

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 18TH, 1896.

NUMBER 34

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 300,000 cars.

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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £500,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson. 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED. Representatives of: CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London. Idem Cardiff. A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Frank & Co., advise their numerous friends and patrons that they have opened a department for English Tailoring, having contracted for that purpose an experienced cutter from London. No. 38, RUA DO ROSARIO.



CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS. The fourth dance of the season will be held on the 22nd August 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley or at Praga do Commercio No. 1. Rio 1st August 1896.

Galeria Gonçalves. Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses, engravings, oleographs, aquarels, oil paintings, chromos, and copies of famous works of the Munich gallery. Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings, painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also painter's colors in tubes for gouaches and aquarels, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe. Sales at lowest prices. Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co. 208, RUA DO CATTEPE, opposite Rua Pinheiro. Telephone No. 5569. N.B.—Special deposit of the famous Votga chromos.

WANTED. A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London sailing August 12th as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references. Address: Rev. LUCIEN LEW KINSOLVING, Caixa 47, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

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

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

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

TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN. Superior quality of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes and tobaccos, sold at: RUA DA CONSTITUÇÃO, No. 14.

Missing Friends. Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCELYN R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts. DUNROPER, John. Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts. APPELIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haertel, Fazenda da Bela Aliança, Votga, Alagoas, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts. MERCECA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron of the S. E. coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house. OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relatives hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him? TULLY, or JULY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him in Miami, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General, Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory. U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis: THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Pua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite to St. Inez). Petropolis: EDMUND O. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 45, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. FOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Pua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite to St. Inez). Petropolis: J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory. CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Escrivato da Verga. Morning service, Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service, 1st Sunday of the month and on 2nd, 4th and 8th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Bobbins after morning service or at other times by arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Larangeiras. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesday's biblical study, and preaching, at 7 1/2 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catted. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7 30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays. E. A. TULLY and JOSE D. COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m., Thursdays. JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Principe Luperical 33. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory. Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117, Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 95, Rua da Assemblá, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS. —A Santiago telegram of the 11th inst. states that the financial and economic situation in Chili has considerably improved. —The Chilean transport Angamos left Valparaiso yesterday with the officers and crews of the naval vessels in construction there of the Chilean government. This is a new and highly respectable worthy departure in the way of sending crews to Europe. —The government of Costa Rica has removed the import duties and wharfage charges on paper, ink and other printing materials. Printing machinery is also admitted free of duty. This contrasts very favorably with Brazil where the duties on paper, etc., are heavy and are being steadily increased. —A Valparaiso telegram of the 11th inst. says that very rich coal mines have been discovered at Tierra del Fuego, samples of which, of the best quality, have been received in that city. The Journal do Brazil has it, however, that rich gold and silver mines have also been discovered, which may be accepted with reservation. —Recent telegrams from Chili state that the political situation there is becoming most critical, owing to the controversy over the recent presidential election. The count is not officially considered by congress as having been elected, though various measures seem to be under consideration to secure a decision in favor of one or the other of the candidates. —Including the 4,000,000 loan just issued, Chili's foreign debt now amounts to about 18,000,000, being an increase of 8,500,000, in the last five years. But the money has by no means been wasted. Her internal debt, which in 1892 amounted to \$78,000,000, has been reduced to \$33,000,000. A special emission of over \$100,000,000 arising out of the revolution in which overhrew Balboa has been withdrawn from circulation, and \$25,000,000 owing to the native banks has been repaid to them, and, indeed, a further sum of \$21,000,000 has been lent. Over \$8,000,000 has been paid in connection with claims on the guano deposits taken from Peru, and \$2,000,000 have been paid in satisfaction of international indemnities. Seven millions five hundred thousand dollars have been sunk in the naval dockyards at Talcahuano, and \$47,000,000 in railway development. The ordinary revenues of Chili amount to about 6,000,000, of which more than one-half is derived from nitrates, and, as already shown, she has been increasing her external debt in recent years at the rate of little less than 2,000,000 per annum. The sale of the nitrate grounds, moreover, produced about \$19,000,000. With a little care the financial affairs of the country should be in a very healthy condition in a year or two.—European Mail.

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH. The Southern Cross publishes the following fine specimen of colloquial English from the pen of its native correspondent up in Rosario. Some of the fine days this young man will be giving lessons in the "idiom English." Writing of the frequency of burglaries in that city, he says: Distinguished colleague: I have to ask that you take the molest to say at our common (mutual) readers that an article is in great deal due to you on the subject of my reflections recently, and the which I resent. (I know you do, Alfredo, but I am resp-nsible for you, my boy, and I have quantified your "reflections recently" because I did not wish the two of us to be shot. We shall be shot time enough, Alfredo.) I have now acquired the desirable fluency and the phrases idiomatics of the language English. So it is, for consequence, no blam'd use in you bossing the show too muchly. (This young man is on the wrong path, I fear, but no matter, let us hear what he has got to say and how he says it.) Actually at the present time 'bloom's' one of the places most abounded of all this city is the site in the grounds of the Plaza Luperio: one site completely populated, yet not without not one beggarly hoodlum of the property, nor without not one lobbly nocturnal to guard the interests of the neighbors. On the night of Tuesday penetrated the fellows light fingers (see how I encompass the idiom English, my friend) penetrated the bugler's things in his one house respectable in Calle Luperio and robed several obj'cs and clothes; and they did not yet given the S' o'clocks!! For consequence, ask I: Do these b'bies locals hustle around? What's the good of hantyhink if not exist no police-mans? Ask I, also: Where are the authorities correctives, the judge of the criminal—Whore?

The Wednesday of mine to the nine and a half o'clocks, the proprietor of one of our shoemaker's or shoemaker-houses feels one noise mysterious upon the shop door of the back. Ah, my friend, as you say in the language colloquial, this shoemaker fellow jolly sees himself all alive. They are upon him no flies, you bet! He sees himself very all right; and silently he await the bugler's audacious, with one rope delicate. At the end of this rope delicate he form one snare, an', as it has already said itself, he silently waited upon the action of the bugler's fellow noble bloody (take care, Alfredo, man-n't play with these adjectives. We will admit, however, for this time, that the burglar—not bugler—was a bloody-minded villain—but take care how you use the expression in future.)

When the bugler extract one piece from the door he insert his shoemaker to remove the bolts from the door when this shoemaker fellow agile, snares the hand intrusive and he pull like all creation to the accompanying tumult painful of the subject mischievous outside. Then the policeman arrive and reduce to prison so much the bugler harmful as the shoemaker—the man prudent sir, who only defend his property!!! Much more could I refer of these happenings scandalous, but it is enough to show you what the good public must suffer.

Saluting you with the affect of always, Your secure servant, ALFREDO.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Granel Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

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

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.
 PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.
 Rio de Janeiro:
 No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do „ 900,000
 Reserve fund „ 950,000

BRANCHES:

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 DRAWS ON:-
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 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:
 31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:
 S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
 Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Bernberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.
 Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.
 The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

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

Board of Directors:
 President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,
 Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUAIHY,
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 L. R. GOMES.
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TRADE AND COMMERCE OF RIO. *

Imports.

During the year 1895, imports from abroad were restricted almost entirely to the shipments received on specific orders. The difficulties in transport of goods to inland stations and consequent obstruction of trade, owing to the disorganisation of the Central railway, above referred to, were severely felt last year; it created famine prices in the interior and caused an accumulation of stock at Rio, which thoroughly demoralised the position; the consequent losses on all classes of goods being very great. Moreover, the excessive cost of food supplies drained the resources of the inland population, so that their further requirements, represented by manufactured goods or imported articles, were considerably curtailed. The unsatisfactory management of the government line has been exceedingly detrimental to the trade of Rio, inasmuch as supplies formerly received through this port for the flourishing state of São Paulo are now imported direct through the port of Santos.

Judging by the amount of import duties collected, it would appear that from January to May they were normal, but from June to September a great decrease occurred followed by considerable expansion at the close of the year in consequence of orders placed in view of the enhanced rates of duties which were expected to be enforced from the beginning of 1896.

In the absence of all data respecting the principal imports at Rio, or those which prove more interesting to the British community, the following notices on certain articles are introduced to illustrate how dependent Rio de Janeiro, in fact Brazil in general, is upon other countries for its food supply and the commonest necessities of life: potatoes being imported from France, onions from Portugal, and green vegetables and fruit from the River Plate. Of the

* 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.

latter articles, supplies are also received from Rio Grande.

One of the most important items of import is cattle. The contract for the supply of fresh meat to Rio de Janeiro has been renewed by the municipality for another 2 years from February 1 last, at 600 reis per kilo, sinking, offal and hides which the contractors sell at 120 to 130 reis per kilo; 12,000 to 13,000 head of cattle are slaughtered monthly. About one-half this number are imported from the River Plate, and the other half will be supplied from stock in the country. The transport of cattle from the River Plate is mostly carried on by British vessels; the freights averaging from 17. 10s. to 27. per head. There is one matter connected with the import of cattle that forces itself upon the attention of everybody whose business takes them afloat, viz., the intolerable nuisance caused by dead beasts floating in the harbour, discharged from cattle ships. In some instances they are towed to Sapucaia island in the bay and burnt, in others the steamers take them, when they go outside after landing the cattle to cleanse their vessels, or when proceeding to sea. This subject is well worth the attention of the port sanitary authorities, as there should be no difficulty in engaging a steam launch for the immediate removal of dead beasts by levying a small tax on each head of cattle landed at Rio.

Last year there were 171,720 barrels of flour less imported than in 1894. The quantity given is 431,600 barrels, against 603,329. The English flour mills imported 38,821 tons of wheat, and turned out 596,461 bags of flour. Of the quantity imported, 291,060 barrels came from the United States, 136,969 from the River Plate, and 3,580 from Trieste and Fiume.

In jerked beef an increase is to be noted of 8,216,232 kilos. (8,250 tons), or 56,873-850 kilos. (57,125 tons) against 48,657,618 kilos. (48,875 tons) in 1894. The re-exportation of this article to other Brazilian ports stood at 7,894,040 kilos. (7,929 tons), against 5,009,250 kilos. (5,030 tons) in 1894. The total consumption of jerked beef in 1895 is set down at 48,980,030 kilos., against 43,188,898 kilos., or 5,791,132 kilos. more than in 1894, as shown by the following figures:

	Quantity. Kilo.
Stock on December 31, 1894.	3,887,920
Imports during 1895.	56,873,850
	60,761,770
	7,894,040
Re-exportation to Brazilian ports.	52,867,730
	3,887,790
In stock on December 31, 1895.	48,980,030

This important article of food in Brazil was imported from the following places:

	Quantity. Kilo.
Argentina.	28,804,120
Uruguay.	27,542,220
Rio Grande do Sul.	527,510
Making a gross total of.	56,873,850

A decrease is shown in the receipts of butter—68,182 cases, against 69,551 cases in 1894. France leads with 58,358 cases, Italy stands next with 3,748, the United States 716, and other countries 5,360 cases.

A decrease of 715,585 bags is also visible in the receipts of rice. The total imports were 1,198,430 bags, of which 1,186,530 came from Rangoon, and 11,900 from Italy. Each bag contains 60 kilos. (132 lbs.).

An increase took place in the receipts of Indian corn from the River Plate; they were 919,706 bags, against 859,833 in the preceding season.

Compared with the preceding year, there is a decline in the imports of pork to the extent of 20,334 barrels, 4,690 half-barrels, and an increase of 5,966 cases. The total quantity entered is 57,754 barrels, 20,505 half-barrels, and 11,561 cases.

Compared with 1894, there was an increase of 8,106 packages of codfish, but a falling-off of 3,958 cases. The entries of the former were 66,052 and 76,541 respectively, and of the latter 57,916 and 80,499. The total receipts were 142,593, of which 54,135 tubs and drums came from Canada and Newfoundland, 11,917 packages from other parts, and 76,541 cases from Norway. The stock on hand on December 31 last was 18,000 packages. There was likewise an increase of 5,148 cases and 9 barrels of olive oil, the total quantity imported last year being 28,639 cases and 123 barrels.

The importation of macaroni last year was insignificant—24,986 cases, against 33,972 in the previous year from Italy. 23,003 cases were received from elsewhere.

There was a notable decrease in American lard last year. The quantity imported was 71,688 barrels and 7,357 cases, against 119,786 and 46,212 respectively in 1894. The prices of this article have gradually risen from 520 reis per lb in 1891 to 860 reis in 1895.

A smaller quantity of Indian tea is given in the returns, viz., 123,255 kilos., against 130,599 kilos., or less by 7,344 kilos. than in 1894. From the United Kingdom 113,454 kilos. were imported—5,130 kilos. from Germany, and 4,671 kilos. from elsewhere. There was little variation in prices during the year, green hyson being from 8 to 12 milreis, and black tea from 8 to 10 milreis per kilo., according to quality.

The receipt of composite candles rose during the period under review to 119,811 cases, against 14,551 in 1894. The entries from France were 4,096 cases, Belgium 5,486 cases, and from elsewhere 2,399 cases.

The total quantity of salt imported is given at 24,417,327 lbs., 17,436 tons, and 13,400 bags, being an increase of 1,701,050 lbs., 17,439 tons, and 13,400 bags respectively.

An increase in coal is visible of 29,127 tons over the quantity brought in 1894, the figures being 462,712 tons, against 433,615 tons. The greater portion, 449,371 tons, was imported from the United Kingdom, and 13,371 tons from other countries. The past quinquennial average was 460,000 tons.

A very heavy reduction is noticeable in the imports of petroleum, viz., 197,753 cases, or 288,180 cases, compared with 485,930 cases in 1894. The imports of turpentine during 1895 were considerably less than in the preceding year—7,082 cases, against 10,987. This article is imported from the United States. There is an increase of 644 barrels to be noted in salt, or 1,359 barrels compared with 715 in 1894. On the quantity imported 1,915 barrels came from Hamburg and 468 from the United Kingdom. An increase in returns a decline in price of 14,427 barrels is observable. The total imports were 15,954, of this quantity 15,840 barrels entered from the United States, and 114 from Europe. During the year 1894, 1,126 packages of oakum were received, against 1,235 in the previous season, 919 arrived from the United Kingdom, and 217 from other countries. The annual average quantity imported during the past six years is 43,000,000 kilos. (4,300 tons).

A falling-off in cement occurred last year of 30,492 barrels. The imports were 138,840, against 169,332 in 1894. The principal qualities in demand are those manufactured by White Brothers, Knight, Beven, and Sturge; other English and German makers, Boulogne, and Joseph Lumay.

Compared with the preceding year, tallow shows an advance of 1,704 pip (3,480 litres each), but a falling-off of 2,120 quarter-casks (215 litres), and 1,553 b rds. The total imports were 7,740 pipes, 4,151 quarter-casks, and 729 barrels.

The number of planks received from Sweden last year was considerably higher, being 27,637 dozens, against 16,854 dozens in 1894. The total quantity of American lumber imported was 28,623,588 feet, being nearly 5,000,000 feet more than in the preceding year. Under this denomination, pitch-pine planks figure to the extent of 21,844,341 feet, against 16,687,244 feet in 1894. Their origin is set down as follows: From Pensacola, 15,444,474 feet, New Brunswick, 4,435,034, ship Island, 851,225, Pascagoula and Mobile, 419,346 feet. Of white-pine boards there were only 5,233,712 feet, against 40,016,114 feet in the previous year. This quantity arrived from New York and Boston, 0,541,894 and 104,768 feet from the respective places. Finally, the quantity of spruce planks is returned at 1,255,535 feet, or 1,797,200 less than in 1894.

Nearly double the quantity of matches was imported last year than in 1894. The figures were 25,864 cases, against 13,287, or an increase of 12,557 cases. Germany is foremost with 21,25 cases, Great Britain with 956, and 3,883 are set down to other countries.

A large falling-off in the imports of hay is noticeable, viz., 236,228 bundles, against 431,012 in the previous year. Most of the hay is received from Argentina. The imports of bran from the River Plate fell off considerably last year, viz., 52,204 sacks, against 158,869 in the preceding season. The Rio de Janeiro flour mills turned out 297,002 sacks of 40 kilos. each.

Bear shows an increase of 3,276 cases (of four dozen each), or 54,263 cases compared with 57,339 in 1894. The United Kingdom is credited with 6,136 cases, Germany, 38,818; Belgium and other countries, 9,319.

During last season the wine trade was of a normal character. On the whole a slight decrease took place in the imports from various countries. France shows 7,574 quarter-casks, 1,093 barrels, and 17,860 cases, or an increase of 1,375 quarter-casks and 1,882 cases, but a reduction of 2,002 barrels, compared with 1894. The returns of Italian wines are given as 6,503 quarter-casks, 4,025 barrels, and 10,163 cases, against 2,092, 5,493, and 9,619 respectively in 1894, thus showing an increase of 3,811 quarter-casks and 544 cases, but a falling-off of 570 barrels. Portuguese wines also show an increase of 54,644 cases, but a reduction of 10,181 pipes. From Oporto the receipts were 24,688 pipes and 257,170 cases, against 29,575 pipes and 220,025 cases in 1894. At the same time 6,914 pipes and 26,922 cases were entered from Lisbon, against 12,004 pipes and 9,323 cases in the previous year. Spanish wines, on the contrary, exhibit a marked decrease. The total quantity received was 17,154 pipes and 499 cases, against 26,421 pipes and 399 cases in 1894, or a reduction of 9,267 pipes, but an increase of 400 cases. The entries of wine from other countries were 1,303 pipes and 7,413 cases, against 9,863 and 6,000 respectively in 1894. Recapitulation of the imports of wine at Rio de Janeiro during the year 1895, 6,045,285 gallons, and 320,027 dozens.

Quantity.	Litres.	Country.
Portugal.....	15,159,360	3,409,104
Spain.....	8,233,920	5,988
France.....	1,707,106	214,320
Italy.....	1,752,745	121,906
Elsewhere.....	625,440	88,956
Total.....	27,478,571	3,849,274

The total number of cases of gin imported last year was 28,374, against 26,191 in 1894. 3,072 cases were received from the United Kingdom, 24,307 from Belgium, and 995 from elsewhere.

Besides the goods above mentioned there are three important classes of so-called "national products" imported from other Brazilian ports at Rio de Janeiro, viz., spirits, cotton, and sugar. Of the first named, the quantity received last year was under that of the previous season by 6,435 pipes, the total being 23,510 pipes, against 29,945 in 1894. The quantity consumed is set down at 25,210 pipes.

The quantity of cotton imported by Rio from the northern states of Brazil was about 10,500 more bales than in 1894. The local consumption of this article, owing to the development of the various mills, has increased steadily from 85,309 bales in 1893 to 131,265 bales in 1895. It is probable that the quantity for 1895 would have been still greater, but for the backwardness of the crop and the high prices in Europe during the last months of the year, which would naturally attract offers and shipments that would otherwise have been placed on this market. Prices during the year have been high, partly owing to the low exchange. In January the ruling price was \$200 reis per 10 kilos, in May it rose to 10 milreis, but from June to August there was a considerable fall, owing to the approach of the new season, and on August 31 the price had declined to 95300 reis, but the crop being backward and weakened by the bad weather in the north, prices again recovered partly owing to the increased demand from Europe.

The following is a summary of the receipts from the different sources of supply:

From	Quantity.
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Perambuco.....	65,035
Parahyba.....	28,552
Ceara.....	13,809
Assu, Mossoro and Maca.....	9,002
Penedo.....	8,733
Sete lagoas.....	3,125
Macaes.....	2,949
Total.....	131,265

The quantity of sugar imported was 151,848 bags less in 1895 than in 1894. The supply from Pernambuco fell off by about 200,000 bags, while that from Campos, on the contrary, increased to the extent of 105,000 bags. The stock in first hands carried over to 1896 was about 116,000 bags, and the quantity in second hands would be about the same. From January to the end of May prices showed some tendency to rise, but from June to the beginning of December they gradually fell and

closed at 400 reis for candied, 280 to 340 reis for refined, 250 to 290 reis for clayed, and 160 to 250 reis for muscovados.

The demand for muscovados from foreign consuming markets had the effect of limiting the shipments from Pernambuco to Rio, and the depreciation in the price of this quality was, therefore, relatively less than in the others. In December prices recovered, owing to the production being greatly reduced by the heavy rains, which fell without intermission in the Pernambuco district for 2 months. Later on, in consequence of certain stipulations made respecting sales of consignments on hand in this market, prices continued to rise, the outlook for 1896 being very encouraging.

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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Cuban correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. Charles Akers, has sent to that paper the following accurate and interesting summary of the principal events and characteristic features of the present revolution in Cuba. The movement, he writes, broke out on Feb. 24 of last year. The real head of the revolt was José Martí, who for a long period had been the instigator of the plans for striking the blow. It was intended that an uprising should take place simultaneously in Santiago and Matanzas. In the latter province the attempt was made, but proved wholly unsuccessful. In Santiago the insurgents were almost entirely negroes and did not at first number more than 500 men.

On March 20, Antonio Maceo landed at Duabi, in a sailing vessel called the *Honor*. To prevent the vessel from being captured by the authorities she was beached by the crew, and then was seized an hour after Maceo got ashore. The arrival of Maceo, himself a mulatto, was the signal for a general uprising of the mulattoes and negroes throughout the province of Santiago.

A few, but very few, white Cubans now joined the movement. A month passed, and gradually the insurrection gained strength, while the Spanish authorities showed small energy or ability in their efforts to check it. At the end of April Maximó Gomez arrived from Santo Domingo, and at once began organizing the rebel groups for fighting purposes.

From then the rebellion became really serious in character. Many white Cubans joined Gomez, and supplies of arms and ammunition began to find their way to the rebel camps. In May the rebels suffered a very severe loss in the death of José Martí, who was killed while proceeding to the seacoast for the purpose of embarking for New-York. His death did not, however, cause the rebels to lose heart for a moment.

In the month of July, Gomez, with 400 men, forced his way through the Spanish lines on the frontier of the province of Puerto Principe, and made his way to a place called Najasa, situated some twenty miles from the provincial capital. But the majority of the Cubans, although in sympathy with the rebellion, were opposed to war, and did not at first respond to the call to take up arms against the Spaniards. In August, however, the economic condition of the country became distinctly worse, chiefly owing to the low prices ruling for sugar, and the number of insurgents began rapidly to increase.

At the close of August Gomez crossed from Puerto Principe to Santa Clara, and began the work of organization among the rebels throughout that province. At this same period a provisional government, with the Marquis of Santa Lucia at its head, was nominated for the republic of Cuba.

In September the Cubans left the fence they had been sitting on, and decided that war against the Spaniards was preferable to a continuance of the existing state of affairs. Supplies of arms and ammunition were obtained in large quantities from the United States either by medium of direct expeditions or were smuggled into Cuba through the custom-house.

The rebels numbered some 20,000 fighting men in the latter days of September, and although not disciplined in accordance with modern military ideas, they were organized by Gomez into groups admirably adapted for the purposes of guerrilla warfare.

In the beginning of October orders were issued by the rebel leaders that sugar planters should make no crop during the season of 1895-6, and they were told that the punishment for violating this edict would be the destruction of the cane-fields and machinery houses. To enforce obedience to these orders, the rebels decided to invade the provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. Under Maximó Gomez and Antonio Maceo, this invasion was successfully carried out, in the months of December and January.

Gomez and Maceo then retired toward Santa Clara, but in March Maceo, with 10,000 men, again came through Matanzas and Havana, and thence proceeded once more to Pinar del Rio, where he has since remained. In these successive invasions fully four-fifths of both the sugar cane and tobacco crop of Cuba were destroyed.

From the first days of 1896 the rebellion distinctly assumed the character of a war

between the Cubans and the Spaniards—a war fought out, it is true, not on military lines or in a series of decisive actions, but on the principle of driving the Spaniards out of Cuba by ruining the island and eventually exhausting the Spanish resources. The excuse urged by the rebels is that with only 40,000 fighting men and scant supplies of ammunition they cannot oppose in pitched battles the 175,000 Spanish troops now under arms in Cuba. Whether the rebels be right or wrong in the methods they employ, nobody can deny that their tactics up to the present have been successful. The Spaniards have completely lost control of the country districts, and can no longer enforce taxation or compliance with their laws beyond the limits of their garrison towns.

But what was the Spanish army doing to allow the rebels to overrun the country? The question is a difficult one to answer. The Spanish generals have been out-maneuvred and outgeneraled at every turn. They have continually made the fatal blunder of underrating the strength of their foes. When the movement broke out in February of last year there were supposed to be nearly 20,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba. I doubt, in reality, if half of this nominal strength was effective. Reinforcements were hurried from Spain until the army was brought up to the present enormous size. And yet, in spite of all Spain's efforts and sacrifices, the troops are doing no more than act on the defensive, while the country is being ruined. Of course, the excuse for doing nothing for the next four months will be the wet weather but what excuse can possibly be made for the inaction of the past four months?

Probably one is near the true explanation of Spain's position to-day in Cuba in saying that in the civil and military administration of the island there are too many people employed who have axes to grind. The axe may be great or small, money grabbing on a large scale, or the wish to get a decoration or promotion, but it exists everywhere, and the Spanish service is permeated with it to an almost inconceivable extent.

The hatred of the Cubans for Spanish authority becomes every day more bitter and outspoken. Very often the opinions I hear can only be classified as unjust and unreasonable. But the feeling is intense, and, I fear, almost precludes the possibility of any future reconciliation under the existing Spanish régime, even with most liberal reforms. One must remember that nearly every Cuban not himself in the rebellion has near relatives who are fighting in the field, and his sympathies are all with the rebels and against the Spaniards. It is a bitter fact for the Spaniards to realize and acknowledge, but such is the plain truth.

A SERUM FOR SNAKE BITE.

Dr. Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, who has for a long time been experimenting with snake poisons, is at last able to announce that he has discovered an absolute antidote. The doctor has tried the venom of snakes from all parts of the world, and his new anti-venomous serum renders all kinds harmless. A shipment of the serum has been sent from Paris to the Pasteur Institute in Chicago. It will from there be distributed, says the *New York Journal*, free to physicians all over the United States for use in case of snake bites. Similar shipments will be sent to England and to the French and English colonies where serpents abound.

The new serum is obtained in much the same way as anti-toxine for diphtheria. A horse or ass is injected with a small dose of snake poison, and the injection is gradually increased every few days until the animal can receive with impunity enough poison to kill four hundred horses. In the case of snake bite the patient receives a hypodermic injection of the anti-venom in the skin over the stomach. Dr. Calmette said that in every case the action of the serum would take place before the expiration of one and a half hours after the bite. As a rule ten to twelve hours elapse before death, and sometimes even longer periods. A bite from a cobra or capelle, which is the most venomous of all snakes, kills in from three to five hours. American rattlesnakes are not nearly so deadly, their poison rarely taking effect before seven to ten hours.

The poison of all venomous snakes is very similar in its action. It acts by paralyzing the nerves of the animal bitten. This paralyzing action is resisted by the anti-venom, which neutralizes the poison before it leaves the blood and begins to take effect in the nerves going to the brain. Serum has been obtained from animals injected with poison from the tiger snake and the black snake of Australia, the deadly viper of France, the cobra of India and the rattlesnake of America.

The method of extracting the poison from the serpent's fangs, is as follows: The snake is seized by the neck with a big pair of cloth-covered pincers and fixed on the table so that it can not move its head. A cup of hollowed out crystal is introduced between the jaws of the snake.

The snake bites several times successively at the glass, the venom running down into the center of the glass, as fast as it flows from the fangs. When the glands of the serpent have emptied the ducts, the snake in its rage. In a few days the serpent has regains all its fangs with venom and is ready for another operation. The glass is now placed in a bell glass, which also contains a solution of ferric chloride. Calcium chloride is added to the mixture and the venom whittles from a fluid into a viscous gummy mass of the consistency of soft putty. It afterwards becomes hard, and in this state can be kept for years without losing any of its virulence. The first process is then mixed with serum and injected into the animal to be immunized.

There are two kinds of venom made which are of different strength. The weaker serum is sufficient to destroy the venom of a rattlesnake or copperhead, but not strong enough for the poison of a cobra. Consequently the stronger serum will be used in Africa and all the tropical countries, while the weaker kind will be used in Europe and America. A handle chief of figure is found chiefly just above the wound and the serum is poured over the stomach with an ordinary hypodermic syringe. Around the wound it is advisable to use a mixture of the chloride of lime to destroy any poison which may have been absorbed into the system.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The July receipts of the M. Videiro customhouse were 734,068.04, which shows a decrease from the corresponding months of 1895 of 1,1894.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 12th says that a strike has broken out among the employees of the Southern Railway. Later dispatches state that the strike has become general.

The printers' strike in Buenos Aires ends this month closed up many job offices and took out something over 1,500 men. They demanded 8 hours as a day's work and an increase of 30 per cent in wages.

The *Montevideo Times* says: "Dr. Lamaca has been lecturing to the English Literary Society in Buenos Aires upon 'Asses.' There were a great many present." Is this an unintentional joke, neighbor, or do you really mean it?

It would appear from recent telegram that Gen. Julio A. Roca will be a candidate in the next presidential election in Argentina. This politician has apparently not yet done him enough to that unfortunate country.

A Santa (Belvia) telegram of the 16th announces the death on the 15th of the Chilean minister, D. J. Gonzalez Matta, who was shot on the preceding day. The assassination has caused great excitement, but the details have not yet been given.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 11th says that the cost of the railway to connect Argentina and Bolivia (which we conclude to mean the extension of the government line beyond Juju) is estimated at 200,000,000 francs. It will require a pretty stiff guarantee to keep such a railway in running condition.

We are inclined to think that the Havas agent at Buenos Aires ought to have a little instruction in geography. On two days in succession he mentions that the American vice-consul would like to visit the province of Santa Fé. He does not seem to be aware that Rosario is located within that same province.

A decree has been issued dissolving more than 200 officers of the national guard for not attending the military academies. On word from us being published—the sensational excitement about the national guard having subsided, everybody comes to feel well wick his duties as much as possible. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

It has been discovered that notes for 50 cents, in execution of the national notes and printed by the South American Bank Note Company, have been issued by the government of the territory of Santa Cruz. The notes are signed by Sr. Alvarez, director of the government, now acting as a vendor during the absence of General Ezequiel Mayer in this capital. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

The Italian contractor Ansaldo has instituted legal proceedings against the Argentine government for annulling the contract for the sale of the *Garibaldi*, and also for 5,000,000 liras damages. As a compromise he proposes the sale of the ironclad *Sava* and the construction of another and better one for Argentina, to be completed within 18 months. The Argentine government should promptly accept the whole business and hereafter deal with a shipbuilder of better standing. Ansaldo has shown too much chicanery in this transaction for a prominent contractor.

From some time past a number of officers of the Italian army have been applying for permission to enter the Argentine army. They were generally employed without much investigation. Now it has been found that several of the Italian officers had disabilities and could not possibly perform the duties required of them. The minister has ordered them to be discharged and in future such disabilities are to be a sufficient reason for excluding the army. It is to be hoped they are not engaged in the service. — *Times, Buenos Aires.*

There are a few American business men who had been here very little in the past few years. They were afflicted with a strange ailment which they thought was a very rare disease, but which was a case of cholera. They were cured by the use of a certain medicine. Then they got well and came back to Buenos Aires. They were very much surprised to find that the city was so different from what they had seen in the past. They were very much surprised to find that the city was so different from what they had seen in the past. They were very much surprised to find that the city was so different from what they had seen in the past. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

The estimated population of the city on June 30th was 690,788. During that month there were 2,549 births (1280 males); of these 341 were illegitimate (187 males.) There were 539 marriages (160 without any religious ceremony), and 1,236 deaths (716 males) besides 117 children born dead. The annual death rate, excluding still-born children, was therefore 21 in every 1,000, being 6 per 1,000 more than the average of London. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

The latest phase in the frugery business is that various societies have taken it upon their heads to distribute lottery tickets and sell them to any agent that deals in such things. The mistake is not generally found out until the prizes have been made known, when the elated holder of a ticket that is said to have taken one of the big prizes, finds that he has only a small sum in imitation of the original in his possession. These who traffic in lottery tickets are therefore warned from whom they purchase such wares. — *Times, Buenos Aires.*

It was only last Saturday that Captain Castex who assassinated Lieutenant Krals, in Campanan, was tried by court martial. In any country where there exist well-founded pretensions to military organization and discipline, and where family influence and the worst of snobbery does not interfere with the administration of justice, Captain Castex would be sentenced to death within two days after the murder. On last Saturday, nearly two months after the commission of the crime, he was sentenced not to death but to imprisonment for an indefinite period. The court explained that it had not passed the death sentence because of the prisoner's previous good behavior. This is a wise quibble, for although it could be established as strictly true that Castex behaved well at the Court-martial, it is quite within the bounds of probability that Castex will be at liberty again before the next mobilization. It is incredible that he may be restored to his rank in the rank. Why not? Have we any valid reason for supposing the contrary? Have we any valid reason for supposing that he would loiter here if sent back to take charge of his company tomorrow? — *Southern Cross, July 31.*

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 18th, 1896.

The position assumed by the Jacobins in the settlement of the Trindade dispute and the Italian claims, may be considered a fair indication of the spirit which animates them. They would not listen to the suggestion of arbitration in the Trindade dispute, but when they found that Great Britain was neither to be frightened nor forced into an unconditional and undignified surrender of the island, then they were quite ready to accept the "friendly mediation" of another power—which is nothing but arbitration in another form and under another name. Of course they have made way faces over the circumstance that the mediator was Portugal, and they are pretending to feel dissatisfied because they were not permitted to force Great Britain to surrender at discretion. Had they been permitted to have their own way, they would have suppressed the Brazilian legion in London, handed the British minister his passports, mobbed British residents in the streets and repudiated all their obligations to British creditors. They would

have stopped at nothing in order to gratify their theatrical and puerile spite. On another occasion they were fomenting prejudice against the Portuguese, and now they are doing the same with the Italians. The government having undertaken to refer the dispute over the Italian claims to arbitration, they are denouncing it as an affront to national honor and dignity. They overlook the fact that an arbitrator would reject any unfounded or unjust claims as quickly as they themselves would do. To reject such a recourse, is simply to repudiate just obligations as well as those considered unjust. If such ideas are to prevail, the country will soon be hopelessly discredited and ruin will speedily follow. We feel certain that the better sense of the Brazilian people will not fail to condemn such a baggart policy, but it should be done at once and before harm is done. The Jacobins are not numerous; they are simply noisy and turbulent. They should be promptly silenced, and the public affairs of Brazil should be administered according to the usages of civilized countries.

The resolution of the municipal council to permit the opening of business houses up to midday on Sundays promises to give us another season of discussion and perhaps disorder, the clerks association having already opened a campaign against the measure. While we are wholly in favor of the idea of closing business establishments on Sunday, we are not at all in favor of the arbitrary and discriminating measures usually employed. As a rule, the people may be left to settle such matters for themselves. If the custom becomes general of closing on Sunday, very few will care to keep open, and even these will lose in the long run. Then there are some places of business which it is essential to keep open partially or wholly, such as pharmacies, bakeries, barber shops, restaurants, hotels, market stalls, etc. We see no reason, however, why bars, billiard saloons, cigar shops, cafés, pool-rooms, and various places of amusement should be kept open, for they are not necessary for the support of life or for any healthy recreation. It is of no benefit either physically or morally to close all the places of legitimate business merely to give young men the day to frequent race-courses, pool-rooms, billiard saloons, gambling centres like the so-called zoological gardens, and other vicious places. Such a policy could not fail to lead to the worst possible results. As it seems difficult, if not impossible, for any municipal council to discriminate justly in such matters, then everything should be left to the people themselves, or else everything except the few occupations supplying our daily needs, should be closed. The better plan, in our opinion, would be that of closing all places likely to promote disorder and vicious habits, and then let the people take care of themselves. It is not at all probable that they will return to the custom of keeping all retail shops open on Sundays, as was the practice ten years ago, for their employes will not submit to it. Let something be done to provide healthy amusement at the sea-side, or on the bay, or out in the suburbs, and the whole question will easily take care of itself.

The winter season is now more than half gone, and nothing practical has yet been done to improve the sanitary condition of this city. The sanitary commission, of which so much was expected, is still meeting and talking, but even the newspapers have lost interest in its proceedings. Its interminable talk about that "sheet of water" under the city, its analyses of the earth taken from different localities to prove that it had been contaminated by infiltrations from the sewage drains, its general discussions in regard to a new system of drainage, and many other topics of equal general importance and difficult application to a pressing emergency, have shown us that nothing is to be expected from its labors this year. Talk will accomplish nothing, unless it leads to plans and work. We do not question the good intentions and the warm personal interest in the welfare of this city of the members of this commission, but at the same time we can not help voicing the impatience of the many over their endless talk. All these questions have been discussed again and again. Plans and estimates have been made of another drainage system, leading out to sea. The *tenor d'agua* theory has been pumped

dry in pamphlets and newspapers years ago. And we all know that the subsoil of the city is saturated with filth, because for a century or two everything was thrown from the windows into the streets. Not only in Rio de Janeiro, but in Santos, São Paulo, Campinas, Campos, Cantagallo and other towns, the Brazilians of to-day are paying the penalty for the mistakes of their forefathers. Think, too, of the filth dumped into the bay along the shore-line of this city for the whole period of its existence up to the construction of its present sewage works less than half a century ago, and then imagine what the mud can be which is stirred up by moving vessels and exposed to the sun at low tide. We know perfectly well what the sanitary condition of the city is, for we are made to feel its results every summer, and we need no learned talk to enlighten us on those subjects. What we want are practical measures to remedy the evils. Is the commission prepared to give us a comprehensive and practical plan to that end? If not, then let it suspend operations. In our opinion a practical sanitary engineer is wanted first, and then a vigorous intelligent execution of his plans. We want a new water front for the old city, to protect us against the filth deposits which, when exposed to the sun in summer, are sure to breed disease. We want to have the Saúde district thoroughly improved. We want the dirty back streets repaved and cleaned. We want all these horrible tenements described in the *Rain* promptly abolished. We want to have certain streets opened, or widened, in order to better ventilate the crowded districts of the city. We want a better supply of fresh meats and fresh vegetables, at lower prices, which means reforms in the municipal slaughter-house, better markets, lower taxes, and greater liberty in the sale of such articles. And we want a better class of sanitary officials, men who will conscientiously attend to their duties, and who will take an intelligent and humane interest in the welfare of the poor whose poverty and ignorance lead them into dangerous infractions of the laws of health. All these things are necessary and urgent and can be carried out at once. Will the commission recommend something in regard to them?

In view of the rapid growth of socialist and unsound theories regarding the functions of government in the United States, it has been found necessary to organize associations all over the country for the publication and dissemination of sound instruction on all such questions. In other words, the friends of good and honest government are compelled to carry on a vigorous campaign against ignorance and dishonesty in every part of the country in order to save it from dishonor. For the moment they have become educators, rather than soldiers, for the defence of their country. A more praiseworthy step could not be taken, and it is just as truly patriotic and self-sacrificing as is that of the man who enlists to defend his country from an armed enemy. To save one's country from shame and disgrace, from bankruptcy, from dishonor, or from dissolution, is just as patriotic and obligatory on the citizen, as to save it from hostile invasion. In the United States the danger, though not a new one, has lately become imminent, and the necessity for vigorous resistance has become most urgent. The success of the democratic candidate, followed by the execution of the theories set forth in the democratic platform, would be most disastrous to the United States. The pecuniary loss would be incalculable, the discredit would be appalling, the dishonor and disgrace would be crushing. One can not grasp the far-reaching evils and prejudices which such a policy would entail. Rich as the country is, it could no more withstand the disastrous consequences of so much dishonesty than a thatch of straw could withstand a tornado. We believe, however, that honesty and good government will prevail, and that the "silver craze" will be relegated to the company of the "greenback craze" which was crushed out of life only a few years ago. The danger will still continue, however, as long as demagogues and dishonest politicians are able to play upon popular prejudices and to win converts from among the discontented. It is impossible in a free country to legislate against such agitators, consequently we must either let them organize their parties and make mischief, or we must keep up a constant warfare against them and educate public opinion to a point where it can not

be influenced by such sophistries. And this work, let it be understood, is just as urgent and necessary here in Brazil as in any other country. There are many perils threatening the Brazilian people, and the country is simply overrun with demagogues. At the present moment, they are actually dominating legislation and administration in every part of the country, and unless something is done to defeat them they will surely bring disgrace and ruin upon us. In no country is there greater need of an educational campaign, but unfortunately we see no one patriotic and unselfish enough to initiate it. The old-time leaders are holding aloof, knowing that disaster is impending, while the new ones are either timid, or responsible for the misgovernment and evil tendencies which exist. Is it not possible to inaugurate a campaign of education to counteract all this and to save the country from sure disaster?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 10.—Senate.—The senate passed in 2nd discussion the bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica. It occurred in the amendment from the chamber of deputies to the bill regulating the payment of retired public functionaries. To the bill making a deficiency appropriation of \$ 522,874,852 for the payment of the province of the taxes collected by the general government for that of the state of S. Paulo Senador Aquilino do Amaral offered an amendment empowering the government to issue 6% bonds for payment of all its debts to the state governments. Senator Vencato Machado moved to recommit.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos in a speech on the budget of the department of finance suggested transferring to the custom-house the ground now occupied by the market, which he proposed to transfer to Praia de D. Manoel. He also suggested increasing to 2,000 the edition of the *Boletim da Alfândega* of which 1,000 copies are now printed. Deputy Filio Filho defended the director of the mint. Deputy Bueno de Andrada moved that the budget committee be instructed to report on the widening of the gauge of the Central railway in the part between Cachoeira and Tubatã, stating in its report from what appropriation the government takes the money which it is using for this purpose. Several private bills were passed and others rejected by the chamber.

Aug. 11.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to enquire how much money the government had spent on immigration, where the immigrants have settled and what immigration contracts are now in force. Senator Oliveira in a speech on the army bill censured the levy dispensed by congress, which is about to vote a paper army of 28,000 men, when it knows perfectly well that it is impossible to obtain more than 19,000. He severely criticised forcible recruitment, to which the agents of the government are illegally resorting. The abuses thus committed are, he said, symptoms of the state of dissolution which the country has reached. The difficulty of earning a livelihood is becoming greater and greater every day, starvation is staring people in the face and discontent is profound and universal. Senator Pires Ferreira defended the bill and accused of pessimism the senator for Alagoas. Senator Gomes de Castro agreed with the senator for Alagoas in thinking that it is a proof of the levity of congress to vote an army of 28,000 men and at the same time provide for only 20,000 in the budget. It is impossible, he said, for the people to believe in the sincerity of legislators who act in such an inconsequential manner. He made severe strictures on the government for failing to punish officials who violate the law by forcing citizens to enlist in the army. The senate adopted the motion of Senator Vencato Machado for recommitting the bill making a deficiency appropriation for paying to the state of S. Paulo the amount of the taxes collected for it by the general government. The bill for a lighthouse on the island of Trindade was voted in 1st discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—The debate on the budget of the department of finance was closed and that budget was sent to the respective committees in order that the latter might report on the amendments. Deputy Glycerio spoke on the bill on the tribunal of accounts and offered an amendment which, he said, is a compromise intended to conciliate conflicting opinions. Deputy Gonçalves Ramos, in the name of the Minas delegation, expressed concurrence in the motion of Deputy Bueno de Andrada to ask for information in regard to the widening of the gauge of the Central railway between Cachoeira and Tubatã. The author of the motion declared that he had no intention of attacking the minister of industry. The motion was adopted. The bill empowering the government to modify the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brazil was passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 194 to 14. In view of the evident unwillingness of the chamber to grant certain favors to the railway from Victoria to Pegahua four of the deputies for Minas Geraes resigned their places on committees of the house. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill declaring that the islands of Trindade and Fernando de Noronha belonged to the general government and that the latter should be used for a convict colony.

Aug. 12.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the minister of industry in regard to information for which the senate had asked in relation to Polish immigrants. There was also received a petition, signed at a meeting held in S. Paulo, asking the senate to reject the bill for ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims. Senator Moraes Barros moved to inquire what sums the state of S. Paulo has contributed annually to the federal treasury and what assistance that state has received from the general government. Senator Coelho e Campos moved to inquire whether the minister of justice is aware that citizens released

in virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* have been re-arrested by the state government of Sergipe. In his speech in defence of his motion he said that, if he were to attempt to relate to the senate all the abuses committed in Sergipe, it would be necessary for him to take the floor every day. Senator Justo Chermont introduced a bill signed by himself and others declaring that documents subject to stamp-tax will not produce legal effect unless duly stamped. Senator Pires Ferreira spoke in favor of the army bill. Senator Gomes de Castro opposed the clause empowering the government to entrust to military commissions the execution of the conscription law. In the midst of general surprise Senator Alvorida Barreto declared that the war department is already doing this. Senator Gomes de Castro said that, if that is the case, the clause is superfluous and he offered an amendment for striking it out. Senator Pires Ferreira defended the clause, after which Senator Moraes Barros took the floor and vehemently opposed the amendment, he said, is impossible in Brazil. If the monarchy with its centralized governmental machinery had been unable to execute the conscription law, it is not to be expected that a federative republic will be more successful. The only legitimate means of obtaining soldiers for the army is voluntary enlistment. He predicted that the militia laws will be shelved out of the localities in which they should attempt to perform their functions, as had already occurred in the state of S. Paulo.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Thomaz Cavalcanti and Augusto Severo discussed the relative merits of the administrations of the marine and war departments. Deputies S. Adolpho, Gordo, Melhores e Albuquerque, Antonio de Siqueira, Carlos Jungo, Thomaz Cavalcanti and Nilo Pereira discussed the bill for confining the parents of the levelled second-lieutenants and ensigns. The bill for granting a pension to D. Laiza Edebeaube was opposed by Deputy Glycerio and defended by Deputy Luiz Adolpho.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The municipal chamber of Santos has voted a protest against the protocol on the Italian claims.

—The maximum temperature in the city of São Paulo in July was 82.7° Fahr., the minimum 43° and the average 57°. The rainfall was only 5 1/2 millimetres.

—At Sabará, in the state of Minas Gerais, a meeting was held on the 11th inst. for the purpose of protesting against the protocol on the Italian claims.

—A telegram of the 11th inst. from Ceará states that the jail at Araripe was attacked by a mob who after killing the guard took out one of the prisoners and lynched him.

—The Sergipe prisoners who were released in Rio de Janeiro in virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* were re-arrested by Col. Valladares' chief-of-police upon their arrival in Sergipe.

—The telegrams from Pará state that Carlos Gomes is growing worse day by day. The end can not now be far distant. He is no longer able to walk without assistance.

—The sanitary inspector at Jahuí, São Paulo, announces that the yellow fever epidemic there is at an end, and that the refugees may now return to their homes without fear.

—A telegram of the 14th inst. from S. Paulo states that a house on Rua Bento Freitas, in that city, was recently robbed by one of the servants of jewelry and other articles valued at 15,000\$000.

—The apparatus necessary for photogenic work by the Rouleaux process, which is to be employed in medical and surgical work, has recently been received in São Paulo. Here in Rio de Janeiro, no one has thought of such an enterprise!

—The Jacobins held a meeting in São Paulo on the 9th to protest against the Italian protocols, at which they resolved to petition the national senate to reject the bill. After this they organized a street procession.

—Two boys of 15 or 16 years quarreled over some frivolous matter in Rio Claro, São Paulo, on the 9th inst., when one of them suddenly drew a knife and plunged it into the left arm of the other, killing him almost instantly. The young murderer made his escape.

—It is reported by telegraph that people from Paraná have again invaded the state of Santa Catharina, or the contested territory, and have burned the bridges recently reconstructed. Surely something ought to be done to settle this boundary dispute and end this vandalism.

—Having fallen between the several political stools offered to him, Sr. Rangel Pestana has now returned to São Paulo. He has been president of the tribunal of accounts, senator, president of the Banco da Republica and sought to be senator again. He will now patiently await another opening.

—Two men indulged in a little difference of opinion at Rincão, near Araçuaia, São Paulo, a few days ago, and with the result that one of them had an ear and part of his nose bitten off by the other. It's a novel way of settling a controversy, but it must be satisfactory or it would not be employed.

—During the month of June there were 414 deaths, 737 births and 124 marriages in the city of São Paulo. There were two assassinations during the month. Among the deaths, 28 were from pulmonary consumption, 25 from malarial fever, 3 from typhoid fever, 3 from yellow fever, 5 from scarlet fever and 4 from small-pox.

—At Bananal, S. Paulo, the Jacobins are making themselves very obnoxious and it is feared that this may give rise to serious disturbances. Recently the Jacobins have amused themselves by disfiguring with black crosses the doors of houses of citizens who have incurred their displeasure, including that of the district judge.

—On the 11th inst. Mr. Woolf, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, called, with the United States consul at Santos, at the government house in S. Paulo for the purpose of being introduced to Governor Campes de Sá. The latter, however, was absent and Mr. Woolf was introduced to Capt. Pelodias, the governor's private secretary.

—A dwarf is on exhibition in São Paulo who is only 92 centimetres [36 1/4 inches] in height. He is a native of Pelá Bianca, Minas, is 27 years of age, and is visiting São Paulo, says one of our exchanges, "to appreciate the improvements realized" since his last visit, six years ago. In addition to his most natural purpose, he receives the public at the Paulista hall during a period of ten days, for which a small admittance fee is charged.

—The governor of Sergipe ingeniously explains that the nine individuals arrested on the *Estrella* were suspected of being persons who had created disorders in the southern part of the state. Of course he never dreamed that they are the same men just released by the national supreme court from forced enlistment in the army. The people of Sergipe will have to catch their rulers a severe lesson, we fear, before they will ever be able to see things in their true light.

—Although Araçuaia, São Paulo, is only just recovering from an epidemic of yellow fever which almost depopulated the town for eight or ten months, the local paper there is now complaining of the number of immoral women who inhabit the place, and who offend the families by their presence in the street and other public places. The *Correio* should bear in mind that these women go where they are wanted, and the fault therefore rests with the men of Araçuaia. If the press, the church and the parents will take more pains in educating the young against immorality, such examples will soon become rare.

—The *Gazeta do Commercio* of Parahyba relates that a man named Manoel Geio, at a place called Pacaré in the district of Manganguape, seduced a girl of 19 years about a year ago and took her to live with him. The girl, named Salvia, became a mother a short time ago, and then, finding herself reduced to penury, she besought him to marry her. He listened to her appeal, but made no response. On the 4th ult. he invited her to go fishing with him on the Mityty river, which she unsuspectingly accepted. Arriving there, the savage suddenly assaulted and killed her, and then horribly mutilated her body, cutting off her ears, breasts, etc., and throwing them with her poor body into the river. Missing her the neighbors asked where she was, to which he replied that she was dead. They then organized a search and found her body floating in the river. After his arrest the brute confessed the crime. This is one of the poor creatures for whom Deputy José Carlos has so much sympathy. He says that cellular imprisonment in this climate is very hard on the poor fellows, so he wants a breezy convict island for them where they can be made comfortable. The only comfortable thing we can suggest would be a heapeen necktie.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The federalist convention to be held at Porto Alegre on the 23rd inst. seems to be rousing considerable enthusiasm in Rio Grande and promises to be more important than any other political assemblage that has been convoked in Brazil since the establishment of the republic. The only conviction that dampens the ardor thus excited is the fear that the unscrupulous and treacherous character of the caudillistas may induce them to plot for destroying at one blow the principal federalist leaders when they meet in Porto Alegre. The latter are apparently endeavoring to take all the necessary precautions and it is said that they have received positive assurances both from Cassiano and from the commander of the military district that the terms of the pacification treaty will be strictly observed and that all who choose to attend the convention may do so with perfect safety. It is possible that we may be mistaken, but we nevertheless have no hesitation in saying that we do not confide in those assurances and we should consequently not be surprised if the proceedings of the convention are interrupted by some brutal and sanguinary outrage. In the meanwhile, however, the federalists, not only at Porto Alegre, but also at Pelotas and other towns, are making preparations to give their leaders a cordial and enthusiastic reception.

Silveira Martins, we understand, will go from Rio de Janeiro to Bagé, meeting at that town Gen. Silva Tavares and other federalist leaders. They will there take a special train for Pelotas, where a steamer has been chartered to carry them to Porto Alegre.

The officers of the 1st battalion of Castilhos' police brigade have made a demonstration in honor of the ex-commander of that brigade, Col. Paulo de Leão Telles, and those of the 2nd battalion a rival demonstration in honor of their commander Col. Affonso Massao.

It is stated that the notorious Elias Amaro will be sent to Rio de Janeiro to be tried by court martial. His trial was commenced at Porto Alegre, but has been suspended.

The order for transferring the 12th battalion from Rio Grande to Santa Maria and the 30th from Santa Maria to S. Borja has been countermanded. Julio de Castilhos has ordered 12,000 medals to be coined for distribution among the soldiers who served in his army during the war.

There is still much complaint in the state against the abuses committed by the authorities for the purpose of illegally forcing citizens to enlist in the army. Judge Aldeides Lima, who refused to execute Castilhos' unconstitutional jury law, has been convicted by the superior court.

The conviction of Judge Aldeides Lima subjects him to 9 months' suspension from his office.

The *Echo da Sul* is advocating the disbandment of Julio de Castilhos' military police brigade, which, it says, is composed of the most deleterious elements in the state.

Councillor Silveira Martins left for the south on Saturday on board the steamer *Santa Cruz*. On the same steamer went the 8th regiment of cavalry, said to number about 250 men, which will now be stationed in Rio Grande.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of industry is asking the treasury for a credit of 1,500,000\$ for the chief engineer of the Central prolegation during the current year.

—It is stated the cross-ties employed in the duplicate line of the Central railway between Santa Cruz and Itapem are second-hand, old and decayed.

—There was a collision on the Rio Grande line on the 11th inst., caused by two wagons loaded with coffee becoming dis-mounted and running back down grade at Santa Lucia, where they collided with a freight train coming up the line. Considerable damage resulted, and the driver of the freight was slightly injured.

—How would it do to condemn the Club de Engenharia to travel continuously on the Central for a fortnight, subjected to all the disadvantages, abuses and neglect suffered by the ordinary citizen? Perhaps the members of that club might find a more enlightened opinion about state management after such an experience.

—In order to facilitate the circulation of the regulations governing passenger and freight traffic on railways, the minister of finance has authorized the general inspector's department to arrange with the companies for the publication of the same. In such case is the Central included? The difficulty of even finding out when the Central trains are running has been so great at times, that no one has ever dreamed of seeking information about its vagabondous regularity.

—We see by our São Paulo exchanges that the plans for the new station of the São Paulo railway are now on exhibition. From the description given, we see that the company proposes to lower their tracks six metres below the street level, to avoid the delays and inconveniences of street crossings on a level. This requires that the passenger platforms shall also be below the street level. There are to be two covered platforms, 180 metres long and connected by iron bridges. The new edifice will be spacious and convenient, and will be a credit to the city of São Paulo.

—The patience of the average Brazilian is simply phenomenal. If you do not believe it, just make a few journeys over the Santa Theresa train lines during the busy hours of the day. Two to three hours are sometimes taken for a trip which ought to be made regularly in half an hour. The confusion, disorganization and inefficiency shown in the management is simply indescribable. Of course, it is explained that all this is due to the preparations for the electric service, but in our opinion no excuse will cover the bad treatment which the patrons of that line are now enduring.

—As we anticipated the Club de Engenharia decided on the 14th to approve a committee report condemning the lease of the Central railway. As a rule the Brazilian civil engineer prefers state employment and is in favor of the interference of the state in all such matters. He is not a financier, nor does he go very deep into questions of political economy. Subsidies, guarantees, state management, and all that, with the national treasury behind it all, is quite good enough for him, and he may therefore be counted upon to oppose everything which reverses that order of things.

LOCAL NOTES

—Among the Jacobins Deputy Glycerio is now the most unpopular man in Brazil.

—Dr. Nicandro Nascimento says that Gen. Glycerio is the hazzard of the republic.

—Some of the Italian residents of this city are going to give a picnic to the Duke of Abruzzos.

—It is worthy of serious consideration that not a single election in the country is free from charges of fraud.

—On Sunday Visconde de Cabo Frio, director of the department of foreign affairs, completed his 78th year.

—The 8th cavalry, comprising only 140 men, left for Rio Grande on the 15th. The regiment is to be stationed at S. Gabriel.

—Changing the names of streets is going on merrily. It is a species of legislation for which any kind of an alderman is competent.

—Sixteen boxes containing statues, etc., for the new presidential residence on Rua do Catete, have recently been received from Europe.

—Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves is said to be the Jacobin candidate for the senate in the Federal District at the next election. Great Scott!

—President Prudente de Moraes has sent a telegram to the king of Portugal thanking him for his friendly mediation in the Trindade question.

—Capt. Rodolpho Lopes da Cruz has been censured by the chief-of-staff of the navy for disrespectful conduct towards the director of the commissariat-general.

—Col. Pedro Guilherme Alves da Silva, who commanded the fort of Santa Cruz during the last revolution in this harbor, died in the city on last Saturday. His constitution was undermined by the strain on him at that period and he thus contracted the illness which resulted in his death.

—It is said that the Argentine squadron will spend ten days in this port. What a display we shall have! The streets will fairly glitter with republican simplicity.

—Minister Carlos de Carvalho is reported to have said to a congressman that, in his opinion, the right of Brazil to the disputed territory of Amapá is by no means clear.

—Rumors are current today of a Jacobin conspiracy to depose the President in case the Italian protocols are approved. Let us hope the Jacobins will get their just deserts.

—Telegrams of yesterday's date from Pará state that the condition of Carlos Gomes has rapidly become worse and a fatal termination of the disease may be expected at any moment.

—The cable now advises us that Antónia's balloon excursion to the north pole has been postponed to 1897. This is unfortunate. We were expecting news from the pole this year.

—The police delegate of the 8th district of this city has refused to make a written declaration of the reasons why he arrested Victorino Fernandes Campos and made him pay \$35000 for his release.

—There is still no satisfactory explanation of the report that the Gas Company had spent 1,000,000 francs in bribing Brazilian functionaries. Under the circumstances, we presume that we may draw our own conclusions.

—On Friday last the congressional delegation from Santa Catharina called on the President for the purpose of asking him to check the abuses which, they claim, have been committed against the rights of that state by people of Paraná.

—At the Jacobin meeting on Sunday Dr. Nicenor Nascimento said that in the time of the monarchy a minister who should humiliate the country as much as Carlos de Carvalho has, would not have been permitted to hold office for 24 hours.

—It is said that the opposition will discuss the claims covered by the bill on the Italian protocol during its second reading in the chamber. We shall probably see a lively quarrel and not a little disorder before the discussion ends.

—The *Pais* having given an account of a quarrel which it reported to have occurred at Pará between Milshipman Penna Junior and Capt. Lopes da Cruz, the chief-of-staff of the navy has communicated to the minister of marine that he has received no official information on the subject.

—On the 11th Deputy José Carlos presented a bill declaring the islands of Fernando de Noronha and Trindade to be national property and of strategic value in case of war. He therefore provides for the creation of a convict station on Fernando de Noronha.

—There was a meeting of the military club on the 12th, at which Capt. Severino Gonçalves read a paper on army transportation. Singularly enough, a part of the address was devoted to an eulogium of Senator Quintino Bocayuva, whose relation to army transportation is not altogether clear.

—The cable announces the seizure of a Dutch vessel in the Red sea loaded with arms for Menelik. It would be interesting to know by what right this is done. Abyssinia is a free and independent country and has a perfect right to purchase arms. Italy is making a very unsavory reputation in this business.

—The British cruiser *Royal Arthur*, homeward bound after three years service on the Pacific coast, arrived here on the morning of the 11th inst. The *Royal Arthur* carries the pennant of Rear-Admiral Stephenson. After cooling the cruiser left port on the evening of the 12th. The customary salutes were exchanged.

—It is worthy of note that among the first improvements to the Friburgo palace, on the Catterre, was the customary sacrifice of all the trees in front of the edifice. Now let all the trees and shrubs in the garden be cut down, and then let the place be paved with granite, and the esthetic tastes of the public will be completely satisfied! In good time Rio will be bare of trees and equally bare of all comfort and good taste.

—The employés of the municipality employed in the construction of furnaces for burning garbage, have not been paid for two months. At least so the *Gazeta de Noticias* of Saturday affirms. It may be assumed that the prefect, aldermen and other high officials are all paid up to date, consequently the distress caused by non-payment of wages is limited to the common laborers and lowest grades of employes. For such blessings, let us be thankful!

—The Jacobins at tempted some days ago to hold in front of the war office, where some of the troops are quartered, a meeting for protesting against the Italian claims. The police, however, prevented them from holding this meeting, which was consequently postponed till Sunday and then held at the Santa Anna theatre. From the theatre the crowd proceeded to Rua do Ouvidor and dispersed in front of the *Pais* office with shouts of "Long live the republic and Quintino Bocayuva and death to Glycerio!"

—The *Journal do Commercio* of last Friday states that some months ago the secretary of the Brazilian legation at Buenos Aires obtained from the Banco Italia y Rio de La Plata the sum of 150,000 on the credit of the legation. It adds that the secretary was dismissed, but that the money has not been repaid, although Minister Alho has frequently written to the minister of foreign affairs on the subject and finally sent the 2nd secretary of the legation to Rio de Janeiro to test the efficacy of a personal application.

—One of the speakers at the Jacobin meeting held on Sunday for protesting against the protocol on the Italian claims was Col. Torres Homem, an officer of the army.

—The representative of the Italian government at this capital leaves for Ilha Grande to-day to meet the cruiser *Colombo* and Prince Luiz. It is expected that the cruiser will arrive here to-morrow, or next day.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of Saturday gives an account of a disagreeable scene that occurred at the police office. It says that one of the delegates in stating his grievances became so noisy and violent that the chief rose and left the room. The delegate followed him and this was more than the chief was willing to bear. He accordingly turned upon his interlocutor and said:—"Look here, you have been abusing your authority and I am getting tired of tolerating you. I wish you to understand that I am an honest man." *Tablão*.

—On the 12th it was announced that the Jacobin Dr. Alfredo Madureira intended to promote a public meeting in front of the general barracks on Campo de Sant'Anna for the purpose of protesting against the Italian protocol. This is clearly an infraction of the law against attempts to subvert the soldiers. There are any number of places where such a meeting could be held without conveying it at the entrance to a quarter. Of course the object was to provoke a military demonstration against congress and the government.

—The cable news of the intolerable heat and deadly sunstroke reigning in New York, serve to make us more and more content with the moderate efforts of Old S. I. down within the tropics. While we may have more of yellow-jack than is good for our reputation, we are rarely called upon to record a case of sunstroke. During the first ten days of this month the cable reports that about 500 deaths from sunstroke occurred in New York, while on the 11th there were 117 deaths and on the 12th 36. There is something savage in such a heat.

—The *Diario Official* published on Sunday an editorial on the Italian claims. It says that, when the present government took office on Nov. 15, 1894, it found a stock of foreign claims against Brazil three metres high, proceeding from every nation in Europe except Portugal and Greece. The Italian government demanded an immediate solution of many of its claims and persistently refused to listen to the objections raised by the government of Brazil. The latter was consequently forced to propose arbitration, which Italy consented to accept.

—The municipal council has promulgated an ordinance for closing business houses at noon on Sundays and national holidays. Groceries, however, may be kept open until 6 o'clock p. m., and drug-stores, butcher-shops, confectionaries, bakeries, hotels, restaurants, cafés and billiard saloons until the usual hour for closing. But why should billiard saloons and cafés be left open? And why permit race-courses and theatres to keep open on such days? It looks very much as though the aldermen are committing a few grave injustices in their special legislation.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

—The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital will be held at the office of Messrs. Phipps Bros. & Co., No. 16 Rua Visconde de Inhauma, on the 26th inst. at 2 p. m.

By order,

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Notas de Um Reporter, by Ernesto Senna. Rio de Janeiro, 1895. This little volume is made up from the repertorial work of one of the most active reporters on the staff of the *Journal do Commercio* during a term of years, and it contains not only specimens of some of the best work of that description in Rio de Janeiro, but it is in many respects invaluable on account of the articles themselves. This is particularly true with respect to the descriptions of the public institutions of this city which were prepared for the *Journal* and have since been incorporated in this volume. Mr. Senna has done us a great service in thus giving a more permanent character to his excellent work.

Historia das Campanhas do Uruguay, Mato Grosso e Paraguay, by Lieut. G. L. E. C. Jordan. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1893 and 1894. We are indebted to the author for the three volumes thus far published of this important historical work. The first covers the events of 1864 and 1865 in connection with the war between Brazil and Uruguay, and records the first incidents in the war between Brazil and Paraguay. The second volume is devoted to the military events in the province of Mato Grosso, in which the Paraguayan occupation of the country in 1864 and 1865 is supplemented by the expeditions and successes of the succeeding two years so that this part of the work shall be complete in itself without reference to the chronological order of events. The third volume is concerned with the outbreak of hostilities between Brazil and Paraguay on the Rio Grande frontier and is entitled "Riachuelo, Uruguayana and Passo da Patria." Chronologically this volume covers 1865 and up to April 1866, a period of much interest because of the invasion of Rio Grande by the Paraguayans and the negotiations connected with that phase of the struggle. The author has apparently sought to confine his work as closely as possible to the official records, leaving to some future historian the discussion of these events. No announcement is made as to the completion of the work.

CRICKET MATCH.

The following cricket match took place Sunday, August 9th, between the London and Brazilian Bank and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. In the first innings the Telegraph batted very badly, but made a struggle to recover themselves in the second innings. Mr. Brooking must be congratulated on his brilliant cricket, making the fine score of 52 and taking 8 wickets for 3 runs. For the others Mr. Brain and Mr. Smythe batted well in the second innings. The score was:

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN.

J. Routh,	b. Manners	5
R. Brooking,	b. Strange	52
G. Hightworth,	b. Manners	7
A. Allen,	c. Brain, b. Smythe	0
A. Blake,	b. Manners	2
J. Maxwell,	c. Skey, b. Manners	0
F. Prior,	c. Brain, b. Manners	0
—Albuquerque,	b. Strange	2
J. Wilson,	run out	5
A. Kentish,	c. Skey, b. Strange	6
E. Bailly,	not out	1
Extras		7

Total..... 91

WESTERN AND BRAZILIAN.

1st innings.

E. King,	b. Brooking	1
J. Phillips,	b. "	0
E. Brain,	b. Kenish	0
A. Smythe,	b. Brooking	6
J. Manners,	b. "	1
E. Strange,	not out	1
J. Whitbourne,	b. Brooking	0
L. Routh,	b. "	0
E. Owen,	b. "	0
A. Davis,	b. "	0
Extras		7

Total..... 17

2nd innings.

E. King,	not out	4
J. Phillips,	b. Brooking, b. Kenish	2
E. Brain,	retired hurt	30
A. Smythe,	b. Brooking	36
A. Skey,	not out	12
E. Manners,	b. Maxwell	0
E. Strange,	b. Brooking	1
J. Whitbourne,		0
L. Routh,		0
E. Owen,		0
A. Davis,		0
Extras		14

Total..... 99

COFFEE NOTES

—At Santa Rita de Passa Quatro a building containing coffee machinery and 4,000 arrobas of coffee was some days ago destroyed by fire.

—The L. & H. steamer *J. W. Taylor* which left Santos for New York on the 10th inst., took away the immensely valuable cargo of 47,400 bags of coffee.

—From the 1st to the 8th inst., inclusive, the Mogras delivered to the Paulista railway at the Campanas junction a total of 90,399 bags of coffee, or an average of 11,300 a day. The deliveries on the 8th were 11,527 bags.

—The *São Paulo e Minas* of the 16th inst. says that the shipments of coffee from Ribeirão Preto to Santos for some days had been very heavy, in order to make room at the station for the large quantities coming in from the plantations.

—The *São Paulo e Minas* says that the collecting house on the estate of D. Maria Francisca do Nascimento, at Serra Azul, municipality of S. Simão, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst., together with some thousands of arrobas of coffee in the storage rooms. The total loss on building, machinery and coffee is estimated at about 200,000\$.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A new ice factory was formally inaugurated in Pará on the 14th inst.

—The commission of American manufacturers is expected to arrive here on the 26th inst.

—Complaints are appearing of the continued interruption of the Amazon cable, which occurred about two months ago.

—A bank is to be established at Bello Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes, under the designation of "Nova Minas."

—The merchants of Victoria have asked the government to permit the Western and Brazilian company to establish a cable station at that city.

—The Pacific cable's new steamer *Chile*, which leaves Liverpool on the 20th inst., will go direct from Lisbon to Montevideo, not calling at Brazilian ports.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of Saturday says that the Banco da Republica has decided to discount for commission, merchants accounts of sale of coffee accepted by coffee sackers.

—As usual, the authorities are continuing to collect the 10 per cent. surtax this year, although it is not authorized in the budget. Once done, always permitted—is the rule of the tax-gatherer.

—Exchange at 8 3/4 d. to-day; no *tabellas* at the banks! How is that for "orden e progresso"! Is it not time for the employment of a little, a very little common sense in the government of this country?

—We are informed that it was resolved at the last conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in this country to move their printing office and newspaper, *Evangelista Christo*, from São Paulo to Rio de Janeiro.

—Reports were circulated last week of the probable failure of several important houses in this city. One of them was a prominent native house whose speculations and eccentric ventures have often been the subject of remark.

—An extensive falsification of Stephens well known inks was recently located and broken up in Buenos Aires. The forgers had flooded the market with imitations so worthless that the use of that ink was largely discontinued among business men.

—When a government persists in spending much more than its income, in times of peace, and upon unnecessary and unproductive objects, nothing but discredit can be expected. This is exactly what the government of Brazil is now doing.

—They have started a bicycle factory in Chili and they intend to send samples at once to the Brazilian market. If they could send us a few level, well-made roads to ride them over, we might then be able to offer some encouragement for a profitable trade.

—Among the passengers for Europe by the *Damube* on the 13th was Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho, who goes to Canada (say Paris) as inspector of emigration on account of the state of São Paulo. We shall be interested to hear of his arrival in Canada, and of the projected emigration from that country to Brazil.

—We are in receipt of a communication from some unknown friend on "Exchange Speculations." The letter was written on the 10th for our issue of the 11th, but was not received until the morning of the 12th. We should be glad to accommodate our correspondents, but we not only can not make good the delays in the postoffice, but we also desire to have his name.

—The "Companhia Mechanica Industrial Rio-Clarens", which was organized to supply Rio Claro with electric light, has come to grief, and its machinery and materials have been seized by the representative of the Banco da Republica. Whether a new company will be organized we do not know, but the incident serves to show how risky it is to create an enterprise of this description on borrowed capital.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 12th expresses regrets over the fact that the native insurance companies are not promptly settling the losses incurred from fire risks and employ delay and quibbles over investigations into the causes of such fires to escape their responsibility. An insurance company, it must be said, which persistently seeks to avoid the payment of its losses, is wholly unworthy of confidence. There is no security in employing such a company.

—Reports were current during the past week that a prominent contracting and mercantile firm was in financial difficulties, and on Friday the failure was generally known. So much reserve has been maintained in regard to the matter, that the particulars have not been made public. Being a purely native concern, engaged in the patriotic work of promoting national industries, its principal creditors will of course be among the Brazilian banks—and this means unlimited secrecy, compromise and contemplation.

—A São Paulo exchange notices an exhibit of salt at the commercial association rooms in that city, which was manufactured by Sr. Manoel Fernandes Barcellos by a process of his own invention from water taken from the bays of Rio and Santos. (May heaven preserve us from such salt!) It does not appear to be a new process, however, for he exhibited his salt in 1881. He now intends to organize a company for the manufacture of salt. In that case, let us hope that he will chose a better place for the business than either Rio or Santos.

—The minister of industry has issued a circular letter to the commercial associations of Rio, São Paulo, Santos and Minas and to the *Empresa de Obras Publicas*, announcing the coming of an American commission charged with obtaining samples of Brazilian products, both known and unknown in North America, and destined to figure in the permanent exhibitions of the national museum of Philadelphia. This is somewhat puzzling. We were not aware that this commission is travelling in the interests of the Philadelphia museum, nor were we aware that its object is to secure samples of Brazilian products. One man could do this as easily as a dozen. We were under the impression that the commission is seeking to promote trade and to find a market for American products.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A Pernambuco customs receipts amounted last month to 1,831,809\$948 against 1,571,506\$341 in July, 1895, and 1,589,566\$892 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—According to the budget committee of the chamber of deputies the following payments, which do not include those of the war and marine departments, have to be made next year in gold:

Department of finance.....	32,466,811\$180
" " industry.....	10,817,922\$553
" " foreign affairs.....	1,280,400\$000
	44,565,134\$733

This is equivalent to over 45,000,000, and if the government, unable to obtain a loan, is obliged to buy sterling exchange or gold, this sum, at the present rate of exchange, will cost it over 120,000,000\$000.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 17th, 1896. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1890), gold 97 d.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 9 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 27 1/2

Value of \$1.00 in Brazilian milreis (gold) 54 1/2

EXCHANGE.

August 11.—The banks opened at 9 1/2, at which however, they were not drawing freely, and business was done in the morning at 9 1/2-9 3/16 in other than bank sterling.

August 12.—There was some indecision during the morning, and only two of the foreign banks posted 9 1/2, which was money outside, but another confidence of the bankers resulted in more firmness, and the market was steady and quiet during the rest of the day.

August 13.—The market was steady all day, with the banks drawing freely at 9 1/2, and 9 1/2-9 3/16 for other sterling. In the morning it was said an attack was made on the banks, but the result was not sensible, and some limitation money appeared at 9 1/2.

August 14.—The market was not so firm as yesterday's, but the banks were drawing steadily at 9 1/2. Money came out at 9 1/2, and other than bank sterling, the market was steady at this rate, although the banks declined business for 9 1/2, at which some trading amounts for September delivery were done.

August 15.—Church holiday. The banks opened at 9 1/2, and during the morning, the London & River Plate Bank withdrew their tables. The Banco da Republica was drawing steadily at 9 1/2, until the close of business, and the Banco Nacional also furnished bills at this rate, with some conditions, but the Brazilian Bank refused money over 9 1/2, and during the afternoon the English banks virtually declined to do business, demanding cover against their drafts, or money against purchases.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Apolices, S. Jeron, S. Sorocabana) and their respective values.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1896.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The past week was generally quiet, and the sales reported for the five working days were only about 45,000 bags. The market has ruled very steadily, however, and as there were this morning some signs of renewed demand for the United States, for which quarter there has been little doing lately, the factors and dealers are firm, and are said to be asking extreme prices, while exporters' ideas are some 200-300 rs. lower than the quotations we give below.

During the week the Banco da Republica has expressed readiness to discount coffee dealers' signed accounts for the factors. It is well known that the business between factor and dealer is conducted in a very primitive manner, virtually an open account at nominal credit of 42 days, and naturally large sums of money now become locked up in this manner.

The market opened on the 10th with No. 7 quoted at 158,000-158,500, but there was very little doing, and on the following day the brokers quoted 158,000, while it was thought business could have been done at 157,500, with exporters talking of 158,000. On the 12th some 12,000 bags were sold and the original quotations of 158,000-158,500 were re-established, the demand continuing fair for the rest of the week, and prices steadily maintained.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

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Receipts for the past week were 79,551 bags, against 75,000 bags for the preceding week and 87,456 bags for the week before. The receipts in transit were 3,427 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Imports.

With the exception of one, or two, articles, receipts have been light, and quotations are generally unchanged, but it must be borne in mind that these are in nearly every case dealers' ideas, and based on small operations.

Flour.—The are no receipts since our last report, and deliveries of foreign flour have been more satisfactory, although 9,000 bags for the week. The market has been firm, and prices are higher, the advance being about 2500 per bag.

Lard.—Receipts nil. Retailers are now quoting George's lard at 600 rs. and other marks of American at 600 rs. per lb. with native unchanged at 450-475 per kilogramme.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,779 tubs per Union, 3,504 tubs per C. R. L., from Foz de Iguaçu, and 2,100 tubs, 1,000 tubs tubs per William firm St. John's. There has been rather more movement, and stocks are estimated to be about 22,000-23,000 per tub for Newfoundland and Canada, and 2500-3000 per case for Norwegian.

Rice.—The Suez is in from Rangoon, but the manifest is not available. By steamer 2,400 bags arrived from Bremen. Last quotations unchanged, viz: 15,800-17,800 for India and 24,000-28,500 for native, per bag.

Pork.—There has been no receipts and we continue last quotations of 18,500-19,500 for American and 900-1000 for native, per kilogramme.

Pitch Pine.—The Morynia brought about 1,400,000 feet from Pernambuco, to a dealer. Last quotation of 92-90 per foot, is monthly unchanged.

White Pine.—There is nothing to report. Spruce Pine.—The cargo per Henry, referred to in our last, was about 400 tons. Quotations are still nominal.

Kerosene.—There are no receipts, and we continue last quotations of 118,000-120,000 per case, according to quantity and conditions.

Turpentine.—Last quotations of 75-80 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged, and there have been no receipts. Rosin.—Receipts nil. We hear of no change in last quotations, viz: 175,000-180,000 per lb., according to quality.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,000 bags per Brazil, 15,649 per Brazil and 15,649 bags per Rio de Janeiro, from the River Plate. No changes have been made in dealers' quotations of 7500-7800 for River Plate, and 6500-7500 for native, per bag.

Hay.—Receipts nil. Last quotations of 100-120 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged. Bran.—The native mills are still selling at 4500-4800 per bag, and no foreign has arrived.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 2,500 tons per Vala, from Cardiff. 5,000 Knight Command, do. All to dealers.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 12. PASSEIRO.—Brig. Union, 193 tons; Davy, 53 ds; codfish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

AUG. 11. PASSEIRO.—Brig. C. R. C., 248 tons; Romel, 45 ds; codfish to order. ANTWERP.—Br. bk. East African, 1537 tons; Patt, 42 ds; sundries to order.

AUG. 10. HAMBURG.—Ger. bk. Montano, 481 tons; Hyena, 53 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. MARSEILLES.—Ital. bk. Felicia, 628 tons; Oneto, 50 ds; sundries to Karl Volas & Co.

AUG. 9. LILLYD SAL.—Port. bk. Chateaux, 371 tons; Comples, 30 ds; salt to order. ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Br. bk. William, 193 tons; Howard, 47 ds; codfish to John Moore & Co.

AUG. 8. RANGON.—Dan. bk. Sverig, 965 tons; Hansen, 86 ds; rice to order. PENACOLA.—Br. bk. Montano, 12, 149 tons; Hibbard, 85 ds; pine to F. P. Passos.

AUG. 7. KRAMPS.—Nor. bk. Brachia, 248 tons; Jensen, 77 ds; pine to Chr. Heibsher & Co. MOSSBOG.—Swed. bk. John, 241 tons; Stahre, 37 ds; salt to A. de Oliveira Mat.

AUG. 6. PENACOLA.—Ital. bk. Maddalena G., 545 tons; Ghibli, 95 ds; pine to order. PERU.—Br. bk. Zingara, 174 tons; Le Suer, 49 ds; codfish to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 12. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Baltimore, 680 tons; Malcolm; coffee. MOBILE.—Nash. bk. Suez, 883 tons; Knudsen; ballast.

AUG. 11. NORFOLK.—Br. bk. Cambusia Queen, 1327 tons; Jones; ballast. TALAL.—Ger. bk. Anabona, 1494 tons; Sear, do.

AUG. 10. PORT ELIZABETH.—Br. bk. Quilamba, 407 tons; Francis; coffee. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Br. bk. Lancashire, 916 tons; Grant; ballast.

AUG. 9. PORT ALEXANDRE.—Ger. bk. Margat, 1016 tons; Winter; do. NEW ZEALAND.—Br. bk. Mandalay, 948 tons; Smith; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO. A. B. Bull, Donthorn, 17 July. Adolphus, Rangon, 3 June. Marcell, Marcell, 3 July.

Adolphus, Penacola, 11 May. America, Opeta, 20 June. Araba, Hedywick, 20 June.

Ararat, Penacola, 23 May. Bannan Wood, Passagosa, 30 May. Bannan, New York, 23 May.

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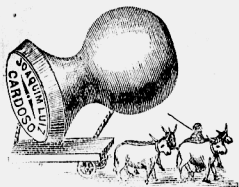
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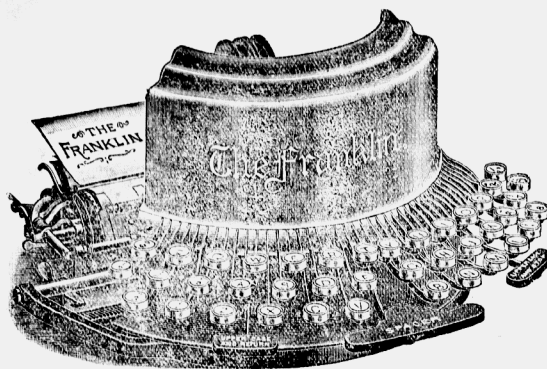
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Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
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thus reducing liability of getting out of
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derstand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
of the best material, by the most skilled
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thus ensuring exact and permanent align-
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Speed.—The expertness of the operator is
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

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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
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tremely economical.

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

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

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

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard,
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oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
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always in sight, it is the greatest time-
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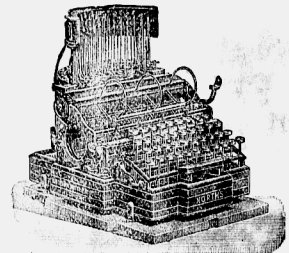
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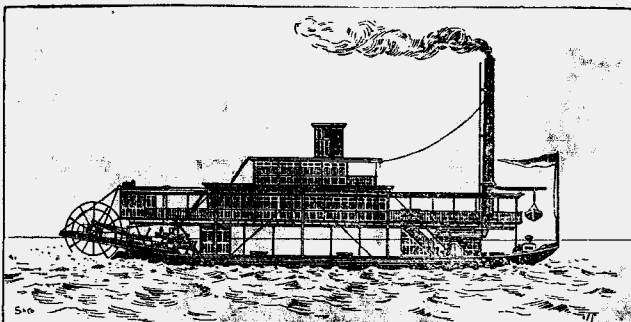
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