

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7TH, 1896.

NUMBER 28

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (*Plano inclinado, rua de Botafogo*) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

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

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Reorganized 1879.

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 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
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 Uncalled capital 2,400,751 ..
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 Sole representatives in Brazil,
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 For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.
 Correspondence solicited.
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A. CLAUSEN REPRESENTATIVE FOR POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars] BAVARIA BEER from the Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,
 Also of Messrs.
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 GEHR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).
 77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

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.
 AFFLIX, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, 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. Let 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 Ionis, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
 Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.
 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.
 Office: 66, Assembla, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

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 LARK KINSOLVING, Caixa 47, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.
 The third dance of the season will be held on the 18th July 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley.
 Rio 4th July 1896.

Official Directory
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraity [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

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

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 3rd says that reports are current of a revolution in Bolivia.
 —The new Brazilian minister to Bolivia, Sr. Henrique de Miranda, was presented to President Bapista on the 5th inst.
 —The Peruvian transport *Constitucion* with the military expedition under Col. Ibarra, minister of war, arrived at Pisagua, Chili, on the 5th inst.
 —According to late telegrams Dr. Errazuriz declines to consider a second election, claiming that he had been fairly elected on the 25th ult. The partisans of Reyes claim that there were wholesale frauds in the election, and that their candidate was honestly elected. There is much uncertainty and bitterness over the dispute.
 —The telegrams from Chili since our last issue show that the recent presidential election was so close that the result is still in doubt. The first count was in favor of Errazuriz, but the partisans of Reyes claim that wholesale frauds had been employed and demand a second count. Great excitement is said to exist, and several encounters between hostile factions have occurred.

—A Pará telegram of the 5th says that the revolutionary government of Loreto is creating a national guard, and that great enthusiasm prevails there. Besides this a municipal guard has been organized at Iquitos. Four battalions of revolutionists had arrived at Jurinaguas, and were received with enthusiasm. The revolutionists still retain their original position, that of autonomy for the department, but not hostility to the government of Peru.

HONEST MONEY.
 Many, otherwise intelligent people, believe that one of the great laws of trade can be ignored or broken in this country with absolute safety, simply for no other reason apparent than that it is this country that commits the act. The United States, was, is, and will remain a trading country and for that reason must carry on its commercial transactions in that medium of exchange that is the standard of the world's bargainings—gold. Any other medium must mean a loss to the country paying with it, and that loss must in the end be shared in by every interest in the land. If the United States could cut off connections with every other nation then it could set up its own medium of barter for its own people within its own borders and jog along in regular old Chinese fashion. But this connection it can never sever, and it must, if honesty and prosperity are to be its objects, use gold for its exchange. Time was when the farmer was all in all to himself. Upon and from his land he raised and prepared everything necessary for the shelter, food, and raiment of himself, family and dependants. His farm bounded his world, and his neighbor was as nothing to him. He existed after a fashion, and begat children, but his life was little more than a mere existence, better than his beasts but scarcely more intelligent. But unlike the beasts he could not continue it for the necessities and aspirations of his nature compelled him to seek intercourse with his kind and in turn to depend and be dependent in order to live his natural life. He could not keep within the boundaries of his farm, as no civilized nation can keep from intercourse with others. The United States could be made like the farmer of old, but its natural course is to be a leader among nations and it cannot escape the obligations of the position. It must have regard for all and have regard from its neighbors and for this it must comply with certain regulations, among others that there shall be one medium of exchange in international transactions. Gold is that medium and in this metal the United States, one of the great commercial nations of the world, must pay its obligations. To attempt to do otherwise by substituting an inferior metal, with only the stamp of the country on it to enhance its value, is a subterfuge that simply injures the country without one compensating advantage.—*New York Maritime Register.*

ROSARIO'S TOWN CLOCK.
 That incomparable Argentine correspondent in Rosario of *The Southern Cross* has been taking a deep interest in a proposed town clock, and he talks about it in this way:
 Appreciable colleague.
 I refer me to one deficiency which should save itself. It is patent at all the world that the Rosario not have one watch public of great dimensions, and the which collocated conveniently in some edifice public would to lend at the public of this city the services of the case (*servicio del caso*).
 I believed myself for one moment, indeed, that this deficiency would be filled up with collocation of a watch in the edifice of the tribunales de justice, but the watch made itself smoke, at least I comprehend they smoked themselves the dollars that costed the watch public.
 The railways should see themselves obligated to follow the time of the watch public of Rosario under hard pains if they did not. For now it is of the conscience public that none railway follow no time fixed, but makes itself the clocks (*hora*) that most convenient it. This conceives itself to be one irregularity grave.
 But now, estimated colleague, I hear that the very watch public that was to have been collocated at the tribunales de justice is to be burst (*estrenado*), is inaugurated, Alféredo, on the 25th, and will now soon be collocated at the palace new municipal at the Plaza.
 In so much of this watch public I understand it to be one precious object of art not common. By and by it defines itself that it cannot dispense itself any molest for the of to care this watch precious.
 I make votes then that:
 Oneley—We have the watch public collocated in the palace new municipal.
 Twoly—That the body municipal burst (*estrenado*) this watch on the 25th, the day fathery (*el día patrio* is translated "national feast day," Alfredo, but no matter, I can guess what you mean.)
 Thirdly—That much cares be dedicated to the conservation of this adornment tasteful to the Rosario.
 Without no more for to-day, I remain your friend,
 ALFREDO.

This story is told by a commercial traveller of one of the local railways in Scotland which is said to be still a little shaky. "We were bounding along," he said, "at the rate of about seven miles an hour, and the whole train was shaking terribly. I expected every minute to see my bones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the carriage to the other. I held on firmly to the arms of my seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieter—at least I could keep my hat on, and my feet did not alter. There was a quiet-looking man opposite me. I looked up with a ghastly smile, wishing to appear cheerful, and said: "We are going a little smoother, I see." "Yes," said he; "we're off the line now." Possibly the description might apply to some parts of the Leopoldina line, or even to the Central, but we would not like to say so. Those who travel much can draw their own inferences.

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., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
HAMBURG,
Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG,
Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co.,
GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)
Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:
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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 Neuhäuser & 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.
Boettger-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., L'd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
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And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
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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..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° 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:
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Messrs. Heine & Co.,
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

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PARIS,
HAMBURG,
and correspondents in Germany.
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IMPREGNABLE BRITISH GUIANA.

We are reminded by the *Pull Mall Gazette* (writes our London correspondent) that this is not the first time the British Guiana frontier trouble has assumed the importance of a crisis. One afternoon not many years ago a wild-eyed member rushed breathless into the leading club at Georgetown with the alarming rumor that a Venezuelan army had invaded the colony, and was approaching the Essequibo. The news had come in some way from the Venezuelan capital, but the only details forwarded were that the expedition was in command of one of the most famous of the Venezuelan generals, and that it was making its way overland across the mountains at the frontier, over the wide savannahs of the high interior and

through the dense virgin forests which form the heart of the country by the course of the Mazaruni river.

The excitement and alarm which this information created was terrible. Mothers clutched their infants to their bosoms, and men, all sticky with sugar, molasses and rum, left their work, and ran hither and thither each one vainly asking information from others equally ignorant with himself. There was indeed cause for alarm. For, after all, Venezuelans, hostile though they may be, are still fellow creatures, and to men who had the slightest knowledge of the character of the interior, who in adventurous youth perhaps had been birdnesting on the fringe of the bush, or in after life had been orchid collecting on Saturday afternoons, it seemed awful to think that human beings, a delicately-nurtured general and a number of brave soldiers with loving mothers at home, should be struggling somewhere in the gloomy recess of that vast, trackless, foodless, and well nigh impenetrable forest. Prompt measures were taken. Messengers were sent to the outlying police scouts with instructions for a sharp look-out to be kept, and for beef tea, bread, and other restoratives to be held in readiness against the coming of the enemy.

Days passed, and all hope of the invasion had been given up, when one day the solitary policeman on point duty at the junction of the Mazaruni with the Essequibo heard a faint cry for help proceeding from the forest. He answered it with a hearty shout of encouragement, and, praying that he might be in time, plunged into the forest and, working like a rescue party at a colliery explosion, hewed his way in the direction, whence the sounds proceeded. After a time he was heartened by hearing the cry repeated nearer and more distinct but fainter. He hewed away like a maniac, and eventually in a gloomy recess of the forest, in the midst of a maze of mangrove trees, greenhearts, wallabas, palms, and beautiful but unappreciated orchids, he came upon the invasion at its very last gasp. It had had nothing to eat for days except wild berries and an armadillo, though, fortunately, as its route had been through a line of country composed largely of narrow strips of swampy land dividing the innumerable rivers from one another, it had been abundantly supplied with water.

The distinguished general, even if he had been able to speak any English, was far too exhausted to talk, but his dumb looks of thankfulness were more eloquent than words. He had started with all the glory of a cocked hat and a sword, and what remained of his cocked hat was still on his head. But the rest of his uniform hung in strips round his emaciated body, and only a narrow ankle of leather remained to prove that he had ever been equipped with boots. His sword—the only sharp instrument in the expedition—bore signs of having been used for cutting a passage for the troops through the brushwood, and for hewing down obstructing branches of hardwood trees. When the roll of the army was called it was found—and the fact is an illustration of the marvellous endurance of half-bred Venezuelans—that the entire two dozen had survived the perils and difficulties of the march.

The police officer—his name has been forgotten, but perhaps the Royal Humane Society may have some record of it—shared the contents of his flask among them, and, as soon as they were sufficiently revived, led them back by the track he had hewn to the station where he administered beef tea and eggs beaten up in milk, supplied them with blankets, lent the general a suit of his old uniform, which was dry if ludicrously large, and having made them as comfortable as possible, left them to sleep and recuperate the while he entered up the circumstances in his occurrence book. But having thus obeyed the natural dictates of a tender heart that could always feel for a fellow creature in distress, the instincts of the active and intelligent policeman began to assert themselves. He had not seen a living soul for days, and he had not had a charge for months. Promotion had seemed almost hopeless to him, when, in the last old number of *Lloyd's News* that had come to hand, he had read with a watering mouth the incident of the week at Piccadilly circus. He felt it was due to himself and his calling to make some use of the opportunity that heaven had sent him, but he did not know what to charge them with.

The over-impulsive generosity that had led him to hand round his brandy flask

prevented him from charging them with being drunk and disorderly without laying himself open to the accusation of serving drunken men. However, the thing had happened on his beat, and he felt sure that the statute book contained some provision to meet the circumstances. So while they slept he looked up the subject, and when they woke up and had taken some solid food he charged them with being destitute aliens wandering in the forest without any visible means of subsistence. He added that they were at liberty to make any statement they chose, but that anything they said would be taken down in writing and might be used against them at their trial. He further informed them that to put the proceedings *en règle* they must now, being formally charged, remove to the boathouse, that, and not his private quarters, being the officially appointed goal. There he made them as comfortable as possible, and after a pleasant chat he left them while he went in-doors to change his police uniform for his official magistrate's costume. He did not lock them up, as there was no lock on the boathouse, but he just informed them that they were not allowed bail.

As soon as he had completed his toilet he returned to the boathouse, which also served as the courthouse, and proceeded to try the case. It lasted, he soon found out, with legal technical difficulties. The Venezuelan general, stoutly backed by his army, subtly contested the first count of the charge. There was, he said, no offence of immigration known in colonial law; indeed, the most important of the colonial departments was that charged with the promotion of alien immigration for the keeping up of the labor supply on the sugar plantations. If that charge were to be seriously persevered with, he should, he said, be compelled, by way of effective argument, to claim the government capitulation grant in respect to each of the two dozen members of his army. The worthy magistrate dropped this count like a hot coal, and asked the general what he had to say in answer to the charge of wandering without visible means of subsistence. To this the general replied by saying that the charge was without foundation, that he was a duly constituted and properly authorised invasion, and that as such he claimed the rights and privileges of a belligerent.

Here, again, the magistrate found himself in a difficulty. He endeavored to surmount it by expressing disbelief of the story. It was all very well, he said, for the general and his accomplices to say that they were an army, but what evidence had they to produce in support of their statements? The general, upon this, produced from the lining of what remained of his cocked hat the papers of the expedition, his own commission, and his official instructions. It was an awkward corner, but the magistrate got out of it by refusing to accept the documents as evidence, since they were not verified by an affidavit sworn before the British consul at Caracas. But the general was not yet disposed of. In that case, he said, he must refer the learned magistrate to the evidence of the possession by the expedition of the regulation service rifles of the Venezuelan army. The magistrate was about to rule this out as inadmissible when a happy thought struck him.

He examined the weapons and saw that, although antiquated in pattern and rusty from disuse, they were undoubtedly muskets. So he amended the charge to that of carrying firearms without a license, and no defence being offered, as, indeed, none was possible, he convicted them, and imposed a penalty upon each one of a fine of five dollars, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment. But even now the poor magistrate had not altogether escaped from his dilemma, for the invasion was not supplied with any funds except Venezuelan paper, which is not current in the colony. His supply of provisions had already been severely depleted, for in his enjoyment of their society he had most hospitably entertained his prisoners, and the prospect of having to find food for five-and-twenty hungry convalescents for a whole fortnight was a prospect of general starvation. So in desperation he remanded them once more to the boathouse with-out bail, while he sent down to Georgetown for instructions.

The governor sent a steam launch up the river, and they were conveyed to the seat of government, whence after being clothed and otherwise hospitably received, the colony being in a great state of rejoicing over their safe deliverance from the forest, and after

giving a great deal of very valuable information as to the geographical features of the forest, and the possibilities of the development of the timber trade, they were sent back to Venezuela by the next Orinoco steamer, with a friendly recommendation to avoid the overland route in future. Since then there has been no other invasion unless the Cuyuni incident is to be called by that name.

GADELOUPE IN THE CARIBBEES.

Landing at Point à Pitre from the naphtha launch at a pier near the fish market, our company dispersed through the town, some seeking the sugar mills, and others the market and museum. The market is held in a covered building in one of the principal squares, and presented a novel and exciting scene. Several hundred women—black, yellow, quadroon and octoroon, with very little negro blood and hardly any negro features—were chattering and chaffering, screaming and gesticulating like monkeys, over little piles of fruit and vegetables and roots and meat and bouquets of flowers.

There is an interesting museum in the town which contains specimens of the animals, birds and reptiles of the islands, and also many curiosities and remains of the Carib tribes who dwelt here when Columbus came. There were some living specimens of the mongoose which kills the snakes, especially the dead-end lance (whose bite is instant death) and here were also some specimens in alcohol of the deadly snake. We never saw one alive in all our tours, though our ears were filled with stories about them, and we had read the thrilling descriptions of Père Labat till it seemed as if the Windward islands without the fer-de-lance would be very tame places to travel in. Let me close this letter with one or two extracts from Père Labat's chapters on Guadeloupe. Writing of the sulphur waters, he says:

"There is a part of Anse, particularly near the river, where the beach is covered with rocks and pebbles of different sizes, but the rest is white firm sand, which makes an agreeable walk. About three hundred paces to the left of the church I noticed that the waters of the sea in some places were bubbling. I went out in a little canoe to see if it was really true, as they told me, that one could cook eggs and fish in the water. At a distance of about three fathoms from the shore, where the water was four feet deep, I found it so warm in these bubbling places that I could not hold my hand in it. I sent for eggs and boiled them by holding them suspended in the water by means of my handkerchief. On the beach I found the surface of the sand was no hotter opposite the places where the water boiled than anywhere else, but digging with my hand for five or six inches, I began to feel heat, and at a depth of two feet I found the sand burning hot and smoking with a strong odor of sulphur.

"They took me to a sort of pond or pool, where the water was whitish, as if it had been disturbed. Spouts of water were constantly seen, more frequently in the centre of the pool. I took some of this water in a shell and it was really boiling. When it cooled I tasted it, and found it good, but with a slight taste of sulphur. * * * It is a pity that these waters are not in the hands of people who could make use of them, for it is certain that they are excellent for many diseases. I was assured that many hydro-paths had been completely cured after having sweated in this sand, and many others with chills and nervous affections found relief."

Respecting one of the most famous birds of these islands, he writes: "We were at Guadeloupe at the season for hunting certain birds called 'Devils.' They were to be found in Guadeloupe and Dominique, where they came at certain times of the year to lay their eggs and hatch them. This bird is about the size of a grown chicken, its plumage is black, and its wings are long and strong; its legs are short with feet like a duck's, but with long claws; its beak is long and hooked and very hard; it has large eyes which serve it well in the night, but are so useless in the day that it cannot stand the light or distinguish objects, and is surprised by day-light far from its nest, the poor bird dashes itself against all obstacles in its path and finally falls to the earth. The manner of hunting Devils is to force them out of their holes into the sunlight by means of dogs, when they are easily caught and their necks wrung." Again, speaking

of the production of ginger, one of the most profitable exports, he says: "Ginger comes from the root of a plant about two feet high. This plant needs good but light earth to grow in, which is the reason it thrives in the soil of the Grand Terre of Guadeloupe which is of this quality. They plant the ginger at the end of the rainy season, that is, in October and November, and when it is ripe its leaves become yellow and dry. The plant is then taken up, separated from its roots and dried by being exposed to the air or wind, but never to the sun, which would consume its delicate substance almost immediately. Thus prepared, ginger will last as long as one wishes to keep it, but of course it is better when fresh."—"Augustus" in *New York Observer*.

ATA DANCE IN EASTERN AFRICA.

One day I received a message from Bykender, that the natives of his village were about to hold a dance, and he wished me to come and see it; my presence would not only please the natives, but would enhance his influence over them. The dance was held at a spot about thirty minutes' walk from my camp. The pleasant sound of male voices in song guided me to a little clearing in the thick bush and I there found gathered together some 500 natives of all ages and both sexes. I was welcomed with smiles, and room was made for me under a spreading tree, about ten feet from the nearest dancers.

The dance was simple in its movement, consisting of a sharp rise upon the toes, the heels returning with a dull thud to the earth; the shock of which was diminished by bending the knees, and inclining the upper part of the body forward. The dancers were ranged in three double circles (one within the other), each circle consisting of pairs of youth and maidens. They faced their partners, each placing hands upon the shoulders of the other. In the middle stood the master of ceremonies, an elderly man wearing a monkey-skin head-dress of vast proportions. He beat time on a huge drum, and led the song in a high, falsetto voice. The dance began at sunrise, and lasted with but little intermission until sunset. Occasionally a dancer stepped out of the ranks to rest for a moment or two; but even at such time his sympathy with his fellows kept his legs on the move and his voice in time. Surely the movement must be most fatiguing, and doubtless is one of the causes of the fine development noticeable in Daitcho legs. The singing was continuous, but the songs changed abruptly and with frequency; still, as the Daitcho register does not comprise a great variety of notes, to a European the songs all sounded alike.

The dance is an important function, and, being a full-dress affair, it brings to view all the finery the dancers possess. The men daub themselves from head to foot with red clay and grease; in this they are imitated by the women and girls. The men wear a waist-cloth, and the women clothe themselves from waist to knee with skins, to which a liberal coating of clay and grease is applied. All the girls wear their hair dressed into curious little balls, about the size of an ordinary marble. This effect is produced by gathering their wool into separate tufts, and then plastering each knob with clay and grease. Some of the women had veils made of iron chain covering the face from the roots of the hair to just above the eyes. The effect produced was pleasing. In all, there were about 250 men and women engaged in the dance. The air was filled with sound, dust, and the odor of many perspiring bodies; but one's senses become blunted after a stay in Africa, and the unpleasantness passes unnoticed, if there is the least evidence of happiness or pleasure on the faces of the simple savages.

Dancing is a serious business among the Daitcho. I rarely saw a man even smile; a woman, never. All round the dancers were gathered groups of old men and women, perhaps parents of the participants in the dance. Some small children were holding an impromptu ball of their own near at hand. Occasionally the old women, whose recollections of past joys in the dance kept them young, would give vent to their pleasant feelings and thoughts by a shrill trill. On the whole, the affair was pleasant to view, and one could not but feel cheered at the sight of so many harmless beings enjoying themselves beyond the spell of civilization.—"Through Jungle and Desert," by *William Astor Chanler*.

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THE GUIA QUESTION.

Rio, 3rd July 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir.—In your issue of 16th ult. you seemed disposed to contest, as well as the short time at your disposal permitted you, my statement that guias, valid for export purposes, were issued against all the coffee that came in during May and June of last year, and you allowed, with commendable frankness, that it was specially disagreeable for an editor to remain for a week under "imputations of ignorance." I am sorry to have caused you any inconvenience. Not imagining that editors profess to be omniscient, it did not occur to me that you would much mind being found ignorant on such a matter as this of guias.

In your issue of 23rd June you appear disposed to take this view, and you console yourself with the reflection that you erred in plenty of company. I do not question at all that "many others, including some connected with the trade," may have laboured under the same error as you did, and certainly a still larger number thought nothing whatever about it.

But any one whose tastes lay that way, or who thought the matter worth studying from one reason or another, even, for example, as a preliminary to writing about it) could very easily find out exactly how the matter stood by reading the published convention of 21st May 1895. This convention forms the basis of the present system and leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the guias issued in May and June (which have, in point of fact, long since been used for export purposes, so that it is unnecessary for me to explain my designs regarding them.)

The fact of a large excess of guias being, therefore, established, it would seem to be a good idea for those who do not like the bank scheme to propound some better way of disposing of this excess and relieving planters of the loss it causes them.

Because no one believes they are fully compensated for the loss on their guias by a corresponding advantage in selling price of their coffee—not even your "occasional correspondent" who can be no other than the genial X. Y. Z., seeing his previous letter was the only other you have published on the guia question, besides my numerous ones.

I took it as very kind of X. Y. Z. to give me a parting word, "before finally shelving the guia question." But it is a sad pity he took to figures! His figures have positively every defect that figures are capable of. Not only are they at fault arithmetically (which is the least) but the bases of his comparative statement are all wrong, and the result he brings out is not even the logical conclusion from his false premises. Clearly if he believed in his own figures he would claim that the disadvantage to the planter in the bank scheme would be Rs. 985,200\$000 per annum, which is what his comparative statement shows. But, as he knows this to be absurd, he shifts his ground and talks vaguely of the "certain blackmail of Rs. 723,600\$000," referring to the bank's commission. He also includes in his statement an equal amount, as the commissarios' commission on sale of guias under the bank system. But he ought to know, if he has read the various publications (or, failing that, by a little reflection), that under the proposed system the commissarios really could not charge any selling commission on the guias, seeing they would not sell them at all but merely deliver them to the bank, like an order, receiving immediately in exchange the issue value, less 10% (and later on less 5%).

Therefore as 7% of the initial 10% discount is to be employed to the end of extirpating the excess of guias; as the bank's commission of 3% is equivalent to the commissarios' present percentage, of which the planter will be relieved; and as the difference resulting from the commissarios' 3% being on a lower value is more than counter-balanced by the difference between prices at which commissarios credit guias and prices at which they sell them, it seems difficult to dispute the advantage to the planter of the bank system.

Even allowing (against the opinion of the recognized authorities) that there is no advantage to the planter in the tax falling in first instance on the exporter, and that the latter gives exactly as much more for the coffee as the discount he gets on the guia, there remains the question of profit for

those who, as X. Y. Z. puts it, "sell the guias in the street?"

Where does their profit come from? Or if they get no profit perhaps X. Y. Z. can explain why they are working so hard to retain possession of such an unremunerative business.

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS JR.

It must be said just here, that we are not in the least responsible for Mr. Newlands' assumptions in regard to our position in this discussion. We have not asserted, as he intimated in a previous letter, that these guias are increasing, or are superabundant, for we are not in a position to verify such a statement, but, assuming this to be the case, as so frequently stated, we asked one or two questions as to the cause. So, too, with our assumed contestation of Mr. Newlands' statement and various other points in the discussion. We do not claim to be omniscient on this or any other question; in this discussion the omniscience seems to be wholly with Mr. Newlands.

And now will Mr. Newlands kindly answer another question? We are perfectly well aware, if we may be allowed to claim any knowledge in the matter, that the coffee from Minas Geraes came in with guias in May and June 1895, that state not having consented to the *free* dispatch adopted by the state of Rio de Janeiro. Will Mr. Newlands affirm that the tax receipts (we will not call them guias) issued by the latter state during the said two months were placed on this market, where they were not required, to be used as guias in the exportation of coffee? We should like an unequivocal statement on this point.

The exportation of the coffee from Rio de Janeiro (state) did not require these guias, consequently their sale in this market was unnecessary, if not illegal, and they could be used only in the dispatch of Minas coffee, or accumulate for the future embarrassment of the market. As a commissario himself, Mr. Newlands will be able to state explicitly whether he bought such tax receipts of the state of Rio de Janeiro at that time.

We may be permitted, also, to request a quotation from the convention of 21st May, 1895, which established the validity of these tax receipts of the state of Rio de Janeiro as *export guias* in this market after their use had been discontinued.

As for explaining his designs concerning them, Mr. Newlands will of course please himself. But when he proposes a scheme providing for the redemption of all outstanding guias, no matter what they cost present holders, at 90 and 95 per cent of their face value, the general public has a perfect right to ask whether these Rio de Janeiro tax receipts of May and June 1895 are included.

With regard to Mr. Newlands' suggestion that the opponents of his bank scheme for monopolizing the trade in guias should "propound some better way of disposing of this excess," we see no reason why the appeal should not be promptly met. To our unenlightened mind, the problem is exceedingly simple. If we have understood Mr. Newlands correctly, the allowance for local consumption is ample, and the excess of guias is therefore due to the accumulation of the Rio de Janeiro tax receipts in this market, as guias, during May and June 1895, when they were not required. As those said receipts had no business here, the best way to get rid of them would be to return them to the planters, or declare them valueless. Let them be withdrawn from the market altogether. This done, there will be no excess to worry ourselves about.

As for the general question, the complication can be easily settled without the intervention of guia monopolies, or any other intermediary. The purpose of shifting the export tax upon the consumer is fallacious, and all these agencies and schemes for collecting and locating the tax are just so many unnecessary drains upon industry. Let us substitute a common-sense system of taxation for all these absurdities. The consumer will have to pay more for his coffee, including taxes, commissions, etc., when the supply is small, and he will pay less when the supply is large. It is simply a question of price, based on supply and demand. He knows and cares nothing at all about export taxes, and guias, and commissarios' commissions when he buys his coffee, but he does know when the price is excessive. As a matter of fact, when the

supply is large the exporter has it in his power to deduct this export tax from the market price of coffee, and he can compel the producer, or his representative, to accept the reduction. But when the supply is small, the boot is on the other foot.

What then is the use of all these cumbersome and expensive methods of collecting such a tax? Why not save the expense now made with them? An export tax is expensive in collection and an obstacle to trade, for it multiplies intermediary expenses, causes delays and creates vexatious interferences. Let us clear away all such rubbish and return to first principles—which I am sorry to say are not favorable to officeholders and stunted paper and monopolies. First let the export tax be abolished altogether, and with it all these expensive revenue officers. And then, if the tax on products, rather than on land, is preferred, let the impost be levied direct on the planter. A simply way would be to assess the tax on the coffee tree itself, taking one-fourth or one-third the average product as a base, which would give a fair allowance for the varying yield, age, seasons, etc. Each municipality, or district, could have its own assessors and collectors, and the tax could be secured at a minimum of cost, the saving in expense being returned to the planter through a reduction in the rate imposed. There will be difficulties, controversies and frauds of course, but what country is without them? The income tax in England is resisted and evaded by thousands, and so are the taxes on tobacco and spirits in the United States. There will be resistance and loss, but in our opinion the results will be much more satisfactory for the treasury because of the saving in collection expenses, and also for the producer because of the abolition of certain intermediary expenses.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store of São Paulo.
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq.,
1st Nassau St., New York
Messrs. Street & Co.,
40 Cornhill, London;
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33 New Bridge St.,
and at the Victoria Store,
São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7th, 1896.

The new regulations for the coastwise traffic, which are to go into effect on December 5th next, are certainly all that the most rabid nationalist could wish. They not only restrict this traffic to the national flag, but they restrict the flag to vessels owned by Brazilians, or by companies located in the country and managed or directed by Brazilian citizens, and in all cases to vessels commanded by Brazilian citizens with crews two-thirds of the same nationality. This in itself will create many difficulties, unless foreign officers accept citizenship, for Brazilians have shown but slight inclination thus far toward maritime pursuits and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to officer and man the coastwise vessels as required for many years to come. Two of the companies now running on this coast are officered by foreigners, and another one not only employs foreign engineers almost exclusively, but even sent abroad for stokers not long since. If the men actually engaged in the trade, themselves Brazilians, can not depend on their own countrymen to officer and man their vessels, then it may be doubted whether these regulations, concocted by men influenced principally by sentimental considerations, will secure any better result. In our opinion, the regulations will cause a deadlock if rigidly enforced, and this will do an immense amount of harm to the country. Inasmuch as Brazil is but little more than a fringe of settlements along an extended sea coast, cheap and quick steamship transportation is of primary importance in the development of

the country. For many years to come, cheapness will be of far greater importance to the people than the nationality of the carrier, for the certainty of communication and the saving in freights cannot but contribute largely to the prosperity of each community.

It must be said of the investigations now going on in the custom-house that they are designed to throw dust in the eyes of the public rather than to expose the criminal practices current in that government office. The noisy efforts made to call attention to some alleged irregularity in a cargo of rice, or to some mistaken classification in an article remotely resembling butter, or to storage of kerosene in trapezies set apart and used exclusively for that purpose, or to the methods of withdrawing merchandise from the bonded *trapezies*, are all *para ingles ver*. They are designed to call attention away from the real objects of investigation and to give the offenders time to cover up their misdeeds. When the first frauds were detected in May, the inspector went back to January 1st to begin an investigation which would have consumed a twelve month before reaching May had the government allowed him to continue. His successor has shown more energy; it must be admitted, but he, too, has been wasting precious time on trifles and blind quests. There is no doubt whatever as to the existence of dishonest practices and frauds in the custom-house. There is not a merchant in Rio de Janeiro who is not aware of these things. There are hundreds of men who have been blackmailed, hundreds who have paid bribes, and hundreds who have made private arrangements to pay less than what was demanded by simply dividing the difference with certain officials. If these things are done, no one is surprised to hear that the dispatchers too have been improving their opportunities, and no one will be surprised to hear that the officials took their share of the spoils. We have no proofs and we could not make the charge, but we have not the slightest doubt that these dispatch clerks have been working in concert with the officials, and that the whole place is simply honeycombed with these fraudulent transactions. And if we may draw an inference, the government knows this also, else why should Cardoso and other prisoners be denied all communication with friends. Cardoso could probably tell some damaging secrets, but the authorities won't have it. They want us to believe that there is something gravely wrong in regard to some wretched cargo of rice. But how about the thieves, the men who have been imposing upon merchants and robbing the government at one and the same time? How about these officials who own fine residences, keep carriages, entertain sumptuously, and gamble at the racetracks like princes—on three or four hundred milreis a month? Let us have these frauds exposed and punished first, and then attend to the other reforms afterwards. At any rate, let us decline to have our eyes filled with dust!

COASTWISE TRADE REGULATIONS.

An executive decree (No. 2,304) of the 2nd inst., providing regulations for the coastwise trade under the constitutional provision which restricts that trade to the national flag, was published on the 3rd inst. As the regulations are to long for our space, we shall present give only the following brief abstract of their provisions:

Article 1 declares that coastwise navigation can only be made by national vessels previously registered. Such navigation (Art. 2) is understood not to include communication and direct commerce between national ports and on the rivers which flow through national territory. Such navigation (Art. 3) distant from the coast and dependent upon astronomical observation, can not be confined to a pilot who is not a practical navigator. The ships of adjacent countries (Art. 4) are permitted to navigate the rivers and inland waters of the country in accordance with the treaties celebrated. In order that a vessel may be considered national, (Art. 5) it is necessary (1) that she be the property of a Brazilian citizen, or of a company whose seat is in the country and which is managed exclusively by Brazilian citizens; (2) that it have a Brazilian captain or master; and (3) that at least two-thirds of the crew shall be composed of Brazilians. A company of firm will be considered national which is organized in the country, but it can not engage in the coastwise trade unless its manager is a Brazilian citizen. A company constituted exclusively by Brazilians in a foreign country will be considered national, provided its contract is deposited in Brazil, the firm registered and its manager a Brazilian citizen. A joint-stock or *comunidade* company organized abroad and authorized to transact business in Brazil, will be considered national when its seat is moved to this country and it shall have Brazilian citizens for its directors or managing partners. When the proprietor of a vessel ceases to be a Brazilian (Art. 6) its nationality and registry will be cancelled. Such cancellation must be applied for within six months under penalty of seizure and sale as contraband.

The registry of vessels must be made at main arsenals, or port capitania, or at custom-houses, or principal treasury agencies, or at the Brazilian consulates in Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Assunção and Luján when acquired in the adjacent republics. The registry shall be made in the port where the proprietor resides, or where the partner holding or representing the largest number of shares resides. When the proprietor resides abroad the registry may be made at the national capital. The registry shall state where and by whom built, principal materials used, net capacity, dimensions and capacity, rigging, number of decks, when launched, and the name of each owner or part owner with his residence. If the vessel was constructed abroad, the registry shall also state its previous nationality, its former name, its new name, and the title by which it became Brazilian property.

Art. 12 provides for the seizure and condemnation of any vessel (including cargo) which has obtained registry irregularly, or has lost for a period of six months the conditions necessary for retaining such registry. Art. 13 transfers to the marine arsenal the registry of minutes and contracts before registered with the *juizias commerciaes*. No vessel may be broken up without having its registry cancelled and a vessel not heard from for two years will have said registry cancelled. All fishing vessels, tow-boats, launches and lighters are subject to registry, to be matriculated at the capitania of the port where employed. Whatever the nationality of the owner, these last-named vessels must be considered Brazilian and can use no other flag. They can be registered or fitted out without an official inspection, which service is exclusively made by national officials. All steam vessels engaged in port services must be inspected every six months, and once a year in dry dock.

All transfers of shipping property must be legalized in the port where effected, and any change of name must be communicated to the office where the vessel was originally registered. Should the vessel be to persons not enjoying the right of registry, application should be made for withdrawing the flag. The port, custom and consular officials interested will not permit the transfer or surrender of registry until a sum of money is deposited sufficient to pay off and substitute the crew.

The matriculation of national vessels will continue to be made every six months at the seat of the district in which they navigate. The crews will also continue to be matriculated every six months at the capitania, marine arsenal or custom-house. For five years, counting from publication of decree 227A, of Dec. 5th, 1894, these matriculations will be free. No vessel can be matriculated unless having on board all the recourses of lights and signals necessary for security and for accidents. They must also carry registries, manifests, crew lists, etc.

The present regulations concerning entry and clearance of vessels, embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, postal service, police and health inspection and customs and port supervision, will continue in force. National vessels engaged in transit commerce will be subject to the customs rules governing foreign vessels. Foreign

(Art. 35) will be permitted, under fiscal guarantees (caudales) and with licence from the customs authorities for each voyage, to sail from one port to another: (1) to load and discharge merchandise and objects belonging to the government; (2) to enter port freely and sail for another with the same cargo within the regulation time; (3) to enter port and leave for another with cargo wholly or in part dispatched for consumption or for passengers; (4) to transport from one port to another in cases of foreign war, internal disturbances or diseases, or other calamity; and (5) to transport animals and packages classified as *consumables*, agricultural and manufactured products of easy deterioration and money values; (6) to receive in more than one port national products for transportation abroad; (6) to carry relief to any state in cases of famine, plague, or other calamity; and (7) to transport whatever cargo from one point to another in case of foreign war, internal disturbance, or annoyances and prejudices caused to national shipping and commerce by foreign countries when war has not been declared. In urgent cases of public security or relief the government may freight foreign vessels for transportation and other purposes. Outside of these specifications, the exercise of coastwise trade will be considered contraband and subject to existing legislation, except in cases of distress, dismantling or *force majeure* when cargoes may be transported for sale. The agents or consignees (Art. 38) will be held responsible for duties and fines on foreign vessels engaged in transit, transfer and re-exportation services, including those representing the packet companies calling regularly at Brazilian ports. The discharge from responsibility will be given at the custom-house where the merchandise was cleared, only on sight of the certificate and second copy (Art. 41) of the dispatch for consumption at the custom-house where the goods were landed. The same rule will be observed in regard to foreign goods in transit, when in deposit, or transferred from one ship to another.

Art. 41 to Art. 52 the regulations relate exclusively to the formalities to be observed in the shipment of national products or foreign products on which import duties have already been paid, from one port to another in the country. Every vessel must carry a manifest giving descriptive particulars of the cargo when of national products, and the *guizos*, or *2a via* of the customs dispatches in addition for all nationalized (duties paid) foreign goods. The absence of the last-mentioned documents, which must be forwarded by the customs officials by the same vessel, will subject the goods to repayment of duties and the vessel to a fine of 100 to 1000 per volume. Forwarding these *guizos* or *2a via* by a subsequent vessel, as now practiced, is forbidden. The agents of the vessel must advise the customs inspector of the day and night departure, and the latter must make provisions for sending the documents. Failure to meet these requirements subjects the consignees, agents or captains of vessels to fines of 100 to 500, but no penalties are attached to a failure on the part of the custom-house to furnish the papers at the hour marked.

These regulations will enter into force on 5th December, 1896.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 30.—Senate.—Senator Oticeira said that his speech of the 27th inst. had been incorrectly reported by the press. He then, he asserted, made an accusation against the purchaser of torpedo boats, who is his friend Deputy Alcindo Guanabara, a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity. His motion to ask for information in regard to the proposed lease of the government railways was adopted by the senate. Barão do Ladoiro then arose and offered the following resolution: "I indicate, as an act of prudence, that the senate, in order to avoid being once more treated with discourtesy by the executive, which is not solicitous in responding to messages that dispense it, shall authorize the chair to make use of such means as shall seem least incommoious in order to learn whether the executive will deign to give its attention to a message asking for the information required in the motion offered by Senator Oticeira, and, if so, whether it will deign to furnish that information." The chair declared that, in view of the language in which this resolution was couched, he could not subject it to discussion, and it was consequently withdrawn by its author. The senate rejected the amendment suppressing art. 2 of the bill from the chamber of deputies on public lands. It voted in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 5,916,612 for the arsenal and in 3rd discussion the special appropriation of \$50,000 for compensating shippers on the *Centaura* and *Chilist*. It adopted the motion of Senator Pires Ferreira to ask for information in regard to the Companhia Lloyd Brazileiro.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Lamouere Godofredo analysed the speeches of the deputies who had defended the minister of industry and said that they had failed to justify the minister's acts. Deputy Glycério made some explanations in regard to his speech at the sitting of the 25th. Deputies Moreira da Silva, Adolpho Gordo, Glycério, Martins Costa and Moraes Vieira discussed the petition of Antonio Francisco Ferreira de Carvalho who asks for an authentic interpretation of art. 72, § 24, of the constitution, which guarantees liberty of industry. The majority of the speakers expressed the opinion that any restriction on the liberty of industry violates this constitutional provision, which they considered very explicit. The bill for counting double time for officers and soldiers who served in Santa Catharina and Paraná from Sept. 6, 1893, to Dec. 14, 1894, was voted in 1st discussion. The bill on larceny was referred, on motion of Deputy Vieira de Moraes, to the committee on the penal code and to that on organization of local justice. Two motions of Deputy Glycério to ask for information were adopted. The chamber rejected the bill on custom-house officers and that for revising the regulations of the Gymnasio Nacional.

JULY 1.—Senate.—The senate concurred in the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill regulating the promotion of judges of the civil and criminal court and the retirement of judges of the court of appeals. The special appropriation of 2,200,000 for the payment of the claims of the Companhia Co-tetra and Lage Bros. was voted in 2nd discussion. The senate voted in 1st discussion the bill authorizing the government to expend 25,000 on the erection of a lighthouse at Cape Maguary and also the bill for increasing the pay of workmen at the arsenal and navy yard in Pará.—Chamber of Deputies.—On motion of Deputy Costa Junior it was resolved to publish the information furnished by the minister of industry in regard to the widening of the gauge of part of the Central railway. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara defended his conduct as purchasing agent of the government in Europe in 1893 and 1894. Deputy Adolpho Gordo opposed the resolution for declaring that the legislative branch of the government is competent to regulate the rates on the government railways. Deputy Nilo Peçanha defended the resolution and opposed the substitute resolution offered by Deputy Laurio Müller. Deputy Luiz Dente said that congress would find it impossible to organize a schedule of rates, even though it spent a whole year in trying to do so. Deputy Serzedello said that congress is competent to pass a general law to regulate the subject, but that the details properly appertain to the executive.

JULY 2.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Campos moved to ask for information in regard to the forcible enlistment of citizens in the army in the state of Sergipe. He gave an account of the abuses that are committed in that state under the arbitrary sway of Col. Valadão. Barão do Ladoiro said that he regretted that he could not vote for the motion; but he decided not to vote for any motion asking for information until the government furnishes the information for which the senate has already asked. The motion was adopted. Senator Gomes de Castro accused the government of falsely declaring that it has spent no money on the official residence of the governor of Bahia when the fact is that it has spent on that building the sum of 71,231,444. He complained that the government has never sent to the senate the information for which it had asked in regard to forcible enlistment in Maranhão.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new governor of Piauí was inaugurated on the 2nd inst.

—A son of President Prudente de Moraes was married in Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 4th inst.

—It is said that thefts, robberies and burglaries continue practically unchecked in Campinas, owing to the inefficiency of the police.

—Two more cases of yellow-fever have appeared at S. Carlos do Pinal, São Paulo, although the epidemic was considered extinct.

—Judge Godofredo da Cunha has decided that the government must pay to Paulo José Loureiro the sum of 45,000. Besides interest and costs, for damage caused to his property by troops stationed at Porto da Madama during the naval revolution. Leroux had claimed 180,000,000.

—A masonic lodge at Caldas, Minas Geraes, was recently burned, and the incident is charged against the enemies of masonry.

—The existence of yellow fever in Juiz de Fora, about which the press has been discreetly silent, may now be considered at an end.

—The elections in São Paulo to fill the senatorial vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Campos Salles will be held on the 20th inst.

—The bill for fixing the police force in Bahia provides for 2,160 men, which can be raised to 3,000 by the governor if necessary.

—The epidemic of yellow-fever at Ubu, Minas Geraes, about which very little has been published, is said to be declining. It is surely quite time.

—The governor of Bahia has dismissed a captain of the state police for bad conduct and caused the arrest of four other police officers for the same cause.

—A dynamite bomb was exploded in the public square of Campinas on the 29th ult., causing considerable damage to the place but fortunately injuring no one.

—The town of Lorena, São Paulo, is to have a "third-class jail," to cost \$5,058.34. Let us hope that the grading does not include the treatment of prisoners.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 4th says the governor had just visited the municipal slaughter-house, where he found it necessary to approve the administration for the bad state in which he found it.

—Two policemen quarreled in São Paulo on the 2nd inst., when one of them, João Baptista de Lima, assaulted his comrade with a knife and gravely wounded him. The assassin was captured.

—The *Correio* of Campinas, São Paulo, is urging a medical inquiry into the causes and character of the recent fever epidemic in that city. It is hopeless, colleagues, the *medicos* won't disturb themselves.

—Some fanatics have been making an exhibition of themselves in Piracababa, São Paulo. They recently assaulted the Protestant church in that town, smashed the windows, and tore up a bible in front of the door.

—A telegram from Pará says that on the 4th inst. Dr. Neumeier, finding that he could be of no service to Carlos Gomes, gave up the case and left for São Paulo. The condition of the patient is said to be critical.

—The citizens of Rio Claro are organizing a mounted patrol of a dozen men for the better protection of life and property in that town. The place, like many other São Paulo towns, is overrun with thieves.

—A telegram of the 5th inst. from Santa Catharina states that ex-Gov. Machado, editor-in-chief of the *Journal*, has been arrested for publishing in his paper an article on the military murders committed in that state and Paraná.

—In Santa Catharina Col. Moreira Cesar presided over the ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Fortunately there were no political prisoners on hand and the day passed off quietly.

—The Pará zoological garden which is attached to the museum of that city and which celebrated its first anniversary on May 1st, possesses 117 live animals representing 84 species. This is something which Rio de Janeiro can not show.

—There were 4,937 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos last month. Of these 42 came spontaneously, 1,449 for account of the state of São Paulo, and 3,386 for account of the national government. Of the total 4,049 were Italians, and 785 Spaniards.

—It would appear that when a grand citizen of São Paulo wishes to visit a house of questionable reputation and his admission is opposed by another party, the proper thing to do is to complain to the police and accuse the said party of "obscenism." A little notoriety in such adventures is not at all objectionable.

—A Pará telegram of the 3rd inst. says that Dr. Neumeier, although he considers Carlos Gomes' case hopeless, has decided, at the patient's earnest request, to delay his return to São Paulo and experiment the application of his medicine. It adds that three applications have been made without producing any favorable result.

—A Guaratinguetá correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo*, writing on the 29th ult., says that yellow fever has appeared in that city, having been brought in by an Italian family from Jahu. Six victims were specified and others were reported. It is unusual for yellow-fever to spread in this way during the winter season.

—On the 1st inst. a man named Goulart tried to collect a debt in Campinas of an acquaintance, and when he finished the latter was found in a grave condition from several razor cuts in his throat and on his head. It is hardly a proper way to collect a debt, we must say. Subsequent advices state that the criminal's true name is Alcantara, and that he is a deserter from the navy.

—On the 27th ult. one of the criminals in the Jaboatão jail who was just recovering from an attack of yellow-fever, attempted to escape. He made a rope of his blankets and sheets and with these let himself down from the window of the prison hospital. In trying to scale the wall he was discovered by the sentinel who fired at him. He was then captured and taken back to bed.

—"Take up thy bed and walk," had a new interpretation in S. Carlos do Piauí a few days ago. A man named Manoel Placo obtained lodgings at a restaurant for the night. In the early morning he quietly decamped and took with him the mattress, sheets, blankets and pillows which he had used during the night. The police captured him, however, and now he is explaining how it happened.

—The sanitary condition of Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte, is said to be very bad. The population is afflicted with small-pox, measles and levers of a bad character.

—The municipal council of Campinas has sent in to the secretary of interior of São Paulo a bill of 69,330,763 to cover expenses made with the fever epidemic in that city. In view of the obstacles created by that council, Campinas should be advised to pay the bill. And besides this, if the state is to pay the cost of fighting epidemics in every town and city, how about the municipal autonomy which Dr. Jaguaribe is promoting?

—In spite of the declared intention of the opposition parties to contest local elections, the castilhistas had it all their own way at the municipal election in Pelotas on the 2nd inst. Brazilians ought to know that they can never run a free, representative government on any such lines as this. A single party is sure to be a corrupt and aggressive party, and the minority will gain nothing but bad government for their abstention.

—Of the parties arrested for making and passing counterfeit money in São Paulo, eight are to be prosecuted and seven are to be discharged. It is to be noted that the influential citizens mixed up in the affair are among the latter. Sr. Manoel Teixeira de Souza, who was arrested in Santos for complicity in the business, has been discharged by the district judge. The two Pinheiros, one an officer, have been sent to Rio on a writ of habeas corpus.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

SANTOS vs. SÃO PAULO.

This match was played at Santos on the 28th and 29th ult. resulting in a win for the Santistas by 27 runs. The following is the score:

Table with columns for team (SANTOS), batting order (1st innings), player name, and runs scored. Total runs for Santos: 61.

Table with columns for team (SANTOS), batting order (2nd innings), player name, and runs scored. Total runs for Santos: 62.

Table with columns for team (SÃO PAULO), batting order (1st innings), player name, and runs scored. Total runs for São Paulo: 53.

Table with columns for team (SÃO PAULO), batting order (2nd innings), player name, and runs scored. Total runs for São Paulo: 43.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

In the midst of the tragic events which have resulted in the usurpation of power by Dr. Julio de Castilhos in the state of Rio Grande do Sul there frequently occur incidents that are exceedingly comic. Such, for instance, was Col. Sampaio's loss of his artificial teeth when he rode bareback from the battle-field after being surprised and defeated by Apparicio Saraiva, and such also is what occurred on the 28th inst. between the dictator and Dr. Barros Cassal. Of this incident each of the two principal actors has given an account, an abstract of which has been transmitted to this city by telegram.

From the two accounts it appears that Julio had been taking an airing in one of the suburbs of Porto Alegre and that on his return, surrounded by a brilliant cortege of courtiers and defended by a cavalry escort, he overtook Barros Cassal. The latter (this is Julio's account) reined his horse up to that of the dictator, at whom he cast provoking glances. Whereupon Julio (this is Cassal's account) said to him: "I know you well, you insolent disturber of public tranquillity; I know you well and I am not afraid of you." "You are insolent yourself," replied Cassal, "and a coward besides. If you were not protected by your soldiers, you would not dare to address me in such language." Julio then cried out in alarm that Cassal was about to draw a weapon, which, according to Julio's account, he carried concealed under his overcoat, though Cassal asserts that he was not armed. The soldiers surrounding Cassal and pointed their guns at him, awaiting an order to fire; but Julio's courtiers remonstrated and the order was not given and thus the incident terminated.

—There was a derailment on the Bahia and São Francisco line, near Agua Comprida, on the 27th ult. Four coaches were thrown from the track, two smashed up completely, and several passengers were wounded. The disaster is said to have been caused by the bad condition of the road bed.

—The minister of industry has informed congress that the widening of the gauge on the Central railway beyond Cuiabana (S. Paulo branch) was carried out last year in accordance with the appropriation of 2,000,000 for such purpose contained in the annual budget and mentioned in his report. This year the same work is provided for in the appropriation of 10,181,780\$100 for "lines and edifices" in the present budget. The minister says it is the government's intention to widen the gauge as far as Taubaté, leaving the extension thence to São Paulo to the further action of congress.

LOCAL NOTES

—Last month the school at the monastery of S. Bento was attended by 667 pupils.

—The new Peruvian minister presented his credentials to the President on the 2nd inst.

—Eight hundred immigrants were embarked on the *Ita* for the state of Paraná on the 4th inst.

—Rumors are still current as to the resignation of the minister of interior, Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira.

—Judge Manoel Almeida, of the Supreme Court, has applied to congress for a year's leave of absence.

—The minister of foreign affairs gave a breakfast to the diplomatic corps on the 3rd inst. at his residence in Rua do Bispo.

—On the 2nd inst. the French packet *Les Alpes* landed 1,300 immigrants. They were lodged in the hospedaria on Ilha das Flores.

—Dr. Paulo Potella claims that he has obtained favorable results from the employment of the tincture of eucalyptus in yellow-fever cases.

—A Paris telegram of the 4th inst. announces the death of Councilor Moreira de Barros, one of the prominent political leaders of the monarchy.

—Dr. Rosas Torres says that he can cure Carlos Gomes. It is a splendid offer, as it is wholly unobtainable.

—According to Dr. Bulhões Carvalho, of the sanitary board of this city, there were 1,358 deaths, 1,252 burials, and 235 marriages in this city during the month of May.

—The senate rejected on the 3rd inst. the bill from the deputies relating to Dr. Innocencio Serzedello Correa into the army, from which he was dismissed by Floriano Peixoto.

—A fire broke out at No. 183, Rua de S. Bento, on the evening of the 3rd inst., but was easily and quickly extinguished. One of the proprietors was detained under arrest for investigation.

—The government has annulled the penalty imposed by the faculty of the Polytechnic school on disobedient students, with the exception of four cases, and even these it has ordered to be reconsidered.

—It is a curious situation, surely, when all the committees of the chamber of deputies feel compelled to consult Boss Glycerio whenever a difficulty arises. Is Glycerio an autocrat in this country?

—The commission for studying the sanitary condition of this city held a secret session on the 2nd inst. Why? It is doing nothing but talk, and we may pre-sume the secret session was of the same character.

—Both beriberi and yellow-fever cases have been reported from the insane asylum. What is the sanitary state of that important institution in which some 500 patients and a large number of attendants are crowded?

—The senate received on the 2nd inst. a committee report on the bill proposing formalities and legal penalties for civil marriage. The committee does not concur in the bill as sent up from the chamber and presents a substitute.

—The papers were signed on the 2nd inst. for the purchase of a piece of land fronting on Rua Ferreira Vianna, which will give another entrance to the grounds belonging to the Friulgo palace. The price paid, it is said, was 50,000\$.

—We regret to say that we have been unable to complete our preparations for a change of type in this issue. The change involves the re-setting of our advertisements, etc., and all this requires more time than we have been able to spare.

—The legislative measure for granting double time to the officers and soldiers who served in Paraná and Santa Catharina during the naval revolt, is sure to be voted. Shooting political prisoners was hard and dangerous work and should be rewarded.

—We learn that Councilor Silveira Martins will leave in a few days for the south. It is stated that he will go to Paraná and afterwards to Rio Grande, though it does not seem prudent for him to do so. A later statement is to the effect that he will go to Uruguay.

—The granite pedestal in front of the Friulgo palace, which has stood unscathed for so many years, is now being removed. It is said that it will be re-erected within the palace grounds, but we can not hear what is to put on it. Perhaps an empty pocket-book would do.

—Some months ago a titled swindler was condemned to three years imprisonment in Germany for one of his frauds. A few days ago a Bavarian merchant was condemned to ten years imprisonment for selling military secrets. The tyranny of the sword is becoming rather heavy.

—The government has appointed the well-known civil engineer, Dr. Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, to the directorship of the Polytechnic school, with special instructions to investigate the complaints in regard to recent occurrences in that establishment. The new director entered on the discharge of his duties on the 2nd inst.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The discharge of rails for the Sorococana line has already been begun at Santos.

—The contract for the first section on the branch of the Central from Ouro Preto to Marianna, Minas Geraes, has been awarded to Mr. Joseph Lynch.

—Complaints continue to be made in São Paulo of the irregularities and faults of the Central railway. It appears hopeless to expect any improvement.

—On the 3rd inst. Deputy Glycerio presented a resolution in the chamber to the effect that congress is the only power under the law competent to regulate railway tariffs, whether on private or on government lines.

—The committee on legislation, constitution and justice of the chamber of deputies has reported that the legislative power is the only one competent to authorize a change in railway tariffs. If this is true, then the increase in the tariffs on the Central is illegal.

—The deficits of the Paulo Afonso (state) railway this year have been: January 9,948\$909, February 7,320\$991, March 16,221\$917 and April 9,278\$229. It may be assumed that the sale of this road also will not be permitted. It is a valuable asset—for the parasite.

The Journal do Commercio of the 3rd thinks it not impossible that the Polytechnic school will be reopened within fifteen days.

The municipal council of this city has received a petition from Eduardo Magalhães and other citizens asking that the name of Travessa Magalhães shall be changed to Descomino Matry.

The war department has decided that the expelled cadets who have been readmitted into the military school, shall lose 30 days more than those, that is a whole year.

It is said that Vice-President Manuel Victor took occasion to express his sentiments, at the foreign minister's breakfast to the diplomatic corps on the 3rd inst., in regard to foreigners.

Six Charente Indians from the Rio Tocantins arrived here, via São Paulo, on the 4th inst., to seek protection from the President.

In honor of the 4th of July the chamber of deputies sent a congratulatory telegram to the house of representatives at Washington.

The Gazeta, of Ouro Fino, Minas Geraes, says that there is a plantation in the district of that city containing 1,300,000 coffee trees.

The Liberalista says that at the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto the Portuguese flag was insulted.

According to the daily burial reports, there were only 36 deaths from yellow-fever in this city during the month of June.

The Journal do Commercio in its issue of last Saturday publishes some interesting details of the betting on bichas since the beginning of the epidemic in November last to 3,052.

For the information of our foreign readers, who may wish to form some idea of the delicate sentiments and refinement of many of the representatives who are supposed to be legislating for the country's benefit.

At 9 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, while a large crowd was engaged in betting on the bichas at Dr. Cunha Salles' Penitence Chapel, a dynamite bomb was suddenly exploded.

On Wednesday at 1 o'clock a. m. Ensign Domingos Pereira da Silva of the 38th battalion of infantry, Ensign Henrique Ferreira de Oliveira of the 24th, and Ensign Alfredo Magno da Silva of the 23rd were arrested for disorderly conduct.

Some two months ago the engineer of the electric lighting company of Casa Branca died from yellow-fever, and the machinery was stopped.

The Rio de Janeiro thinks that it is about time to lay another stone on the pedestal of the Monroe statue.

The notorious Jacobin Col. Torres Homem has come to grief, and here is how it happened. For the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's death the colonel rushed to the press and published an article.

According to the Diario de Campana the São Paulo coffee crop has been very much damaged by heavy rains accompanied with wind and hail.

The construction of a factory for refining petroleum was initiated on Brocozi island, near Paqueta, in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, on the 3rd inst.

The judicial liquidation of the firm of Felipe Abreu & Co. has been solicited by one of the partners.

We see in a provincial paper that the market men of this city are mixing the eggs of urubis (vultures) and other birds with hen's eggs.

The decree promulgating regulations for the restriction of the coasting trade to national vessels, was signed by the President on the 2nd inst.

A Pernambuco telegram of the 3rd says the sugar planters are holding back, awaiting an increase in the price of sugar.

At the Manuly slaughter at Nictheroy there were slaughtered from the 23rd to the 25th ult., inclusive, 807 heaves, of which 674 were for the market of Rio de Janeiro.

A new subsidy bill was presented to the senate on the 2nd inst. in the interests of another coastwise line to northern ports.

The S. Paulo Reporter of the 1st notes the disappearance of the director of the new Italian journal in that city, without leaving any account of himself.

The contract for furnishing the plant for the electric lighting of Carangola, state of Rio de Janeiro, has been placed with Messrs. William Reid & Co. of this city.

The courts have recently granted another mandamus against the public revenue officers, forbidding them to interfere with inter-state commerce.

The manufacturers of beer, mineral waters and alcoholic liquors at Amparo, São Paulo, have shut their doors until their representation to the President is attended to.

The governor of Minas Geraes has approved the plans and estimates for sanitary works at Juiz de Fora and authorizes an interest guarantee of 7 per cent on the loan, not exceeding \$95,000.

The orders issued by the customs inspector suspending the issue of receipts for the payment of duties has naturally caused indignation protests from commercial men.

The Pernambuco legislature has reimposed tonnage dues on foreign vessels, claiming a decision of the supreme tribunal in favor of the constitutionality of that tax.

Some two months ago the engineer of the electric lighting company of Casa Branca died from yellow-fever, and the machinery was stopped.

It is said that very nearly all, if not all in fact, of the fire-alarm boxes throughout the city are unseviceable and cannot be used.

During the first quarter of the current year Franco imported from Brazil the following quantities of coffee, cacao and rubber, compared with the same period of 1895:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1896, 1895. Rows: Coffee, kilos; Cacao; Rubber.

It is worthy of note that the Paiz finds much to criticize and condemn in the Marahy slaughter-house, which is selling beef in this city notwithstanding the opposition of Prefect Werneck.

On the 2nd inst. a forger named Armando Raynal, alias João Laborde, was arrested in São Paulo, for attempting to collect money through forged orders.

The construction of a factory for refining petroleum was initiated on Brocozi island, near Paqueta, in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, on the 3rd inst.

The following simple process is said to be a sure test for determining the age of an egg, being based on the fact that the density of an egg, being based on its growth, will increase as it grows older.

Allowing an adequate sum for depreciation, the directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company report that the available balance, including \$25,981 brought forward, is \$35,011.

The following returns of customs receipts for the first half of the present year, compared with those for the first half of 1895, have been made public:

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1896, 1895. Rows: January, February, March, April, Total.

We see that in the United States consular reports Brazil is rated among the countries having a gold standard, or a fixed currency.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of June have been made public:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1896, 1895. Rows: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Ceará, Rio Grande, Uruguatana, Natal, Bahia, Porto Alegre, Pernambuco.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 7th, 1896.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000), do do com \$2.85 6/8 per £1 stg.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: Bank rate of exchange official on London today, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: Value of \$1.00 (80 per £1 stg. in Brazilian currency paper), Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

June 30—The market opened steady. The Banco da Republica and the British Bank posted 9 1/2, and the other banks 9 1/16, with other banks quoted at 9 1/16-1/2.

July 1—The market opened slightly under the influence of yesterday's liquidations, but steadied during the day.

July 2—The Banco da Republica and the British Bank were still at 9 1/2, and the other banks posted 9 1/16 in the morning business.

July 3—The day was very quiet, with the market fairly well sustained until the afternoon, when a slightly increased demand for bills weakened it.

July 4—The market was very quiet, and rates were uncertain. The holders of commercial sterling were reported to have some liquidations, with a view to the value of their bills.

July 5—The market was irregular and rather flat during the day, and yet another default was mentioned.

July 6—The market was irregular and rather flat during the day, and yet another default was mentioned.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Quantity, Price. Rows: 9 Apolices, 25 ad 9390, 100 do ad 9390, 1 do regist 974, 25 do 974, 3 do 974, 300 hn.C.R.S.Paulo 68, 10 Republica, 155, 60 Republica, 28, 1360 Minas S. Jeron., 4 950, 110 Prosper, ad. 130, 100 V. F. Sapuahy, 7 500, 80 Central do Brac., 130, 300 do 7 500, 500 Melh. no Brac., 93, 50 S. Christ. tram 148, 8000 do bojoSept. 27, 21 Apolices, ss., 970, 10 hn.C.R. Br. 47, 65 do 93 947, 338 do 40, 41 hn. Predial, 40, 95 Iniciador, 6, 50 Sorocabana, 75, 9900 Toc.Arag.R., 1, 2 Cent. do Brac., 130, 2500 R. 1, 1 Hippod. Nac., 100, 500 V. F. Sapuahy, 7 500, 40 Melh. S. Paulo 43.

Table with financial data for July 2, including Sovereigns, Apolices, and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 3, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 4, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 5, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 6, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 7, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 8, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 9, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 10, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 11, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 12, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 13, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 14, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 15, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 16, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 17, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 18, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 19, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

Table with financial data for July 20, including Apolices, Minas S. Jern., and various bank entries.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th July, 1896.

EXPORTS.

Coffee - The demand has continued all through the week and the belief that American exporters had allowed stocks on the other side to become dangerously low. For the five working days, since our last report, the reported sales are about 45,000 bags, and the shipments have still been very prompt while as receipts are only slightly increased, dealers and factors have been firm and prices have advanced 500-700 rs. per arroba. There is very little to be done with 18,800-17,500 per arroba considered the basis of the business today, which certainly seems of a forced character, and as such the duration of the demand is still rather doubtful. The higher prices seem to have driven European buyers out of the market.

The supply in Rio during the crop year, closed on the 30th ulto, somewhat exceeded the estimate of 2,250,000-2,300,000 bags, and including 98,853 bags received in transit, reached 2,348,853 bags. But Santos, which had been expected to furnish 550,000 bags only, received about 3,100,000 bags, so that the result of the two ports is not materially different from the original estimate of 5,700,000 bags. As regards the crop now opening, we hear of no change in the estimate for the Rio zone, 3,750,000 bags, but there appears to be some inclination to reduce still further the Santos estimate, to what extent however, we have been unable to learn. The market opened on the 30th ulto, with No. 7 quoted at 16,800-16,300 per arroba, and some 7,000 bags were sold, it was said, upon the basis of 16,800 per arroba. On the following day there was a good demand and brokers advanced quotations to 16,800-16,500, with business realized at 16,800-16,300 per arroba, and the 4th about 11,000 bags were sold, which established the basis of about 16,850, and the quotations were advanced to 16,800-17,200, at which the market opened today. Factors have obtained high prices for their lots, and have generally realized more money than was quoted for export transactions.

The shipments since our last report have been: 38,669 bags for the United States, 6,082 " " Europe, 1,168 " " Cape of Good Hope, 1,260 " " River Plate, etc., 46,179 bags. The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: July 1 New York Br str. Rio Bellido 11,227, 1 do Br str. H. Garth 26,941. Europe: June 27 Algiers and Oran Fr str. Egnatow 4,475, 27 Hamburg Ger str. Gumbach 1,031, 30 Havre Fr str. Columbia 1,031, July 1 London Br str. Nive 1,031, 1 Antwerp Ger str. Strassburg 851. Elsewhere: June 30 River Plate Br str. Clyde 1,436, July 2 Cape Town Ger lug. Johann Ado Joh. 4,995, 3 Buenos Aires Fr str. Lordan 500. Coastwise, sundry steamers. Receipts for the past week were 50,000 bags, against 47,856 for the preceding week and 34,883 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 984 bags. The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Regular 1st. 12 1/2-12 5/8, Ordinary 1st. 11 3/4-11 9/16, Good 2nd. 10 6/8-10 11/16, Washed. 12 1/2-12 5/8, Regular 1st. 11 1/2-11 5/8, Ordinary 1st. 10 1/2-10 5/8, Good 2nd. 9 1/2-9 5/8. Receipts for the past week were 50,000 bags, against 47,856 for the preceding week and 34,883 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 984 bags. The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Regular 1st. 12 1/2-12 5/8, Ordinary 1st. 11 3/4-11 9/16, Good 2nd. 10 6/8-10 11/16, Washed. 12 1/2-12 5/8, Regular 1st. 11 1/2-11 5/8, Ordinary 1st. 10 1/2-10 5/8, Good 2nd. 9 1/2-9 5/8.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 29 to July 20, 1896. Columns include Date, Receipts at Santos, Receipts at Rio de Janeiro, Shipments, and Total.

Coffee exported (sailed) from Rio in crop year 1895-96.

Table showing coffee exports from Rio in crop year 1895-96, listing months from July to June with corresponding tonnage.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN JUNE.

Table listing coffee shippers in June, including firms like Artubele Brothers, Hard, Rand & Co., and others, with their respective tonnage.

Imports.

There is still some movement in the markets and prices are generally maintained. The supply of foreign flour is so small that the market is virtually nominal, and the local mills meet the demand, without advancing quotations. As bakers have been small purchasers for some time, it is possible that some of the 18,000 bags may become reduced shortly, and as foreign flour is necessary here, some renewal of shipments from the United States will ensue. Lard is higher and coffee is rather better, a cargo of Newfoundland fish has arrived, and steamer shipments of Norwegian are moderate. A cargo of Rangoon rice is in, and the market is about steady, for there is no increase in the supply reported. The pine markets continue dull and weak. Kerosene is firm and slightly higher, as are also turpentine and the better grades of tannin. Indian corn is much higher, with an insignificant supply, and no bean, nor soy has arrived. Exchange has been very irregular, and the "lulls" have had a hard time during the week which resulted in a rather serious deficit, and at least another of this importance. At the same time the real demand for lard is moderate, and some commercial sterling is making, which are likely together to prevent anything like a serious decline in dealers' new note's exchange.

Flour.

The only receipts are 200 bbls. per Galileo from New York, and the demand for foreign flour continues very light. Importers are firm in however, and no changes are made in quotations, the local mills are still supplying the coast trade, and bakers have been buying very sparingly. Stocks in first hands are now estimated to be about 4,000 bbls. American and 9,000 bbls. River Plate, with receipts holding about 17,000 bbls., which show deliveries for the week of about 5,000 bbls. of foreign flour. Broker quote as follows: 'Trieste' nominal, Richmond 34 000-35 000 nominal, do and do 31 000-32 000 nominal, Baltimore 1st. 30 000-31 000 nominal, do and do 29 000-30 000 nominal, Western and Interior 26 000-27 000 nominal, River Plate. 26 000-27 000 nominal, Local Mills. 27 000-30 000 nominal.

Lard.

Receipts are 850 bags per Galileo. Real quotations are higher, viz. 14 000-15 per lb. for American, according to marks, while native is about unchanged at 15 000-15 500 per kilogram.

Codfish.

Receipts have been 2,200 tubs 2 1/2 half-tubs per tub. Quoted for 21 July's 720 tubs per Galileo from New York 4 1/2 cases per Buenos Aires from Hamburg and 253 cases per Atlantic from Liverpool. There is said to be slightly more demand and a cargo of New Zealand and Newfoundland fish at 50 000-44 000 per tub, and Norwegian at 45 000-45 500 per case.

Rice - Receipts are 27,170 bags per Margat from Rangoon, 2,550 bags per steamer from Hamburg and 250 bags from Bremen. Retailers are again quoting Indian rice at 18 000-18 500 per bag, with native unchanged at 28 000-28 500.

Pork - The Galileo brought 95 tubs 6 1/2 half-tubs, and 50 cases from New York. We continue brokers' last quotation of 18 500 per kilo. For American, which dealers still quote at 18 000-18 500, and superior native is rather higher, the extremes being 20 000-18 000 per kilogram.

Pitch Pine - Receipts nil. Last sale was at 65 000 per case, and the market is still dull.

Spruce Pine - Nothing new. Swedish Pine - There is nothing to report. Kerosene - Receipts are 11,000 cases per Galileo, and the market is firm at 14 500 for lots, with dealers asking 14 500 per case for small parcels.

Turpentine - There may now quote at 8 000-8 200 rs. per kilogram. Receipts nil. Rosin - The Galileo brought 775 tubs, from New York. Brokers' last quotations were 18 000-20 000 per tub, according to marks.

Cement - Receipts nil. We may quote: British, according to marks, 12 000-16 000, Belgian and German 10 000-13 000 and French 16 000-17 000, per tub. Indian Cement - The only receipts are 130 bags per tub. But last quotations are unchanged, viz. 7 500-7 550. Rio River Plate and 6 500-6 550 for native con.

Hay - Receipts nil. We may continue last quotations at 110-115 rs. per kilo. Bran - There have been no receipts of foreign. River Plate is quoted nominally at 8 500-8 500 per bag, and the local mills are still selling at 4 500-4 500.

Coal - Receipts since our last report are: 2,774 tons per Havestrand, from Cardiff, 2,455 " " Macbride, from Leith, 1,375 " " Biscoe Hamilton, from Sunderland, 1,284 " " Sibir, do.

All to dealers and companies. Rum - Receipts coastwise during the week were 531 pipes, 7 tubs. The market is rather overstocked, and prices are easier. Penambuco and Macao 125 000-130 000, Aracati and Bahia 130 000-135 000, Campos 140 000-145 000, Angola and Paraty 150 000.

The receipts in June were: Penambuco 1,040 pipes, Macao 292, Campos 2,078, Angola 284, Aracati 155, Paraty 64, 2,666.

SHIPPING NEWS.

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.

VESSLES AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO.

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table showing capital and reserve funds for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

Assets.

Table showing assets for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including capital, deposits, and securities.

Liabilities.

Table showing liabilities for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including deposits and securities.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th June, 1896. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager. J. P. Moore, actg. Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table showing capital and reserve funds for The British Bank of South America, Limited.

Assets.

Table showing assets for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including capital, deposits, and securities.

Liabilities.

Table showing liabilities for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including deposits and securities.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July 1896. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Haveland A. De Lisle, Manager. Frank Webb, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table showing capital and reserve funds for London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

Assets.

Table showing assets for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, including capital, deposits, and securities.

Liabilities.

Table showing liabilities for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, including deposits and securities.

HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1ª DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for

[John Robertson & Son, Dundee.

Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.

Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peck Frean & Co., London.
Biscuits.

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

THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKEY

IS THE

MOUNTAIN DEW

from

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.
LEITH.

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

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ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,

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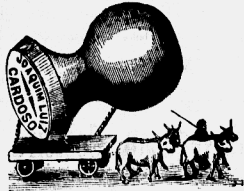
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

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

They are also the best table waters.

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P.O. B. 1175.

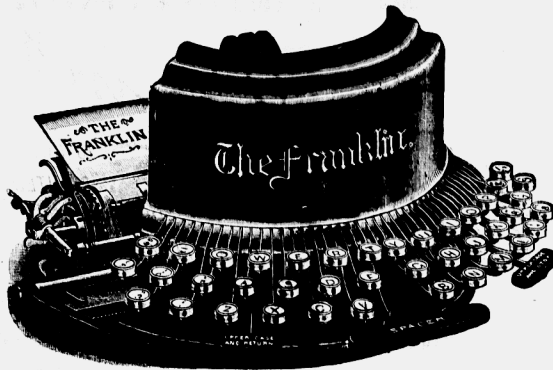
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To travellers on Land or Sea.

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

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

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

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

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

Price: \$90 with Table.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Carte Blanche,

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

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.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

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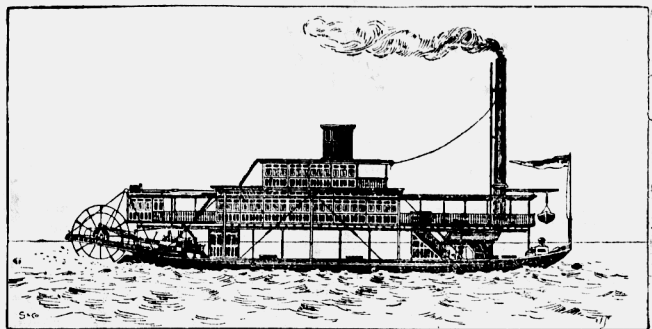
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