

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11TH, 1896.

NUMBER 33

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WANTED. A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London sailing August 12th as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references. Address: Rev. LUTHER LEE KINSLYWOOD, 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: de Assencio da, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED. Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in Rio shipping and stevedoring business. Best of References. Address N. D. J. this Office.

TO THE BRITISH COLONY. As the British Government has recognized our rights over the Trinidad Island, Messrs Quirino Irmãos & Co. invite the English people to pay them a visit at No. 62, Rua da Quitanda, to see their very best goods for ladies, gentlemen and boys.

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Missing Friends. Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOSEPH, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts. DESFOUR, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago when being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts. APPEL, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Hareff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts. MERICCA, Fortunado—Maltese—was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house. OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him? TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from L. 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 Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. POWERS, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory. CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evarista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 10 a. m. Holy communion after morning service—1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool seasons 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 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English service 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 JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11, a. m., a. m. Fabrica Carnica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MEILO. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Pinheira Imperial 33. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. R. HAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—224 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory. Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO 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 Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LIMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilo Ottoni. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 46, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 9 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS. —A Lima telegram of the 7th says the Peruvian congress is proposing to grant a subsidy of £7,500 for a telegraph line across the cordillera to Iquitos. —Up to the 6th July, according to official data, the different nitrate works at Iquique had reduced the number of their employes from 18,378 to 13,152, leaving 5,226 workmen out of employment. —The prognostication of Fall that the 9th would be characterized by earthquakes, cyclones and inundations, did not materialize, and the Chilianians were not greatly alarmed either. It would seem that they are losing faith in Fall. —The government has refused, very properly, to accede to a petition of some of the people on Juan Fernandez island to be allowed to engage in seal fishing, an act of congress of August 19, 1893, having prohibited the taking of seals for a period of four years.—Chilian Times. —A correspondent furnishes us with the tabulated results of the working of the Peruvian Corporation's railways for the first five months of this year. On all but one line the gross receipts have been substantially in excess of those of 1895. The Southern has earned 568,200 soles against 412,500 soles, and the Lake steamers 41,400 soles against 33,475 soles. On the Central line the improvement has been from 286,000 soles to 419,000 soles, on the Trujillo from 102,225 soles to 119,005 soles, and on the Payta and Piura from 51,300 soles to 54,755 soles. The Palmasavo line has earned only 33,840 soles against 36,135 soles. The receipts for the first half of the corporation's fiscal year to the end of December also showed a notable increase on the 1894 results.—Financial News, July 15.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE. The apparent consumption of coffee in the United States for the fiscal year just closed compares unfavorably with that of the previous twelve months. The official figures of warehouse deliveries are as follows: 1895-96. 1894-95. months. bags. bags. July..... 338,216 289,162 August..... 391,456 343,842 September..... 322,634 367,355 October..... 443,424 345,334 November..... 342,721 365,366 December..... 319,740 416,775 January..... 424,646 428,218 February..... 395,134 377,126 March..... 426,636 388,007 April..... 379,593 302,114 May..... 284,313 397,217 June..... 291,215 375,390 Total..... 4,339,128 4,395,946 Of the 4,339,128 bags delivered in 1895-96 there were 3,142,140 of Brazilian origin, while 1,196,988 bags were of milder strength.—Merchants' Review, New York.

THE OFFICE BOY'S WORK. One of the most confusing reports that we have lately seen is to be found in the South American Journal of July 11th. It looks like a case of statistical d. t. It is a consular report from Baranquilla, though it may be that the printer, or proof-reader, is the one at fault in repro-icing the following coffee returns: "Coffee is the chief article of export through this port. During the year 1895 there was dispatched the following number of tons of 1,000 kilos, each, in all 11,215,832 tons: the which, calculated in value at 18 c. American gold per £1, gives more or less a value of £857,800 sterling. Of these shipments were embarked: Tons of 1,000 kilos. In direct British vessels..... 1,241,603 In indirect British vessels..... 6,416,439 In foreign vessels..... 3,557,790 Total..... 11,215,832 Coffee is the product principally of the gold mines in Antioquia and Tolima, and the registered embarcations amount to the value of £264,028." In the first place eleven millions tons of coffee represent over one hundred and seventy-seven millions of bags, or 17 times the Brazilian crop. For such a crop \$88,800 seem absurdly small. Then, too, we are puzzled to know how 18 cents American gold can equal "18 c." and how coffee happens to be the principal product of the "gold mines" of Antioquia and Tolima.

The statistical bulletin of the French ministry of agriculture, dealing with the consumption of horseflesh in Paris last year, gives the number of horses killed for consumption as 4,012, 23,186, this being exclusive of forty-three mules and 383 donkeys. The total weight of meat sold was 5,130 tons, and this was sold at 186 spots or stalls, which are not allowed to sell any other kind of meat. The maximum price ranged from 18 cents a pound for the fillet to 4 cents a pound for the necks and lower ribs. The report adds that not more than a third of the meat is sold at the stalls, the remainder going to make sausages.

The new Italian small-bore rifle, which has lately been issued to the men of General Heusch's division, is said to be the best weapon hitherto known. Its bore is 0.236 inch. The magazine holds six cartridges, and up to twenty-four shots can be fired per minute. The trajectory is so flat that up to 650 yards there is no need to use the folding sight, which is graduated for distances up to 2,200 yards. The muzzle velocity is 2,362 feet. The penetration is such as to render ordinary shelters useless, as at 440 yards the bullet will pass right through a brick wall over three feet thick, and if several bullets hit the wall close to each other they will make a veritable little breach. The cartridge has not the usual danger of a bottom, but instead of this an angular groove which is clutched by the extractor. The bullet consists of a core of lead hardened with antimony, and an envelope of German silver.

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:

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Also on:

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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

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 (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.)
 (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Noëluz & Co., Paris.)
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Subscribed capital £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

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 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO
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NASSAU'S PHOSPHORESCENT LAKE.

Having in remembrance old Sampson Stamp, of Key West, the discoverer of the sea-gardens at Nassau, we took a pilot and sailboat the following morning and sailed some four miles up the channel. There we embarked in a rowboat with a glass bottom, made by inserting therein plates of thick glass, through which the bottom of the sea spread out before us like dry land. A strange feeling crept over me and in imagination I fancied myself with Jules Verne on the voyage of "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea." We could see all the little fishes, minnows one inch long and larger kinds one foot, two feet and three feet in length, some white and black and blue, besides many angel-fish, all yellow like a canary, with bright blue fins and tail, swam by beneath us. As the ripe wheat fields in summer sway to the breeze, so there in the submarine currents waved great bunches of fan-leaf coral, purple, yellow and white. The water was clear as air, and, pointing to some specially beautiful specimens of rock and fans, our little darkey dived over, and, like the fish, we could see him swimming down until at last, clutching the growth with two hands and feet firmly braced against the coral, he gave a tug and away he came to the top, fan in hand. Indeed, God hath wrought marvelous things in this world of His, but nothing of greater bewitching fancy than the sea-gardens of Nassau.

When night came, and before the moon was up, a drive of two miles back on New Providence island brought us to a most interesting work of nature. A lake some 1,000 feet long and 300 feet wide lay quiet and black as any other sheet of water at night might do. But once in a rowboat and shoved off from shore, what a mighty change was wrought! Two small out-swimmers, the hue of the surrounding darkness, accompanied our boat of fire, for

such it seemed. Like two human torches our darkeys swam by our side as in a cloud of phosphorescent fire. At the slightest disturbance the whole surrounding water lit up like molten silver. Each boy's toes and fingers were as though the sun shone on them, and fish darted through the quiet water like sky-rockets, leaving a glittering trail behind. The light was so vivid I could see the time by my watch, and when a wave was sent upward with the oar the falling drops were like blue-tinted pearls. The movements of our boat made enough light to plainly show the bottom, for the water is from the ocean and as clear as all that which nature makes to flow about those lovely Bahamas. Enticed by the water's warmth and the hot night, my friend and I went in swimming, but only for a few moments. From this swim comes a story hard to believe, but as true as gospel. That night, as was my custom before turning in, I went to the bath-room, which I could easily darken, to change some photo plates in my holders. When about to pull the slides I noticed the phosphorescence, which I had brought from the lake, shining from my bare feet and giving so much white light I had to cover them with a towel before I dared expose the plates to what a moment before had been intense darkness. — *Forest and Stream.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.*

It is generally admitted that the past year, 1895, was a most unprofitable one for those engaged in nearly all branches of commerce with Brazil. This was due to many reasons, but to explain the causes which have led up to the present unsatisfactory state of trade it is necessary to go back a few years.

Upon the abolition of slavery in 1888, although some of the fazendeiros (landed proprietors) suffered greatly thereby, the country at large reaped indisputable advantages. Improvement soon showed itself on all sides; new enterprises of every description were undertaken; European money markets opened their doors to Brazil, and capital rapidly flowed in. Confidence in the resources of the country soon caused the exchange—the true barometer of a nation's financial prosperity—to rise from 15 1/4 d. to 25 3/4 d. per milreis, and in 1889 the Brazilian government succeeded in effecting a loan of 11,250,000 l. in England, at 4 per cent. in gold, the rate of emission being at 90. This enabled the national banks of Rio to issue notes exchangeable for gold, with the result that the value of the 1 l. sterling rose to 25 3/4 d., or above par. Gold became the circulating medium, but the public were adverse to accepting coin, preferring paper money, so that it was found necessary to decree the lawful value of the 1 l. sterling to be 38890 reis.

The number of banks speedily increased; new industrial establishments were founded, and companies of every sort formed. The railway system was developed, and the plantations that had been neglected after the abolition of slavery, and had fallen in value, were newly cultivated; and, lastly, immigration was favoured and aided by the state. In brief, a new era had been inaugurated, and increased activity was everywhere apparent. Unfortunately speculation ran rife, and in the months of September and October the liquidations on the exchange were very heavy, but would have been settled satisfactorily had the country been left time and tranquillity to develop its resources. On November 15, 1889, however, came the overthrow of the empire, and with it the financial difficulties, which have ever since steadily increased. The holders of notes payable in gold showed the first sign of the receding wave of prosperity by presenting them in large quantities for payment. The gold, owing to want of confidence, and the general uneasiness felt in all circles, soon disappeared from circulation, thereby causing a decline in the exchange.

On January 19, 1890, the minister of finance introduced his bank laws authorising the establishment of banks with the right of issuing paper currency against government bonds and gold to double and treble their value; these banks, which had only to print new notes against deposits made at the treasury, sprang up on all sides. This gave a fresh impulse to speculation.

* From the "Report for the year 1895 on the Trade and Navigation of Rio de Janeiro," by Wm. G. C. Wagstaff, H. B. M. S. Consul General at Rio de Janeiro.

The bank shares and those of other associations rose rapidly in value; new enterprises were undertaken, financial, industrial, agricultural, and even scientific, the shares of which were hardly signed when they were sold at a premium, and large fortunes were realised.

As a natural result the import trade assumed wider proportions and prospered in spite of the fluctuating exchange, as everybody was making money easily.

The directors of the banks of issue were also carried away by the current of speculation and made advances on the new shares, and thus encouraged the formation of bubble companies; to establish which, machinery and raw materials were imported and paid for in gold. All this gradually told upon the exchange.

The political disturbances in the country also contributed to its decline, and notwithstanding the palliative measures taken by the government in issuing gold deposited by the banks at the treasury, the exchange continued to fall. Fresh uneasiness set in, which caused some companies to attempt to realise their imaginary profits, but they were unsuccessful, liquidations could not be effected.

At this juncture money became scarcer; the first necessities of life dearer; it was the same with house rent, and the middle classes had adopted, during the monetary inflation, a style of living which was difficult to abandon. The government endeavoured to remedy matters by introducing different systems, but before one was sufficiently tried, another was begun.

Such was the state of things in the country when the revolution broke out at Rio Grande do Sul, and later, on September 6, 1893, the naval revolt took place at Rio, seriously interrupting the commerce of this and other ports until the following March.

The civil war entailed a large expenditure of life and money. All this told on the banking establishments; nothing remained but a mass of paper held by the national banks which were considerably reduced in number.

Illustrative of the ruinous result of the speculative fever that had prevailed so long, the machinery, appurtenances, and other requisites imported for several undertakings were found all over the country, in many instances in a rusty damaged condition and the factories themselves partly in ruins.

In a country devoid of roads of any sort and solely dependent upon the limited railways for the transport of merchandise, the complete disorganisation of the Central and Leopoldina lines, and their insufficient rolling-stock continues to call forth energetic protests against the administrations. The delay in the goods traffic is incredible, entailing enormous losses to traders who entertain little hope of improvement in business until a radical change takes place in the working of the railways. It is therefore easy to understand to what extent legitimate commerce suffered, and still suffers, and under what auspices the year 1895 was ushered in. Great things were expected from the new President of the republic, but notwithstanding his being animated with the best intentions and most honest sentiments, he was unable, owing to the obstacles placed in his way, to secure success for the measures which he and his ministers introduced. The national congress, formed for the most part of large landed proprietors, lawyers, and journalists, representing states whose interests are often conflicting, were more interested in party politics than in the general welfare of the republic.

To replenish the state coffers the government negotiated two loans in London, viz, one in January, 1895, for 2,000,000 l., and the other in July for 6,000,000 l., the latter being destined to the redemption of the aforesaid loan of 2,000,000 l., and the deposit of funds in London to meet the country's external obligations, and thus free the market from the influence of the government as buyers of exchange, which, as a matter of fact, was partly accomplished, the value of the milreis rising to 11 1/4 d. An internal loan for 100,000,000 milreis was also launched with satisfactory results.

Mention must also be made of the protracted negotiation with the insurgents at Rio Grande. Unhappily the terms of their pacification, in August last, did not meet with the entire approval of Congress.

To the other difficulties under which this country was labouring must be added the

international questions with England respecting the island of Trinidad, and with France respecting Amapa, both of which affected the exchange and caused no small embarrassment in framing the budget for the coming year.

The budget law was hastily compiled and voted only on December 30 last. To cover the deficit the government resorted to a further increase of the customs duties on all goods imported from January 1, 1896, the term for clearing same was ultimately extended to March 31. The result of this measure is that many articles are virtually prohibited with the view of favouring national industry.

As a bright spot in a somewhat depressing picture, it may be mentioned that the coffee crop now coming to maturity is most promising, being estimated at over 8,000,000 sacks; and provided an improvement takes place in the goods traffic by rail with the interior, no doubt a revival of trade will follow.

EXPORTS.

The principal staple of commerce, in fact the only important article of export from Rio de Janeiro, is coffee, the energies of the country being mostly devoted to its culture, to the detriment of nearly all the other requirements of daily existence. Respecting other merchandise it has been impossible to obtain any information.

In Annex A it will be observed that the quantity of coffee exported from this port last year was 2,763,720 bags against 2,662,520 bags in 1894, or an increase of 101,200 bags.

The total quantity of coffee shipped from all ports in Brazil is given in Annex B. Santos leads with 3,574,484 bags, Rio de Janeiro follows, then comes Victoria with 307,438, Bahia with 264,775, and Ceará with 20,202; the gross total being 6,939,610 bags.

The shipments of coffee from Rio last year were kept somewhat in abeyance up to the end of May, pending the adjustment, on the part of the producing states, of a convenient system regulating the payment of export duties. There was an exceptional movement in June when prices declined considerably, but the result of the year appears to have been satisfactory to planters and intermediaries.

On December 31 the stock in Rio and Santos consisted of about 1,800,000 bags, and it was estimated that the coming crops would yield 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bags.

An experiment was tried during the year by some exporters to establish direct business between themselves and planters in the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro, and from August to December 56,839 bags, brought under these conditions, reached this port in transit for New York.

The established system requires that the coffee, before delivery to the exporters, should pass through the hands of the planter's commission agent, the sacker, and the exporter's broker, and it is evident that the new departure, if generally adopted, would render unnecessary the employment of such middlemen. The innovation, therefore, met with opposition from these interested classes, which took the form of charging increased rates of railway freight for transport of such coffee from places of production to ports of shipment for Rio de Janeiro. This treatment on the part of the railway companies has been protested against, but apparently without effect.

In March the representatives of commission houses issued their final estimate of the crop 1895-96, which they placed at 1,750,000 bags.

The 1894-95 crop had been estimated at 3,000,000 bags, and the entries up to June 30, 1895, had amounted to 2,068,400 bags.

Adopting these estimates, therefore, the year from July, 1895, to June, 1896, began with a supply of about 2,200,000 bags, deducting the entries, 1,600,000 bags, there remained 600,000 bags to be added to the estimate crop of 1896-97, viz., 3,500,000 bags, making a total supply for the season 1896-97 of 4,100,000 bags.

The large entries during the second half of the year engendered doubts as to the estimate of the actual crop, but commission houses express their confidence in its correctness, and it is probable that the increase of arrivals during December may be explained by the conviction of the planters not only that the next crop will be abundant, but also that it will be in condition for forwarding to shipping ports earlier than usual.

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From the Buenos Aires Herald, July 24.

ARGENTINE PRISONS.

We referred yesterday to the case of a person who was detained for 48 hours in a cell at the central department of police, without chair or bed or anything to protect him from the cold. He was not a criminal, and, in fact, he had been arrested through a mistake of the judge, who ought to be made to pay damages for false imprisonment. Of course, if a mere witness is treated in the barbarous manner described, we may well suppose that persons charged with crime have even less consideration shown to them, and such is the fact. An untried prisoner, Manuel Corsal, died in the penitentiary on Monday from inflammation of the lungs, which is not surprising, for the defender of the poor, Dr. Giralt, in a note to the court of appeal in criminal cases, says that the prisoners charged with crime, but untried, whose number always exceeds 200, occupy a place in the penitentiary where they have to lie on the ground, without any covering whatever, and they huddle together for the sake of warmth, being thus exposed to contract contagious or infectious diseases or to die of cold.

This is what happened to the unfortunate Corsal, whom death has relieved from his sufferings, which would otherwise have certainly continued for months, and perhaps for years, while Argentine justice dragged its slow length along. Yet the judges of the court of appeal visit the prisons periodically, and it was only about a fortnight ago that they visited the penitentiary and other prisons and reported, in effect, that everything in them was as right as right could be, that none of the prisoners had made any complaint, but all were quite comfortable and happy, and grateful for the admirable rapidity with which their respective prosecutions were being conducted.

The truth is that the lawyers, being trained in a bad system, become blind to its defects and hardened against the needless suffering which it causes. An inspection of gaols by lawyers is therefore wholly ineffective to them, there is nothing surprising in the fact that prisoners remain untried for years, and as for their treatment, it is that which has always prevailed and therefore it must be right. Their sympathies are reserved for great criminals after conviction—and the more horrible the crime the greater the sympathy—so that when a Tremblé is convicted of a murder, the circumstances of which have horrified the whole civilized world, the greatest judicial authority in the republic interposes to save the atrocious miscreant from his doom, and the press leads the judge for his sickly sentimentality instead of condemning him for using his great influence to impress on would-be criminals the truth of the maxim, already too widely known, that "killing is no murder" in Argentina.

Why, instead of exerting himself to save a life justly forfeited, does not the judge devote himself to the amelioration of the unhappy lot of the 200 untried prisoners who are always in the penitentiary? This is a humanitarian work, which would not prejudice the public interests by encouraging crime as does foolish leniency to murderers, but, of course, glory cannot be gained by accomplishing an administrative reform of this kind so cheaply as by an appeal for mercy to the president of a foreign republic.

Prison reform is a practical measure which the radical party should take up, and, when the party has succeeded in getting unconvicted prisoners treated as human beings and not as beasts, we will suggest other ways in which it may utilize its surplus energies and demonstrate to the public the reason for its existence.

AN UNEXPLORED INDUSTRY.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago an old friend of ours, whose scientific researches were then slightly tinged with business speculations, sent us a manuscript containing a somewhat hasty investigation of the palm spines of Brazil as an object of industrial exploration. He was evidently afraid that someone would get ahead of him in this new and unexplored field, and did not wait therefore to carry his studies to a practical conclusion. For some forgotten reason, perhaps we did not realize the true value of his investigations as he expected us to do, we made no use of the manuscript, and it was laid aside and soon became buried under the accumulations of dust and old papers which so often turn an editor's

joyous morning smile into a wail of unsolvable perplexity. In turning out some of these old papers a few days since the palm-spine manuscript, time-stained but still legible and hopeful, was once more brought to our attention, and although we are now as far from understanding the gigantic possibilities which it presents as when it was first written, we have resolved to lay it before our readers. It must be remembered that it was written in the days of the easy-going empire, when enterprise made haste slowly and occasionally stopped altogether like an old man taking a pinch of snuff. We have thought it best, however, not to change its style to suit modern tastes, and to leave our friend with his "provinces" and other old-fashioned ideas. It should be said, also, that Sr. Barbosa Rodrigues was then deep in his studies of palms, and it may be that our scientific friend was not wholly inclined to accept all the reported new species which that energetic botanist had announced. However that may have been, the industrial possibilities of the palm spines seem to have roused his enthusiasm to an almost uncontrollable pitch, and we now have great pleasure in placing them before the patriotic enthusiasts of the present day. The article is as follows:

SPIKE-PRODUCING PALMS.

The English naturalist, Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, wrote in 1853, and there has been no special work on palms since then until we come to Sr. Barbosa Rodrigues. Mr. Wallace gives less than 600 as the whole number of palms known and the great botanist Dr. Von Martius thinks the number existing on the earth may be from 1,000 to 1,200. At that time (1853) then were only 275 different kinds of palms in America, and of these 42 kinds were natives of the islands, while only 234 grew on the continent.

It has been said, however, that Barbosa Rodrigues has discovered (or invented) 200 new species in the province of Pará alone! And it is hardly to be supposed that he has exhausted either the resources of that province or his own. But let that number stand. The province of Amazonas is much larger than that of Pará and should therefore, if properly worked up by Barbosa Rodrigues give at least 300 more new species, while that of Maranhão should give about 150. We mention these three provinces especially and first because they lie in the Amazon valley and in palms form the richest part of America. Here we have 650 new species from the Amazon region alone and at once, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the valleys of the São Francisco and of the Paraguay will give as many more; while all the rest of Brazil will give half that number. This gives the following magnificent result:

Amazon region.....	650
S. Francisco and Paraguay.....	650
Rest of Brazil.....	325

1,625 new species!

In the face of such overwhelming scientific facts it is difficult for an enthusiast to keep cool. Brazil alone produces, or can be shown to produce, if properly manipulated, more *new species* of palms than what the great Dr. Martius supposed the whole world to contain!

There are still more favorable features in this pleasing prospect. Mr. Barbosa Rodrigues, like the true scientist when he was doing this splendid work, did not spread his energies over the whole vegetable kingdom. He didn't even include the whole family of palms. He, like every great scientific man, confined himself to one point—to one genus—the genus *Bactris*, and though we can not state it as a fact that all these 200 new species in the province of Pará belong to that genus, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they do. Moreover, our figures tend to underestimate, rather than overestimate the whole number to be found in the country. Now the genus *Bactris* is a spiny genus, nearly every species producing spines that may be utilized. Unfortunately the trunks are neither very large, nor very high, but the immense number of individuals will make up for this defect. Indeed we are not sure that this should be considered a defect. Smaller trees are more easily cut down, and more easily handled.

It may be well to mention that palms of this genus are generally known on the Amazon as the *maróid*. The fruit is edible and of a very pleasant sub-acid flavor not found in any other palm fruit. This is another favorable feature in the palm works, for the laborers can live on the fruits while they are engaged in collecting the spines.

When once the great advantage and importance of this enterprise impress themselves in the government, undoubtedly Mr. Barbosa Rodrigues will be commissioned to finish his gigantic work on the genus *Bactris*. This done we would advise the working up of the genus *Astrocaryum* Meyer. From the spine point of view this genus is even more important than the *Bactris*, the spines being larger and in greater number, the tree bigger and taller.

At present only 16 species of this palm are known, of which the principal ones are known vulgarly as the *nourouiri*, *numbica*, *tucum*, *tucumã*, *jaury*, *miraid*, *ti* and *tucumirity*. The spines on some of these palms reach the almost incredible length of 46 centimetres, and would doubtless produce the higher grades of spines.

It is very easy to determine from the facts we already have how many new species Barbosa Rodrigues can discover of the genus *Astrocaryum*. As the former number of species of genus *Bactris* is to number discoverable, so is the former number of genus *Astrocaryum* to species to be discovered. In other words, algebraically speaking, $46 : 1625 :: 16 : x$, which gives $x = 347$ and a little over, the discoverable number of *Astrocaryums*.

Nor are we to stop here. There are still other genera rich in spines, among which we need only mention *Acerocoma*, 8 species known; and *Gutierrezia*, 3 species known. By the same process of reasoning as employed above to determine the number of *Astrocaryums* we find that there must be 282 new *Aceromas*, and 105 *Gutierrezias*. Of only these four genera we have the unprecedented number of 2,359 new species of prickly palms in Brazil.

We can not dwell on the vast field opened here to science. No mention is made of palms which do not produce spines. We leave those speculations to those who are interested in science for science's own sake. We only speak as business men, and of this industry as a paying one from a financial standpoint.

With these data, let us now see how many spines can be had from this wealth-producing but long neglected tree. The palms mentioned grow to different heights, have trunks of various sizes, and are unevenly distributed over the empire. The *Bactris* are the lowest palms mentioned, excepting some of the *Astrocaryums* which are trunkless. The *Bactris* reach 12 metres in height in some instances, though they will probably not average more than 5 or 6. The *Astrocaryum nourouiri*, Mart. is from 6 to 20 metres in height, averaging, say 12; the species *gynanthum*, Mart., reaches 5 metres; species *vulgaris*, Mart., reaches 25 metres; species *tucumã*, Mart., about the same; species *jaury*, Mart., reaches 14 metres; species *aculeatum*, Meyer, reaches 7 metres, while *acule*, Mart., and *humile*, Wallace, are trunkless. Genus *Acerocoma* sometimes reaches 15 metres, and *Gutierrezia* is about the same.

The size of the trunks of these palms vary quite as much as the altitudes, and in order to find the spine-producing area represented by the whole country we must make some sort of an approximation to the superficial area of these palms.

We have given the number of new species of palms discovered and to be discovered. Before going any further let us see how many of these spine-producing palms we have in Brazil *in all*. We found that there are 2,359 new species. To this number add those already known and let it be borne in mind that we only speak of four genera; and we have 2,359, plus 46 of genus *Bactris*, plus 3 of genus *Gutierrezia*, plus 8 of *Acerocoma*, plus 16 of *Astrocaryum*, making in all 2,432 species. Of this number the 1,671 species of *Bactris* averaging 5 metres high with a circumference of 20 centimetres give a superficial area of one metre for every single individual. Of this area less than one half produces spines, but by including the fine ones grown upon the petioles we may safely say that each individual *Bactris* has, on the average, a spine-producing surface of one half a square metre, which will yield at the very least three and a half spines to the square centimetre, or 17,500 spines to the tree. This is a very low average indeed, for there are individuals which will yield over three times that number. Now let us see how many the higher grades of palms will yield. As we have said, or should have said, the *Astrocaryums*, leaving out the species *aculeatum* and *humile*, which are trunkless, average about 14 metres in height, and 55

centimetres in circumference, or a superficial area of 7.70 square metres which is nearly all spine-producing, the small deficiency being made up by the large number of the best grades of the petioles. Genera *Acerocoma* and *Gutierrezia* averaging 14 metres in height and 60 centimetres in circumference give us a superficial area of 9.24 square metres, of which two-thirds, or 6.16 square metres are spine-producing. To determine the spine wealth of the whole empire we have now only to find the average number of these palms to the square acre. This number varies greatly with the locality. The greatest riches lie along the banks of the Amazon from Tabatinga to Maranhão and to Cayenne and is most remarkable in what is known as the *varzea* region.

But it must not be imagined for an instant that all this spine wealth is confined to the *varzea* or indeed to the northern part of the empire. Genera *Bactris*, *Astrocaryum* and *Acerocoma* are common from the Oyopoc to the confines of Matto Grosso on moist soils, while over every campo may be seen the beautiful yellow fruit and the feathery green fronds (the national colors) of the *tucum*. But we wander. In the *varzea* region of the Amazon there are 986 *Astrocaryums* and 528 *Bactris* to the square acre, or 1514 individuals of known species!

But referring back we find that the eminent national botanist will increase this number greatly. Forty-six species of *Bactris* were known, and this number he increased, or will increase to 1625, whence the proportion: as 46 is to 1625, so is 1514 to x , which gives us 2,460,250 as the value of x , which represents the number of palms to the square acre after the discoveries are completed. Of this number 1,602,250 will be *Astrocaryums* and the remaining 858,000 *Bactris*. Now we have already shown the spine-producing area of the *Astrocaryum* to average 7.70 square metres, whence we have 1,602,250 individual *Astrocaryums* to the square acre, multiplied by 7.70 square metres equal to 12,337,325 square metres. For the genus *Bactris* we have one half a square metre, the spine area of this genus, by 858,000 individuals which gives 429,000 square metres. Here alone, without mentioning the *Acerocoma* and the large number of the genus *Desmancus* or *falcifera* palms, we have a spine-producing surface of 12,766,325 square metres to the acre, or 3,154 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of spine-producing area to the acre of land.

Is it necessary to say more? The spine-producing *varzea* region of the Amazon is supposed to be about 650,000,000 square acres, not including the area covered by water, which will give there a spine area of 20,504,250,000,000 acres. All this enormous surface, producing three spines to the square centimetre or 30,000 to the square metre, will give 12,766,325 \times 30,000 = 382,989,750,000 the number of spines to the acre of *varzea* land, and therefore we have the yield of only the low ground along the Amazon as 248,943,337,500,000,000,000 spines—all of the first grades. When we leave those bottom lands the number of palms is not so large, and the average of spine surface over the whole of Brazil will probably not be more than one half of that given for the bottom lands of the rich Amazon region. Even were it less the yield throughout the empire would be something almost incredible. For the sake of approximating to the truth and reducing the supposition to an undoubted fact let us place the spine area of the remainder of Brazil at two-fifths of that of the Amazon region. *Varzea* land yields 382,989,750,000 to the acre; two-fifths of this is equal to 153,195,940,000 the average yield per acre of land outside of the *varzea* region. The area of this kind of land in all Brazil is reckoned at 600,000,000 acres after making an allowance of about one half the geographical area for water, barren districts and lands under cultivation. This is the geographical spine-producing area. In reality it is much more from the fact that the mountainous provinces of Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo and parts of São Paulo are not spread out flat, but are thrown into mountains, hills, and knobs so that the surface is very nearly or quite doubled. But we pass this important fact by, just as we have failed to include in our calculations some genera of palms, and one especially—the *Desmancus*, commonly known as *falcifera* or *urumbamba*. Several of these unmentioned palms have special features of their own which would undoubtedly enhance their market value were they

properly introduced, the spines of the *jupaty* for example are hooked as are also those of some of the *falciferas*.

In a country which stands in the front ranks of inventive progress, it can hardly be reasonably supposed that these last mentioned spines will long remain unutilized. (Fishhooks!) *Verbum sat*.

Adopting the same calculations as above, we have a geographical spine-producing area of 600,000,000 outside of the Amazon basin, which will give an actual spine-bearing area of 18,927,000,000,000 acres. The total production of this area would therefore be 229,793,850,000,000,000 spines, which would give an aggregate spine production of 478,737,187,500,000,000 for the whole empire. This, in our opinion, is a very moderate estimate even for the general named, and it would undoubtedly be greatly increased by those not so well known.

Another great industry yet to spring from the genus *Bactris* is that of the manufacture of hair brushes from the old spathe or fruit case. When one turns his attention to these things it is wonderful to contemplate the backwardness of mankind in these matters. It is a well known fact that hair proper for the manufacture of hair brushes is becoming scarcer and scarcer. Efforts have been made to manufacture wire brushes, but with doubtful success. Nature now comes to our relief and only awaits some one with sufficient energy and capital to yield up her richest treasures.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Gil zaruela artists returned from Rio Janeiro in the *Oropesa*, possibly glad to get away from the ire of the students with whole skins. We do not know that we have ever heard of anything more churlish than the behavior of the students and authorities that they are unable to keep the students in order but practically leave them masters of the town. A sound whipping would do a few of them good and teach them moderation and common sense, both of which they lack.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Since the time that the young Princes of England came to this port, on their trip round the world in one of our cruisers, there has not been such a stir as has been made over the young Prince of Savoy in his board the first-class cruiser *Cristoforo Colombo*. A right royal reception has been accorded to him here. The man-of-war leaves today under orders for Montevideo where a round of festivities will be indulged in. After visiting that city the vessel will proceed to Rio, Pernambuco, Havana, various ports on the Mexican gulf, New York and other American cities, and from thence back to Venice, where the vessel is due towards the end of November.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 31.

—Advices from San Francisco state that the progressive estancero Don Luis Larena Lengua intends to acquire some 100 or 150 hectares of land near Las Cañas, and also near the Central railway station, with the object of devoting it to rice cultivation on a large scale. The land is considered appropriate for the purpose, and is well prepared to establish these 21 Pamontese families used to the industry. Experiments in rice culture have already given a most promising result, and some rice raised at Las Cañas received a gold medal at the rural exhibition last year. It is hoped that it will be placed on the market at a lower price than the imported article, and if this be verified another important addition will have been made to the resources of the republic.—*Montevideo Times*, July 26.

—Mr. Alexander McDonald, whose interesting letters on the historic land of the lonas-esters, published in these columns, have been read with much interest, was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Paraguay. He reports New Australia breaking up fast, the families drifting steadily out and "finis" only wanting to liquidate a costly experiment at fitting up the impossible Utopia. Soon there will be nothing left but the name, and for many a bitter memory. Some of the families have gone back to Australia and some "trecked" for South Africa, whether those that remain will follow. The one relief feature of this unfortunate experiment at the implantation of communistic principles was the effort made by the Paraguayan government to keep the colony going, but the foundation was rotten, the mainspring would not hold and a fearful "finis" has been the result. But the example remains, and it should prove fruitful as it has been severe.—*B. A. Standard*.

—The following is a true story. This we know is usually the preamble to a worse than usual Annals-like concoction, but in the present instance it is absolutely veracious; and it happened not very far from the Argentine republic. It was a steamer that was lying, as steamers have a habit of doing, in some 20 feet of water, when by some mischance a fire broke out on board in the coal bunkers. The firemen, who in that country go by the name of "bamberos," were at once called up by telephone and informed of the outbreak. There was no sign of their coming for some time after the alarm; and presently the ting-ting of the telephone bell was answered by the clerk who had called the station. The person speaking was the chief of the fire department, who acknowledged the call and wished to know, as the bamberos were all ready to start for the fire, "whether it would be necessary for them to bring any water or was there plenty where the ship was lying?" This is a fact, and it has a certain humorous side to those who look for it.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—During the 8 months ending June 30, there were 253 ocean-going steamship arrivals and 136 sailing arrivals at Rosario, Argentina, of which only 17 sailing vessels carried the American flag. The exports included 146,995 dry hides, 42,920 salted hides, 13,225 bales of wool, 280 bales hair, 335 bales sheepskins, 875 bales goatskins, 3,203 tons of bones and 434 tons of bone ash, 194,836 horns, 205,793 tons of wheat, 62,374 tons of linseed, 43,387 tons of maize, 4,991 tons of flour, 279,340 bales of hay, etc. Of the above, 94,546 dry hides, 10,742 bales wool, 208 bales hair, 16 bales sheepskins, 519 bales goatskins, 1,031 tons bones, and 755 tons linseed, were exported to the United States. Brazil took 30,804 tons wheat, 1,689 tons maize, 3,816 tons flour, 649 tons iron, 277,319 bales hay, 499 cattle, 53 horses, 365 sheep and 52 mules.

—From the Annuario of the municipal statistical office we take the following data about the public and private lighting in the city of Buenos Aires during 1895. The public lighting was done by means of 10,778 gas lamps consuming 4,916,754 cubic metres of gas at a cost of \$1,003,754, and 6,025 kerosene lamps, consuming 589,792 litres at a cost of \$167,337.50. In addition to these there were 30 arc lamps 1,000 c.p. in the Plaza Mayo, costing \$23.46 per month each, 288 lamps of 2,000 c.p. in the Avenida Mayo costing \$44.56 each, 30 lamps of 1,000 c.p. at Palermo costing \$31.27 each per month, 182 lamps of 1,200 c.p. alongside the Riachuelo, costing \$22.60 each per month, and 145 lamps of 1,200 c.p. in the docks, costing \$26 per month. The private lighting was done by four gas companies, with 45,574 meters supplying 22,886,796 cubic metres of gas with a revenue of \$6,513,477. The number of subscribers to each company was as follows: Gas Primitiva 15,658, Argentino 10,736, Nueva 11,875, Belgrano 7,304. The Primitiva had besides 161 subscribers to their electric light, with 5,171 lamps of 16 c.p.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11th, 1896.

The principal topic of interest during the past week has been the final and definite settlement of the controversy over the island of Trindade—the British government acknowledging the rights of Brazil in the case. After the refusal of the Brazilian government to submit the dispute to arbitration, the negotiations seem to have been less actively prosecuted for a time, the British government having more important matters in hand. Finally, however, the suggestion was made that the question should be referred to the mediation of Portugal, and as this offered just the same amicable solution that would have been afforded by arbitration, the British government promptly accepted it. It must be said that although there is a distinction between mediation and arbitration, there is really very little difference, and we must therefore congratulate the Brazilian foreign minister on his withdrawal from the unsound position which he took in rejecting arbitration. His inconsistency in accepting mediation was truly patriotic and has secured the satisfactory settlement of a very troublesome dispute. Although we can not admire the spirit which seeks to prevent the use of a desert island in mid-ocean for international cable purposes, we have never doubted the claims of Brazil in regard to this island, and we take great pleasure in congratulating the government on the result of its efforts to secure an amicable recognition of those claims.

It may be that the action of the government in refusing to obey a judicial mandate, restoring the suspended Polytechnic professors to their chairs, is strictly in accord with Brazilian law. On that point, the lawyers are entitled to the field. On general principles, however, and in accordance with the spirit of republican institutions, the government is completely wrong. It is contended

that the action of the courts is an interference with the authority and independence of the executive. Of course it is. It was so designed, and it is necessary that it should be so. Otherwise the executive can act illegally without check. In the best form of government, the courts should be its strongest and most independent branch. They should have an absolute revisionary or veto power over both legislature and executive. There is no danger of dictatorship and oppressive legislation from the courts, and if they are left free and their standard of high character and professional ability is maintained, they will effectively check the aggressions and abuses of the other branches of the government. In a republic, therefore, the authority and independence of the courts should be maintained at all hazards. It is a matter of surprise to us that the President has allowed himself to be led astray in this matter. We can understand the irritation of the minister of interior over the dispute, but we certainly can not understand how the President permitted a refusal to obey a judicial mandate.

The planters who are now assembled in São Paulo to consider the needs and interests of their class, have an opportunity to inaugurate a new and much-needed departure in the industrial life of this country. Will they make good use of it? Instead of combining for mercenary and political purposes, they should organize for the development of agriculture and the general improvement of their class. Their objects should be beneficial and liberal, not selfish and restrictive. Profitable as the cultivation of coffee is, it is carried on wastefully and without scientific method. The richness of the soil gives favorable results to even the most careless cultivation, and the surprising maintenance of prices secures profits even for the most inexperienced. In a brief time, however, all this will surely be changed. The splendid profits yielded during the last three or four years have stimulated others to embark in this industry all over the world, and we are now near the time when many of these new ventures will begin to influence production. Any considerable increase in the output will inevitably depress prices, and though the Brazilian planter has a good broad margin to work upon he must expect to see his profits considerably reduced. The true policy, then, is for him to reduce the costs of production. There are a score of questions connected with cultivation which the Brazilian planter rarely, if ever, considers. He leaves his coffee trees to the care of nature and unskilled labor, and he takes what a beneficent climate and fertile soil yield. If now he can augment the production by pruning and the use of fertilizers, why not do it? And if he can do away with some of the intermediaries who are living upon his industry, why not economize in that direction? It is perhaps impossible to obtain labor more cheaply than that which he is now employing, but it is not impossible that this labor can be made more effective. If the planters will discuss these questions we are confident that good results will surely follow, but if they meet only to discuss methods of shifting their taxes upon the foreign consumer, and measures for introducing Chinese contract labor at the expense of the public, nothing but harm will result. We do not understand that the rich coffee planter is any more entitled to assistance from the public treasury than is the poor shoemaker, and it is time that he should also understand the same thing.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 30.—Senate.—The senate voted the resolution offered by the committee on commerce to propose to the chamber of deputies the appointment of a joint committee to recommend measures for improving the critical situation of the sugar industry of the country. Senator Ramiro Barcellos presented a petition from the merchants' exchange at Porto-Alegre in regard to losses caused by delays in the custom-house.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber passed the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts. The clause giving the tribunal the faculty of previous examination of accounts of expenses passed by a vote of 73 to 63. Deputy Cincinato Braga spoke in favor of the protocol on the Italian claims.

JULY 31.—Senate.—After speeches from Senators Thomaz DeFino and Coelho Campos the bill fixing the day for holding the general congressional elections was voted in 2nd discussion. The deficiency appropriation of 186,467\$880 was also voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Moraes Barros opposed the bill granting a subsidy to a line of steamers between Aracaju and Porto-Alegre, touching at intermediate ports. He considers this bill an indirect confession that the national merchant

marine is not prepared to meet the demands of the carrying trade along the coast. Senators Coelho Campos spoke in favor of the bill, which was put to the vote with the result that the senator voted in favor and the same number against it.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Timotheo da Costa moved to ask for information in regard to exemptions from the payment of import duties. Deputy Glycerio introduced a bill fixing the pay of the members of the next congress. According to this bill members of both houses will continue to receive 25\$ per diem, but only the members present at the sittings of congress and those showing just cause for their absence will receive pay. Deputy Nilo Peganha spoke against the protocol for the Italian claims. When this deputy had concluded his speech, the chair inquired, amid much merriment, whether some deputy did not wish to speak in favor of the protocol, since six had asked for the floor in order to speak against it. Deputy Augusto Montenegro responded to the appeal and spoke in favor of the protocol.

AUG. 1.—Senate.—Barão do Ladarão and Senator Almeida Barreto discussed the bill on the removal of the navy yard. In the name of the committee on finance Senator Oticeia introduced a bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica and transferring to the government the deposits of that bank in the treasury. The senate passed in 1st discussion the bill for granting a subsidy to a line of steamers between Aracaju and Porto Alegre, touching at intermediate ports, and in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 186,467\$880.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chair informed the house of the request of the senate for the appointment of members of a joint committee for reporting on the state of the cattle and sugar industries. Deputy Evod Martins introduced a bill for regulating the mode of certifying to the signature of consular officers. Deputy Jose Carlos made some remarks on the budget. Deputy Gonçalves Ramos introduced a bill on the care of lunatics and moved for the appointment of a special committee of five to report thereon.

AUG. 3.—Senate.—Barão do Ladarão made a vigorous attack on Lieut. Fléto Pres, who, he said, had by illegal and criminal means taken possession of the state government of Amazonas. The bill for the removal of the navy-yard was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill from the chamber of deputies on banks of issue was put to the vote and rejected.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Paranhos Montenegro presented a petition from manufacturers and merchants against the tobacco tax. Deputy Gaspar Drammond said that a salutory change had occurred in the political situation in Pernambuco and he moved that the chamber should congratulate the governor of that state on the maintenance of public order and assure him that his continuance in office would be a service rendered to the country. Deputy Glycerio opposed the motion, which he declared unjust to Governor Barbosa Lima. The motion was rejected by a vote of 108 to 13. Deputy Erico Coelho moved to instruct the committee on the constitution to report a bill on divorce. There were appointed five members to form part of the joint committee for reporting on the critical situation of the cattle, sugar and other industries. On motion of Deputy Gonçalves Ramos a committee of five was appointed to report on the lunacy bill. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque in a speech on the navy claims made a violent attack on Minister Carlos de Carvalho and Judge Aureliano Campos. His criticism on the former was especially severe. He described the minister as suffering from inordinate vanity and from a morbid restlessness and longing for notoriety. In regard to the minister's alleged threat that he would make important disclosures showing the pilrotrony, cowardice and postillimity of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, he defied him to do this at a public sitting of congress in the presence of the army. Deputy Glycerio spoke in favor of the protocol and asked congress to reflect seriously on its responsibility for the consequences which would result from its action in this matter. Deputy Matta Machado said that the radicals, represented by Deputy Nilo Peganha, had made their protest against the protocol, and he, representing the calm, moderate and conservative part of the chamber, joined in that protest and expressed the hope that congress, for the sake of the republic, would preserve unstained the honor of the nation, which had never been tarnished in the time of the monarchy.

AUG. 4.—Senate.—The senate voted with amendments the bill from the chamber of deputies fixing the day for holding the general congressional elections.—Chamber of Deputies.—After speeches from Deputies Oticeia Abranches, Thomaz Cavalcanti, Ribeiro de Almeida and José Carlos on various subjects, the debate on the Italian claims was resumed and Deputy Enéas Martins, from Pará, made a speech that lasted four hours. Allusion was again made in this debate to the alleged threat of the minister of foreign affairs to make disclosures highly discreditable to the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

AUG. 5.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica and voted a motion congratulating the government on the solution of the Trindade question and thanking the government of Portugal for its friendly mediation in the matter.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted a motion congratulating the people of Brazil on the recovery of the island of Trindade. Deputy Martins Junior spoke against the Italian claims. He said that, if there were documents disgraceful to the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, they should be exhibited to congress and not to a foreign court of arbitration. He concluded his speech amid loud cheers, and Deputy Zama arose and contradicted a report, published in a São Paulo paper, stating that he had agreed to vote for the ratification of the protocol. He was capable of doing such a thing, he said, he would resign his seat in congress, for he would consider himself unworthy of being the representative of the people of Bahia. Violent protests were made there ensued a scene of indescribable confusion, resulting in the suspension of the sitting.

AUG. 6.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Baena and others introduced a bill for erecting a light-house on the island of Trindade. There was some discussion of the proposed settlement of accounts be-

tween the general government and those of the states, and Senators Ramiro Barcellos and Rosa e Silva discussed the bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Glycerio, in answer to some remarks from Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti, defended the government for having accepted the mediation of Portugal in the Trindade question. Deputy Belisario de Souza spoke in favor of the protocol on the Italian claims and Deputies Serzelello and Pedro Moacyr against it.

AUG. 7.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill on pensions. Barão do Ladarão, in a speech on the budget of the department of foreign affairs, criticised the work of the Brazilian and Bolivian boundary commission. Senator Justo Cherment moved to ask for the opinion of the minister of foreign affairs on the subject. The chair refused to admit this motion, and the senate, on motion of the Senator from Pará, postponed the debate for 48 hours.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Antonio de Siqueira presented a protest from the national party (Jacobins) against the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque presented a similar protest voted at a meeting held on that day. In doing so he alluded to the large police force stationed at the chamber and said that he knew that certain persons intended to disturb the proceedings of congress. He solemnly declared, in his own name and in that of his friends who united with him in opposing the protocol, that they disclaimed being in the slightest degree responsible for the intended disturbance. Deputy Glycerio said that, whatever might be the decision of congress, its will should be respected. The bill ratifying the protocol was passed by a vote of 97 to 64. Several private bills were then discussed and the chamber adjourned.

AUG. 8.—Senate.—Senators Oticeia and Leopoldo de Bulhões discussed the bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica. The latter said that the expedience of this measure is now universally acknowledged.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Nilo Peganha and Medeiros e Albuquerque made some remarks in regard to the meeting held on the previous day for protesting against the protocol on the Italian claims. On motion of the latter it was resolved to publish in the *Diario do Congresso* the petition signed at that meeting. Deputy Serzelello introduced a bill empowering the government to expel foreigners from Brazil. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque moved to ask the government for information in regard to the claim of Caminada & Co.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Carlos Gomes' health is said to be worse again.

—On the 5th inst. the S. Paulo legislature adjourned to Oct. 16.

—The prisoners in cell No. 7 of the S. Paulo jail made an unsuccessful attempt to escape on the 4th inst.

—On the 5th inst. the cruiser *Benjamin Constant* left the port of Pará bound for the coast of Africa, whence she will return to Pernambuco.

—The state judiciary in São Paulo is to be reorganized. If this is designed to bring the courts more under political control, it will be a serious mistake.

—In S. Paulo on the 9th inst. the police dispersed a crowd of Jacobins who were parading the streets and making disorderly demonstrations against the Italian claims.

—There were 507 deaths in Araraquara, São Paulo during the first half of the current year, against 456 in the preceding half year. The deaths from yellow-fever in the second half of 1895 numbered 215.

—The *Paiz* publishes a telegram stating that the solution of the Trindade question excited very little enthusiasm in Pará. The people of that state are probably reserving their enthusiasm for the settlement of the Anapá question.

—Now that the British government has restored Trindade to Brazil, will the proprietor of the "Sereia Paulista" relent and give the São Paulo Englishmen a bath? It has been a long time since he shut his door against them.

—The present moment seems to be unpropitious for newspapers. The *Município* of São Paulo suspended some weeks ago, and now the *Gazeta da Tábua* of Santos and *Reporter* of São Paulo have followed suit. The latter expects to resume.

—There seems to have been another row on the Uruguaiana frontier. According to telegrams from Livramento the Uruguaiana police pursued a loy across the frontier into Rio Grande. The loy killed one of his pursuers. The loy's brother, Julio de Barros, then attacked the police and made them surrender.

—The São Paulo "tribunal of justice" has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Sr. Terra Pereira, accused of assassinating D. Narcisca de Carvalho. Is it not a mistake to release accused murderers in this manner? Would it not be better, even for the accused, to have the accusation go to trial?

—In São Paulo, Sr. Antonio Terra Pereira has been denounced and arrested for the assassination of D. Narcisca de Carvalho. He scorns the idea that it is a police snuff-box, but six witnesses have sworn to his culpability, a case with his first name on it was found near the body and it is shown that the two had quarreled, the lady prosecuting Sr. Pereira for some fraud.

—On the 2nd inst. a man named Silva discharged a gun in a passenger coach of the Mogyana line near Uberaba, nearly killing the editor of the *Uberaba Gazetinha* and slightly wounding another man. Arrested he first pretended to be drunk and then insisted that the gun was discharged by accident. A telegram was sent to Franca for the police delegado to come for the prisoner to the station, but he failed to appear. Such passengers ought to be carried in handcuffs.

—A few days since the postal authorities at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, forwarded 59 bags of mail to Goyaz, which had been deposited in that city for a long time for lack of transport. The postmaster at Goyaz will be quite overcome when this mail arrives, and it may be presumed that he will require at least 60 days for its distribution.

—The police authorities in São Paulo have been making a few laws on their own account against the women of immoral life. In summer, their window blinds must be closed at 7 p. m. and in winter at 6 p. m., so that the public can not look into their rooms. They must not admit into their houses amours, school-boys, or military men in uniform. At theatres, etc., they must conduct themselves properly and must not enter into conversation with men in the corridors, lobbies, or any place where they can be seen. An infraction of these regulations will subject them to imprisonment from one to six months. Aside from the application of these regulations, it is right and legal to permit the police authorities to make laws involving penalties of fine and imprisonment? And if it is, why not provide also that police officers shall not extort or receive "hush-money" from these same women?

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Col. Carlos Telles arrived in this city on the 3rd inst. and reported at the office of the adjutant-general of the army. He was then informed that a cabinet meeting would be held for the purpose of deciding whether he should be placed under arrest. His friends at Bagé have requested the war department to restore him to the command of the garrison of that place.

At Porto Alegre Gen. Carlos Eugenio, the new commander of the military district, and Julio de Castilhos have exchanged visits.

A Pelotas telegram states that Gen. Tavares, will be present at the federalist convention to be held at Porto Alegre on the 23rd inst.

Col. Joaquim Pedro Salgado, a prominent federalist leader, has arrived in this city, and Councillor Maciel is expected to arrive in a few days.

The full text of Col. Thomaz Flores' orders in relation to Col. Carlos Telles has been published. From these it appears that on the 14th of July the latter addressed two offensive communications to his superior officer, that, having verbally reported himself ill, he disobeyed the order of that officer to make the report in writing, that on the 17th, while under arrest on parole and consequently temporarily deprived of his command, he formed the 31st battalion for parade in disobedience to orders, that on the 18th he again disobeyed his superior's orders, forbidding to take passage on the train for Rio Grande, that on the 20th he repeated this act of disobedience and insubordination and reassumed without authorization the command of the garrison of Bagé and that he continued to disobey until the 22nd the orders suspending him from his command, placing him under arrest and subjecting him to a court of inquiry.

A telegram of the 7th inst. from Pelotas states that mass would be held there yesterday for the federalist hero Guacereino Sariva.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The São Paulo state government is celebrating a contract with the Sorocabana Company for a branch line from Leopoldo to Isharú.

—The Villa Isabel company has asked for an extension of its concession and is prepared to substitute electricity for animal traction on its lines.

—The municipal chamber of Santos has granted to Luiz Jose de Mattos a 50 years' charter for a tramway from Rua Kangel Pestana to Nova Curitiba.

—The board of directors of the Club de Engenharia took a vote on the 8th inst. on the alienation of the state railways, when it was found that they were evenly divided on the question.

—The rails on the Oeste de Minas line have reached Cama Verde, 18 kilometers from Campo Belo. It is expected that the line will be finished to the last mentioned place some time next month.

—There was a collision of two freight trains a Mogyana, on the Pan-de-Açúcar, on the 2nd inst. causing considerable prejudice to some of the wagons. The damage was estimated at about 15,000\$000.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the special commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central railway has reported that defalcations exist to an aggregate of about 6,500,000\$, including the defalcation of the ex-treasurer. And, strictly enough, no one seems to be held responsible for it.

—The Visão Paulista firm company of S. Paulo has petitioned the municipal council of that city for relief from the many exactions and taxes imposed upon the company, and for permission to increase fares by 50%. Figures are given to show the greatly increased cost of wages and forage for animals. The company is now employing about 1,000 men, 2,000 mules and is operating 95 kilometers of lines.

—The traffic receipts of the Sorocabana lines for the year ending July 31 amounted to 6,059,060\$000, and the amount paid to the company on account of guarantee of interest was 221,804\$100, making a total of 6,280,864\$100. The company estimates the receipts for next year at nearly 9,000,000\$ and those for the year 1900 at 24,000,000\$. The operating expenses for the year ending on the 31st ult. were 3,024,410\$810. The total length of the railway and its various branches, at that date, was 1,000 kilometers.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President has been very much congratulated on the favorable solution of the Trindade question.

—The weather last week was extraordinarily hot for this season of the year and there were several fatal cases of yellow fever.

—Now that the mine arsenal is to be removed from this city, why not re-use the war arsenal and the various military barracks also?

day closed with the foreign banks rather unwilling to draw at 9 1/16. The steady demand for bills appears to unsettle all calculations of the market based on the increased coffee movement here in Santos. The moderate business movement here in Santos. The moderate business movement here in Santos.

August 7—The banks opened at 9 1/16, and there was business done in bank sterling at 9 1/16, but there was money at 9 1/16 and something was reported in other sterling at 9 1/16. During the morning the suspension of payments by the old house of Messrs. Frías Hermanos was known, and the London & River Plate Bank withdrew its table, and the Brazilian Bank posted 9/16, but next to no money came out of this rate, and after a slight hesitation, during which other than Republica commenced to furnish bills at this last rate, and bank sterling found some money at 9 1/16, the Banco da Republica commenced to furnish bills at this last rate, and the market steadied, closing with bank at 9 1/16-9/16 and other sterling at 9 1/16-9/16.

August 8—The banks opened at 9/16 and in the morning business was reported at 9 1/16, both in bank and in other sterling. The market was irregular and weak. Before mid-day the English banks virtually retired and the native banks were also doing nothing. The Brazilian Bank banks were also doing nothing. The Brazilian Bank banks were also doing nothing.

August 10—The market opened with 9/16 posted at the London & River Plate and Brazilian Banks, and a trifling business being done in bank at 9 1/16 and in other sterling at 9/16, at which there was money. During the morning the bank managers met at the Banco da Republica, and the conference terminated the official rate of 9/16 was posted on all the banks, and they declined to purchase bills under 9 1/16. Owing to some uncertainty as to what was agreed upon at the meeting holders of commercial sterling were not anxious sellers at 9 1/16, but the market closed steady and the general impression seemed to be that the banks had decided upon sustaining rates. The market was very quiet, and the declared business comprised bank sterling at 9-9 1/16 and other bills at 9 1/16-9 1/16. Nothing was reported on gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed with neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862. Capital, £1,500,000. Reserves, £950,000. Balance sheet of the Rio branch, 31st July, 1896.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Bills discounted, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash in current funds. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, With interest, Without interest, Head office and branches, Deposits with fixed maturity, Securities pledged and on deposit, Sundry accounts.

E. O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th August, 1896. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland & De Lisle, Managers, Frank Webb, acq. Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital, £1,500,000. Reserves, £750,000. Balance sheet, 31st July, 1896.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Bills discounted, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, With interest, Without interest, Head office and branches, Deposits with fixed maturity, Securities for accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Bills payable.

E. O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 31st July, 1896. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. M. Archer, Manager, J. I. Moore, acq. Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 500,000 shares at £100. Reserves, £1,000,000. Balance sheet, 31st July 1896.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Bills discounted, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, With notice, To fixed maturity and by bills, Securities for advances and on deposit, Bills payable, Sundry accounts.

E. O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 8th August, 1896. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, J. C. Langston, sub-Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1896.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Unrealized, Guaranteed accounts, Head office, Bills receivable, Discounts, Securities pledged, Cash in current funds. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, With interest, Without interest, Head office and branches, Deposits with fixed maturity, Securities pledged and on deposit, Sundry accounts.

E. O. E. Bettiger-Petersen, Directors.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for August 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Includes items like Apolices, C.R. Br. Brax, etc.

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The shipments since our last report have been:

Table listing shipments since last report. Columns: Quantity, Destination. Includes items like 31,653 bags for the United States, 3,000 for Cape of Good Hope, etc.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

Table listing vessels sailed with coffee. Columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Date. Includes items like United States, New York, etc.

Receipts for the past week were 75,000 bags against 57,000 bags for the preceding week and 87,419 bags for the week before.

The official quotations, per 100 lbs, on Saturday were:

Table listing official quotations per 100 lbs on Saturday. Columns: Item, Price. Includes items like Washed, Regular, etc.

The Santos market was fairly active during the early part of the week, but became quiet towards the close.

On the 10th, coffee was advanced daily and 28 1/2 was quoted on the 6th, but on the following day 28 1/2 was quoted and the market closed quiet at 28 1/2. Receipts were about 130,000 bags, sales 148,000, and shipments 170,000 bags for the United States and 45,000 bags for Europe, and the stocks on Saturday evening were 331,400 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from August 1 to August 10. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

The markets are still in the same condition, so that the movement, but the serious decline in exchange has strengthened some articles, which the suspension of payments by a house, for many years largely engaged in the trade between Rio and the River Plate has somewhat unsettled the articles imported from the South, although there seems to be no apprehension of a serious interruption of the commercial relations.

Imports.

The receipts since our last report have been: Flour, from Baltimore, 9,000 lbs. Corn, from the United States, 5,000 lbs. etc.

The Davis brought 4,900 lbs, but 2,900 will proceed in the vessel to Santos.

The American flour arrived has gone promptly into second hands, but the deliveries from warehouse have only reached about 5,000 bags for the week. The market has risen firmer, and prices are rather higher, and at the close the tendency appeared to be upwards.

The last quotations furnished are the following:

Table listing last quotations for various goods. Columns: Item, Price. Includes items like Richmond, etc.

Codfish—Receipts have been 1,785 packages per Gracia Prince from New York, 100 cases from Liverpool and 605 cases from Hamburg.

Stocks are estimated to be about 900 packages, and dealers quote as follows: Newfoundland and Canada 28 1/2-30 per tub, and Norwegian 26 1/2-28 per case. A cargo is now on from Gaspe.

Rice—The Julia Palm brought 20,000 bags from Rangoon, and 40 bags have arrived from Hamburg. No changes have been made in retailers' quotations of 13 1/2-15 1/2 for India and 24 1/2-28 1/2 for native rice.

Pork—Receipts are 800 bins, 600 hbls, per Davis 40 bins, 100 hbls, per Cronin, 500 bins, 100 hbls, and 150 cases per Ocean Prince. Last retail quotations may be continued, viz: 13 1/2-13 3/4 per kilogram for American and 20-22 1/2 for quality 1st native.

White Pine—Receipts are 278,000 feet per Netum from Pensacola, to a dealer. We hear of no change in the quotation of 68 1/2-70 per doz.

Spruce Pine—A vessel is reported loading for this port at 17 1/2 per foot.

Swedish Pine—The Henry has arrived from Sudachman. We have obtained no quotations.

Kerosene—Receipts are 5,000 cases per Ocean Prince. Dealers quote at 13 1/2-14 1/2 per case, according to quantity and conditions.

Turpentine—Receipts nil. Last quotations of 75-80 per 100 lb are being maintained.

Rosin—The Ocean Prince brought 100 bins. We learn of no change in retail quotations of 17 1/2-18 1/2 per bin, according to quality.

Cement—Receipts have been 3,375 bags per Selenia from Ghent. We continue last quotations of 12 1/2-13 1/2 per bag for British, 10 1/2-11 1/2 for Belgian and German and 15 1/2-16 1/2 for French.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 19,000 bags per Assenti and 43,750 bags per Ocean Prince from the River Plate. Retailers have reduced the quotations for River Plate to 7 1/2-8 1/2 per bag, but native is unchanged at 8 1/2-9 1/2.

Hay—Receipts are 4,000 bales per Ocean Prince. Dealers are quoting at 12-12 1/2 per kilogram.

Bran—The native mills still sell at 4 1/2-4 3/4 per bag, and there are no receipts of foreign.

Coal—Receipts since our last report are: 2,900 tons per Estor, from Cardiff, 2,116 " " Cabal, " do, 9,439 " " Agou, " do, from Newport.

All to dealers. Rum—Receipts continue during the week were 507 pipes, and no changes are reported in quotations, viz: Pernambuco and Madeira 145-150 per cask, Atacqui and Bahia 120-100-115, Campos 145-100-115, Angola and Paraty 140-100-115.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels. Columns: Vessel Name, Origin, Arrival Date. Includes items like GHEEN, MAURILLIES, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels. Columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Departure Date. Includes items like SANDY HOOK, ARA, etc.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio. Columns: Vessel Name, Type, Status, Date. Includes items like Adolphus, America, etc.

HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1º DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for

John Robertson & Son, Dundee.

Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

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

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

J. & E. Atkinson, London.

Ferufery and Toilet Soaps.

Peck Frean & Co., London.
Biscuits.

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

THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKEY

IS THE

MOUNTAIN DEW

from

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.

LEITH.

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

Sole Agents:

ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,

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34, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

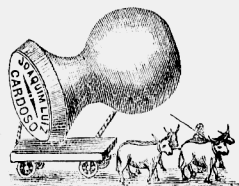
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OF

INDIA-RUBBER STAMPS

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Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.

JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOZO

18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. M. COULON & Co.

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

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

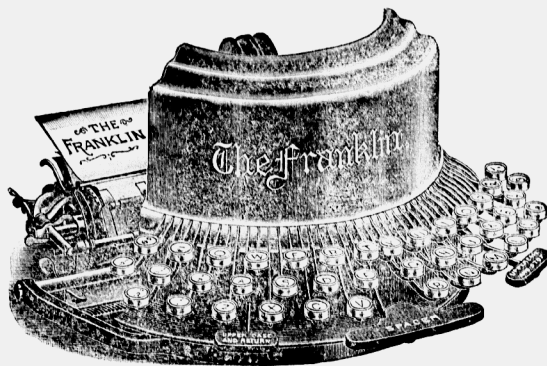
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

Yo travellers on Land or Sea.

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

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut, Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

Relojaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

FRITZ J. CARLSON

Successor of GEORGE JANSON

Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

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

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

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
FOLMONT, Stirlingshire }

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

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Rio de Janeiro.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

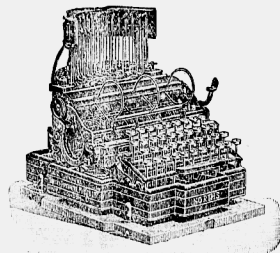
FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppis) and bottled. Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

NORTH'S TYPEWRITER.



Special Features:

Visible Writing.
Universal Keyboard.
Brief Carriage.
Perfect Alignment.
Strong, Compact and Reliable.

This is the only typewriter in which paper of any size can be used.

Sole Agent: NESTOR SAMPAIO.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Deposit for:

Typewriters' sundries.

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.
Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

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SÃO PAULO.

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SÃO PAULO

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and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

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São Paulo.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Peyton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & Co.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
Aug. 12	Danube	Cherbourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
" 24	Nie	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 26	Thames	Cherbourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wordsworth Hevelius, Leibnitz, Coleridge and Gullion,
sail at intervals calling at

BAHIA, and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 2d class passengers at moderate rates.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.
The steamer

"CUVIER"

sails 15th inst.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

65, Rua 1^a de Março.

For other information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**
58, Rua 1^a de Março

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orellana..... Aug. 19th
Oropesa..... Sept. 2nd
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to **F. D. Machado,**
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L^d., Agents,

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SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Iconic about 9th Oct.

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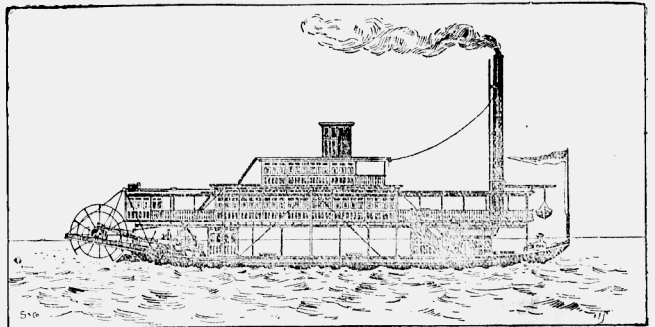
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