NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXII.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, o. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JO. 7. Rua treneral Camara, as to the following:

JOCKUN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months
past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNPORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
the then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to
his whereabouts.

is whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter. — Was living some time since with
enhor Maurice Harctoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem
ellegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-

abouts.

Mercicca, Fortunato-Maltese; was latelyhere on board
one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on
the S E. Coast of America. It is stated that led left his ship
and was staying at Joseph's lodging-louse.

Octa, Frederick-Engineer, of Newcastleon-Tyne, England, Left home several years ago. His relations hear that
he lately deed of yellow-dever. Can anyone furnish any inTULLAW, or TULLY, Mathias-Maitive of Ireland. When
last heard of the was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries
made about hom fr-m Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good
news on calling at the Cansultate-General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1'96

Official Directory

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Minister.

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(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL — Nº 26, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, CONSUI General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— N. 1, rua Vis-conde de Itaberahy [apposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

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 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Capital} & \dots & \text{ £ 1,000,000 sterling} \\ \text{Reserve fund.} & \text{ , 1,328,751} & \text{ , .} \\ \text{Uncalled capital.} & \text{ , 2,400,751} & \text{ , .} \\ \end{array}$

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4. Travessa do Conselh iro Saraiva

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The fourth dance of the season will be held on the 22nd August 1896. For invita-

held on the 22nd August 1896. For invita-tions members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley or at Praga do Commercio No. 1.

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Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-par-touts for photographs, photo-engravings, painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers: also paint-

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Pertuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m. Wednesdays— E. A. TIILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11. a. m.; a Fabica Carioca, Sundays, 11. a. m. and 4. p. m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

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Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services
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Miscellancons.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. -No. 11 Rua de S. José, -H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-

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 workinen out of employment.

ment.

—The prognostication of Falb that the 9th would be characterized by earthquakes, cyclones and innulations, did not materialize, and the Chilians were not greatly alarmed either. It would seem that they are losing fath in Falb.

seem that they are sound at the rain.

—The government has refused, very properly, to accede to a retulon of some of the people on Juan Fernander 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.—Ckillan Times.

of four years.—Chilan Times.

—A correspondent furnishes us with the tabulated results of the working of the Peruvian Corporation's rulways for the first five months of this year. On all but one line the gr. six 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 119,005 soles, and on the Payla and Piara from \$1,300 soles to 54,755 soles. The Palasmavo line has earned only 33,849 soles against 36,135 soles. The receipts for the first half of the corporation's fixed year to the end of December also showed a notable increase on the 1894 results. — Financial Neter, 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: ver

les 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	365.306
December	319,740	416,775
January	424.646	428,318
February	365.134	377,126
March	426,036	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 prigin, while 1,196.988 bags were of milder strength.—Merchanti Renew, New York.

THE OFFICE BOY'S WORK.

THE OFFICE BOY'S WORK.

One of the most confusing reports that we have lately seen is to be found in the Soul's American Journal of July 11th. It looks like a case of statistical dt. It is a consular report from Baranquilla, though it may be that the printer, or proofeader, is the one at fault in reproducing 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 Looo 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 £857,850 stelling. Of these shipments were embarked:

 In direct British vessels
 1.241,603

 In indirect British vessels
 6,416,433

 In toreign vessels
 3,557,790

Total. 11,215,832

Coffee is the product principally of the gold mines in Antioquia and Tolma, and the registered embarcations amount to the value of \$264,028."

In the first place elecen millions tons of coffee represent over one hundred and secondary-screen millions of bags, or 17 times the Brazilian crop. For such a crop \$28,800 seem absurdly small. Then, too, we are puzzled to kn.w. how 18 cents American gold can equal "£1," and how coffee haprens 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 horsefiesh in Paris last year, gives the number of horses killed for consumption as food at 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 shops 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 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 pew Italian small-bove rifte, which has

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY, —No. 17
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Capital	ć	1,500,000
Capital paid up	• •	750,000
Reserve fund	,,	600,000

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Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000 ,, 950,000

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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 suread out before we like dry land. thick glass, through which the bottom of the sea spread out before us like dry land. A strange feeling crept over me and inagination I fancied myself with Julis Verne on the voyage of "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea." We could see all Leagues tinder the beat. We could see an 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, and write. The water was clear as an appointing 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 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 outswimmers, the hue of the surrounding darkness, accompanied our boat of fire, for

such it seemed. Like two human torches our darkies 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 lingers were as though the sun shone on them, and fish darted throught the quiet on them, and fish darted throught the quert 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 beat 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. 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 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 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 cuses 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 fazondairs (landed)

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 natural capital rapidly flowed in. the resources of the country soon charge, the exchange—the true barometer of a nation's financial prosperity—to rise from 15 11d. to 25. 3d. per milreis, and in 1889 the Brazilian government succeeded in effecting a loan of 11,250,000d. 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 11. sterling rose to 25. 3 ¾ d., or above par. Gold became the circulating medium, but the result that the value of the 1/

Gold became the circulating includin, on the public were adverse to accepting coin, preferring paper money, so that it was found necessary to decree the lawful value of the 1/, sterling to be 8\$890 reis.

The number of banks speedily increased; new industrial establishments were founded, and the sterling to the sterl new industrial establishments were follinded, 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 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 S-ptember and October the liquid tions 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 quantiperity by presenting them in large quanti-ties 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 ing the establishment of dains 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. Geo. Wagstaff, H. B. M's, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro.

The bank shares and those of other as sociations rose rapidly in value; new en-terprises were undertaken, financial, industerprises 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 every-body was making money easily.

The directors of the banks of issue were also carried away by the current of specula-

also carried away by the current of specula-tion and made advances on the new shares and thus encouraged the formation of buband thus encouraged the formation of Dub-ble companies; to establish which, ma-chinery 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 notwith-standing 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 necessaries 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 endeavcuit to abandon. The government endeav-oured to remedy matters by introducing different systems, but before one was suffi-ciently tried, another was begun. Such was the state of things in the country when the revolution broke out at

Rio Gande 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 paper of the paper of the paper of the paper.

speculative of the rumous 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

In a country devoid of roads of any sort and solely dependent upon the limited rail-ways for the transport of merchandise, the complete dis organisation 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 complete disorganisation of the Central and under with auspices the year 1938 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 the honescape which he and his obstacles placed in his way, to secure suc-cess for the measures which he and his ministers introduced. The national con-gress, 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 govern-To replenish the state coffers the government negotiated two loans in London, viz, one in January, 1895, for 2,000,000L, and the other in July for 6,000,000L, the latter being destined to the redemption of the aforesaid loan of 2,000,000L, and the deposit of lunds in London to meet the country's external obligations, and thus free the market from the influence of the governments hourse of exchange, which as ernment 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 pro-tracted negotiation with the insurgenis at Rico 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 Amapá, 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 ex-tended 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 sing 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 take place in the goods traffic by rail with the interior, no doubt a revival of trade will

EXPORTS.

The principal staple of commerce, in 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 capacitate fooftee spectral for the inventor of the control of the cont

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

2,062,530 bags in 1994, or an increase or 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 6,930,-610 bags.

610 bags. The shipments of coffee from Rio last 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 suisfactory to planter. pears to have been satisfactory to planters

on December 31 the stock in Rio and Santos consisted of about 1,800,000 bags,

santo consisted of about 1,500,000 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

is port in transit for New York. The established system requires that the 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,

erop 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 50, 1895, had amounted to 2,008,400 bags.

35, 1895, had amounted to 2,005,400 bags.

Adopting these estimates, therefore, the year from July, 1895, to June, 1896, began with a supply of about 2,200,000 bags, there remained 600,000 bags to be added to the estimate crop of 1896-97, vi. 3, 750,000 bags, making a total supply for the season 1896-97 of 4,350,000 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 crowarding to shipping ports earlier than usual.

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genetic name of Hunyadi."
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From the Buenos Aires Herald, July 24.

ARGENTINE PRISONS.

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 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 and age where they they resonance charged with cases, says that the prisoners charged with crime, but untried, whose number always exceeds 200, occupy a place in the penitenexceeds 200, octally a place in the penuitary 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.

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.

ducted. The truth is that the lawyers, trained in a bad system, become blind to its defects and hardened against the needless 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 sympathy—so that when a are reserved for great criminals after conviction—and the more horrible the crime the greater the sympathy—so that when a Tremblié 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 lends 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 reloom is a practical measure which the radical party should take up,

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.

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 easy-going empire, when enterprise made haste slowly and occasionally stopped alto-gether like an old man taking a pinch of snuil. 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 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 spines seem 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:

SPINE-PRODUCING PALMS.

SPINE-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 han 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. on the continent.

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 threafter of properly worked up in Barbosa. is much larger than that of Para 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 Frantsele. atone and at one, and it is not ultrassonian to suppose that the valleys of the Sto 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:

1,625 new species

In the face of such overwhelming scientific facts it is difficult for an enthusiast to keep lacts it is difficult for an entitusiast 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 progress. Mr. Barbace Re-

this pleasing prospect. Mr. Barbosa Rodrigues, like the true scientist when he was doing this splendid work, did not spread his doing this spiratiat work, the interpretary in the 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 genus—the genus Batth, 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 marayid. 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

for the laborers can live on the fruits while they are engaged in collecting the spines.

portained of this enterprise impress themselves in the government, undoubtedly Mr. Barbosa Rodrigues will be commissioned to finish his gigantic work on the genus Bacteris. This done we would advise the working up of the genus Astrocaryum, Mever. From the spine point of view this genus is even more important than the Bacteris, the spines heine larger and in queste number, the ten. being larger and in greater number, the tree bigger and taller.

bigger and taller.

At present only 16 species of this palm are known, of which the principal ones are known vulgarly as the murionia hi, mumbica, tucum, tu

It is very easy to determine from the facts we already have how many new species Barbosa Rodrigues can discover of the genus Astrocaryam. As the former number of species of genus Bactris is to number disverable, so is the former number of genus Astrocaryum to species to be discovered. In other words, algebraically speaking, 46:1025::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 Acrocomia, 8 species known; and Guillelma, 3 species known. By the same process of reasoning as employed above to determine the number of ployed above to determine the number of Astroaryms we find that there must be 282 new Acrosomias, and 105 Guilielmas. Of only these four genera we have the unprecedented number of 2,359 new species of prickly palms in Brazil.

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 finanstandpoint.

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. Bactres are the lowest palms mentioned, excepting some of the Astrocaryums which are trunkless. The Bactres reach 12 metres in height in some instances, though they will probably not average more than 5 or 6. The Astrocaryum murumurú, Mart, is from 6 to 20 metres in height, averaging, sty 12: the species gynacanthum, Mart., reaches 5 metres; species tulgare, Mart., reaches 25 metres; species tucumā, Mart., about the same; species javary, Mart, reaches 14 metres; species aculeatum, Meyer, reaches 14 metres; species aculeatum, Meyer, reaches 7 metres, while acude, Mart, and Javarde, Wallace, are trunkless. Genus Acrecomia sometimes reaches 15 metres, and Guilielma 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 pilms discovered and to be discovered. Before going any further let us see how many of these spine-producing palms we have in Brazil in a.l. 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 Bre-tris, plus 3 of genus Guillelma, plus 8 of Asreconia, plus 16 of Astrocaryum, making in all 2,432 species. Of this number the 1,671 species of Bactris averaging 5 meters high with a circumference of 20 centimetres high with a circumirerence 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 Exteris 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 distriction and humile, which are trunkless, average about 14 metres in height, and 55 average about 14 metres in height, and 55 edly enhance their market value were they

When once the great advantage and im-ortance of this enterprise impress themselves ficial area of 7.70 square metres which is continueres in challing the sale 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 on the petioles. Genera Acreconia and Guilielma averaging 14 metres in height and 66 centimetres in 14 metres in height and of 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 Maranhao 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 Acrocomia are common from the Oyopoc to the confines of Matto Grosso on moist to the common of Autto Grosso on most soils, while over every campo may be seen the beautiful yellow fruit and the feathery green fronds (the national colors) of the heating. But we wander. In the variety region of the Amazon there are 986. Astrocaryums and 528 Bactres to the square acre, or 1514 individuals of known species!

But referring back we find that the emiment 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 Bactres. 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 Astrocariums 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 Acrocomia and the large number of the genus Desmoncus or jacitára palms, we have a spine-producing surface of 12,766,325 square metres to the acre, or 3.15.4 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 Ama-zon is supposed to be about 650,000,000 squareacres, not including the area covered by water, which will give there a spine area of 20,504,250,000,000 acres. All this cormous surface, producing three spines All this enormous surface, producing three spines to the square centimetre or 30,000 to the square metre, will give 12,766,335 × 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 248,943,337,500,000,000,000,000 spines—all of the first grades, When we leave those bottom lands the number of paims is not so large, and the average of spine surface over the whole 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 thoughout the empire would be something almost incredible. For the sake of approximating to 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 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, Espirito Santo and parts of Sao Paulo are not spread out flat, but are thrown into mountains, hills, and nobs 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 Desmontas, commonly known as jacitaria or urumbamba. Several of these unmentioned palms have special features of their own which would undoubtproperly introduced, the spines of the jupaty for example are hooked a some of the jacitáras.

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. (Fishooks!) 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-bear-ing area of 18,927,000,000,000 acres. The total production of this area would therefore be 229,793.850,000,000,000,000 spines, which would give an aggregate spine production of 478,737, 187,500,000,000,000 for the whole empire. This, in our opinion, is a very moderate estimate even for the genera named, and it would undoubtedly be great-

ly 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 these trings it is wonderful to contempate 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 zarzuela artists returned from Rio Inneiro in the Oropeaa, 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 childish than the behavior of the students in this matter, and it is discreditable to both police 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.—Montevicteo Times.

Singa tha time the the saves Dirice of F.

cideo Times.

—Since the time that the young Princes of England came to this port, on their trip round the world in one of our crusers, there has not been such a stir as has been made over the young Prince of Savoy in his trip on board the first-class cruiser Cristofro Colombo. A right royal reception has been accorded to him here. The man-o'var leaves to-day under orders for Montevideo where a round of festivities will again 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 lack to Venice, where the vessel is due towards the end of November.—

Times, Buenos Aires, July 31.

—Advices from San Frugtings state, that the

Times, Buenos Aires, July 31.

—Advices from San Fructuoso state that the progressive estancero Don Luis Lerem Lenguas intends to acquire some 100 no 150 hectares of land near "Las Cañas," and also near the Central railway station, with the object of devoting it to rice enlivation on a large scale. The land is considered appropriate for the purpose, and he is prepared to establish there 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 to be able to place it 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 where intended.

fied 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 Jand of the lotus-eaters, published in these columns, have been read with so much interest, was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Paracusy. He reports New Australia breaking up fast, the families diriting steadily out and "finis" only wanning 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 "treckkel" for South Africa, whither those that remain will follow. The one relieving feature of this unfortunate experiment at the implantation of communistic 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 work, and a fearful "fiasco." 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 strue story. This we know is usually the preamble to a worse than usual Anania-like concertion, but in the present instance it is absolutely veracious; and it happened not very far true the Arcentine 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 coul bankers. The firemen, who in that country go by the name of "bomberos," were alt once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once called up by the name of "bomberos," were at once cal

—During the s x 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 146,905 dry hides, 42,920 salted hides, 13,223 hieles of wool, 280 bales harr, 336 bales sher jskins, 873 bales goatskins, 3,203 tons of bones and 434 tons of bone ash, 104,836 horns, 205,793 tons of wheat, 62,374 tons of lin-seed, 43,387 tons of mixer, 4,991 tons of flour, 279,340 bales of hay, etc. Of the above, 94,546 dry hides, 10,742 bales wool, 208 bales harr, 16 bales sheepiskins, 519 bales goatskins, 1,031 tons bones, and 755 tons breeed, were exported to the United States. Brazil took 30,894 tons wheat, 1,089 tons mane, 3,816 tons flour, 649 tons bran, 277,319 bales hay, 496 cattle, 53 hores, 365 sheep and 52 mules.

From the Anuario of the municipal statistical

277, 310 bales hay, 496 cattle, 53 horses, 365 sheep and 52 mules.

—From the Annario of the municipal statistical office we take the following data ament 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 cube metres of gas at a cost of \$1,003,778 gas lamps consuming 4,916,754 cube metres of gas at a cost of \$1,003,778 gas lamps consuming 4,916,754 cube metres of gas at a cost of \$1,003,778 gas lamps consuming 50,792 litres at a cost of \$167,337. So. In addition to these there were 36 are lamps 1,000 c.p. in the Plaza Mayo, costing \$23,46 per month each, 78 lamps of 2,000 c.p. in the Plaza Mayo, costing \$23,46 per month each, 78 lamps of 1,000 c.p. at Palermo costing \$31,27 each per month. R2 lamps of 1,200 c.p. alongside the Rischnelo, costing \$22,60 each per month, and 145 lamps of 1,200 c.p. in the docks, costing \$20 per month. The private lighting was done by four cas companies, with 45,574 meters supplying 22,886,796 cubic metres of gas with a revenue of \$0,513,467. The number of subscribers to each company was as follows: Gas Primitiva 15,638, Argentino 10,736, Nueva 11.875, Belgrano 7,304. The Primitiva had besides lof subscribers to their electric light, with 5,517 lamps of 16 c.p.—Review, Buenos Alies.

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 e past week has been the final and definsettlement 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 medicine of British and the support uld 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 bleasure in congratulating the great programment. minister on his withdrawal from the 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, re-storing 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 prin-ciples, however, and in accordance with the spirit of rapplican institutions. spirit of republican institutions, the govern-ment 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 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 execu-tive. There is no dunger of dictatorship and oppressive legislation from the courts, and if they are left free and their standard of high character and professional ability is 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. 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 Sao Paulo to consider the needs and inter-Sao 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 beneficent and liberal, not selfish and restrictive. Profitable as the cultivation 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 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 rarely, if ever, considers. He leaves his coffee trees to the care of nature and uncoffee 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 economise 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 ods of shifting their taxes upon the foreign consumer, and measures for introducing Chinese contract labor at the expense of Chinese contract labor at the experies 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.

I EGISLATIVE 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 reorganising 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 Sena-

the Italian claims.

JULY 31. — Senate. — After speeches from Senators Thomaz Defino and Coello Campos the bill fixing the day for holding the general congressional elections was voted in 2nd discussion. The deficiency appropriation of 180,467580s was also voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Moraes Barros opposed the bill granting a subsidy to a line of steamers between Aracajū 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 Caupos spoke in favor of the bill, which was put to the vote with the result that 16 senators coted in its favor and the same number against it.—Chamber of Depatters.—Deputy Timotheo da Costa moved to ask for information in regard to examptions 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 the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress. According to this bill members of the next congress and those showing just cause for their absence will receive pay. Deputy Nilo Peçanha spoke against the protocol for the Italian claims. When this depaty had concluded his speech, the chair inquired, and dumb 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 tt. Deputy Augusto Montenegro responded to the appeal and spoke in favor of the protocol.

AUG. 1.—Senate.—Baño do Ladario and Senatordo de the same the senator of the navy yard. In the name of the committee on finance Senator Official 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 voted in 1st discussion the deficiency appropriation of 186.467/868.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chair informed the house of the request of the senate for the appointment of members of a joint commutee for epotting on the state of the cattle and sugar industries. Deputy Endsa Martins introduced a bill for regulating the mode of certifying to the signature of consul

and a some remarks on the budget. Deputy Gonçalves Ramos introduced a bill on the care of functions and moved for the appointment of a special committee of five to report thereon.

AUG. 3. — Sonate. — Barão do Ladario made a vigorous attack on Lieut. Fileto Pires, who, he said, had by illegal and eriminal means taken possession of the state government of Amazonas. The bill for the removal of the navy-grad 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 Parahos Montenegro presented a petition from manufacturers and merchants against the tobacco tax. Deputy Ga-par Drammond said that a salutory change had occurred in the political stration 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 Glegeri opposed the motion, which he declared unjust to ex-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 Hotels of the contract and longing for notoriety. In regard to the minister's alleged threat that he would make important disclosures showing the poltroonery, cowardice and pusillaminity of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. he defined 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 Perpaha, had made their prot

make disclosures highly discrediable to the government of Marshal Floriano Peisoto.

Aug. 5.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Repaica and the state of the Banco da Repaica. The senate discussed the bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Repaica. The discussed the state of the Trindale question and thanking the government of Portugal for its friendly mediation in the nature.—Chamber of patters,—The chamber voted a motion congratulating the people of Brazil on the recovery of the issand of Trindale. Depaty Martina Junior snoke against the Italian claims. He said that, if there are 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 and loud cheers, and Deputy Zama arose and contradicted a report, published in a S. Paulo paper, sating that he had agreed to vote for the ratification of the protocol. If he word crasp his seat in congress, for he would consider himself unworthy of being the representative of the people of Balia. Violent protests were madeand there ensued a scene of indestribusion, resulting in the suspension of the sitting.

Aug. 6.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Baena and

able contains, restaining 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 Cavalentii, 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 Serzedelo and Petro Moacyr against it.

AUG. 7.—Senate.— Senator Coelho Rodrieues

claims and Deputies Serzedello and Pedro Moacyr against it.

ACC, 7—Nenale,—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill on pensions. Barão do Ladario, in a speech on the budget of the department of foreign affairs, criticised the work of the Brazilian and Bolivan boundary commission. Senator Justo Chermont 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 tom Park, pestponed the debate for 48 hours,—Chamber of Deputics,—Deputy Antonio de Sigueira presented a protest from the nacional party (jacobius) against the protocol on the Inlain claims. Deputy Medeiros 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 be 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.

AUC S.—Senate.—Senator Oticica and Leopoled de Bulbūes discussed the bill for takun over

journel.

AUG. S.—Senate.—Senators Oticica 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 Peçanha and Medieriose 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

-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 re organized. 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.

numbered 215.

—The Paiz publishes a telegram stating that
the solution of the Trimdade question exerted very
little enthusissm in Pari. The people of that
state are probably reserving their enthusiasm for
the settlement of the Amapá question.

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

—The present moment seems to be unpropitions for newspapers. The Minicipio of São Paule suspended some weeks ago, and now the Grazda da Tiarle of Santos and Kepoter of São Paulo have followed suit. The latter expects to resume.

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

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. Narcisa 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 on to usid? be better, even f tion go to trial?

In Sao Paulo, Sr. Antonio Terra Pereira has been denounced and arrested for the assassination of D. Narcisa de Carvalho. He scoust the idea and says it is a police subterfuge, but six witnesses have sown to his culpability, a cane with his first name ont was found near the body and it is shown that the two had quarreled, the lady prosecuting Sr. Pereira for some fraud.

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 Gasetinha 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 Unarla, Minas Geraes, forwarded 59 bags of mail to Goya, 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 Sto Paulo have been making a few laws on their own account against the winners of immoral life. In summer their window blinds must be closed at 7 p. m. and in wister at 6 p. m., so that the public can not look interference of the closed at 7 p. m. and in unform. 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. Asked from the application of these regulations, is it 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 officials shall not exact or receive "hush-money" from these same women?

**RIO GRANNE DO SUL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

these same women?

**Col. Carlos Telles arrived in this city on the grd inst. and reported at the office of the adjustant-general of the anny. He was there informed that a cabinet meeting would be held for the purpose of deciding whether he should be placed under arrest. His frends at Eagé have requested the war department Orscheden in the command of the garrison of that place.

At Porto Alegre Gen, Carlos Eugenio, the new commander of the military district, and Julio de Castillos 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 unst.

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 have 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 bimself-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 day he brief in for Rio Grande, that on the 20th his superior's orders, refusing to take passage on the train for Rio Grande, that on the 20th he repeated this act of disobe lience and insubordination and reasumed without authorization the command of the garrison of Bagé and that he cominued to disobey until the 22nd the orders suspending him from his command, placing him under arrest and subject to a court of inquity.

A telegram of the 7th inst. from Pelotas states that mass would be said there yesterday for the lederalist hero Gumercindo Saraiva.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The São Paulo state government is celebrating a contract with the Soroenbana company for
a branch line from Lenções to Bahurá.

—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 José de Mattos a 50 years' chatter for a
tramway from Rua Rangel Pestana to Nova
Cintra.

—The line of the Santon Company of the Company

Cnura.

—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 miles on the Oeste de Minas line have reached Canna Verde. Is kilometres from Campo Bello. 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, Mogymirin, on the Paulista line, on the 2nd instatential causing considerable population to some of the wagons. The damage was estimated at about 15,000\$\$\text{col}\$0.00\$\$ wagons. T

15,0005000.

—The Jornal do Commercio says that the special commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central radway has reported that defaleations exist to an aggregate of about 6,500,0005, including the defaleation of the extreasurer. And, strangely enough, no one seems to be held responsible for it!

strangely enough, no one seems to be held responsible for it!

—The Viação Paulista tram 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 93 kilometres of lines.

—The traffic receipts of the Sorocabana lines for the year ending July 31 amounted to 6,050,060-\$000, and the amount paul to the company on account of guarantee of interest was 224,804,8100, making a total of 6,035,804,8100. 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 3,624,446,9810. The total length of the railway and its various branches, at that date, was 1,000 kilometres.

LOCAL NOTES

-The President has been very much congratu-lated on the favorable solution of the Tondade

— The President has been very many consequent alter on the Tondade question.

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

— Now that the manne arsenal is to be removed from this city, why not rem-we the war arsenal and the various military barracks also?

—The sound money democrats in the United States met at Indianapolis on the 7th inst, to nom-inate candidates for the presidency. —Through the mediation of the government of Periught dat of Great Britain has recognized the right of Brazil to the Island of Trindade.

The legislative act authorizing the removal of the marine arsenal and appropriating 300.000\$ for surveys of a new site, was signed by the President on Saturday last.

on Saturday last.

—Evidently Minister Carlos de Carvalho bas bedelaying the solution of the Tripdace question in order to make it coincide with the discussion of the Italian claims in congress.

some states to make it coincide with the discussion of the Italian claims in congress.

—The Laranjeiras Club will give one of its popular smoking concerts on the evening of the 14th inst. The fourth dance of the season is fixed for the 22nd, and promises to be a brilliant success.

—According to the sanitary officials there were 651 births, 575 deaths and 111 marriages in the city during the first half of July. Of the deaths, 11 were from yellow-lever and 7 from small-pox.

—On the 7th the director of the Polytechnic school reported to the government that at last he laid everything in working order. Some of the substitutes had come in and two professors had undertaken double duty.

—Now that the island is decided to belong to Bazil, the Portuguese spelling of the word Trindade should be generally recognized. It will help to distinguish this island from its less important namesake, Trinidad, in the West Indies.

—Peputy Medeiros e Albuquerque is reported belong to the page of the long.

namesake, Thinidad, in the West Indies.

—Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque is reported to have suggested that his fellow-deputies who vote for the protocol on the Italian claims should paint their checks red so that their shame may not be di covered. Why not pinta de verde e viva

regulation?

—How does Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque propose to arrange it? He defies Minister Carlos de Cavalho to make certain charges against Floriano l'eixoto in the chamber in the presence of the army. Is the adressad army generally in attendance at the chamber?

tendance at the chamber?

—We have heard it said that the Italian claims have already been paid, some of them by the government of Marshal Florianno Peixoto, and that all the fuss and fury in congress and elsewhere is a mere farce intended to throw dust into the eyes of the public and manufacture capital for election

purposes.

—If the project of a lighthouse on Trindade is really carried out, we should like to suggest the mountation of Diodeltain the Martyr as keeper. He would be able to frighten away all the foreigners and thus preserve this precious rock for his country. Perhaps a jacobin colony might be formed there.

—It is said that where the

formed there.

—It is said that when the vote was taken on the 5th congratulating the government on the settlement of the Trindade question and thanking Portugal for her mediation, Senator Quintino Bocayuva promptly left the house. This is probably a fair illustration of the liberality and statesmanship possessed by the gentleman.

—It is apparent that Boss Glygerio is not at all pleased with the new governor of Pernambuco, consequently he will not allow the chamber of deputies to commend his administration. The "hoss" wants the state to be run in the interests of his party, and Gov. Corrêd de Araujo is trying to run it in the interests of the people.
—According to a Montevideo telegram a few

to run it in the interests of the people.

According to a Montevideo telegram a few days since, it had been decided that Prince Amadee should visit Ilha Grande and then go on to Bahia, the discussion of the Italian claims making it undestrable for him to visit this capital. His managers evidently anticipate a reception similar to that accorded to the Gil zaranela company.

flat accorded to the Gil zarzuela company.

—From complaints constantly appearing in the mewspapers it would seem that recruiting is constantly carried on in this city by means of the press-squar. If no other method can be found to fill the ranks, why not impress the gatunes and destraktive confection, instead of pounding upon young fellows who are honestly employed?

—There had been announced for Wednesiay an indignation meeting on Largo de S Francisco de Paula for protesting against the protocol on the Italian claims, but the news ofthe favorable solution of the Trindade question evilently took the wind cut of the sails of the promoters of the meeting, and the demonstration was reduced a simple parale, more or less noisy, on Rau do Ouvident Mata Maller and the demonstration was reduced a simple parale, more or less noisy, on Rau do Ouvident Mata Maller and the demonstration that the peptry Mata Maller and the demonstration that the period of the period that the period that the period of the period that the period that

parale, more or less noisy, on Rua do Ouvidor.

—It is pleasing to note that Deputy Mata Ma-clado wants the honor of the nation to be preserv-ed unstained. Such a wish is natural and poper, but how can it be as long as those terrible abuses and crimes of the last government remain unpuished? If imnocent presoners are murdered and congress comments it, how can any deputy ques-tion the fact that the national honor has been seri-ously tarnished?

—One would infer from the arguments adduced.

ously tanished?

One would infer from the arguments adduced in the discussion over the divorce law that the subject is wholly new and that a divorce law will surely undermine the foundations of society. The results of indissoluble martal ties, however, do not seem to alarm any one, perhaps hecause every one is familiar with them. It might be considered that the alueuse on both sides will fully counterbalance each other.

balance each other.

On Fiday the jacobins succeeded in holding their meeting to protest against the protect on the Italian claims. Speeches were made by Drs. Alfredo Maduerian and Niemur do Nassimento and a petition was signed asking congress to reject the bill for ratifying the protocol. It is stated that about 50 persons were present at the meeting, which was held on the large of Pape near Gen, Octobra's statue. It was finally broken up by

Gen. Ocomo's state. It was many process, an extic police.

—It's a queer situation su'ely? The Jornal do
Entral is now accussing cer an member of the
nuncipal condit of basing cented a municipal
d cator-hyp. And it would not be at all strange
etter. In the condusion of deas now prevalent,
there are lightly of men who do not know the dist
erance lewers a republic and a distal or ship. The
republic, in their opinion, gives perfect liberty
and absolute authority only to those who due it.
All the rest count for nothing.

—It is a curious circumstance that Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque considers Minister Carlos de Carvalho to be suffering from "innordinate vanity" and from a "morbid restlessness and longing for notoriety." That is something like the diagnosis which others have been making on the deputy himself and on others of his jacobin companions. His almost daily outbursts of fervid denunciation compel us to believe that he is suffering from an embrged errebrum of the most aggravated character

acter.

Ameting is called for to-morrow evening at the Laranjeiras Club of the friends of the Strangers' Hospital for the purpose of organizing a ball at the Casino early in September to ad the funds of that institution. A full attendance is earnestly solicited. As no entertainment was given last year for the benefit of the Hospital, which is greatly in need of assistance just now in the completion of the new fever ward, it is thought that the undertaking this year can not fail of securing a great success.

success.

—It must be confessed that the "great powers" of Europe are quite ready to engage in a very dirty little intrigue. And, worse than that, they are not asliamed to combine on a petty oppression of the most contemptible and outrageous descrip-tion. It was bad enough when they agreed not to protect the Armenians, but it is much worse when they undertake to blockade Crete in the interests of Turkey. Think of it—the Christian nations of Europe helping the Turks to oppress Chris-

tians!

"The "special telegrams" of the Jornal do Bratif were considerably mixed last week. One day the arrival of Admiral Seymour at Barcelona was announced, with Prince Henry of Battuberg at second in command! And then a telegram on the 8th from New York says: "At the conference of the gold standard democrats in Indianapolis, it is proposed to discuss the convenience of convoking a convention in Ottawa to inquire into the validity of the election of Port Breton and Tupper," Will the editor of the Jornal explain what this last telegram means?

"On the 8th inst. Danner Committee of the service of th

on the 8th inst. Deputy Serredello introduced a bill in the chamber of deputies I roviding for the expulsion of foreigners from Brazil at the discretion of the government whether they are protected by treaties or not, whether passing through or old residents and possessing property in the country. By the same act, it is declared that the laws of the country shall govern all contracts between foreigners and the state, between foreigners and the state, between foreigners and only the state of the unsafe character of this deputy. The projected act is not only unjust and impolitic, but in our opinion it is unconstitutional. Placing foreigners outside the law and annulling contracts is a very poor way to improve the discredited position in which Brazil is now held.

annuling contracts is a very poor way to improve the discredited position in which Brazil is now held.

—The London Daily News of July 14 publishes the following news item: — "Our Vienna correspondent tells the following story in connection with the resignation of the post of Brazilian consul at Budapest by a member of the house of magnates. M. Burchardt Belavary, the consul at the time of the millennial celebration, was informed by the minister of Brazil that he should attend the festivities, and requested the consul to procure for him lodgings, horses, and a carriage. The consul carried out the commission, and when the minister arrived, called at his lodgings and left a card, the minister mot being at home. This happened three times in two days. The consul did not repeat his visit again, nor did the minister call upon him. On the fourth day the minister all upon him. On the fourth day the minister's conchama drove up at the consul's house, and brought a verbal message that the consul was desired to call upon his excellency at such an hour. The consul sent his thanks verbally also, and did not call. One evening minister and consul met at Count Appony's rout. The minister asked the consul my he had not come when he sent word through the coachman. The consul answered, "It is not the custom in this country to make the coachmen ambasadors." The minister answered roughly that he never followed the customs of the country whence he cound himself, but those of the country whence he cound himself, but those of the country whence he cound himself, but those of the country whence he cound him self, but those of the country whence he cound himself, but those of the country whence he cound him self, but those of the country whence he came. After this scene the Hunggrian magnate resigned his consulship, which he had held twelve years."

BIRTH.

On 3rd August at Beaminster, Dorset, England, the wife of John Walter Hugo Fussell, of

MARKIED.

GRAY—CROSS.—On 29th July, at Ch ist church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Revd. Henry Mosley, M. A., JAMES WHITMARSH GRAY, of S. Paulo, to MARGARET LIZZIE, daughter of the late Canon Cross, D.D., of Southport, Lancashire, England.

Cross, D.D., of Southport, Lancashne, England. KIDD—WITTER,—On the Sth instant, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Largo do Cattete, by the Rev. H. C. Tucker, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Tilly, JAMES KIDD to FLORENCE HELEN, only daughter of James Witter, both of Rio de Largico.

Business Notes

-The habilities of Frias Hermanos are said to mount to 15,000,000\$ and the assets to 9,000,

—The shortage of the defaulting cashier of Amazon Steam Navigation Company is said amount to 80,000\$000.

amount to 80,0005000.

—In consequence of alarming reports in regard to Rio Grande do Sul the S. Paulo hanks on the 4th inst, withdrew their exchange rates.

—On Sunday a number of clerks of mercantile houses in this city held a meeting for the purpose of obtaining measures for closing doors at 6 o'clock p.m.

or odataning measures to closing doors at 0 o clock p. m.

—The North Brazilian Sugar Factories, Limited, has declared a dividend of 2/5 per cent for the past year, after reserving £20,000 for contingencies. The company crushed 44,681 tons of cane during the year, and produced 43,259 bags of sugar.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has imposed a fine of 2,000\$ on the company that controls the Lambary and Cambuquira medicinal waters on account of the infraction of a clause in the contract between that government and the company.

company.

—The line of small steamers navigating the lower S. Francisco, known as the Empreza Fluvial de Penedo, made 52 voyages during the half year ending June 30 last, in which 5,200 miles were anxigated, and 4,037 passengers and 2,436 packages of cargo were canied.

ages of cargo were canied.

—These were 4,530 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the mount of July, of which 248 came spontaneously, 2,551 for account of the general government, and 1,731 for account of the state of São Paulo. Why should the national government continue to import laborers for the São Paulo coffee planters?

coffee planters?

—It is stated that the Companhia Cantareira is negotiating with a foreign firm for the sale of its assets, including, besides other property, the ferse services and the Nictheroy transways. The price mentioned is over 3,000,000\$5000. These services have been wretchedly mismanaged and the property is in anything but a good condition.

—On the 2nd the wrafter wroted a municipal or a condition of the property is an anything but a good condition.

—On the 3rd the prefect vetoed a municipal or-dinance exempting bread carriers, using baskets, from the licence imposed on street hawkers. As many of these persons are engaged simply in de-livering bread to subscribers, or regular customers, it is difficult to understand how they can be classed as hawkers. The prefect should reconsider this matter.

The following is stated to be the production of the S. Jeronymo coal mines from the beginning of 1894 up to the 31st of last May and during the month of July:

be annimitated, while others believed it would affect that trade very slightly.

—A Pará telegram of the 8th says that the French have organized a company, with 12 millions francs capital, to explore the contested territory. A large barge is reported to have arrived with fifteen houses and chapel for erection in Calsoene. Two steam launches for the colony are also part of the outfit. Of course, if it is legal and proper for men to go there from Fará, then it is equally right for them to come from Cayenne.

—We see by our New York exchanges that a new commercial organization has been founded in the United States under the style of "The Exporters' Association of America." It is designed to promote the exportation of American products, but will not engage in business itself. It will collect and furnish information to buyers and sellers, and also supply them with office facilities in New York. A representative of the association has been sent to Brazil to collect information has been sent to Brazil to collect information.

—A fatal accident occurred at the Luz Stearica

has been sent to Brazil to collect information.

—A fatal accident occurred at the Luz Stearica (candle) factory on the 7th inst. The factory had been considerably damaged by two fires sometime before which left the buildings in a dangerous condition and their reconstruction had been begun. While engaged in this work and just as the new tile roof of a large storehouse was nearly completed, the roof sundenly fell in, killing one man, set outly injuring three, and lightly injuring several others. The damages are estimated at 100,000%.

—According to recent orders, all vessels arrive.

others. The damages are estimated at 100,0008.

—According to recent orders, all vessels arriving in the United States during the quarantime season up to Nov. 1st from norts suspected of yellow-fever as far south as the River Plate, are to be detained and subjected to the same quarantine regulations as those from domestic parts. It is singular that the sanitary officials in the United States can not understand that the fever season on this coast is the reverse of what it is north of the equator. Here we expect fever epidemics from December to April, during which time the quarantine restrictions in the United States are apparently not in force.

—The following additional particulars are to the contract of the

demics from December to April, during which time the quarantine restrictions in the United States are apparently not in force.

—The following additional particulars are to hand of Messrs. Lamport and Holt's new steamer Cunning, which was launched by Messrs. David and William Henderson and Co., as indicated in yester-lav's issne. This is the sixth steamer they have built for the same owners during he last 18 months, and she, like her predecessors, will be employed in the trade between Glasgow and Liverpool and Chili and Perus Length, 440 feet; breadth, 52 feet; depth, 31½ feet; with a gross tonnage of about 5,350 tons. The vessel has a deadweight capacity of 7,500 tons on moderate draft, and with an average speed of 13 knots. The cargo-working arrangements are mostly complete, and include nine steam winches. Water ballast is carried in a cellular double bottom and the fore and aft peaks. The officers' and engineers' rooms and mess-tooms are on the top of the bridge deck, in houses along-die the engine ca-ing. The saloon is handsomely finished in polished hatdwood. A teak chart and wheel-house is fitted on the cabin deck-house, with Lord Kelvin's standard compass on the top. The rooms are lighted by electric light, and the vessel has a complete installation, including fixed lights in all holds and tween decks, and asso cargo lamps for the hatches. The seamen and firemen are betthed in the top-gallant forecastle. The vessel will be rigged as a two-masted schooner, with square sails on foremas. The machinery has been constructed by the builders' firm, and consists of a set of triple-expansion engines, with velveders for charge to the deck of the proper of the deck of the consists of a set of triple-expansion engines, with colleges with Howden's force deright. The ship and machinery take Lloyd's highest class. — Liverpool Journal of Commerce, July 15.

The most important failure known in this city for many years was made public on Friday last, the widely-known house of Frias Hermanos advising creditors that it could not meets its engagements. A meeting of creditors was held on Saturday, and the manager of the London and River Plate Bank was chosen to accompany the work of preparing a balance sheet. All the lanks are heavily involved, as the firm has long enjoyed the best of credit, Messys. Frias Hermanos have been established here about fity years and have been principally engaged in the River Plate trade—cattle, sheep, jerked beef, etc. It is said that the cattle trade has been the cause of this suspension.

the cattle trade has been the cause of this suspension.

On Monday Sir Raylton Dixon and Co. launched from Cleveland dockyards, Middleshrough, a
a steel screw steamer named Maccio, built to the
order of the Hamburg South American Steamship
Company for their passenger and general traffic to
Rio Grande. The vessel is of the spar deck type,
and has been constructed, under special survey,
for Barcau Veritas highest class. She has a dead,
weight carrying capacity of about 4,000 tons on a
light draught. The accommodation for first-class
passengers is under the bridge, with dining saloon
in house on bridge deck. Commodious and weil
ventilated quarters for about 326 emigrants are
also provided aft in poop and 'tween decks.—
Transfert, July 17.

Financial Notes

FINANCIAL NOTES

The revenue of the state of Ceará in 1897 is estimated at 2,319,239\$031, and the expenditure at 2,195,419\$590.

On Wednesday last the cash balance in the treasury amounted to 18,277,000\$, including 14,180,000\$ in bonus.

Frauds committed by a dispatching clerk in the Pernambuco custom-house to the amount of 5,000\$, have been eccently discovered.

In the month of July the treasury receipts of the state of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 1,075,305\$475, or 405,221\$616 more than in the corresponding month of 1895.

The President has asked congress for an appropriation of 661,658\$82 for paying the claim of the Compania Lloyd Brazileiro on account of the serue and use of the steamers. Appropriation of 661,658\$82 for paying the claim of the Compania Lloyd Brazileiro on account of the serue and use of the steamers. Appropriation of 661,058\$82 for paying the claim of the Compania Lloyd Brazileiro on account of the serue and use of the steamers. Appropriation of 661,058\$852 for paying the claim of the Compania Lloyd Brazileiro on account of the serue and use of the steamers. Appropriation of the compania Lloyd Brazileiro on account of the serue and the correctly stated as in a bank return.

—Why is it not possible for the treasury to publish regular mouthly statements, or balances, showing the actual state of the national finances? In such a statement all the assets and liabilities should be accorrectly stated as in a bank return.

—It is a curious circumstance that at the very moment the representatives of the state of Utah, U. S. A., were clamoning for free silver coinage and refusing to accept any declaration in favor of a gold standard, the state government was negotiating in New York a loan of \$200,000 "principal and interest payable in United States gold coin." A demagogue is rarely consistent.

—The following returns of customs receipts in the month of July have been reported:

- The following returns of customs receipts in e month of July have been reported: the m

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janero, August 4th, 1856.
Par value of the Brazilian militeis (1800), gold. 27 d.
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$1.856, pt f1 stg. ... \$4.75
do \$1.00 U. S. coin Brazilian gold... \$8.75
do \$C. V. V. S. coin Brazilian gold... \$8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to day Present value of the Itrazilian mil reis (gold). do do (paper, do do in U. S. com at \$4.50 per £4.50; Value of \$1.00 (\$4.50 per £4.50; value of \$4.50 per £4.50; value o 18.25 6

5\$480 26\$301 EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

August 4— The Brasilianische Bank was the only one that cened with an official rate, viz 59%, which later was posted by the two Brasilian banks and the London & River Plate, but this sate withdrew during the morning. A quasi-panic struck the market, and so anxious were takers that we have a superpost of the properties of th

seliers of sovereigns, comes with methrer buyers, nor the day. The bonks all opined at 9½ excepting the day. The bonks all opined at 9½ excepting the other than bank steeling at one of mitigative in placing other than bank steeling at one of the day of the bonks all opined at 9½ excepting the bank and the bitish c.mmenced drawing at this rate, but there was still money at 9 11/32, and business between banks was reported at 9.116. The market closed steady which were the —116 and other stering at 9.116. 915 exceptions at 9.116 business at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all August, and also far Spatishness at the highest rate for all all the steep and the steep at the steep and the s

Sovereithus we, quirted on the street at 2009,00% time, when no offers, nor bold at the Holsa. August 6—The London & River Plate Bank posted 9 516 during the morning, and the others with 9% in their tables were abo furnishing bills at this rate. The market was less active and hardly so firm as yesteday, and on the season of the street of the former. In the course of office the street of the former. In the course of office and the street of the st

August 11th, 1896.]	THE RIO
and with the foreign banks rather unwilling to draw	BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND
day closed with the foreign banks rather through the standy demand for bills appears to unsettle at 9 5116. The steady demand for bills appears to onestle	
movement here and in Santos. The moderate business	Assets:
day closed with the foreign banks rather unwilling to draw at 9 150. The steady demand for bills appears to meetic all calculations of the market that the moderate business and calculations of the market that. The moderate business and calculations of the market that 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1896. Assets: Capital, un-realized (1 mark - 1\$200)
or sellers. The banks opened at o.k., and there was business	Capital, un-realized (1 mark 1900) 4,100,000,2000 Charanteed accounts 1,300,000,000 Charanteed accounts 2,300,048 Charanteed 1,500,000,000 Bills receivable 1,500,000,000 Bills receivable 1,500,000,000 Bills receivable 1,500,000 Code discounted 1,500,000 Code discounted 1,500,000 Code discounted 1,500,000 Code deposited 0,100,000 Code deposited 0,100,000 Code discounter funds 1,500,000 Code discounter funds 1,50
August 7—The Barling at 9 9 32, but there was money at 9 11 32 done in bank sterling at 9 9 32, but there was money at 9 11 32 done in bank sterling at 956. Dur-	10 discounted 15,943,208 131 do pledged 2,380,715 660 Securities pledged 6,284,935 110 do posited 9,193,547 980
ing the morning the suspension of payments by the old house ing the morning the suspension of payments by the old house	Securities pledged
River Plate Bank withdrew its table, and the Brasilianische Rapp posted of but next to no money came out at this	Cash in current funds 18,638,008 435
rate, and after a slight hesitation, during which other than hank sterling found some money at 9%, the Banco da	78,166,279\$296 Capital subscribed (1 mark 1\$003) 10,000,000\$000 Deposits in account current 4,882,385 867 Without interest 10,600,81 637 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 86
Republica commenced to furnish bills at this last rate, and the market steadied, closing with bank at 9 3116-914 and	Capital subscribed (1 mark 1\$000) 10,000,000\$000
other sterlidg at 9 9132-9 5 16. There was very little doing and it looked as if the low rates sayed the market from a	With interest
panic, the business reported compusing bank stering at	Head office and branches
neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns at the Boisa and on the street 26\$475 was quoted.	Securities pledged and on deposit
August 8—The banks opened at 9% and in the morning business was reported at 9 5 32, both in bank and in other	78,116,379\$296
sterling. The market was irregular and weak, before into-	E. & O. E. Boettger-Petersen, Directors.
alone furnished bills at 9, with conditions, and it was said	Bengt - I to and Duction
confirmed. There was certainly some demand for real re-	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.
liquidation of a good many contracts, and the supposition	August 3.
was that the fair business reported resulter unnecessarily so, market is very much depressed, and rather unnecessarily so,	6 Apolices, 55 947 200 deb.Sorocabana 62 5 do 1895, 948 67 ,, Carioca mill 200 10 do 950 150 do 202
which has been weighing on rates for a long time. The	15 do regist 947 5 Apol. Est. Minas 950 Banks.
other bills at 9 1116-9 5132. Sovereigns were quoted on	2 Commercial 200 T Republica 147
the street at 20\$000; the bosa close with 20\$750, no sellers. August 10—The market opened with 9 posted at the London & River Plate and Brasilianische Banks, and a trifling bussels in brable to the and in other sterling at 0½.	50 Constructor 10 500 88 do 146 30 Hypothecario 31 50 do 28 64 400 C.Reg. Minas 200 54 do 66 10 Brag. N. Amer. 12 100
& River Plate and Brasilianische Banks, and a trifling bus-	10 Braz. N. Amer. 12 100
August to the and Bradisnische Banks, and a trifing bus- field of the Bradisnische Banks, and a trifing bus- field of the Bradisnische Banks, and a trifing bus- ture which there was money. During the morning the bank managers met at the Banao da Republica, and when the conference terminated the official rate of 9/6 was posted at all the banks, and they declined to purchase bills under 19 miles. Owing to some uncertainty as to what was agreed upon at the meeting holders of commercial stagety, and the general austhining rates of commercial stagety, and the general austhining rates. The market was very quiet, and the declared business comprised bank sterling at 9-9/4, and other bills at 9/4-9-316. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed with neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns.	Miscellaneous. 18 Conf. Ind. mi'l. 205 50 Metropolitana., 95 100 Melh. no Brazit 21 25 Crystaes e Vidr. 1 250
the conference terminated the official rate of 91/2 was posted at all the banks, and they declined to purchase bills under	
9 316. Owing to some uncertainty as to what was agreed	3 Apolices, 58 948 5 Apolices, 1895 947 10 do 947 2 Minas 950
anxious sellers at 9 3116, but the market closed steady, and the general impression seemed to be that the banks had	6 do1,222 12 hh, Cr. Ki, Braz. 39
decided upon sustaining rates. The market was very quiet, and the declared business comprised bank sterling at 9-91/1.	200 deb. L'dna 100\$ 7 503
and other bills at 91/9-9 3116. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed with neither buyers,	2300 Constructor 10 500 151 Republică 146 20 C.R.S.P.c hyp. 150 12 do 28, 66 12 Rural 236 323 do 65
	12 Rural 236 323 do 65 Miscellaneous
LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED	100 Minas S. Jeron. 4 500 100 Metropolitana 100
Established in 1862.	Angust c
Capital	44 Apolices, 58 947 1 Apolice, 451,229 23 do 945 49 do1,233 200\$ do 96 100 deb.Sorocabana 64
Reserve fund	200\$ do 96 too deb. Sorocahana 64 10 do 1895 948
BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST JULY, 1896	10 Emp. Municipal 162 56 ,, Predial 32
Assels:	17 Commercial 202 113 Republica 146
Bills discounted	100 Constructor 10 500 86 do 25 65 100 Lav. e Com 116 50 do 64 500
Bills receivable 7,752,537 370 Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc 5,187,105 370 Sundry accounts 2,002,038 270	Miscellaneaus
Sundry accounts	300 O. Minas, 2s 20 50 Alliança mill 235
46,729,061\$720	4 Fidelidade ins. 115 40 do 40% 10 August 6.
Liabilities:	1: o Apolices, 1895. 947 4 Apolices, 58 947 93 do 946 106 do 946
Declared capital of this branch 1,500,000\$000 Deposits; fixed maturity and subject to notice 5,897,272 600 Idem, without interest 10,213,026 310	1 do regist 972 3 do 481,233
	1 240 Emp. Municipal 102
Sundry accounts Securities pledged	1 Rauke
46,729,061\$720	310 do 145 fo Hypothecario 30 300 do bo. 31. 148 q Meic. Santos 151
E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th August 1806.	.110 do 05
Rio de Janeiro, 4th August 1896. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A. De Lisle, Manager.	Missellaneous. 312 Minas S. Jeron. 5 20 Geral insce 43 200 Sorocabana 68 25 Fidelidade , 83
Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.	20 Atalaya insce 12 500 25 littegrid. ,, 40
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED	August 7. 5 Apolices, 58 946 5 Apolices, 1895 947
Capital	5 Apolices, 5s 946 5 Apolices, 1895. 947 9 do 441,240 15 do 946 14.000\$ do1,225 47 do regist. 947 1 do1,320 3 Emp. Municipal 163 30 hn. Cr. Rl. Draz 3 89 do 164
Capital	1 do1,230 35 Emp. Municipal 163 30 hn. Cr. Rl. Braz 38 85 do 162
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1896.	
Assets :	
Capital, un-called 6,666,666\$670 Bills discounted 3,730,575,250	30 do 25 0, 500 **Sissellaneous.** 50 Geral insoc 45 50 Melh. no Biaz. 20 14 Conf. Ind. mill. 205 100 do 20 500 20 Tait. Moreaux. 75
Bills receivable. 14,189,129 330 Head office and branches. 14,296,924 320	14 Conf. Ind. mill. 205 100 do 20 500 20 Tatt. Moreaux. 75
Loans, current accounts, etc	August 8.
Capital, sucalled. 6,666,668470 Bills discounted. 3,78,573 250 Bills discounted. 3,78,573 250 Bills discounted. 3,78,573 250 Bills discounted. 3,78,573 250 Bills discounted. 4,265,623 250 Loans, current accounts. 4,265,623 250 Scurities for accounts current, etc. 6,465,68 00 Sundry accounts. 1,392,919 670 Cash 22,143 116 800	48 Apolices, 58 946 too deb.L'dina too\$ 7 500 20 do 481,240 324 ,, Sorocabana 64 177 do 1895 947 65 ln.C.R.B. gold 50
74 784.828\$830	Banks,
Liabilities:	10 Commercio 210 10 Republica 146 35 do 211 126 do 145 100 Constructor 11 250 do 28 64
Capital subscribed. 13.333,333\$330 Deposits in account current, without interest. 10.673,130 710 do with interest. 55.579.977 110 do fixed maturity. 14.83,842 380	500 do 10 503
do fixed maturity	40 Sorocab, extens 16 300 Melh. no Braz, 20 500
Head office and branches. 21,371,224 336 Securities for accounts current, etc. 6,460,180 030 Sundry accounts. 15,308,401 460 Bills payable. 643,649 439	39 S. Christ, tram 150 300 do 20 20 Conf. Ind. mill. 200
F & O E 74.784.828\$839	MARKET DODGET
Rio de Janeiro, 31th July, 1896.	MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 10th August, 1896.
Rio de Janeiro, 31th July, 1896. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, "Michenzie, Manager. J. Moore, actg. Accountant.	Exports.
THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.	Coffee.—The reported sales during the week were about 7,30co bags, of which a good part was probably realized previously, and the market has ruled very steady, for the low quotations received from the foreign. Exchanges have been neutralized, partially by the weak exchange rates, and also in part by a teeling that currency prices are quite low enough here. Exporters have not however, shown any great animators, and this morning it looks artied to be firm, and the decline in exchange appears to have been checked by the combined action of the foreign and Brazilian banks. A good deal of stress is placed upon the supposed unsatisfactory financial position here, which the exporters generally believe will prevent factors and dealers holding coffees for higher prices. We confess that we think this difficulty is likely to be exaggerated, for although the factors are certainly bissections of the confess that we think this difficulty is likely to be exaggerated, for although the factors are certain bissections and the statement of the sta
Capital, 50,000 shares at £20 £ 1,000,000	quotations received from the foreign Exchanges have been neutralized, partially by the weak exchange rates, and also in
do paid up	part by a feeling that currency prices are quite low enough here. Exporters have not however, shown any great anima-
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY 1896.	tion, and this morning it looks as if a period of quietness was before us, for the factors are reported to be firm, and the
Assets: 4,444,444\$440	decline in exchange appears to have been checked by the combined action of the foreign and Brazilian banks. A good
Bills discounted. 10,791,253 465 Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 7,220,871 090	ancial position here, which the exporters generally believe
Capital, un-called. 4444\$40 Bile descounted. 579,3133 63 Bills descounted of occlusts, etc. 579,313 63 Bills receivable. 3475,58 736 Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 6,775,76 35 Sundry accounts. 62,475,58 736 Cash. 57,739,74 936	prices. We confess that we think this difficulty is likely to
Sundry accounts	clined, or unable, to grant credit facilities to the planters,
64,856,117\$930	and hold their cuffees back. We are certain of one fact,

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Coffee.—The reported sales during the week were about 73,000 bags, of which a good part was probably realized previously, and the market has ruited very seatily, for the low questioned the market has ruited very seatily, for the low questioned the part by a leeing that currency prices are quite low enough here. Exporters have not however, shown any great animation, and this morning it looks as if a period of quietness was the fore us, for the temperary to the property of the part by a leeing that currency prices are quite low enough here. Exporters have not however, shown any great animation, and this morning it looks as if a period of quietness was the fore us, for the temperary to the combined action of the foreign and Brazilian banks. A good and of stress is placed upon the supposed unsatisfactory financial position here, which the exporters generally believe to the prevent factors and we think this difficulty is likely to be exaggerated, for although the factors are certainly dishalmed, or unable, to grant credit facilities to the planters, and the property of the part of the property of the part of t

Liabilities:

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
A. Stenge, Manager.
A. G. Laughton, sub-Accountant.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th August, 1896

64,856,117\$930

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e s s f s t T h h i i t i i i i i a h	400 72,000 158,500 632,000	30 0	9 9132 9 3132	%c 11 %c	500 I4 000	15#500	still ous of a till ous of a till ous of a till ous of the order of the out of a till	222,555 228,571	15,577 69,307 318,069	2,923 20,050	674 2,177 12,837	3,000 9,500	3,069 17,283 66,911	11,548 43,924 205,705	8,513 6,016 95,004 430,466	Aug 8 Aug 9 since 1 Aug since 1 July	
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 a be that protested acceptances are likely to be sent bence the River Plate.
 Flour. —The receipts since our last report have been:

 Flour. —The receipts since our last report have been:
 2,000 bds.

 Creatis, from the Blatimore.
 5,500

 Creatis, from the Witted States.
 5,500

 Greekin Pirinec,
 0

 Assuald, from the River Plate 1,5,277 bags.
 7,650

 Berenke, from Trieste.
 0

 - 185
 - 85
 The Doth brought 4,920 luls, but 2,900 will proceed in the vessel to Santos. The American flour arrived has gene promptly intescend hand, but 2,000 will proceed in the vessel to Santos. The American flour arrived has gene promptly intescend hand, but the deliveries from warchouse have only reached about 6,000 bits. for the week. The mark ket has ruled farmer, and priors are rather high Soods in that hands are estimated to be 11,000 bits, of which 3,500 bits flow hid about 26,000 bits, of foreign flour.

The last quotations farmished as the following the state of the stat

Codfish — Receipts have been 1,785 package per Gr. class.

**Productions New Yorks obsessed from Livering to January, and Community of the Com

quotation of 170 rs. per foot.

8 pruce Pine. — A vessel is reported loading for this port.

8 wedish Pine. — The Henry has arrived from Sode-theory of the Swedish Pine. — The Henry has arrived from Sode-theory of the Swedish Pine. — The Henry has arrived from Sode-theory of the Swedish Pine. — The Swedish Pine. — The Swedish Pine. — The Swedish Pine. — The Pine. — Receipts and the top bits. We learn of no changes in retail quotations of 175×00 – 125×00 per load on the changes in retail quotations of 175×00 – 125×00 per load on the changes in retail quotations of 175×00 – 125×00 per load occording to quality.

Cement.—Receipts have been 3,376 bits. per Solgran from Glent. We continue last quotations of 175×00 – 125×00 per load occording to quality.

Cement.—Receipts are 19,000 bags per Association and German and 43,779 bags per Linius afform the River Plate to 75×00 – 75×00 per load 11,000 per load to 11,000 per load 11,000 per

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VEGGGS (Cement AUGUST).

GHRNT-Nor bk Nolgram, 336 tons: Larsen; 45 ds; cement to Norton, Megaw & Co.

MARSHLIBS - Br. hk Edinburgh; 1299 tons; Henrickson:

RASHOON-Swel hk Julius Phim; 706 tons; Jacobse ; 104 ds; rice t torice; 710 dr. kg. rice; Value, 24 U.G. 6.

PINACOLA-Russ hk Neftun; 1047 tons; Flinkenburg; 106 ds; pue to order.

Pansacola—Russ lk Neptun; 1047 tons; Flinkenburg: 106 ds; pine to order. 4/1G. 8. Sonrraha—Swed lug Henry; 282 tens; Lind; 75 ds; pine 10 C. W. Gross & Co. Mossonó—Swed lik Margareth: 209 tons; Halaustjorn; 24 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST
SAND HOOK — Ger bk Furst Bismark; 968 tons; Braue ballast.

AFIA—Ger bk Elin; 877 tons; Ferichs; do.

MALAGE—Fort bk Sophin; 465 tons; Camissi ballast.

AUG. 6.

AFIA—GER bk Sophin; 465 tons; Murray; ballast.

MIMARCH—He ship North Kalling; 1370 tons; McGee; do.

AUG. 8.

AFIA—GER bk Wildenood; 1488 tons; Smith; ballast.

AUG. 8.

New York—Be bk Branel; 155 tons; Frampton; ballast.

SHIP ISLAND—Nor bk Brasie Ham lon; 944 tons; Hansen; do.

SHIP ISLAND - Nor bk Bessie Ham then; 941 tons; Hansen; Sr. Johns-Nor bk Belt; 12-6 tons; Olsen; do. PARAMAGYA' - Nor lug Victoria; 275 tons; Kittelsen; sun-dies

dries

AUG. 9.

ARE Town - Aust bg Resii, 310 tons; Zacevch; coffee.

SAVANNAH - Ger bl. Tilania, 1080 tons; Schierloh; ballast.

PARA' - Nor bl. Alert. 543 tons; Kroger; paving stones.

PARA - Nor DR MINT, 543 tons,		
VESSELS AFLOAT & CH		
Adolph Harboc	Rangoon Mar-eilles	3 June
Amerika.	Pensacola	3 July
Arizona	Pensacola	9 June 11 May
America	Operto	,
Appomatox (str)	New York	
Arthur	Hasbywick Pensacola	20 June
Brarkka	Lunde	29 May
Brackka Birnam Wood	Pascagoula	23 May
Bellona	Cardiff	30 May
Banca Bonny Doon.	Newport New York	23 May
Crocodile	Cardiff	29 June 22 May
Cadrogan	Grimsby	3 July
Conductor	Brunswick	
Charles E. Lefurgdy	Rangoon Marseilles	rz June
D. n Onixote	Pensacola	o lur-
Pagen	Garpe	g June 30 June
Frilida	Marsei les	21 time
Erato	Marseilles Antwerp	4 July
Exquis	Marseilles	27 June
Fiorella	Pensacola	
Fratelli Laurin	Pensacola	22 June
Forda.	Mobile Hull	
Fails of Clyde Feedla	Marseilles	t 2 July 24 June 23 June
Fex	Arendal	23 June
Falls of Ettrick	Leith	
Fox Falls of Ettrick George T. Hay Garibaidi	Mobile	
Garibaudi	Pensacola Leith	20 June
Gurli Good News	Baltimore	20 June 5 July
Hans	Hamburg	
Ivanhoe	Cardiff	14 July 6 June
Insula Capri	Hermsand Baltimore	o June
Tu/ins	Oporto	28 June
Youghhing	Baltimore	17 June
Juletrae Jupiter King Cenric Katahdin	London	
Vine Court	Bristol Pensacola	
Katalidin	Ship Island	* * *
Kelverdale Kronprinsesse Louise	Pascagoula	
Kronprinsesse Louise	Morseilles	44
Katie 7. Ireian Lancaskire	Baltimore Pensacola	23 June
Lancasure Laila	Pensacola Pensacola	a June
Lem	Leith	16 June 29 May
I and Walseley	Cardiff	7 July
Louise	Mobile Pensacola	MC.
Montana	Hamburg	May 13 20 June
Monrovia	Pensacola	25 N ty
Mardilena	Pensacola	
Macedon,	Pascagoula	3 June
Monte Mero	Marseiles Pensac da	
Miscauff	Rangoon	i May
Macduff	Marseilles	i May 10 July
Nationshire	Rangoon	13 May
Pará	Oporto Cardiff	
Pringesse Marie	Rangoon	2 June
Powys Cast c	Leith	- juic
Perpertion	Sagnenay River	

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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			POREIGN MA	[L]	NOVE	SSELS I	THE PURT
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			OF KIO	.,		O, August	gen, 1890
	nis			NAMA	ž.	AR-	PROM	CONSIGNERS
	<i>t</i>				6	RITED		
			23 June				~	
	de		ii July	A merican				
	·		18 May	bk Baltimore	616	bely to	Baltimore	Watson R. & C
	Hiyard		10 11119	bk Rebec.Crowell lug J. W. Fiwell	587	21	Hamburg	Watson R. & C H. Stoltz & C
	r)		16 July	lug J W. Flwell		24	New York.	Geral de C. & I Wilson & C John Mocre & C
				lug Glad Tidings bk Virginia	636 725	27	New York	John Mocre & C
				lug Doris	875	Aug 2	Baltimore	Levering & C.
	a Anton			Austrian				
			to June	bk Emma	165	Feb. 11	Marseilles.	To order
	44.5.300				" -			
				British	1217	May 30	Cardift	To order
٨ı	RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.	lik Camb. Queen	471	June 1	Liverpool	Walter, Block &
		:	1	bk Lancehed	2.86	17	Pensacola. Leith	Coral de C & I. Gas Co.
DATE	NAME	PHOM:	CONSIGNED TO	l lik Ouathlamba	394			John Moore & (
			l	l so Maccihanish	1640	. 28	Leith Cardiff	Gas Co.
. !			l	sp Br. Army sp Columba	1196	Jula	Swansea	In distress In distress
Aug 3	Corsica Fr Potosi Br	Havie' 26d Liverpool* 19d	Chargeurs Pénnis Wilson Sons & C	bk Dee	1115	1 4	Leith	111. Rodrigues &
	Rosse Br	London* 32d New York* 26d	Wils n Sons & C Norton, M. & C.	I sp P, of Melfort.	2146	10	Cardiff	Braz. Co.d Co.
4	Grecian Pr Br Cabral Br	New York* 26d Cardiff 22d	Quayle, D. & C	bk Glandinorwig.	19/7		Pensacola	Ferraz Sobr & Gas Co
•	Witished Gr	Bremen* and	H. Stoltz & C.	sp Charles	1456	14	Cardiff	City Improv.
	Crostia Go	New York* 39d Trieste* 56d	E. Johnston & C.	sp Bodicea	11824	14	Rangoon	Norton M. & C. John Moore & C
	Barenice Aust Ligaria Br	Valuariiso 14d	Rombauer & C Wilson Sons & C	b Mandalay	176	16	Rangoon Rio Grande	In distress
- 5	Assunta It	Rosano 19d	To order	su Crocodile	2424	- 2	I modiff	Wilson Some & t
5	Fittimata R. It	Santos (8h	A. Fiorita & C	sp Parthenpe sp Forest King	1450	20	New York	Soc. Travoux
	vatanas Gr	do rd	E. Johnston & C Messs. Maritimes	s Pengwern	1492	24	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
	Olanda Gr	Bardeaux* 16d Hamburg* 28d	E. Johnston & C	bk Banca.,	919	25	Newport	Soc. Travaux V. W.Gnim & C B. Rodrigues & C Wilson Sons &
- 1	M-zait Br	Manchester* 28d	Norton, M. & C	sp Bellona bk Invernie	11113	1 25		
	Patagonia Gr A acotá It	Hamburg* 22d Genea: 76d	E Johnston & C A. Fiorita & C	lug Hecter	498	30	Valencia	Gas Co, A. H. Carvalho
7	Ale a Bi	Newn H 23d.	Lage Irmãos	sp Kate Thomas	1597	31	Cardell,	Biaz Chal Co
7	Alg a bi	River Plate* 2d	Karl Valais & C	bk Edinburgh	1299	Aug 5	Hyères	To order
7	Lucina Br Unityba Gr	Farnes Aires 7d Sontos 16h	Lage Itmã s E Johnston & C	Danish	1	i		
7	Rio It	do 2.h	Frat. Cresta & M.	bg Hanbet	107	[an 31	Allea.	To order
•	R Rubbatine It	River Plate* 7d	Fio⊪ita & De V	bk Kitlena bk Richard	70 5	Aug 2	Mossonia	To order Geral de C. & 1 To order
	Thances Br Uent Br	South pt m* 16d South (8h	Royal Mail	1	-/-			
ý	Kep. F. Withelm Kn to mider Br	Bremen* 23d	H. Stoltz & C.	French sp Pres F. Faure.	l	Tube	Daniele	In diameter
- 4	Kn tom der Br Thetis Br	Cardiff 21d Rosario 13d	Braz. Coal Co W. Samson & C.	spries r. raule.	2392	July 25	Dillikok	in usiress
,	incus or	i Nosano 134	Tr. Samson & C.	German	١.	١.		
				bk Anakonda bk Marga	14 8	June 22	Ranggor	B. Rodrigues & C
DEF	ARTURES O	P FOREIGN	STEAMERS.	sp Othmarschen	1700	23	Cardiff	To order Wilson Sons & C
				Italian			1	
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	bk Angioletta R.	200	May 30	Pensacola	To order
5,74]	bk Lincelles	773	June 23	Marseilles	To order A. Avenier « C
				Norwegian				1
Anc >	Pascal Blg	New Orleans	Coffee	lik Helga	1447	June 19	Leith	Thedim, R. & B. R. drigues & To order To order Thedim, R. & C.
	Julia Park Ur	Puenes Aires	Baltast	bk Safir	88;	2,	Sunderland	B. Redrigues &
4	Coloridge Blg	New York* Liverpool*	Sundries	bk Glimt bk Birgitte	589	July 7	Arendal	To order
- 5	Liguria Br Potosi Br	Valp.raiso*	do	uk Lorn	500	25	Leith	Thedim, R. &
5	Mnewe Gr	Rio Grande*	do	bk Carl Pibl	672		Brunswick,	Geral de C. &
5	Corsica Fr Brinkburn Br	Santos Savannah	do Bal'ast	lik Premier lik Guldregn	825	31	Pascagonia.	Walter, B & C. V. W. Guim & Norton, M. &
÷	Asiatic Pr Br	New York	t effec	bk Sulgran	336	Aug 4	Gheut	Norton, M. &
6	Asiatic Pr Br Willehad Gr	Kiver Plate	Sundries		"			
6	Volmer Dan Fortunata R. It	Montevideo Genoa*	1 aliast Sundries	bk Adelina	\ se :	May 25	Oporto	I. A. G. Sautos
2	! Kio It	l do *	do	1 bk Albatros	732	June 17	Cape Veids	I. A. G. Sautor Macedo Jr & C Macedo Jr & Mucedo Jr &
7	Cordillere Fr	River Plate	da	bk (sabe)	1148	July 25	Dha do Sal	Macedo Jr &
7	Avona Br Aliciiá It	Galveston* Victoria	Ballast Sundries	bk Agnes	154	20		
7	Giecian Pr Br	Santos	do	1-k Oliveira	749		Орогю	J. A. G. Santo
7	Heimburg Gr	do	do	Russian			Danencola	C. Heeksher &
9	Curity ba Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries do	bk Neptun	1 .	1	1	1
8	Les Andes Fr R. Rubbatino It	Genoa*	do	i sp Rosa Alegrete	1,311	June 2	Cadiz	Senza Filho & Cabral, B. & C
y	Treut Br	S-uthampon*	do	be Neuvitas	10:	July 18	Montevideo	Cabral, B. & C Alliança Merc
9	Patagonia Gr	New York Santos	Coffee Sundries	Swedish	23:	i		1
,	- Managorian Gr	1	1	1 bk Julius Palm .	701	Aug	Rangoon	Karl Valais & C. W. Gross & To order
Tou	ching at interme	liare ports.		lug Henry	18		Mossoi O	To order

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Aug. 10th

Circulation	Public F.	unde		
	Public P.	unas		
°2,126,000≸	Stock 5% corrency (apolices)		946\$001 - 948\$0 0	
101,000,000	Bonds of 1245. "		944 000- 949 000	
24.755.000	Bonds 40 (gold), converted			1,233 0 0-1,230 000
2 254,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 640			2,320 00
	Do do 1879, 41/2 %	••••		2,320 00:-
24.679.030	Do do 1889, 400			1,600 0 0
15, 15 1,000	State of F-pinio Santo			1,03 0 0
7,329,000	" of Mmas Geraes, 5%	••••		- 950 000
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 600			- 980 coo
15,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal			160 000 161 000
Capital	Sanks	Par	Last dry.	
,y		1		
	Commercia'	200\$	Stoon - July of	
an, outside	Commercia	2004		202\$000 - 205\$000
2.500			2 0:0 - 1111y 10	210 100 - 215 100
	do .nd series	So	3 200 July 96	8t
2: -	Constructer	200	1.1.	10 500 11 500
	Credito Marel	200	1 000- hily 96 6 00- hily 96	
20			6 650 - July 46	117 000
44.5	do and series,	100	3 000- July 90	55 000 48 000
1000,0	Nacional Fraziero	200	10 000- July 96	212 030- 210 003
231 543,400	Republica de Brazil	200	6 000- July 46	145 500 - 116 000
****	do and series	100	3 000 - July 96 9 000- July 96	*4 voo – 65 oos
2 10.000	Purale Hypathecano do and series	200	9 000 - July 00	230 ou
•••	go and series	100	4 500~ July 96	113 000-
Cigh I	Raniways	Par		
		1		
4 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0	Bahia & 'linas	407		
14, 03	Muzambu	100		
10, 20,000	Oes e de Miss do 2nd series	200		455000
	do and series	7.5		18\$0.0-1\$000
74, 00,000	S. Faule-F. Grande	200	. — .	
†c.oco	União Set. as atas Itauna	200	1 — 1	£5 00078 000
(do and senes	€0	' '	-17 000
(arita:	Promeays	Par	Last div.	
14.00.0005	Jaidim D. t	200\$	July 06	110\$000 - 116 5000
17,000,000	S. Christonia	300	l – July 96 l	140 000-150 000
			,	
Capital	Mills	Par	Last dio.	
	Albança	2015	12 occ—Feb. \$6	-230\$000
	D	200	Feb 46	-1305,000
e 960.002\$		1 200	Feb 50	
\$ 500 500	Brazil Trans Commercia			
6 out per 3,01 6000	Cartoca	200	10 00:- lan 06	-400 000
\$ 5,4 500 3,50 5000 \$,600,000	Carroca	200	1: 0.5-Aug. 46	203 0-0
6 p.c. ppc 3,00 6000 6,000,000 5,000,000	Carroca	200 200	10 0.5-Aug. 46	203 0-20
\$ 500 500 3,00 5000 \$,000,000 \$10,000 1,200,000	Carroca Confança Siri D. Isabes Industria Maria	200 200 200	10 0.0-Aug. 46 4, 00-lan. 46 100-Feb 46	
\$ 500 500 \$,00 5000 \$,000,000 \$10,000 1,200,000 1,500,000	Carroca Conhange D. Isabe Industria M Manufact of Frammense	200 200 200 200	10 0.0-Aug. 46 47 000-lan. 46 1000-Feb 46 5 0:0-Mar. 46	—-203 0x0 —-/33 000
\$ 500 500 3,00 5000 \$,000,000 \$10,000 1,200,000	Carroca Confança Siri D. Isabes Industria Maria	200 200 200	10 0.0-Aug. 46 4, 00-lan. 46 100-Feb 46	200 0-0

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ollinaris

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



- aim the three following points of vantage;

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

 In suck: Gasonie machines, specially adapted for the use of planters, important machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Coffee machines, suitable for frokes are the Albo Agent for the Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co. Undetakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephone Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

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August 11th, 1896.]

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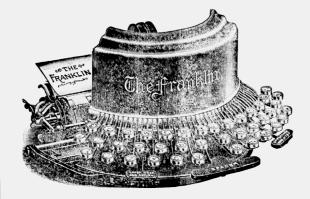
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

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 nauseas 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 foeigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and a the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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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 keytops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled

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

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

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluiloid 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 timesaving writer manufactured.

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

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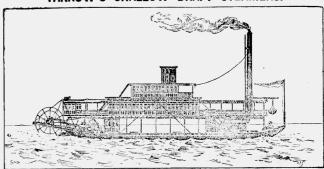


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