
lg Vera	Santos	1926 May 31	Santos	J. H. Moore & C.
bk Jacop Runtz	Göteborg	1926 May 31	Göteborg	F. P. Passos
lg Svea	Westerb'k	1926 May 31	Westerb'k	To order

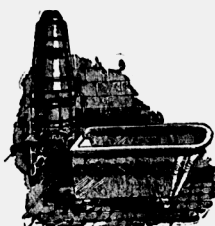
The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



Who does not desire a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for a 10 minute purpose always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of advantage:

1. They consume 80 or less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of art, necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house, and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gas line machines, especially adapted for the use of plumbers, instant coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Also Agent for the Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent, Thomas Price, 50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for

Château Lalugyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 8th

Circulation	Public Funds	Value
22,127,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)	660,000 - 674,000
12,000,000	Bonds of 1895	920,000 - 975,000
12,855,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted	1,100,000 - 1,230,000
12,254,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	2,300,000 -
24,670,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %	0 -
15,157,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %	0 -
47,250,000	State of Espirito Santo	0 -
7,122,000	of Minas Geraes	0 -
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro	1,000,000
25,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	150,000 - 165,000

Capital	Bank	Par	Last dir.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	800\$	8500 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do	800	2 000 - Jan. 96
24,000,000	Constructor	800	0 -
16,000,000	Credito Movel	800	6 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavata e Commercio	800	3 000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	800	0 000 - Jan. 96
16,740,000	Republica do Brasil	800	157 000 - 153 000
20,000,000	Bural e Hypothecario	800	5 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do	800	4 000 - Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last dir.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	400\$	---
10,000,000	Carson	100	---
10,000,000	Oeste de Minas	100	400 000 -
24,000,000	do 2nd series	75	15 000 - 16500
70,000,000	S. Paulo & Rio Grande	800	---
20,000,000	União Paracabana-Juazeiro	800	70 000 - 75 000
20,000,000	do 2nd series	60	12 000 - 15 000

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last dir.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$.. - April 96
11,000,000	S. Christovão	200\$.. - Jan. 96

Capital	Min.	Par	Last dir.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	800\$	11 000 - Feb. 96
4,000,000	Brasil Industrial	800	10 000 - Feb. 96
2,000,000	Carson	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
6,000,000	Companhia Industrial	800	10 000 - Jan. 96
1,000,000	D. Industrial	800	10 000 - Jan. 96
1,000,000	Manufactura Fluminense	800	10 000 - Jan. 96
4,000,000	Petrobrás	800	10 000 - Jan. 96
2,000,000	S. Paulo & Juazeiro	800	10 000 - Jan. 96
2,000,000	Santa Luzia	800	10 000 - Jan. 96

THOMAS I. LIPTON

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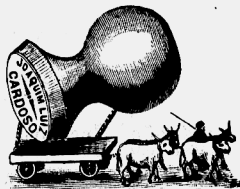
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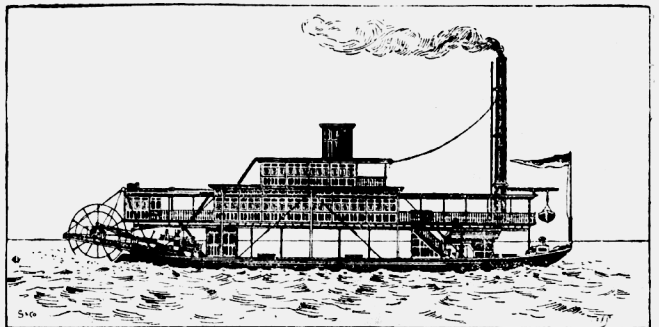


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