



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28TH, 1896.

NUMBER 31

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
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CAIXA NO CORREIO 10

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

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D'ENTREPRISES
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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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 For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.
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 Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses, engravings, oleographs, aquarelles, oil paintings, chromos, and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.
 Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engraving, painter's cloth, framing and transparent papers: also painter's colors in tins for gouaches and aquarelles, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.
 Sales at lowest prices.
Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.
 208, RUA DO CATTETE,
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 Telephone No. 5269.
 N.1.—Special deposit of the famous Vouga chromos.

WANTED.
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 Address: Rev. LUCIEN LEE KINSOLYING,
 Caixa 47,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.
 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.
 Office: 96, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 5, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOCHVIL, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
DUNNIN, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harefoot, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
MARICCA, 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.
OGLIE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Leth home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?
TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
 Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory
U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaborahy [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory
CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5: afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. 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 Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev A. J. MELLO.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m., Thursdays.
 Residence: Rua Pinheiro Imperial 33.
 JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. HAGHY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory
Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 98, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o. 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.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—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. LUSBY, 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.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The counting of the electoral vote for President in Chili took place on the 25th inst.
 —A Santiago telegram published this morning confirms the report that the electoral count gives the election to Errazuriz.
 —A telegram from Santiago of Saturday's date states that the result of the presidential election could not be made known before Monday [yesterday]. It was added, however, that the count will show 143 electoral votes for Errazuriz, and 139 for Reyes.
 —Congress has passed a bill to empower the President of the republic to raise a 5 per cent. loan for £4,000,000. A small portion only, if any, of this loan will find its way to this country. One-half of the amount will go to repay Rothschilds an advance, and the payments on accounts of vessels and war material and service of loans will make a big hole in the remainder. —*Chilian Times.*
 —A Pará telegram of the 25th announces the arrival there of Col. Ricardo Seminary, the revolutionary governor of the Peruvian department of Loreto. He says he has surrendered the government to the municipal authorities of Iquitos, and that he has brought with him the revenues of the department to deliver to the competent Peruvian authority, together with documents relative to his expenditures.
 —An arrangement has been entered into by some of the companies whose steamers navigate the Straits, that on hearing English Narrows a gun shall be fired or a whistle blown, and that vessels bound north on finding that one is coming in the contrary direction shall wait until the latter has passed through the Narrows. It is to be hoped that this rule may become general for the navigation of this difficult part of the Straits. —*Chilian Times*, June 27th.
 —The export trade, the railway traffic, and the customs revenue in the first quarter of the current year show a very satisfactory improvement, and there are indications that in the transition from a paper to metallic currency the corner has been turned. The legation in Paris is in hand funds sufficient to meet all charges upon it until November next; whilst the government will not require to purchase any bills during all the remainder of the current year. Therefore, taking all things together the prospect is decidedly encouraging. —*Chilian Times*, June 24.
 —In view of the minute provisions of the electoral law in Chili to guard against fraud and intimidation, there certainly ought to be no controversy over results. The law provides that an election board shall lie at the voting place at 9 a. m., shall consist of not less than three members, and shall sit for nine consecutive hours. The names of registered voters are called alphabetically, the voter first signs his name in a special book and the signature is compared with the registry, he then receives an envelope, if the signature is correct, which is signed by the president and secretary of the board, goes into a box where regulation tickets are deposited, places the vote in the envelope and seals it, and then returns to deposit it in the ballot box. No one is allowed in the room but the voters and the representatives of the candidates. The list is called over and over again to give late comers the opportunity of voting. In counting all unsigned envelopes are rejected. If two tickets are found exactly alike, one is counted and the other thrown away. If two or more dissimilar tickets are enclosed, all are rejected. And yet all Chili is echoing to charges of fraud in the last elections.
 —On the 13th instant there put in here the 4-masted British ship *Latham* proceeding from Swansea to San Francisco, for the purpose of obtaining water and also of landing the crew (30 in number) of the 4-masted steel bark *Gowanbank*, which was lost off Cape Horn. The *Gowanbank* left Barry on the 20th of January with a cargo of coals for Iquique. Off the Horn she encountered a gale, which smashed all the boats, bent the masts, and carried away everything on deck. She was making much water and the crew had considered themselves lost when the *Latham* came in sight. To their signals of distress the captain of this vessel sent boats and all the crew were taken off the sinking vessel. After being transferred to the *Latham* one of the crew (a German) died from the effects of being washed about the scuppers of the *Gowanbank*. She was a bark of 2,288 tons register, built in 1891 by Messrs. Russell & Co., of Port-Glasgow, and was owned by Messrs. A. Weir & Co., of Glasgow, and composed one of the well-known "Bank" line. —*Chilian Times*, June 34.
 —The estimates for 1897 have just been submitted to Congress. The revenue for the year is estimated at 79,450,000 dollars, which amount added to the anticipated surplus of the current year will make a total of 82,150,000 dollars, with which to meet an estimated expenditure of 79,155,970 dollars as under:—
 Interior \$8,905,712.56
 Foreign affairs, worship and colonisation 2,442,306.03
 Justice and public instruction 9,348,000.00
 Finance 18,235,083.30
 War 11,804,456.00
 Marine 8,546,982.97
 Industry and public works 20,013,339.97
 Total \$79,155,970.83
 The estimated revenue for 1897 is 79,450,000 dols., as under:—
 Import duties \$22,500,000
 Export do. on 11,040,000 met. qils. of nitrate 38,600,000
 Export do. on iodine, storage and wharfage dues, confiscations and fines 250,000
 Railways 14,000,000
 Postoffice and telegraphs 1,000,000
 Stamps 500,000
 Rentals and redemption of *Censos* 450,000
 Sales of public properties 1,500,000
 Miscellaneous 400,000
 Total \$79,450,000
 —*Chilian Times*.

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. Schroëter & Co., J. H. Schroëder & Co.,
 nachf., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Granel Brown & Co., GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 108.) (Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin.
 Norddeutsche Bank in (and corres-
 pondents.
 Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escomptes
 Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Neulize & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa e Açores and corres-
 pondents.
 and any other countries
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Boetiger-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 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.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 380,000

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:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
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STATE OF PARÁ.*

Easy and convenient channels of communication are afforded by numerous rivers, chief of which are the Amazon and the Pará with their tributaries, navigable by steam for incalculable distances from the capital, Belem, to the interior of the state, and to the neighbouring states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and Goyaz, as well as to the adjacent republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

These natural advantages point to Belem, the port of the state, as destined to become the emporium of the trade of north Brazil.

POPULATION.

The actual number of inhabitants may be calculated at 700,000. Belem, the

* Taken from a Report on the "Productions, Commerce and Finances of the States of Amazonas and Pará," compiled by Mr. Rhind for the British legation at this capital.

capital, has now a population of over 100,000, with 2,359 industrial and commercial establishments contributing to the state a revenue of 400,000 milreis (at 9d. per milreis equals 15,000l.) exclusive of municipal taxes.

In appreciating this revenue it is necessary to bear in mind that neither manufactories nor mills are taxed. Scattered in the interior are perhaps some 6,000 commercial concerns.

COMMERCE.

The export trade of Manóas, capital of the adjacent state of Amazonas, was formerly carried on through Belem, but, for the last 10 years, Manóas has had direct trade with Europe and the United States. The annexed tables show, however, that the shipping, import, and export trades of Belem continue to increase steadily, notwithstanding the loss of this formerly very considerable auxiliary.

According to particulars given in table A, 433 vessels, representing 493,400 tons register, entered the port of Belem during the year 1894.

The value of imports during 1892, as stated in table B, amounted to 20,390,480 milreis (at 1s. 1d. per milreis equals 1,104,484l.) while exports of commodities essentially of Pará origin, as seen from table C, amounted in 1893 to 40,780,319\$970 reis (at 1s. per milreis equals, 2,039,016l.).

It is to be noted that, in this return, the value of goods carried in transit from the neighbouring republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela is not included.

In 1853 the goods so carried were valued at 2,560 milreis (about 256l.), whereas, at the present time, their value exceeds 5,000,000 milreis (about 221,500l.), and it must be borne in mind that similar trade, carried on independently through Manóas, is steadily and rapidly increasing at the same time. This transit trade consists mainly of indiarubber.

In schedule E are tabulated the values of total exports from Belem to Europe and the United States since 1885; in 1894 they amounted to 75,134,924\$288 reis (at exchange of 10d. per milreis equals 3,130,620l.).

INDUSTRIES.

The principal manufactures of Pará seem to be soap and candles, biscuits, ropes, paper, bricks and tiles.

The natural products are rice, cocoa, coffee, mandioca, aromatic and edible beans, Brazil-nuts, maize, tobacco, honey, woods, sarsaparilla, and vegetable ivory; while from the vegetation are extracted indiarubber, oils and pitch.

Cattle is raised in considerable quantity, as well as pigs and horses, sheep and poultry. The extensive pasture lands should encourage the development of cattle breeding. The supply of meat to the capital and other markets is very inadequate, and prices astonishingly high. Fish is abundant, and isinglass, as well as deer and cattle hides, forms part of the exports.

The total value of the products of the state may be estimated at more than 80,000,000 milreis (about 3,400,000l.).

Indiarubber represents two-thirds of the total value of the exported productions of the state. During 1894-95 the quantity of Pará rubber exported was 8,209,385 kilos., the declared value being 37,447,373\$675 reis (exchange 10d. equals 1,560,300l.). Shipments are, however, made on such a system that it is somewhat difficult to ascertain quite distinctly what part of the rubber exported is absolutely of Pará origin and how much comes from the neighbouring states and republics. A more reliable computation of the quantity exported is arrived at by amalgamating the returns of the entire rubber district. In this way it is found that in 1895 the total quantity exported was 20,769,581 kilos., of which 9,518,171 kilos., was shipped to Europe, and 11,251,410 kilos., to the United States. The stock in first hands and in the possession of the exporters on December 31, 1895, was 687,000 kilos.

The natural conditions of Pará are most favourable to the production of cocoa. It can be cultivated in all parts of the state, but it is especially abundant on the banks of the rivers Amazon and Tocantins. Its cultivation presents no difficulties, but it requires to be carefully tended. The plant begins to yield 3 years after plantation, and continues to bear fruit for 50 to 60 years,

it being necessary merely to keep it clear of weeds and other vegetation. Two crops a year are gathered, that collected from May to July being the more abundant. In 1894, 2,594,714 kilos. of this article, raised in Pará, were exported, of a declared value of 2,948,618 milreis (at 10d. per milreis equals 122,860l.), while the total quantity shipped from Belem, including that received from other places, was 3,553,000 kilos., the average price being 1\$140 reis per kilo. (about 11 1/2d. per kilo.).

The Pará cocoa is preferred to all other kinds by the French chocolate manufacturers, to whom the entire production is shipped, with the exception of some small parcels consigned to Hamburg and New York. The French market consumes about 6,000,000 kilos., of which Pará is, at present, able to supply only about 3,050,000 kilos. Pará cocoa is more appreciated than any other at equal prices; the skin is lighter, it is less subject to break, and the paste absorbs more readily the perfumes with which it is customary to impregnate the chocolate.

With the view of stimulating and encouraging the increase of plantations and improvement in the preparation of cocoa the Government has reduced the export duty from 10 to 4 per cent., conceding also valuable premiums to the new planters. The lands granted to colonists in different parts of the state are all suitable for the cultivation and preparation of this valuable production, which offers a most remunerative return on the capital and labour employed. As already remarked, the plant appears to require considerable care and attention, being sensitive to the influences of temperature, and the harvests are much affected by the great river floods. The reduction in the rate of export duty has stimulated its cultivation, but there is an insufficiency of labour. The trade could be greatly increased by improvement of the plantations already in existence, and probably fresh planting with Venezuela and Trinidad seed, in dry land properly prepared, in places which are not exposed to the disastrous floods, would give successful results.

Brazil-nuts are exceedingly abundant in the forests of Pará and Amazonas, where all who like may go and gather them. In the interior of the woods are nut districts, to which no one has yet penetrated, the harvests being derived almost entirely from trees met with on the banks of the rivers. Formerly the nuts were exported in the pod, each containing eight to ten, but now they are shipped loose.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

No other state in Brazil, except Amazonas, is capable of yielding more varied and abundant productions than Pará. Two essential elements, however, are wanting—labour and capital.

The ease with which rubber is obtained and disposed of secures for it an almost exclusive interest and attention, to the sacrifice of other articles which require greater care, and in connection with which the results are less certain. This has caused neglect of many valuable productions, formerly raised in quantities sufficient not only for the consumption of the state, but leaving a certain margin for export.

The quantity of cotton exported annually, from 1836 to 1852, averaged 76,870 kilos., against 39,180 kilos. from 1853 to 1862.

Pará now imports all the rice consumed in the state. Formerly sufficient was raised for the supply of both Pará and Amazonas, and also to admit of considerable quantities being exported. From 1836 to 1852 the shipments averaged annually 2,532,430 kilos., and from 1853 to 1860, 2,139,990 kilos. Abundant crops can be obtained from the flat grounds along the river banks, but that cultivated in the fields skirting the Bragança and Açará railway is superior in quality to any other.

The cultivation of sugar-cane in Pará is very lucrative and promising. The soil is so eminently adapted to its growth that when once properly planted it can be cut uninterruptedly for 30 years without showing any appreciable deterioration in saccharine properties. A considerable quantity of coarse sugar used to be exported. The annual average from 1836 to 1852 was 206,298 kilos., and from 1852 to 1862, 157,545 kilos. It has been calculated that two industrious men can cultivate 2 hectares (4 acres 3 roods 30 perches) of sugar-cane, which, after 15 months, will yield 200,000 kilos. of sugar.

Tobacco cultivated to some extent all over the state, but the greater quantity is obtained from the districts of S. Miguel do Guamá, Ourem, Irituia, Acará, and Bragança, in the E. N. E. corner of the state. The crop, however, does not suffice for the internal consumption of Pará and Amazonas, and very little is exported, notwithstanding its recognised superior quality.

Mandioca flour is the principal aliment of the entire population. No precise data are available as to the extent of its production, but it was computed at 22,000,000 kilos, for the year 1894. The state of Amazonas is entirely supplied from Pará. Its price varies greatly according to seasons and qualities. It sometimes reaches 18 milreis (about 15s.) per alqueire (28 litres), but it generally runs from 8 to 11 milreis (6s. 8d. to 9s. 2d.) for that measure.

Notwithstanding the advantages afforded by the fertility of the soil for the cultivation of sugar-cane, the production of rum is not sufficient even for the requirements of the state, large quantities being received from Maranhão and Pernambuco. The latter market imported into Belem from July, 1893, to June, 1894, 1,499,336 litres.

PROGRESS OF PARÁ.

The comparison of such statistical and commercial returns as are obtainable demonstrates beyond possibility of doubt that since the proclamation of the republican constitution in November, 1889, conferring on the states a degree of liberty in the control of their respective internal affairs amounting almost to autonomy, Pará has developed her resources and achieved a measure of progress, from which she was debarred during the monarchical regime, with its government centralised in Rio de Janeiro.

The revenue estimates for the last few years have invariably been exceeded:

Year.	Revenue.	
	Estimated.	Realised.
	Milreis.	£
1892 (1)...	5,442,988	291,828
1893 (2)...	6,769,278	338,463
1894-95 (3)...	8,590,208	357,925

The ordinary revenue for the financial year 1894-95, amounting to 10,084,745-5656 reis (at 10d. per milreis, equals 420,197l.), was derived from the following sources:—

	Amount.	
	Reis.	£
Export duties.....	8,306,568	407,673
Tax on industries and trades.....	757,739	37,572
Tax on transmission of property.....	410,988	333
Stamp tax.....	359,122	752
Landing dues.....	163,846	459
Debts recovered.....	33,007	200
Receipts from public establishments.....	19,286	476
Shipping dues.....	15,929	341
Sale of bills, interest, &c.....	14,924	582
Property tax.....	3,332	100

Total..... 10,084,745 656 420,197

The state taxes collected during the financial year 1894-95 amounted to 9,442,355-5187 reis (or at 10d. per milreis, equals 393,430l.), against 8,891,091-128 reis (or at 12d. per milreis, equals 444,554l.) for 1893-94, being an increase of 551,264-5059 reis in the paper currency of the country, but a decrease of 51,124l. if put on a gold basis at the average rates of exchange ruling during the respective years.

During 1895 were collected:—

	Amount.	
	Reis.*	£
State taxes to the amount of.....	11,524,488	578,480
And sale of stamps yielded.....	234,146	300
Total.....	11,758,575	585,489

or 2,508,482-5988 reis (104,103l.) more than in 1894.

The revenue from municipal taxes was:—

	Amount.	
	Reis.	£
In the capital.....	1,051,291	50,803
Interior.....	716,047	36,729
Total.....	1,767,339	87,532

Against in 1894..... 921,922 994 38,413

It is worthy of note that the state debt, which in 1891 stood at 7,112,800 milreis (1s. 5d. per milreis equals 503,822l.), was by December 31, 1894, reduced to 2,322,400 milreis (or at 10d. per milreis equals 96,766l.) It was increased in 1895 to 4,105,400 milreis (at 9d. per milreis equals 153,952l.), its present amount by the

emission of bonds to provide for the disappropriation of the Grão Pará waterworks, thus taken over by the government.

It might be thought that the increase of revenue is attributable to high rates of taxation, but this is not the case, many commodities being now taxed on a reduced basis, as is seen from the following table of taxes levied in the years 1891 and 1895 respectively:—

	Per Cent.	
	1891	1895
India-rubber.....	21	21
Cocoa.....	16	16
Chees-pats.....	17	4
Hides.....	14	17
Isinglass.....	13	5
Skins.....	16	10
Tonquin beans.....	14	8
Woods.....	14	exempt
Textile and other industrial productions manufactured in the state.....	10 to 5	exempt

No tax is imposed on merchandise passing through the state in transit from other states in the adjacent republics.

The improvement in revenue is entirely due to the rise in the price of rubber, and to the increase in the production.

Strenuous efforts are being made to attract immigration to Pará, which is in a great need of labour to secure even a portion of that development which the extreme fertility of the soil and other natural advantages admit of. A state law passed in 1894 authorises amongst other favours the gratuitous concession to colonists of an allotment of fertile land in any one of the colonial districts which they may select.

The allotment to comprise a portion of land cleared for beginning planting and erecting a house. The protection of the state is guaranteed to the immigrants for the space of 2 years, and likewise to the widows and children of any of them who may die during that period.

It is to be noted that, in order to secure the state assistance provided by Article 2 of the law referred to, the immigrant on his arrival must make a declaration that he wishes to settle in the state, and that he will not withdraw from it for three years unless obliged to do so by circumstances admitted by the government to be of "force majeure."

On August 15 and September 15 contracts were concluded for the introduction of 35,000 immigrants from Europe and the West Indies, and 3,000 from Japan. At Outeiro, a few miles from the capital, a building healthily situated, and possessing the necessary hygienic requirements, was, in 1895, put in preparation for the reception of immigrants, of whom a batch has already arrived. Works are still in progress, and when completed the establishment will be in the best possible condition for its purpose. The preparatory labours essential for the instalment of agricultural colonists in the districts of Monte Alegre, Marapanim, and Pirá are also being proceeded with. Notwithstanding all these attractions, however, it would appear that but little success has been achieved, in consequence of the universal reputation of Pará as an unhealthy and pestilential country.

The Italian government having prohibited emigration to the north of Brazil, a representation was made to them with a view to the removal of this injunction. The reply was to the effect that Pará is considered unsuitable and unprepared for Italian immigration, but it may be tried cautiously, on a small scale, if the agents in Brazil of the Italian government report favourably on the districts in preparation for colonisation.

It is doubtful whether the unfavourable opinion which obtains respecting the distressing climate and unhealthy conditions of Pará is well founded; at all events, as regards by far the greater part of the state. It would appear that on the high ground the climate is temperate, although hot and damp on the lowlands and in the vicinity of the great bodies of water. The temperature is very equable, and probably nowhere aid at no time exceeds 90° Fahr. The heat is greatly attenuated by the rains, and the nights are said to be delightfully cool. Several travellers of celebrity have reported favourably on the climate of the Amazon valley.

Statistics prove incontestably, as already remarked, that since the decentralisation of the government of the country from Rio de Janeiro in November, 1889, the condition of Pará, commercially, financially, and socially, have vastly improved.

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SPANISH OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

Under a special authorization from Captain General Weyler, writes the Cuban correspondent of *The Times*, I have just visited and carefully examined the Spanish entrenched line running across the island from the town of Mariel to Majana.

The southern section extends from Artemisa, the headquarters, which is connected by the Western railway with Havana, to Majana, on the south coast. The defenses consist of a continuous line of small block-houses, about 120 yards apart, connected by rifle pits and trenches, and protected in front by barbed wire fencing and at intervals by wire entanglements. The block-houses are made, some of loose stone piled up with earth on the outside faces, others of two-inch wooden planking; the rear of the line is defended by breastworks of loose stone and earth, with occasional block-houses as rallying points and to give shelter to the troops.

The total distance from Artemisa to Majana is about four miles. At the southernmost point, as it approaches the sea, the line splits into three, and runs so for half a mile, the object being to avoid any chance of surprise. At four points of the line are camps, with strong garrisons, acting as supports to the men in the trenches and block-houses, and, in addition, field artillery is posted at intervals.

The central section of the line extends northward from Artemisa to Guanajay, a distance of twelve miles. Here the defenses consist of loose stone breastworks, rifle pits in rear, and barbed-wire fencing and wire entanglements in front. At intervals are blockhouses and artillery and machine guns, the encampments for the support being from a mile to a mile and a half apart. The rear of this central section is protected by breastworks of loose stone, earth, and palm logs. From Majana to Guanajay the ground is level and fairly open, offering a clear field of fire. In the vicinity of Majana the very low-lying land is of a swampy nature, and will be almost impassable in the wet season.

The northern section extends from Guanajay to Mariel. This is six miles long, and runs through broken country of such a nature as to prevent the construction of a continuous line of trenches and block-houses. All the commanding heights have been fortified, and the main road is occupied by infantry pickets, while trenches and breastworks have been constructed at all points on the road where attack is thought likely. At various intervals are stationed supports, and strong bodies of troops are billeted in Guanajay and Mariel. In all, the division holding this line of twenty-two miles numbers 20,000 men of all arms. Most of the work has been done by the soldiers, and fatigue parties were at work from Mariel to Majana at the time of my visit.

I had an opportunity of inspecting the rations, and found them of excellent quality, the men receiving their daily allowance of fresh meat and bread, rice, beans, salt, coffee, and double rations of rum. There was very little sickness, and both officers and men seemed cheery and satisfied, in spite of the fact that they stand to their arms every night, resting only in the day-time. How matters will be when the rains set in I cannot say, but a large amount of sickness must necessarily occur, while in the low-lying parts of the line near Mariel and Majana the mortality will surely be great.

The entrenched line is undoubtedly of great strength, and the Spanish officers feel confident that the rebels under Maceo will not be able to force a passage. Without the aid of artillery it will unquestionably be a difficult undertaking for the insurgents, but certain weak points exist, especially in the central and northern sections, and here the attack will probably be made. Then, again, the rebels have no lines of communication to keep open, and have merely themselves and their horses to pass. On a dark and wet night a successful dash may be made, but any such attempt must entail heavy losses and severe fighting. If the attempt is successful, it will be the most severe blow the Spanish arms have yet received in Cuba.

The Cubans say that Maceo and his men will not attempt to cross the trenches, but have planned to remain in the province of Pinar del Rio, trusting to the climate to play havoc with the Spaniards. On the other hand, some 15,000 troops, under Gens. Inclan, Bernal, and other comman-

ders, have been recently dispatched into Pinar del Rio with orders to attack the rebels at all available points and force them to attempt to pass the entrenched line.

An incident serves to show how close the insurgents venture to the Spanish lines. I paid a visit to a very senior officer one evening in Artemisa and found him sitting in complete darkness. He explained that only a few nights previously he was seated reading when three bullets flew past his head. Since then he had deemed it wiser not to make himself so prominent a target for rebel rifles, and now only lighted his lamps when his windows were closed and shuttered. Every night shots are fired at some portion of the line, and only a few days ago the chief of the staff was shot at while riding down the road from Artemisa to Majana, the ball missing this officer's head by a few inches.

From the eastern provinces come the usual reports of skirmishes between the troops and rebels, while destruction of property goes on apace. It is the same story as from the first commencement of the rebellion, and no daylight is yet ahead. I held many long conversations with several senior officers on the subject of the present troubles, and not one of these understood the damage done to Spanish prestige through the fact that the authorities are no longer able to afford protection to life and property. Within sight of the Spanish intrenchments the work of destruction by the rebels continues unchecked. The smoke from the burning canefields and plantation buildings is seen every day within a few miles of Havana.

That Spain has lost control of the country districts is patent to any unprejudiced person; that she is acting on the defensive is clearly shown by the expenditure of enormous sums of money in the construction of the line of intrenchments and fortifications across the island. The object of this is officially stated to be to prevent the reunion of the rebel forces under Maceo with those under Gomez and other leaders; the real reason is to defend the province of Havana from invasion by Maceo. I do not wish in any way to disparage the work done in making such defensive preparations, but the fact that Spain is forced to defend herself by such means is a sign of weakness too significant to be ignored.

It is useless to lay the blame for the present unfortunate situation in Cuba on those who were in a position of authority when the revolutionary movement first broke out. There is a strong disposition among the Spaniards to do so. No doubt many mistakes were made in the conduct of affairs during the past year, and in consequence of such mistakes Spain is now called upon to face a far more serious problem than would otherwise be the case.

The present (May 9) position of the military operations is this. The Spaniards, to the number of 50,000, are holding the entrenched line across the island from Mariel to Majana, guarding the lines of communication from Havana to this line, operating in flying columns to the immediate east of the line, and in strong columns and detachments in the province of Pinar del Rio. This force of 50,000 men is held in its present position by the presence of Antonio Maceo and some 11,000 rebels scattered over the mountain ranges in the north of Pinar del Rio and in small groups in other sections of the province. The remainder of the Spanish army is employed in garrisoning the principal towns and fortified places, guarding lines of communication, such as railways and roads, and in columns marched through the country with the object of keeping the rebels on the move.

The insurgents in the central districts of the island are now concentrating in large numbers under the leadership of Maximo Gomez, Calixto Garcia, Collazo, and other well-known leaders. These concentrated rebel forces are slowly moving westward toward the province of Matanzas. In the eastern province of Santiago, the rebels, under José Maceo, continue in possession of the greater part of the country. Bands of rebels all over the country continue their work of destruction, burning canefields and houses, and destroying every class of property, and in every possible way hastening on the ruin of Cuba.

The true reason of the success hitherto attending the operations of the rebel leaders lies in the faulty knowledge of military tactics on the part of the Spanish generals.

The Spaniards say that they would make short work of the rebels if the latter would meet them in fair fight. I have not the slightest doubt that the Spanish arms would be victorious if the rebellion were an affair of pitched battles. But the rebels know their weakness and avoid fighting on every possible occasion.

Now the duty of the Spanish commander in chief is clearly to force the rebels into such positions as to compel a general action. In no case has this been done. Nor is there the slightest excuse for this failure on the part of the Spanish generalship. Take, for instance, the division of the rebel army under Maceo, in Pinar del Rio. The province is a small one, some 200 miles in length and 50 miles in width at the widest part. The Spanish intrenchments completely cut it off from the remainder of the island. Gen. Weyler has an available force of 60,000 men in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas; for this large force there are unlimited supplies of all kinds. Maceo has only some 11,000 men, scanty ammunition, and inferior armament. Yet the Spanish commander has not been able to drive the rebels into such a position that they must either fight or surrender.

Columns are sent out and march about the country, now and then having a skirmish with the enemy; but never has any properly concerted movement been attempted. Under existing arrangements, Gen. Weyler employs 175,000 men to guard towns, military posts, and intrenchments, and protect lines of communication. These lines of communication are now constantly being interrupted, and to make them absolutely secure Spain needs another 50,000 men if the present system of distribution is adhered to.

But the present system most decidedly should be discarded, and a knowledge of modern tactics and strategy very soon would show that much greater results could be achieved and very many fewer men employed. To sit down and wait for an enemy to attack when you are numerically stronger in a ratio of 5 to 1 is obviously weak policy; it is much more than weak when that enemy is destroying the whole country and your inaction allows the destruction to take place.

To devote all energy to purely defensive measures, such as the intrenchments from Mariel to Majana, at a time when the country is being laid waste, is little short of madness; to allow the destruction to continue after all such defensive measures are completed and make no determined effort to defeat the enemy may almost be classified as absolute failure to understand and cope with the situation.

Remember that Spain has in the field 175,000 men and unlimited supplies of all kinds; the rebels have some 40,000 fighting men, badly armed and scantily equipped. There is only one explanation of the present state of affairs. Blunder after blunder has been made from a military point of view since this rebellion first broke out, and these same blunders are being repeated to-day at every turn. There is no more any plan of campaign now than there was last year—at least, if there be one, no evidence of it is visible in the movements of the army. A few more mistakes and Spain's position in Cuba will be untenable.

COFFEE IN CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., 26th June, 1896.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.

Being at present on a visit to Canada I have been surprised at the small consumption of coffee. In your issue of 26th ult. you publish the enclosed paragraph, giving the statistics of the importation of tea, coffee and sugar, for the past year, by this colony, and I think, if you compare the figures of the first two articles, the reason becomes apparent, and might with advantage be brought before the notice of the authorities in Brazil, who are at present so anxious, by various propaganda, to encourage and create markets for their ever increasing production of the bean.

Your figures give an importation of tea of 20,612,733 lbs. paying a duty of \$6,132, against 2,433,470 lbs. of coffee, the duty on which amounted to \$7,464; or a duty on the Brazilian product of .367 per lb., against only .0297 per lb. on the tea, and say a relative consumption per head of the population of this colony, which exceeds

5,300,000, of 4.122 lbs. tea against 0.4867 lbs. coffee.

We all know that more coffee is required than tea in the making; the relative prices for medium qualities of the two articles in this city are at present 43 c per lb. for coffee and 60 c per lb. for tea, and it remains to be proved whether, with some equity in the duty, the Brazilian product could not be introduced into this country at such a figure as to get a fair trial, when its recognized superior sustaining properties would undoubtedly cause it to hold its own and we would have gained a new outlet for the bean.

Some years ago, if I recollect correctly, a line of steamers was, or was to be, started from Montreal to Rio, and Mr. Wm. D. Bentley was appointed Brazilian representative in this country; the importation of coffee did not increase to any appreciable extent and there is now no line, but I do not recollect that this question of the duty was brought to the attention of the Brazilian authorities, and would ask you, through your widely circulated medium, to draw their attention to this matter with a view to having the duty modified and so assist in developing a new market for the principal product of the country where we have both resided for so long.

Yours sincerely,
GEO. E. GILLESPIE.

A WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT.

The pulsations of a human heart were watched by scores of trained eyes yesterday in Exhibition Hall at the Mechanics' Building, where were gathered physicians from all parts of the state. Standing between a Crookes tube and a large box, in which the observer shut himself out from the sunlight, was a boy divested of coat and vest. To the youngster it was something of a "circus," but to the physicians, who, one after another, took their place in the box, it was an exemplification of an end-of-the-century achievement of science. For the X rays laid open to the human eye the interior of the boy's chest, and there, pumping steadily away, was to be seen his heart, every throb of which could be discerned so clearly that any irregularity might easily have been detected. So simple is the apparatus required, and so startling the results, that the physicians became enthusiastic over what they termed the opening of a new era in medicine and surgery.—*Boston Globe*, June 10.

From *The National Review*.

FATHER MATHEW'S MISSION.

The accounts of Father Mathew's mission from 1838 to 1842 read like a fable. He made teetotalers as the great powers make soldiers, by the million, only much faster; and if there had been any would have been settled out of hand. Wherever he went, a veritable fury of sacrifice appears to have seized the people of Ireland, though the estimated number of converts must be discounted by the equal fury of exaggeration which seized the chroniclers of his progress. Thus, in 1839, he is said to have administered 30,000 pledges in one day at Cowmel, and from 100,000 to 150,000 in two days at Limerick. Unless pledges were taken by acclamation it would be physically impossible to administer one-quarter the number stated.

In 1840 he is said to have added 748,000 to the ranks, or an average of over 2,000 per diem for every day in the year, and by 1841 the number of total abstainers in Ireland was reckoned at 4,647,000, or considerably more than the entire adult population. Any one may believe it who likes; but whatever the exact truth may be, it is certain that this lonely village priest did for a time meet with a success beside which the united efforts of all the other advocates of temperance, before and after him, fade into insignificance. In three years he actually reduced the consumption of spirits in Ireland from 10,815,000 gallons to 5,200,000 gallons, and practically abolished drunkenness. An elderly lady described to me the other day how she travelled through Ireland about that time without seeing a single drunken man, and how striking was the contrast between the perfect sobriety of Cork and the rolling intoxication of Bristol, which met her eyes on landing.

Father Mathew's statue stands to-day in Patrick Street, but his face is happily turned toward the bridge, so that he cannot see the numerous liquor shops which now adorn that noble thoroughfare. His mission was a flash in the pan, a sudden outburst of Celtic zeal, which burned too fiercely to last, and already the reaction set in when his back was turned in 1843.

UTILIZING A FRIENDLY BACILLUS.

During the last few years public attention has been directed by the development of bacteriological science to those minute organisms (called bacteria) which cause disease rather than to those of the same class which are beneficial in their action. The number of the disease-producing bacteria is comparatively small, the list including the characteristic germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, and certain other infectious maladies. On the other hand, the number of harmless or beneficial bacteria or similar organisms is large. It was to be expected that attempts to defend mankind against the harmful activity of the disease producers would draw attention to them rather than to the friendly organisms of the same type.

Interesting and profitable experiments have been made, however, with certain bacteria of the harmless or beneficial kind, and the latest of these

relates to improvements in the manufacture of butter. It is only fair that the good bacteria should not be overlooked and that publicity should be given to the accumulated evidence concerning the usefulness of the minute organism which Prof. CONN calls Bacillus No. 41. Wholesome milk cream contains harmless bacteria in immense numbers. Tests recently made in Middletown, Conn., showed that certain samples of milk taken from the cow in the evening contained on the following morning 8,500,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, or about 8,000,000,000 per quart. Samples of freshly made butter were found to contain from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 per grain. In ripened cream bacteria are present in enormous numbers, the growth of them and their life processes exercising an important influence in causing the changes which lead to the production of butter. The purpose of Prof. CONN's experiments was to select the specific bacterium which could be used with the best effect by butter-makers, and after a long investigation he ascertained that one which he called No. 41 was especially useful not only in ripening cream but also in improving the quality of the butter produced.

An official report recently published gives a history of the experiments and shows what the results have been. Cream was first inoculated with pure cultures of this Bacillus No. 41 in one of the Connecticut creameries more than two years ago. Since that time the method has been employed in more than sixty creameries in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and other states. All of these, with one exception, where the failure was due to lack of care and cleanliness—report a decided improvement of the quality of the butter made from inoculated cream. The government's "Experiment Station Record," published a few weeks ago, quoted the following from a report as to the value of the discovery: "So uniform have been the results of the use of this organism that it must now be regarded as beyond the reach of experimentation, and Bacillus No. 41 takes its rank as a species of organism the artificial use of which in the ripening of cream will produce a striking improvement in the flavor of the butter." The luncid cream—that change is caused by other similar organisms which manufacture an acid, and which have been the subjects of experiment—but to add a delicate aroma and flavor. We suppose that the organism in question is one of a considerable number which are usually present in cream, and that the inoculation of cream with cultures of it intensifies the influence which it ordinarily exerts in association with other bacteria.—*N. Y. Times*, June 17.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The American ministers at Buenos Aires and Montevideo, with their families, left Buenos Aires for Assuncion, Paraguay, on the 17th inst.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th inst. announces the sudden death of Dr. Benjamin Zorilla, who resumed the portfolio of minister of interior on the 22nd on account of ill health.

—The chief-of-staff Gen. Capdevilla has recently inspected the fortification construction on Martin Garcia. The fortifications of this island is, we understand, a violation of treaties with Brazil and Uruguay.

—Epidemics of small-pox are raging at Gualeguaychu, Chivilcoy and other places in Argentina. A little disinfection to annoy and fleece travellers is enforced, and this comprises all that is done to suppress it.

—The taxes on land and house property seem to be on the rise in all the provinces. There is a current everywhere in legislative circles impelling the legislators to add annually to the taxes. In Santa Fé we see a union of property owners protesting against the increase. In Mendoza a new valuation has just been ordered, tending also to raise the taxes. Owners of course protest, but it is useless. With the yearly increase of expenses the provincial governments will have to devise an increase of revenue and one of the most harmless is the tax on land and houses. The owners of these generally manage to reimburse themselves by increasing their salaries and if they have a little less income they suffer what everyone else has to suffer.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The vecinos of Mendoza are horrified at the proposal of the minister of government to pull up yearly a portion of their fine Carolina poplars, which were always such a beautiful ornament to their streets. The object is to allow greater circulation of light and air among the streets and houses. It seems to be a suggestion of Doctor Coni; yet we doubt whether this is necessary from a hygienic point of view. The poplars can be of no great damage in winter time, as they are then without leaves, whereas they are of the greatest utility in summer by the shade they afford. The minister proposes to leave only one avenue with these trees, the calle San Martin, and in the rest he proposes to plant slow-growing pines instead. But in the end the pines may become as troublesome to the doctors as the poplars.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Economist of London reports the sale of a lot of white Argentine sugar at the rate of £ 12. 10 shillings per ton. This worked out gives the wholesale price obtained at one and 1/2 pence per unit. The present rate of the gold premium on this amount will realize about thirteen cents per kilo. Here is a fine example of the manager in which the sugar syndicate are operating. The price of a similar grade of sugar in this city is from 54 to 60 cents per kilo. The sum realized by the syndicate presents a loss, as from the amount obtained, freight, loss in weight, and charges have to be deducted. Comments are needless.—*Times*, Buenos Aires. You don't understand, neighbor; this is a prime illustration of the latest and best method of protecting national industries. Now put a bounty on top of it, and provide a subsidy to a national steamship line for carrying the stuff away—all of which is to come out of the consumer's pocket—and you have the scheme in all its perfection!

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28th, 1896.

THE increasing frequency of suicide lately should be promptly met by a general and vigorous condemnation by every organ of public opinion. There is unhappily a widespread tendency to make a celebrity, or a hero of the suicide. All the particulars of the incident, especially if it is the result of some romance, are given in the papers, and the "courage" of the suicide is made to stand out in the strongest light. It is simply a theatrical exit from a life which bears heavily on the majority, and it is therefore made familiar and attractive for the many who have any inclination that way. Not long since one of the leading journals of this city even commended the spirit and courage of a passionate unreflective boy who committed suicide after having committed a crime, and for the simple reason that he could not submit to the disgrace of arrest. Numerous other cases arise from losses in business, inability to find employment, or difficulty in maintaining a desired social position, and for these also the newspaper has much too often a word of excuse or praise. All this, we submit, is mischievous and wrong. In the great majority of cases, the suicide is either a contemptible coward, or a no less contemptible egotist who barter his life for a transient notoriety. For the man who takes his life simply because he has no work, or can not support his family, or can not maintain a certain social position, cowardice is really too mild a characterization. The world is wide and there is work in it for every determined man, woman and child, who may not be handicapped by physical incapacity. Greater cowardice can not be found than that of the man who takes his life because he can not support himself, and nothing meaner and more cowardly could possibly be found than the suicide of a man who can not support wife and children, or other dependent ones. If there is punishment after death, such a miscreant should receive the worst of it, for he abandons those weaker than himself to the hardships and distresses of a life which he does not care to face himself. There is nothing noble, nor even excusable in such an act. It is selfish, cowardly and ignoble to the last degree. No man worthy of the name would ever think of such a thing as long as he possessed health, hands and intelligence. As for the romantic suicides, they are equally cowardly and infinitely silly. It is difficult to imagine a man or woman doing such a thing while in the possession of a healthy mind and an average amount of intelligence. There may be rare cases where self destruction is unselfish and defensible, but they are very rare indeed. The great majority of us have our duties and our obligations very plainly marked out before us, and we have no possible excuse for shirking. And most certainly we have no warrant to find excuses for others.

THE debates last week on the "tribunal of accounts" ought to have elicited a fuller discussion of that most important of all administrative questions—the need of an effective check on expenditures. If we correctly understand the original reason why the tribunal of accounts was created, it was for this express purpose, to serve as a board of audit to prevent unauthorized expenditures. If not, then it

has no reason for existence and is maintained merely for sinecures. If it is designed as such a board of audit, then the claim of certain deputies that it should not oppose the government, or that it should be in the government's confidence, is worse than absurd. Such a tribunal would be worse than useless. If the tribunal is designed to verify all accounts, then it must have the power not only to approve those authorized, but also to reject those unauthorized. The one faculty implies the existence of the other, and both together imply independence of action and authority. A tribunal which can not throw out an illegal account would be supremely ridiculous. Instead of reducing the tribunal of accounts to so contemptible a rôle as that of executing the orders of the President and his cabinet, congress should undertake to extend and strengthen its powers, and to expressly forbid all administrative officials from spending the public funds without an express authorization. In the United States, which the Brazilian republicans pretend to copy, these restrictions are unequivocal. Not only is the government forbidden to pay out public money without an express appropriation, but the auditors in the treasury department have the authority to pass upon the legality of claims under an appropriation and to reject those which are not in order. The recent refusal of an auditor to pay subsidies to the sugar planters, even under a congressional appropriation, on the ground of unconstitutionality, is an extreme example. What Brazil most needs just now are restrictions upon congress and the executive in the matter of expenditures, and the first of these should be an explicit prohibition on spending money without a definite appropriation. The general authorization to open credits for unforeseen and extraordinary purposes should be suppressed, for it has been the source of innumerable abuses. The President is constantly opening special and extraordinary credits, even when congress is in session, and is thus largely augmenting the expenditures outside the budget. It is contrary to the simplest, common-sense rules of administration that such practices should continue. In the first place, congress should do its proper work thoroughly and provide funds for all legitimate purposes, and then, in the second place, the executive should see that the funds provided are expended properly—and nothing more. The exercise of discretionary powers, on either side, is demoralizing and unsound in every particular, and to effectively restrict it we need the independent checks which are supplied by the supreme court and tribunal of accounts.

OUR American visitors will permit us to observe that they belong to a race which has achieved some of the most remarkable commercial and colonizing triumphs of which we have any record. English colonies and English commercial enterprise are to be found in every part of the world. These have been the principal civilizing influences of the present century, and their results are to be found not only in the development of new countries, but to a great extent also among the older nations of the world. India, Australia, South Africa and other possessions of the British crown are not the only witnesses of the genius of the English race in colonization and administration, for the United States is a most conspicuous example among the younger nations, and Egypt among the older. For all practical purposes, the United States must be considered an integral part of the progress and triumphs of the English race, and an exponent of English ideas, and we are to-day witnessing the extension of those same civilizing influences to Mexico through American channels. Although the United States is an independent nation, the race instinct is the same and will continue to work out the same results. It will be advantageous, therefore, to call the attention of our visitors to the circumstance that the triumphs of English commerce thus far have been derived chiefly from individual initiative, enterprise and perseverance. The government may have aided and encouraged in various ways, and may have been always solicitous in protecting commercial ventures, but the fact still remains that the initiative has almost invariably been with the private individual. He has embarked his capital, risked his life and devoted time, intellect and strength to the furtherance of his ventures, even far beyond the limits within which his own country could effectively accord protection, and the result has been and still is that his is the controlling influence everywhere. The lesson to be drawn from this is clear. If the Americans wish to extend their commercial influence as a nation, they should continue to employ the same methods and ideas which have won so remarkable a success for the race to which they belong. They should not depend on reciprocity treaties, nor on national steamship lines, nor on banks, nor on subsidies, nor on any other special or exclusive favor. They should simply enter the field as merchants with the purpose of risking their money and working for the objects in view. Half a century ago there were a number of prominent enterprising American houses on this coast and American goods were found everywhere. More than that, the American flag was seen in every port, for the American merchant marine was then among the foremost. Now we have an occasional "drummer" who solicits orders for goods to be delivered three, four or even six months hence, and a few commission houses without capital and selling principally from samples. And, owing to the interference of mischievous legislation, the American flag has almost disappeared in the carrying trade. Within the last few years we have known many cases where Americans have proposed to open business houses here and have made large promises of what they intended to do, but they have invariably succumbed under the import duties levied on their first consignment of samples and merchandise. In several cases we have known them to sacrifice the goods in order to pay the duties levied on them. This, we submit, is not serious business; it is not in accordance with the traditions of the English race. If the Americans want a fair share of this South American trade, they must make a business-like effort to gain it, and then to hold it. They must establish their own houses and risk capital and personal effort in the quest. If the trade is worth having, it is surely worth their personal superintendence. In this city to-day, nearly all the American manufacturers and merchants who are competing for a share in this trade, are represented by foreign agents. It may be that such agents accomplish just as much, perhaps more, as would Americans themselves, but it illustrates, however, exactly how they are trying to do the work. They want the business, or its profits, but they are using neither capital nor personal effort to gain it. All this is entirely wrong, and we shall be glad to have our visitors consider our reasons for it. We are confident that American manufacturers and merchants can gain a large and profitable share in this trade, but to do so they must work for it in a legitimate and intelligent way. As we have said, they have no need of subsidized steamship lines, nor banks, nor reciprocity treaties, nor political favors of any description. They need to use nothing more than their own brains, hands and capital.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 20.—Senate.—Barão do Ladoiro criticized the conduct of the government which had left unnoticed a telegram showing that Col. Moreira Cezar by order of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had committed military murders in the state of São Catharina, and which yet, at the same time, had used its official influence to obtain an authentic copy of a telegram in which Senator Vicente Machado had asked for a diplomatic position. He desired, he said, to give the government an opportunity to vindicate the memory of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and the honor of Col. Moreira Cezar. He accordingly moved to request the government to inquire into the historical value of the telegram relating to these murders. Senator Raimundo Barcellos opposed the motion asserting that the telegram is a forgery. And even if it were not, he added, he would oppose the motion since congress had approved of all the acts committed by Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his agents during the existence of martial law. Senator Moraes Barros also opposed the motion and censured Barão do Ladoiro for making use of a document which had evidently been obtained by surreptitious and criminal means from Marshal Floriano Peixoto's archives. He maintained that the minister of foreign affairs had done right in obtaining an authentic copy of Senator Vicente Machado's telegram, since the first copy, which the speaker himself had caused to be published, had been declared by the senator for Paraná to be apocryphal. Senator Vicente Machado took the floor and once more declared that he had never sent such a telegram. He asserted that in attacking him the government attacked the whole senate. He accused the government of being arrogant with the weak and servile and cringing with the strong. This government, he said, treats congress with contempt, but hastens to adopt the motions of the military club. Barão do Ladoiro's motion was rejected. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the bill for regulating the formalities of civil marriage.

—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Pedro Moacyr read the telegram, published in our last issue, from the executive committee of the liberal party of Rio Grande. Taking this as his text, he described the situation in Rio Grande. He claimed that the organization of the new party would greatly benefit that state, converting a armed strife into a peaceful struggle. His party, he had no hesitation in saying, would welcome the co-operation of the federalists and their leader, Councillor Silveira Martins, whose great talent, learning, capacity and services render him an ornament to any party which is so fortunate as to secure his assistance. Nor can the castillistas, he asserted, reproach the liberals for their attitude in this matter, since they themselves are doing everything in their power to entice the federalists into their ranks. He was repeatedly interrupted by the castillista deputies, two of whom afterwards took the floor and answered him. Deputy Augusto Montenegro spoke on the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill fixing the date for holding the general congressional elections and a deficiency appropriation of 186,407\$ 680 for the department of justice and in 1st discussion it also voted several private bills and concurred in the senate's amendments to the bills granting compensation to the shippers of the *Cantares* and *Celina* and making a deficiency appropriation for the war department. The special appropriation of 26,000\$ for paying Paulo Robin & Co. was voted in 2nd discussion and the bill for altering the regulations of the navy-yard in first discussion.

JULY 21.—Senate.—Senator Gomes de Castro spoke on the bill regulating the formalities of civil marriage. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Ernesto introduced a bill signed by himself and 38 others for a tax of 20\$000 a head on foreign beef cattle and 15\$000 a head on foreign hogs weighing 30 or more kilos, besides 5% ad valorem for labor fees at the custom-house. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque spoke on the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts. He accused the members of the tribunal of being actuated by political motives and of placing obstacles in the way of the government. In his opinion the tribunal should be composed of members enjoying the government's confidence and should not be informed of expenses of a political or diplomatic character. Deputy Luiz Domingues pointed out the utility of the tribunal of accounts in exercising restraint on the abuses of the government. Deputy Luiz Duzi spoke against the bill, which, he said, gives so much power to the tribunal of accounts as to make it a fourth branch of the government.

JULY 22.—Senate.—Senators Otacílio and Barão do Ladoiro offered amendments to the navy bill. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Geminiano Brazil and others introduced a bill for suspending the collection of the tobacco tax and the tax on alcoholic liquors until congress shall have decided whether these taxes are to be maintained, or not. Deputy Seze-dello spoke in favor of submitting accounts of expenses to the previous examination of the tribunal of accounts. He was answered by Deputy Alcindo Guanabara, who said that the faculty of previous examination is not in harmony with the presidential system of government. The chamber voted a motion offered by Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti to ask for information in regard to the number of persons in the naval service of the country.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Carlos Gomes has telegraphed that he will visit S. Paulo in November.
 —In S. Paulo the state law granting a pension to Carlos Gomes and his children was promulgated on the 25th inst.
 —The senatorial elections in São Paulo, as was foreseen, have resulted in the choice of Ex-Gov. Bernardino de Campos, without opposition.
 —The cold in São Paulo during the early part of last week is said to have been exceptionally severe, the temperature falling to 3° Cent. (37.4° Fahr).
 —According to official statistics there were in the jail at Ouro Preto on the 31st of last December 134 convicts, of whom 102 were males and 32 females.
 —During the first fortnight in July there were 346 deaths in the city of Pernambuco. Of the persons who died 334 were Brazilians and 12 foreigners.
 —An official telegram from the commander of the 15th military district says that four of the persons illegally enlisted in the army in Santa Catharina have been discharged.
 —It is said that ex-Governor Eduardo Ribeiro, when he took charge of the government of the state of Amazonas, was penniless and that he now has a fortune of over 300,000\$000.
 —A telegram from Assuncion, Paraguay, of yesterday's date says that the Indians in Matto Grosso have attacked and wounded eleven laborers.
 —It is stated that Carlos Gomes has derived a great benefit from the use of a prescription found in an old number of a newspaper published at Uberaba in the state of Minas Geraes. Stramonium is said to be the basis of this prescription.
 —There are again disturbances in Paraná and Santa Catharina on account of the boundary dispute. Several bridges built by the government of Santa Catharina have been destroyed by citizens of Paraná, which has excited much indignation in the former state.
 —On the 23rd inst. José Antonio dos Santos was condemned to three years imprisonment and 20 per cent fine, in Santos, for picking the pocket of (Don) Schmitzbecher of the sum of 15,033\$. It looks like a mild penalty surely for such a robbery! And how about the fine? Will it be taken from the money stolen, or will José have to work it out?

—In the streets of Maranhão there have recently been several fights between soldiers and policemen. On the 20th inst. a soldier of the 5th battalion was killed in one of these fights and on the following day a police station was attacked by soldiers who wounded two policemen.

—A horrible murder was discovered in S. Paulo on the night of the 25th, a lady named D. Narcisa de Carvalho being found dead in a house where she was residing. She had been killed by blows on the head, for the crime is enveloped in mystery because no robbery was committed. No trace of the criminal has been found.

—The following, dated the 21st, is a sample of the telegraphic news sent up country: "The minister of foreign affairs, Sr. Carlos de Carvalho, after having a long interview with Sr. Camello Lamprea, chargé d'affaires of Portugal, remained in his office writing. The Triunidade question is considered completely terminated."

—There were two assassinations in or near Santos on the 10th. Another assassination occurred near Mossoró early in the week, caused by a dispute over the beaguilly sum of 13\$. At Taubaté the bodies of Antonio Patti and his wife were found in a room together, the latter murdered, the former a suicide. The husband was seeking a divorce, and apparently resolved to settle the difficulty in a short way.

—It is now announced that yellow-fever has greatly diminished at Araraquara, São Paulo, and that the epidemic will soon be at an end. As this is the second or third epidemic occurring there and as every new arrival runs the risk of catching the disease, we may consider this hopeful prognosis as a matter of great uncertainty. Until the town is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, there can be no certainty that the danger is over.

—There is a rumor that a revolution has broken out in Matto Grosso. The news is brought by the steamer *Urano*, which arrived at Assuncion from Concepcion. The report is not altogether certain as it comes rather behind time and in a mystified manner. At any rate the military chief of Villa Rica has asked for reinforcements from Assuncion in order to be able to maintain order in case the Brazilian rebels intended to cause disturbance in Paraguayan territory.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—There was a strike on the Lapa plantation, near Rio das Pedras, São Paulo, on the 20th, the colonists declining to continue picking coffee at 1\$200 the alqueire. The proprietor refused to accede to their demands and sent to the neighboring station for policemen. The latter, on arrival, ordered the strikers to go to work, or leave the plantation in 48 hours. A part of them yielded, and the balance left the place. The labor question seems to be creating trouble throughout the entire coffee district.

—Five prisoners escaped from the Santos jail on the morning of the 24th, including a notorious thief called "Zezinho" who had only just been sentenced to three years imprisonment. He is the first prisoner sentenced during the present session of the jury, although three assassins have been tried. The fugitives escaped to the roof, let themselves down with sheets and then scaled the wall. The sentinel inside was found sound asleep. The escape was discovered at 4 a. m., but the police authorities were not advised until 6 o'clock. The whole affair looks peculiar, to say the least.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A trial trip of the electric train on the Santa Theresa tramway was made yesterday as far as the Vista Alegre hotel. It is said that the trial was a success.
 —It is said that the night express between this city and São Paulo will be resumed this week. Will only one train a week be run, as before, or will the Central try to do the service properly?

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year in Conceição do Araxá, Minas Geraes, is estimated at 39,000 arrobas.
 —Coffee is being planted in the municipality of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, and is said to do well there.
 —Coffee *grain* whose official value is 137 réis per kilo were selling on Friday and Saturday at the rate of 72 réis per kilo.
 —The Santos commercial association estimates the 1896-97 coffee crop of São Paulo at 5,000,000 bags. The 1895-96 crop was estimated at 3,000,000 to 3,200,000 bags.
 —A Limeira correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* says that the frost and cold weather of the past week did considerable damage to the coffee plantations in that vicinity. The writer says that the crop this year will be much less than anticipated and that next year's crop will also be small. He says the planters are greatly disannoyed because of this and because of the prices falling at Santos.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President has vetoed the bill voted by congress on public lands.
 —Between now and the end of the month some 4,700 immigrants are expected to arrive here from Europe.
 —Frank Brown, the prince of the South American sawmill ring, is expected here about the beginning of next month.
 —The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session during the past week at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes.

-Col. Carlos Telles left Rio Grande for this capital on the 23rd inst. and not on the day first announced.

-The new commandant of the Rio Grande military district, Gen. Carlos Eugenio de Andrade Guimarães, left for that state on the 25th inst.

-On Saturday a police force had to be sent to the Gambaou station in order to quell the disturbances caused by the blocking of the neighboring streets.

-The inspector general of illumination says that Visconde de Guahy's explanations in regard to the alleged bribery of the minister of industry and other public functionaries are not satisfactory.

-Judge Ameliano de Campos of the federal court of this city has issued a writ for maintaining the tenure of the 10 professors of the Polytechnic school who were suspended by the government.

-We are in receipt of articles for publication at a late hour which we are unable to publish this week, for lack of time. We can not guarantee the publication of articles of any length sent us later than Saturday.

-The supreme court on Saturday issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the persons illegally forced to enlist in the military service in the state of Santa Catharina. These prisoners must be presented to the court on the 19th prox.

-The Argentine squadron is ordered to leave Buenos Aires August 15, and is expected to arrive in Rio de Janeiro on August 20th. After three days in this port, the squadron will go south to Santa Catharina for evolutionary practice.

-The weakness and vacillation of the government in regard to the Telles case is perhaps no more than might be expected. The national government is apparently unable to cope either with Castilhos, or with any insubordinate commanding officer.

-In view of the prevalence of illegal and forcible recruitment in this city the chief-of-police has issued a circular strictly forbidding it and asserting that he will take steps to cause to be punished any police authority who renders assistance to press-gangs.

-The Apostolo and Estrella Polar, both catholic organs, state that they have received letters from free-masons threatening to blow up their printing-offices if they continue their attacks on masonry and the grand-master. This would be a very silly argument, surely.

-On Wednesday the President gave ten to the members of congress. There were present 18 senators and 19 deputies. The ministers of foreign affairs, finance, justice and industry, the chief-of-police, delegate Carjô and Dr. Rodrigo Octavio were also present.

-At last Dr. Fort was obliged to yield to gentle and polite persuasion and has returned to Europe. He is unquestionably a humbug of large calibre, but when we consider how he was protected and feted a few years ago, and how the hostility to him this time was based on the uncomplimentary things which he wrote about the medical students and others, we are compelled to feel that he is by no means the only humbug in the affair.

-Six more invitations to join the Polytechnic staff, have been declined. At a recent meeting of what remains of the faculty of that school, a motion was presented against the proceeding of the government in suspending 10 professors. Three professors voted for it and two (Drs. Maia and Gomes de Souza—the latter a public official) against it. The director voted with the last two, making a tie, and then declared the motion lost.

-The Journal do Commercio in its issue of last Wednesday says that a naval officer of high rank is making investigations on one of the islands of this harbor for the purpose of discovering what has become of 280 marines whose disappearance has never been explained. We presume that the marines to which this item refers are those who are said to have been murdered by order of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

-It is worthy of note that the commission appointed by the acting inspector to inquire into the reported practice of selling "pools" in the custom-house on biclar, is preparing an elaborate report. We anticipate allusions to Greece and Rome, France under the empire, the equality of man and the grandeur of Brazil, the immorality of gambling, the dedication and integrity of the public employe, and then—nothing about the biclar.

-The contractor for erecting the new fever ward of the Strangers' Hospital, Mr. E. Sissenêre, informs us that his work on the building was finished on the 8th inst. The painters and plumbers are now at work on the building, and it is expected that it will be practically finished in a few weeks more. Some details still remain unfinished, such as the covered passages, grading, etc., but these will all be in order long before the building is required.

-On Sunday a considerable number of flower-sellers were arrested and fined 100 each by the police for selling flowers in the street, although they have municipal licenses to do so. The activity of the police is certainly most phenomenally misdirected. The streets are overrun with beggars and lottery-ticket sellers, but are prohibited to do clean and worthy traffic as that of selling flowers! The fines have since been returned and the police functionary reproved.

-The Journal do Commercio of the 23rd says that the teaching staff of the Polytechnic is nearly ready for work, some of the professors and substitutes being willing to give double time during the examinations. Several of the appointees have accepted, and also some of the professors will take charge of classes outside their specialties.

-As anticipated, the Pasteur, or Pastor zarzuela company which arrived here last week was not cordially received. The artists were insulted and hissed in the streets and the attitude of the public was so hostile that the empresario decided to send them back to Buenos Aires at once. The incident is not a creditable one, for the empresarios and artists are made to suffer insult and loss for the offence of a manager. The justice of the mob is not always discriminating, however.

-The district judge in this city gave a decision yesterday in the action brought by various naval officers against the constitutionality of the amnesty law (No. 310) of last year. He declares the law unconstitutional and condemns the government to a recognition of the full rights of the amnestied officers including pay, etc. It will be remembered that this law granted amnesty, but made it effective only on the termination of two years and at the President's discretion. Glycerio was the author of the law.

-We have seen no one weeping over it, but it should be said, perhaps, that the jacobin organ O Nacional is no more. It couldn't get support enough to pay the expense of waging war on all that is decent and conservative in the country, consequently it had to suspend. We do not know that its editor and his contributors took the lesson to heart, but we trust that they are now not wholly ignorant of the fact that it does not pay to run a sheet for the contemptible purposes to which the Nacional was devoted.

-The voter in the United States is now fairly between the devil and the deep sea—the devil of insatiable protection, and the deep sea of free coinage, currency depreciation and shameful repudiation. Many a patriotic man will choose the former, because it involves no disgrace although it may mean the continuation of a burdensome and pernicious policy. The only doubt will lie in McKinley's uncertain attitude toward the pretensions of the "silverites," and to make this secure the American people should take the greatest care to send safe and good men to congress.

-In accordance with a decision from one of the local courts, to the effect that the action of the government in suspending the Polytechnic professors was illegal, the said professors were yesterday reinstated by an official of justice. The faculty and two students gave vivas, whereupon the students set upon their two comrades and clubbed them. The director of the school, who had declined to recognize the order of the court, thereupon urged the students to be calm. It is not said that there were tears in his eyes, or that he dropped on his knees, but his weakness might warrant such a conclusion.

-According to a Saturday's telegram the "free silver" men at St. Louis have accepted Bryan's candidacy for the presidency of the United States. From an exchange we gather that Bryan is a resident of Nebraska, though a native of Illinois, and is comparatively unknown in political life. He is 36 years of age, has served one or two terms in the lower house, is a lawyer by profession, and derives his popularity from oratorical gifts rather than from serious or sound judgment. His nomination at Chicago was secured through a fiery denunciation of the gold standard men. He is a dangerous demagogue, and his election would be full of danger to the best interests of the country.

-The Journal do Brazil published a letter a few days ago in regard to a visit of a Paiz editor to the insane asylum. He went by invitation from the director, who had everything in order for his inspection—floors washed, doors cleaned, brasses polished, clean mattresses and sheets provided, and the patients cleaned and dressed for inspection. It was truly inspiring to see how clean and well managed the institution could be made, but unhappily it was done merely to deceive. Under the clean sheets and good mattresses were filthy mattresses, and in all the dark corners were accumulations of dirt which would hardly deserve compliments even from the Paiz.

-There has circulated a report that the board of directors of the Gas Company gave to its representative in this city Visconde de Guahy, the sum of 1,000,000 francs for bribing various Brazilian officials, including the minister of industry. On last Wednesday Dr. Jayme Benevolô, inspector general of illumination, wrote to Visconde de Guahy, informing him of the report and demanding an answer in order that he might discover the slanderers. On the following day Visconde de Guahy replied that he protested against the idea of attributing to him the intention of bribing public functionaries of his country. Whether this reply will enable Dr. Jayme Benevolô to discover the slanderers we are unable to say.

BIRTUIS.

On the 23rd inst. at São Paulo, the wife of Hugh Crook, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 19 Rua Cordeia de Andrade, S. Paulo, the wife of Thomas Andrew Sym, of a daughter.

CRICKET MATCH.

Played on 26th July, 1896 at the old Paysandu grounds in Laranjeiras between the Club Brasileiro de Cricket and Western an Brazilian Telegraph Co. The score was follows:

Table with columns for Club Brasileiro, 1st Innings, and 2nd Innings, listing players and scores.

Table with columns for Western and Brazilian, 1st Innings, and 2nd Innings, listing players and scores.

-A provisional three-years guarantee has been granted to José Moreira de Figueiredo, of Rodão, state of Rio de Janeiro, for a new and hitherto unknown process for the preservation of meats, fowl and fish.

-We are advised that the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has completed the purchase of the property, No. 39 Rua da Quindim, which was first purchased for the society by Mr. Fernandes Braga some time ago. The society has secured highly favorable terms for the payment of the purchase money, and will appeal to friends both here and abroad for assistance. Plans are now under consideration for the speedy completion of the building.

-The commission of American business men who arrived here on the Dunbar on their way to Buenos Aires, and who are proposing to study the commercial situation on this coast, is composed of the following representative manufacturers and merchants: Frederick Stearns, Detroit, Mich.; Henry T. Gilbert, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Stewart Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. L. Wager, Wager, Ala.; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Robert W. Spicer, Dexter, N. Y.; S. E. Bacon, Erie, Pa.; J. H. A. Johnson, Madison, Wis.; W. T. Adams, Memphis, Tenn.; T. D. Palmer, Newark, N. J.; J. R. Killbuck, Columbus, Ohio; William Harper, Philadelphia, Pa. The commission is accompanied by Mr. G. W. Fishback, recently secretary of legation at Buenos Aires, whose long residence in that capital will be of material assistance to the commissioners in their investigations.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

To the Editor. Sir:—As you have "dropped into poetry" on the subject that heads these lines, perhaps you will permit the infliction of a parable upon your numerous readers. It is the following: Many years ago among the four "insides" of a coach was a traveller suffering from asthma and another a victim of bronchitis. The first insisted upon having a window open, to which the other strongly objected, and the resultant dispute terminated in an appeal to the guard, to whom was submitted that an open window meant death to one, and a closed window dissolution to the other. The guard, a humane man, appealed to the other passengers for aid in deciding the very serious matter, and one of these, a testy old party, gave his verdict as follows: "Shut the window and kill one; then open it and kill the other!"

This is what the banks do in the exchange market: advance rates and "clean out" the bears; lower them and wind up the bulls.

Yours, despairingly, Exchange at 9 1/4 d.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The mint of this city sent revenue stamps to São Paulo on the 25th of a nominal value of 1,912,660\$.

-On last Friday the cash balance at the treasury was 18,300,000\$, including 12,000,000\$ in bonus.

-A decree opening a special credit of 2,200,000\$ for expenses incurred during the revolt, was signed on the 21st inst.

-"Bonus" titles, like "guais," have now become a special branch of the brokerage business, judging from announcements scattered throughout the city.

-Counterfeit notes have lately appeared in circulation at Pará. It will soon be necessary to replace the entire circulation, for it has become thoroughly vitiated by counterfeits. And the courts will soon have to use a little rigor in condemning the criminals, if it is wished to suppress such crimes.

-The President has sent a message to congress asking for an appropriation of 6,524,426\$596 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness, to be distributed as follows among the departments:—industry, 3,615,230\$205; war, 975,871\$734; finance, 836,913\$102; justice and interior, 567,231\$725; marine, 482,253\$885; foreign affairs, 46,895\$912.

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for Rio de Janeiro, July 25th, 1896, listing exchange rates for various currencies and commodities.

EXCHANGE.

July 21—The banks generally posted 9 7/16, but the course of the market showed that a good deal of uncertainty in still existent. In the morning bank sterling was to be had at 9 1/2; and other bills were freely offered at 9 1/16, with business done at each rate. Later other than bank paper came out at 9 1/2, and bank was reported at 9 7/16, but then good money appeared, and the banks retired, refusing to draw at 9 1/2, and business was done at 9 1/16, although the banks refused bills for August delivery at 9 1/2. The demand was evidently for ready bills, and it continued to the close, when bank was quoted at 9 7/16, with a 1/16 premium, and other sterling at the extremes of 9 1/16 to 9 1/2. There was a fair, legitimate business doing at the extremes of 9 7/16 to 9 1/2 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 3/16 for other sterling. Sovereigns floated at 9 7/16 to 9 1/2 and 1/16 was also reported, although it was said this was done to secure bank at 9 1/16; but in the afternoon the banks were not free takers at 9 1/2, and the market closed at 9 1/16, bank sterling quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 1/16, with money, was thought at some of the banks at the lower rate. The position is perplexing; if rates are advanced the purchasers of exchange at the recent low rates will be "in a hole," while if there is a decline the liquidation of high rate contracts is problematical. The very small business reported during the day comprised bank sterling at 9 7/16 to 9 1/2 and other sterling at the extremes of 9 1/16 to 9 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 9 1/2 to 9 3/16, and the Bolsa closed with sellers at this price, buyers at 9 3/16.

BUSINESS NOTES

-The state telegraph lines, according to the last report, have an aggregate extension of 35,234,666 metres.

-A steamer in to-day's Journal announces that the notice Jupiter which went on the rocks at the Santa Catharina bar some six months ago, has been successfully floated.

-Several merchants in this city have obtained from the courts injunctions against the taxes illegally collected by the state government of Minas Geraes on merchandise shipped to that state.

-The business man who refuses to advertise when times are dull, forgets that there is some business obtainable even in the dulllest of times. And it is the energetic, pushing man who gets it.

-Economy is certainly a praiseworthy thing, but should it be carried to the extreme of dividing a cork diagonally with a dull knife so that it can be made to serve as two corks and give you the benefit of some cork crumbs besides? It is possible to carry a good thing too far.

-Although the Dumont plantation is the most important in S. Paulo from the value of its improvements and annual production, that of Palmeiras in the municipal district of Barretos is the largest, being nearly 40 miles long and 30 wide in the longest and widest parts and containing over 300,000 acres of land.

-Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque will never be celebrated for his lack of originality. In asking for a reorganization of the "tribunal of accounts"—an auditing board created to prevent unauthorized expenditures—he accuses it of being hostile to the government, and says that its members should have the confidence of the government. Such a "tribunal" would be of immense benefit in preventing illegal expenditures, surely!

-We hear that the Western and Brazilian Co. has applied for permission to touch at Victoria in accordance with the terms of that company's concession. The business of Victoria is growing so rapidly that cable connection has become a necessity. The recent grant of a telephone concession will not meet the requirement, particularly as it can hardly be considered a serious commercial undertaking. The Western and Brazilian Co. has a right to land its cable there and can do it at small expense and in a very short time.

-For the year ended February 28 the directors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company report 33,868 tons were crushed for a yield of 35,189 oz. of the low yield being due to a large percentage of gold remaining unrefined. This evil, however, will be remedied in future by means of a new process, when the returns should be fully 20 per cent. larger. The profit for the year, after deducting London expenses, was £35,258, from which £23,203 has to be taken for bond and other interest, thus leaving £12,054. The directors say that they do not regard this as any criterion of future profits, as they expect to crush nearly 80,000 tons in the current year with a considerably larger recovery of gold from the ore.—Financial News.

July 23.—The market was flat all day, although the British Bank made a stand, but was not supported by the other banks...

July 24.—The British Bank posted 9 1/2, the London & River Plate and the Brazilian-Scio 9 5/16, which the former sustained by 9 1/2 later and the latter withdrew...

July 25.—The market was firm, and rates advanced during the day.—The British Bank opened at 9 1/16 and the others at 9 1/16...

July 26.—The Brazilian-Scio Bank opened at 9 1/16 and the others at 9 1/16, but the demand for bills was very moderate...

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' and 'Banks'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'July 21' and 'Banks'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'July 22' and 'Banks'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'July 23' and 'Banks'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'July 24' and 'Banks'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'July 25' and 'Banks'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'July 26' and 'Banks'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'July 27' and 'Banks'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th July, 1896.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The sharp increase in receipts here and the very important increase in Santos appeared to have badly demoralized both dealers and factors in Rio, and up to last Saturday the tendency of the market was steadily downwards...

The market opened on the 20th with No. 7 quoted at 16800 per arroba, but on the following day 16500—16600 were considered market prices...

The shippers since our last report have been: 41,313 bags for the United States...

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'United States' and 'Europe'.

Receipts for the past week were 83,223 bags, against 68,383 bags for the corresponding week and 68,500 for the week before.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Washed', 'Regular 1st', 'Ordinary 1st', 'Good 2nd', 'Ordinary 2nd'.

Stocks in all hands, were this morning estimated to be 187,917 bags. In Santos the market was rather quiet, and the decline there was also very considerable.

Stamps.—The receipts were large, about 132,000 bags for the week, against sales of only about 68,000 bags and shipments of 32,000 bags for the United States and 32,000 bags for Europe.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Date, Receipts, Shipments, and other metrics. Includes sub-tables for 'Shipments' and 'Receipts'.

Imports.

The markets are generally about sustained, with some advance in the articles, of which the stocks are becoming reduced, and a decline in others, notwithstanding the drop in the exchange market.

Table listing flour and other goods with prices. Includes 'Flour—Receipts have been:' and 'Coleridge, from New York'.

The imports have gone very promptly into dealers' hands and the deliveries from warehouse during the week are about 13,000 bbls, but the market has been flat, and prices are lower by 1500—2500 per bbl for foreign and 1000—2500 for native.

Table listing various goods and prices. Includes 'Brokers quote as follows:' and 'Trieste', 'Richmond 1st', 'Baltimore 1st'.

Lard.—The Coleridge and Asiatic Prince brought 7,200 kegs, 170 cases, from New York. Quotations for foreign are rather lower, viz: 640—660 rs. per lb. for George's and 620—640 for other marks.

Codfish.—Receipts are 100 tons per Asiatic Prince from New York and 900 cases per Amaranth from Hamburg.

Rice.—The only receipts are 600 bags per steamer via Hanco. We may quote at 14500—15000 per bag for Indian, according to quantity, with native unchanged at 24500—25000 per bag.

Pork.—Receipts are 885 bbls, 115 halfbbls per Forest King, Coleridge and Asiatic Prince. Retail quotations are now 18500—18500 per kilogramme for American, and 9000—18500, according to quality for native.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts, and the last quotation is about 6850 per doz, at which the market is undecided.

White Pine.—Receipts have been about 1,200,000 feet per James W. Ellwell and Forest King, from New York. Last sale was made at 170 rs. per foot and the market is now reported steady.

Swedish Pine.—There is nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 3,135 cases per James W. Ellwell and Forest King. Jobbers have advanced quotations to 11500—12000 per case, according to quantity and conditions.

Turpentine.—The James W. Ellwell brought 1,500 cases from New York. We hear of no change in retailers' last quotations of 700—800 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—There have been 2,015 bbls per James W. Ellwell, Forest King, Coleridge and Asiatic Prince, from New York. Last quotations of 17500—18000 per bbl, according to quality may be continued.

Cement.—The King Biddyn brought 1,000 bbls. from Antwerp. We continue last quotations of 12500—15000 per bbl for British, 10500—13000 for Belgian and German and 15000—16500 for French.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 25,645 bags per Zoo, 5,975 bags per Maria and 12,575 bags per Bratsberg, from the River Plate. Dealers have advanced quotations for River Plate to 7500—8500 per bag, with native retailing at 6500—7000.

Hay.—The Zoo and Bratsberg brought 4,300 bales from the River Plate. Stocks are becoming reduced, but dealers still quote at 100—120 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 3,255 tons per Anna, from Cardiff; 2,795 per Othmarschen, do; 2,454 per Pengoora, do; 1,804 per Belona, do; 1,560 per Banca, from Newport; 2,337 per M'Gowan, do; 7,135 per Parthenope, from Hull; 783 per Lam, from Leith.

All to dealers and companies. Rum.—Receipts coincide during the week were 261 pipes, 6 bbls. There are no changes made in last quotations, viz: Pernambuco and Macao 140000—150000; Aracaju and Bahia 145000—150000; Campos 110000—115000; Angra and Paraty 135000—140000.

SHIPMENTS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date. Includes 'HULL—Br ship Parthenope', 'HAMBURG—Amer bk Rebecca', 'CARDIFF—Ger ship Othmarschen'.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship departures with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date. Includes 'ARACAJU—Portug Azore', 'BARBADOS—Russ bk Anastasia', 'CALCUTA—Br bk Carnegie'.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing ships at sea and their destinations. Includes 'America', 'Arizona', 'America', 'Age', 'Appomattox (str)', 'Arthur', 'Amundsen', 'Brackles', 'Bismarck Wood', 'Belona', 'Banc', 'Bony Dam', 'Baton City (str)', 'Crosby', 'Cudgong', 'Caudorator', 'Doris', 'Don Quixote', 'Edinburgh', 'Eritria', 'East African', 'Ferdinand', 'Francis Lamour', 'Moline', 'Pais de Cyle', 'Gerrit', 'Bos', 'Glad Tidings', 'Gerhardt', 'Gudgong', 'Gull', 'Hector', 'Hans', 'Henry', 'Interavia', 'Iraukou', 'Julius Palm', 'Josephine', 'Yndra', 'Yndra', 'King Thomas', 'King Charles', 'Kathleen', 'Kronprinz', 'Kronprinzessin', 'Katie T. Hay', 'Lancashire', 'Lauterbach', 'Lion', 'Lord Walsley', 'Lousis', 'Muhlenberg', 'Montana', 'Moussine', 'Morgana', 'Moss', 'Moss', 'Nepos'.

Nairakhi	Rangoon	18 May
Oliera	Opoto	23 June
Pradier	Dionisia	15 May
Paris	Opoto	23 June
Princesse Marie	Rangoon	2 June
Rognberg	Pasagoula	..
Rognar	Pensacola	..
Semirous	Pensacola	..
Sandhold	Pensacola	..
Sarsi	Hamburg	23 June
Samaride	Pensacola	..
Selapar	Mohle	..
Solejan	Ghent	17 June
Scriptis	Rangoon	19 May
Thomas Hazard	Mohle	..
Valma	Pensacola	..
Victoria	Hamburg	..
Virginia	New York	2 June
Widela Anon	Honswick	..
Zampa	Abo	10 June

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, July 28th 1896.

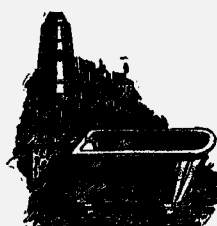
NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	PERIOD	CONSIGNEES
American				
lk Amy	Baltimore	66	July 3	Holtzman & C.
lk Baltimore	Baltimore	66	July 17	Watson, R. & C.
lk Rebec Crowell	Hamburg	23	July 21	H. Stoltz & C.
lug J. W. Ethel	New York	18	July 21	Gerard & C. I.
Australian				
lk Emma	Marseilles	36	Feb 11	To order
lg Rest	Hamburg	31	July 17	G. Schützmann
British				
sp North Riding	Cardiff	13	May 27	Bras Coal Co.
lk Camb. Queen	Cardiff	12	July 30	To order
lk Caliana	Liverpool	47	June 1	White, Block & C.
lug Glenora	Cardiff	8	July 15	To order
lk Lancashire	Pensacola	9	July 17	Gerard & C. I.
lk Wildwood	Pensacola	18	July 18	Y. W. Guim & C.
lk Brunel	Hull	15	July 19	Gos. Co.
sp Garnet Hill	Leith	2	July 19	Gos. Co.
lk Quahamam	Moscow	3	July 21	John Moore & C.
sp Manchester	Leith	2	July 21	Gos. Co.
sp Br. Army	Cardiff	1	July 1	In distress
sp Columbia	Leith	4	July 1	In distress
lk De Witt	Leith	4	July 1	H. Rodrigues & C.
lk Victoria	Liverpool	7	July 1	Hines & C.
sp P. of Melfort	Cardiff	10	July 1	Hus. Coal Co.
lk Clarendon	Rangoon	10	July 1	Ferns Sobr & C.
sp Kyles	Pensacola	12	July 1	Gos. Co.
sp 1/2 hales	Cardiff	14	July 1	City Improv.
sp Radices	Rangoon	14	July 1	Norton M. & C.
lk Manilla	Rangoon	14	July 1	John Moore & C.
lug Cymric	Rio Grande	16	July 1	In distress
sp 1/2 hales	Cardiff	18	July 1	Wilson Sons & C.
sp 1/2 hales	Cardiff	18	July 1	Wilson Sons & C.
sp 1/2 hales	Cardiff	18	July 1	Wilson Sons & C.
sp 1/2 hales	Cardiff	18	July 1	Wilson Sons & C.
sp 1/2 hales	Cardiff	18	July 1	Wilson Sons & C.
Danish				
lg Havelst	Alta	109	Jan. 31	To order
lg Adolphine	Westwick	247	June 25	C. Hecksher & C.
lk Kilen	Pensacola	705	July 14	Gerard & C. I.
French				
sp Des F. Faure	Dunkirk	2329	July 23	In distress
German				
lk Daxon	Hamburg	731	June 10	H. Stoltz & C.
lk Elise	Rangoon	877	July 21	Norton, M. & C.
lk Anstons	Cardiff	14	July 21	H. Rodrigues & C.
lk F. Bisnack	Rangoon	968	July 21	H. Stoltz & C.
lk Margt	Rangoon	1616	July 21	To order
lk Triton	Rangoon	1625	July 21	To order
sp Oltmarschen	Cardiff	1700	July 21	Wilson Sons & C.
Italian				
lk Anguletta R.	Pensacola	709	May 30	To order
lk Lencilles	Marseilles	773	June 23	A. Avenir & C.
lk Leonardo	Rosario	521	July 2	To order
Norwegian				
lk Alet	Rosario	543	July 17	I. de Souza & C.
lk Helg	Leith	1447	July 17	Theilm. R. & C.
lk Helg	Leith	1268	July 17	Wilson Sons & C.
lk H. Hamilton	Sunderland	941	July 17	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Nore	Sunderland	584	July 17	H. Rodrigues & C.
lk Pinar	Ilha do Sal	589	July 17	To order
lg Victoria	Macao	275	July 17	Salinas Mossoe
lg Vigotte	Arsenal	540	July 17	To order
lk Leon	Leith	509	July 17	Theilm. R. & C.
lk Carl Pahl	Brunswick	672	July 17	Gerard & C. I.
Portuguese				
lk A. Lima	Oporto	551	May 23	J. A. G. Santos
lk Avelina	Oporto	753	July 27	J. A. G. Santos
lk Alamos	Oporto	118	July 27	Capo Verde
lk Victoria	Oporto	468	July 27	Veiga Pinto & C.
lk Sophia	Oporto	408	July 27	C. Abrachet & C.
lk Isabel	Ilha do Sal	1148	July 27	Macedo Jr & C.
Spanish				
sp Rosa Alagrete	Cadix	318	July 27	Souza Filho & C.
lg Nevitico	Montevideo	109	July 18	Central, B. & C.
lk Maria	Montevideo	232	July 18	Aliança Merc.

The Academie de Médecine of France has placed

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"
"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

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

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3. Besides being an object of utility, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

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Detroit Bath Co., and the **Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.**
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Ask for

Chateau Laluguy

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 78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
July 20	Avoira Br	Manchester	Lago Irmãos
20	Orione It	River Plate	Florida & De V.
21	Beall Fr	Buenos Aires	Ness, Maritimes
21	King Meddy Br	London	Norton, M. & C.
21	Santo Domingo	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C.
21	Plata Fr	Buenos Aires	H. Stoltz & C.
21	Sao Kim City Br	Buenos Aires	W. Samson & C.
21	Kilburn Br	do	Wilson Sons & C.
21	Oropesa Br	Liverpool	do
21	Bezia Br	Valparaiso	do
21	Hambou Br	Maranhão	Zenilo, R. & C.
21	Cavier Br	Liverpool	Norton, M. & C.
23	Coleridge Hlg	New York	do
23	Asatic, Pr. Br	do	do
23	Les Alpes Fr	River Plate	Quayle, D. & C.
23	Blasburg Nor	Montevideo	Karl Valas & C.
23	Sonia Fr	Chargos & Hains	Luz Campos
24	Limra Gr	do	E. Johnson & C.
24	La Plata Fr	River Plate	Ness, Maritimes
24	Mayumba Br	Newport	Lago Irmãos
26	11ent Br	Southampton	Reyal Mail

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
July 21	Orione It	Genua	Sundries
21	R. Agio It	do	do
21	Katlin Fr	New York	Coffee
21	Heretics Hlg	River Plate	Sundries
21	11ent Fr	do	do
21	Plata Fr	do	do
21	Santo Domingo	Buenos Aires	do
21	Amazons Gr	Santos	Sundries
21	Port Darwin Br	do	do
21	Bezia Br	do	do
21	Santo Domingo	Valparaiso	do
21	Oropesa Br	do	do
21	Southwood Br	Buenos Aires	do
21	Kilburn Br	do	do
21	Les Alpes Fr	Marseilles	Sundries
21	Manitoba Br	New York	Coffee
21	Atala Br	Santa Lucia	Sundries
21	La Plata Fr	Buenos Aires	Sundries
21	Limra Gr	Hamburg	do
21	Sonia Fr	do	do
21	River Mersey Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
21	Hambou Br	Para	Sundries
21	Cavier Br	Santos	do
21	Asatic, Pr. Br	do	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--- July 27th

Circulation	Public Funds	
26,126,000	Stock 6% currency (apollinaris)	938,000 - 967,000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1893	948,000 - 952,000
124,125,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted	1,218,000 - 1,225,000
12,231,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	2,300,000
24,672,000	Do do 1872, 4 1/2%	1,600,000
18,135,000	Do do 1882, 4%	950,000
17,135,000	State of Espirito Santo	950,000
7,329,000	do of Minas Geraes, 6%	950,000
4,020,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	161,000
25,000,000	Empresario Municipal	

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000	Commercial	200	8% - July 96
20,000,000	Commercio	200	3% - July 96
24,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3% - July 96
16,000,000	Construtor	200	9% - July 96
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	6% - July 96
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	5% - July 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brazileiro	200	10% - July 96
15,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6% - July 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	6% - July 96
20,000,000	Paralel Hypothecario	200	4% - July 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	4% - July 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
20,000,000	Patia & Minas	400	—
15,000,000	Manahibito	200	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
24,000,000	do 2nd series	75	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo, Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Humana	200	—
70,000,000	do 2nd series	60	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000	Jardim Botânico	200	— April 96
14,000,000	S. Christovão	200	— Jan. 96

Capital	Allys	Par	Last div.
10,000,000	Aliança	200	12% - Feb. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industria	200	— Feb. 96
3,000,000	Corica	200	10% - Jan. 96
6,000,000	Coruña Industria	200	10% - Jan. 96
2,000,000	D. Isabel	200	4% - Jan. 96
1,000,000	Industria Mineira	200	10% - Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufactora Fluviense	200	8% - Mar. 96
4,000,000	Petroliopolita	200	5% - Mar. 96
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	12% - Jan. 96
360,000	Santa Luzia	200	6% - Jan. 96

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$3.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$2.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

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Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

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THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKEY
IS THE
MOUNTAIN DEW

from
ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.
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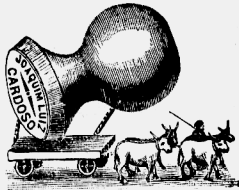
For those who have used this well-known brand, no further
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Agents are accepted in all localities.

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with promptness.

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No traveller should forget to take
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for intestines, so frequent during travels
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
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sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at
the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S
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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
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thus reducing liability of getting out of
order. Any intelligent person can un-
derstand 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 align-
ment.

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 in-
terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
tremely economical.

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

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

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or loss of time in changing ribbons, the
latter being reeled from the spool on
which it is purchased to the machine
spool.

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with capital shift, locking shift, and
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oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
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handsomest typewriter made, beautifully
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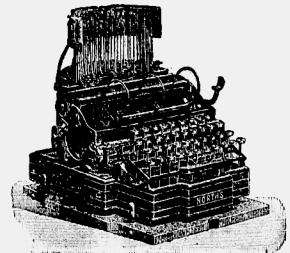
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**ROYAL MAIL
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

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1896**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
July 28	Trent.....	Santos
.. 29	Magdalena	Cherbourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.

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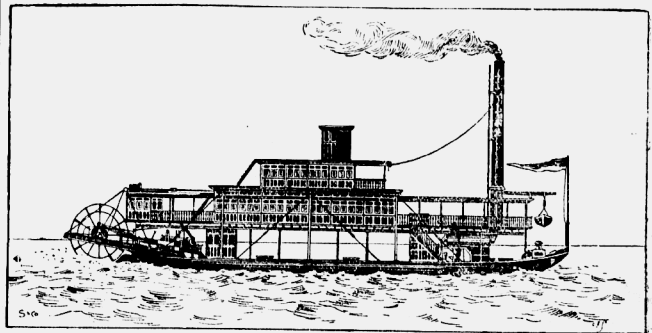
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Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

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