



# THE RIO NEWS.

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**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —The Peruvian congress has voted to reduce the charges on foreign steamers entering the ports of that country.  
 —President-elect Errazuriz will be sworn in as President of Chili on the 18th inst. It is said that Ex-President Montt will be appointed director of the naval school.  
 —The practical school of agriculture at Santiago, Chili, costs the state \$40,000 a year. It is not a very large sum, but perhaps a few idle professors can manage to live on it.  
 —A Guayaquil telegram of the 3rd says that the recent defeat of the revolutionists in Ecuador has greatly weakened their forces, and there now remain only scattered bands in different parts of the country.  
 —Messrs. Forbes and Co. have obtained the contract for lighting the city of Lima, Peru, by electricity. To commence with there will be 300 arc lamps in the streets. All material will be allowed into the country duty free.  
 —The proclamation of Errazuriz as President of Chili has not caused the disturbances anticipated. This is a matter of sincere congratulation. When a people have learned to submit gracefully to defeat in political contests, they have taken a long step toward successful self-government.  
 —The German officers contracted by President Montt as instructors in the Chilean army, have tendered the rescission of their contracts to the new President should he wish not to continue them. This act on the part of the German officers has produced a very favorable impression.  
 —It has been officially announced that in consequence of work having been delayed, and the illuminating apparatus damaged, by heavy storms, the Evangelists light-house will not be inaugurated, as previously advised, on the first of September. The delay will probably extend to about a month.—Chilian Times, Aug. 5.

—The latest phase in the electoral dispute in Chili is its reference to a "crisis of honor," which seems a somewhat sentimental method of solving a political quarrel. The said tribunal then threw out, says a telegram of the 3rd inst., six Errazuriz electors and five Reyes electors, leaving the candidates without a majority on either side. The election then fell into congress, which, after an acrimonious debate, elected Errazuriz by 62 votes, against 60 for Reyes. The former was then solemnly proclaimed President of Chili.  
 —As the intendente [of S. Fernando] with his family in company with the fiscal treasurer were returning in a coach on the 2nd inst. from viewing the river Antiveco overflowing its banks, they had a remarkable escape from being killed by a train as they were passing over the line about five o'clock. Just as the coach was crossing the line the passenger train from Santiago came up and struck the coach, smashing the hind wheels and the back of the vehicle. The intendente's wife was much bruised, but the others escaped with a severe shaking. The accident was attributed to the signalman on the railway at the spot having failed to put up the chain to prevent carriages crossing while a train was due, and also the driver of the coach, Benito Muñoz, being drunk at the time. Both have been reported to the police.—Chilian Times, August 12th. Is it customary in Chili for public officials to drive about with drunken coachmen?

**THE HOUSING OF THE OLD ROMANS.**  
 Buildings for the habitation of citizens in ancient Rome were of two kinds, private houses or palaces for the residence of one family with a more or less copious retinue of servants, (domus,) and lodging houses or tenement houses many stories high and adapted to the reception of several families and of single individuals (insulae.) At the time of its greatest development the city numbered 1,790 palaces and 46,602 lodging houses, the population being about 1,000,000 souls. These statistics refer to the city limits only, marked approximately by the walls of Aurelian, but the habitations extended beyond the walls for a radius of three miles at least. This suburban belt of houses and lodgings, with gardens and orchards between them, was called the belt of expaniata tecta. Tenement houses, unknown in village, very rare in provincial towns, (like Pompeii, Herculaneum, Ostia, and Velleia, considerable portions of which have been excavated,) were introduced in Rome in 455 B. C., as related by Dionysius.  
 "The plebeians agreed to divide among themselves hana fide the building lots on the Aventine, each family selecting a space in proportion with the means of which it disposed; but it happened also that families, not able to build independently, joined in groups of two, three, and more, and raised a house in common, one family occupying the ground floor, others the floors above."  
 This passage throws a considerable light on the history of human habitation in Rome, about which such scanty information has been left by classicists. It seems that, from the time the city was built on the Palatine hill to the reign of the Tarquins, the Romans dwelt in huts, not unlike those which to the present day give shelter to the shepherds of the Campagna. They are composed of a framework of timber or boughs, with thatched walls and conical roofs, and a ring of stones. These are represented with every detail in the so-called hut urns—clayey vases discovered in the prehistoric cemeteries of Latium and Southern Etruria. In memory of this primitive state of things two huts were preserved in Rome down to the fall of the empire: the hut of Romulus, otherwise called the cottage of Faustulus, on the Palatine, where the founder of the city had been given shelter and education, and another on the Capitoline, where he had been worshipped after his death as a hero.

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

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**THE SKIN AND BATHING.**

By DR. ANDREW WILSON.

I.

In the early part of these articles on the skin, I spoke of the value of baths in maintaining the health of that important tissue of our bodies. To-day I proceed to say something about baths and bathing with the view of showing the benefit derived from these measures in the task of preserving our health and well being. It is matter for great rejoicing, I think, that in all our large towns, and in many of our smaller ones as well, public baths have been erected. I know of more than one town to which a gift of public baths has been made by a philanthropic benefactor. This is a generous act, no doubt, and all praise must be accorded to the man who spends part of his fortune in enabling his poorer neighbours to wash and be clean at a trifling cost. But, personally, I would rather see the institution of baths everywhere made a national question. We pay for our public parks, and give ourselves breathing spaces in our big, crowded cities, and equally necessary is it that we should give ourselves baths, as a no less important and essential condition of health. That which the people understand to be part and parcel of their public duty to themselves, is far more likely to be appreciated and used than where a chance millionaire gives one to city or town.

I have long seen the force of this reasoning. In cases where public baths have been erected by the munificence of wealthy men they have often proved, for a time at least, a failure. The people did not at first appreciate the gift. The necessity for baths had not dawned upon them, and for years complaints were rife to the effect that nobody seemed to care to use them. The result was (and is) due to the want of any idea of, or education in, the necessity for strict attention to the welfare of the skin. Nobody has taught the masses the virtues of baths, and hence, not having been concerned in their erection, the people are slow to move in the matter. I look forward to the time when every small place even will have its public baths—baths for cleansing purposes, and a swimming-bath as well. National prosperity means and implies national cleanliness, and you cannot expect that desirable quality to be represented where you have no national interest exhibited in the erection of suitable baths.

Happily, however, we are entering on a new era of things. It is pleasing to note that in new houses, of even a very modest size, a bath-room forms part and parcel of their furnishings. There is no reason why the bath-room should not find a place in well-nigh every home. It does not want much room or space, and it is a measure and item which repays itself over and over again in the increased health it confers upon mankind. But to benefit properly from baths and bathing we must know something about different baths and their action on the body. A cold bath may average in its temperature from about 40 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale to 60 degrees. This is the common scale in use in thermometers in this country. Tepid baths range from 85 degrees to 95; the warm bath varies from 95 to 104 degrees; and the hot bath from 102 to 110 degrees, or more.

Beginning with the cold bath we may first note that, properly used, it is not a cleanser of the skin, but is rather of the nature of a stimulant or bodily "pick-me-up." To cleanse the skin thoroughly we require the agency of hot water or hot air, with soap in addition. A bath in sea or river is practically a cold bath. We do not expect it to clean the skin. It is taken as a tonic measure for bracing up the body. Now note how this tonic action is brought about. If we plunge into cold water the first effect is a kind of chill. The blood, in consequence of the cold shock, is driven from the surface of the body to the inner parts. The blood-vessels of the skin are made to contract, and the result is that at first the skin becomes pale, and there is a sensation of chill. This feeling or action, however, is only of momentary duration. Presuming the person is in good health and robust, in a moment or two reaction begins. There is experienced a feeling of comfort and warmth succeeding the momentary chill. The blood, driven from the surface, begins to return to the outward parts, and if the bather is engaged in vigorously sponging himself, or applying friction to his skin by means of a brush or other appliance, the reaction will be so much the more rapid and distinct.

Then, leaving the bath, the subsequent rubbing down with a hard, dry towel further favours the return of the blood, and the bather feels in a warm glow that is exhilarating in the highest degree. Now, the good of the cold bath is, first, that it certainly promotes the natural action of the skin through its effect on the blood-circulation. It tends to make the skin more active in its duty of getting rid of waste matters, and this is in itself an actual gain to health. Second, it has a distinct bracing effect on the nervous system, and acts a tonic in this way. Third, it inures and accustoms us to withstand injurious and sudden changes in temperature. A man who takes a cold bath every morning is much less likely to catch cold than one who omits the habit. The former is braced up against cold and chill, while the latter is not.

Note, next, certain cautions which should be observed in connection with the cold bath. If a person does not experience the reaction I have spoken of, and if he remains chilly after his bath, then it is not adapted for him. He had better try a tepid bath, at least until he can accustom himself to the cold. It is best to begin the cold bath in summer, as there is less risk of chill. By the time the winter comes, we get accustomed to the cold. But if chill is felt after

the bath it is certain it is not agreeing with us, and had better be dropped. Again, people who are in any way delicate, or also suffer from a weak heart or lungs, and the very young and the old, are not likely to benefit, but the reverse, from the cold tub in the morning. When the blood is driven into the inner parts by the cold water there may be danger incurred in the case of delicate people. After all, the proper use of a cold bath is only a matter of common sense, and the one great test of its doing good is where there is plentiful reaction, and a warm comfortable glow all over the body after the bath has been taken. Otherwise it should not be tried at all.

From The Chemist and Druggist, August 15

**FROM THE VENEZUELAN FRONTIER.**

Dr. Henry H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy, has just returned to New York from a four months' trip to the upper reaches of the Orinoco river and to the Imataca mountains, which are in the territory concerning which Britain and Venezuela are now at loggerheads. According to Dr. Rusby, Venezuela is not, on the whole, a very delightful region for a European to inhabit, whatever the natural riches of the soil may be. Dr. Rusby is quite worn out with the fatigue of his trip, which was undertaken in the interest of the Orinoco Mining and Colonisation Company of the United States, who have got hold of a land-claim in those parts and are about to "open up" the country, part of their scheme being the establishment on the Imataca mountains of a "delightful winter-resort for Americans." In a communication made by the adventurous doctor to the Pharmaceutical Era of New York, he states that in the low-lands of the Orinoco it is scarcely possible to get a single night's sleep on account of the insects. He is enthusiastic over the commercial future of the wilderness he visited, but he does not recommend the delta of the Orinoco as a health-resort. The annual rise and fall of the river at Bolivar is 90 feet. During the rainy season the entire delta is flooded, and the native Indians abandon their thatched huts and take temporary refuge in the hills. The little party of which he was one, was obliged at the beginning to sleep without shelter from the rain, and the pegs of their cots would gradually sink down into the black alluvium. One member of the party was drowned in the swift current of the great river, and another fell ill of a disease which strongly resembled yellow fever. Dr. Rusby himself was bitten by a fish (which laid him up for a week), stung by wasps, and generally pursued by jaguars, scorpions, alligators, and snakes. The snakes were the worst and the most numerous. When the adventurers camped out at night in the forests, serpents frequently climbed the trees and made their way along the hammock-ropes into the beds of the sleepers. On one occasion the river overflowed its banks, and the Savanna was flooded. The next morning, as the explorers proceeded through the rank grass, they could see hundreds of snakes of various sorts and sizes making off in every direction before them. More than once a member of the party mistook a snake for a stick; falling into wasps' nests, and taking hold of scorpions by inadvertence were quite common incidents. The doctor secured a specimen of a rare fish (which growled like a dog when landed), but in loosening the hook out of its mouth he accidentally withdrew his foot, under which he had held the creature. The fish, with a hop, skip, and jump, was back in the river, carrying off, as a memento, a piece of the Rusbyan thumb. Jaguars used to sport by night through the explorers' huts and no one dared shoot for fear of hitting his comrades.

The expedition consisted of twelve Americans, Dr. A. C. Rogers being in charge. Dr. Rusby was the botanist, with Mr. R. W. Squires as his assistant. The other gentlemen were mostly prospectors and engineers, but a harmless necessary journalist was one of the band. Their steam-launch, specially built for Orinoco navigation, got wrecked, so there was nothing for it but to ascend the Orinoco in two rowing-boats and an Indian canoe. A launch belonging to an American company was secured later on, and I nearly brought the party into war with Venezuela, because it did not stop just outside Bolivar, where all vessels are supposed to give an account of

themselves. Accordingly the launch was fired upon with ball cartridge by a Venezuelan "fort." The Venezuelans, however, are no "Tells." Their shooting pleased the shootists and did not hurt the craft, which proceeded serenely and was soon out of range. But when it reached the city of Bolivar the crew found the Venezuelan army, with loaded six-pounders, drawn up to do them battle. The commander of the "fort" had telegraphed to headquarters that a British battleship had forced the river and was making for the city.

From Bolivar the expedition sailed back down the Orinoco and spent eighteen days exploring the delta. It was in the dry season, and rain only fell at the average of three-quarters of an inch daily. The party broke up into groups and got along the swamps by tying boards to their feet, like snow-shoes, pushing the boats along in front. A wearisome tramp across country, in the course of which they lost one of their number by drowning, brought the explorers to the Imataca mountains. The trip was rich in botanical results, and the most important mineral discovery made was that of the existence of iron in enormous quantities so close to the bank of the great river that there will be practically no cost for transportation from the mine to the ship. So rich are these deposits of iron that Dr. Rusby predicts that it will not be long before they will rule the iron-market of the world. Shiploads of the ore are already on their way to Philadelphia, for the use of the Pennsylvania iron and steel workers. Almost the entire concession bears an unusually rich growth of balata trees of two species. Many specimens of these trees were brought home, together with samples of the gum derived from them. The asphalt deposits in the island of Pedemales, which is also a part of the grant, have long been known to be of value.

When asked whether he had discovered anything bearing on the boundary-dispute between Britain and Venezuela, Dr. Rusby replied that, as most of his time had been spent in the woods, he had had little opportunity to investigate the subject, but that he had noticed one fact of considerable interest. Part of the way around the top of a mountain near the Orinoco stretches an avenue of bamboo planted in double rows, after the Dutch colonial fashion. There can be little doubt that this avenue was made by some of the old Dutch Guiana planters.

Dr. Rusby has brought back to New York over 17,000 specimens of the flora of the Orinoco region, representing, it is thought, over 600 species. The doctor expects to spend the summer of 1897 in Europe for the purpose of classifying the plants he has collected. The company's territory along the lower Orinoco is a richly timbered region, peculiar among tropical vegetation because it contains an unusually large variety of soft woods suitable for building-purposes.

**NEW DISINFECTING APPARATUS.**

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of July 30th publishes the following description of a new disinfecting apparatus, devised by Dr. A. H. Doty, quantum the chief officer of the port of New York, of which a successful trial had just occurred:

The apparatus is constructed on board the steambath *J. H. Wadsworth*, which vessel is adapted for the purpose. When a steamship arriving from a foreign port requires the use of the apparatus the *J. H. Wadsworth* takes a position alongside the steamship. The passengers and their clothing and bedding, together with other baggage needing disinfection, are passed from the large to the small vessel in instalments. On the small vessel the passengers are thoroughly bathed with warm water or cold and their belongings are put into a metal receptacle and subjected to a superheated steam process which destroys all disease germs. There is a dryer in which the property is dried, the whole process of disinfecting occupying about ten minutes' time. The property is not injured by the process. If chemicals are required for fumigating there is specially-devised apparatus for the purpose. There are also powerful blowers for forcing air or fumes through the holds of vessels.

The new system saves much time and is intended for the greater convenience of steamship passengers. The officers and professional men, who witness the trial, were well pleased with the manner in which the apparatus was used. The apparatus and the steam-boat upon which it is constructed is to be in the regular service of the quarantine department. Dr. Doty has devoted a great deal of time and study in devising the new system, and he and his associates are confident that it fully meets the requirements for which it was designed.

One of the features of the construction of the boat is a metallic surface lining for all the bath rooms and other apartments. This is to prevent lodging places for any germs of disease. In addition to the convenience and saving of time by the use of the new apparatus there is a lessening of cost in a financial point of view.

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This hotel, which is well situated, has large, cool and comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, with warm and cold baths, excellent table-service and is to be considered one of the best family hotels in this city.

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Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

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Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.  
The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:  
**DR. BANDEIRA**,..... No. 75 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, from 10 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

**The most comfortable Hotel**  
in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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(Cafetaria)  
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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known Hunyadi waters."

"A agreeable to the palate."  
"Exceptionally efficacious."

**"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"Belongs to that class of aperient waters which come from the neighbourhood of Buda Pest, commonly known under the generic name of Hunyadi."

"Constant as regards its general characteristics."  
"Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out for the treatment of gouty patients."

"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

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KAUNI GUM OF NEW ZEALAND.

Kauni gum is a kind of fossil resin, the product of the gum kauni, a tree only to be found in the extreme north of New Zealand, and which at the present rate at which it is being destroyed will probably soon be extinct. The gum is found in the ground, in lumps from the size of a pea to that of a man's head, or even larger. Its principal use is for making varnish, a great deal of it being shipped for this purpose to Europe and the United States. The extraction of the gum from its native soil gives occupation to many thousands in New Zealand who would otherwise be reckoned among the unemployed. To start as a gum-binger no great capital is required, nor is any experience necessary. A spade, a trowel, some few messis, and a fortnight's rations are all that is necessary, and these can often be obtained on credit from the local shopkeepers. Some diggers use a spear for piercing the ground to ascertain the presence of gum. If the spear in its course through the ground, encounters any obstacle, the experient digger can tell from the feel whether the object so struck is gum, and distinguish it from a stone, root, or any other obstacle. Equipped only with his spade, and a bag on his back to hold the gum which he may find, the digger sets out in the early morning, and remains at night with a quantity of gum which may vary from fifty-one to two hundred and one pounds, or more; one hundred and one pounds a day is considered a good average.—Chambers' Journal.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

It may be stated as a general fact that in this country taxation is levied without representation, that is to say the people who pay taxes are not those who arrange the plan or the policy of taxation. It is the corner stone of all constitutional governments that the people through their representatives should arrange the matter of taxation. In England and her colonies and in the United States, this principle is carried out, and most public expenditures are made by the vote of small municipalities, where those who pay are those who vote taxation. In the town governments of New England, there is an ideal democracy, for there, in mass meeting of all the citizens, it is considered how much will be needed for schools, streets, roads, bridges, police, water, drainage, etc., and to this aggregate is added the assessment for state expenditures, and then it is assessed proportionately on the property of the people who have made the appropriation. Here all assessments are made in the most arbitrary manner by a legislature or Congress created by the scheme of an oligarchy, and more often by fraud and by force. As a consequence, there can be no fitness in appointment, no wisdom and less economy in expenditure, and with an indifferent or indifferent government the people are burdened under a heavy load of taxation. If any young Argentine is pining for a mission, for a chance to achieve greatness, let him lead the far-looker of such a reform against the abuses of taxation and call around him kindred spirits. So far as we have discovered, there is no crowding among those who are devoted to the principles of a free reform for the mere sake of reform, while there is a great multitude of patriots who love country for the satisfaction of ambition, and for personal aggrandizement.—Buenos Aires Herald.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—In the month of July there were 68 births, 124 marriages and 222 deaths in the city of Montevideo. There were 5,473 port arrivals and 4,330 departures. The population was estimated at 244,342.

—The directorate of the Bank of the Republic held its first sitting on Wednesday. Some general views were exchanged, but no resolutions taken or business done. The directors then separated, no doubt well pleased at having been able to earn \$25 each so easily.—Montevideo Times, August 28.

—What a beautiful state of things! The Montevideo Times of August 25th warns its readers that there will be no more holidays from that date to December 31st—a period of three and a half months! Such a situation would be quite unendurable here in Rio, where we must have one or two months at least!

—The sabres or cutlasses of the Paris police have now been replaced by tomahawks, similar to those carried by the London police. It is more than time that a similar reform was made in Montevideo. The machetes of the police here are merely a relic of barbarism, and it is not once in a thousand times that they are put to any proper or necessary use.—Atena de Machete.—Montevideo Times.—Here in Rio the police are not only armed with the machete, but with the revolver as well. We heartily join in the demand for disarmament.

—The arrangement with the Argentine Great Western Company is that it shall receive \$2,500,000 of 4% bonds in satisfaction of the guarantee granted by the government, but not be altered for six years, after which period the government will intervene in fixing them when the price exceeds 7% on the capital; the company is to pay for the lands which have not yet been conveyed to it, and, finally, the term during which no concession is to be granted for any parallel line is limited to ten years.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—An uncomfortable discovery was made in the post-office on Saturday morning. It was found that the box or locker in which had been placed the registered correspondence for the Times had been broken open during the night, that 23 of the letters had been opened, but sealed again, and that 11 letters were entirely missing. Suspicion fell on the night watchman, Eugenio Hivaro Arca, and another employee named Juan Alvarez, who have been arrested. The senders of the letters missing or tampered with have been notified, their names being known by the registration in books.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 25.

—The strikes throughout Argentina still continue, and it is thought that they will soon extend still further.

—A Genoa telegram of the 4th says that the cruiser Garibaldi will leave for Buenos Aires on the 20th inst.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that according to the last census the population of that city is about 62,000.

—It is stated that the extension of the railway from Uruguay, a Genoa, to Tarija, Bolivia, will be begun in a very short time.

—The new torpedo boat Entre Rios, constructed in England for a Genoa, has shown a speed of 26.75 knots an hour on the trial trip.

—The Argentine government, says a telegram of the 5th inst., is organizing a Latin American congress for 1897. It was the first fruit of the recent visit of the American manufacturer's commission.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 4th says that telegrams from Europe announce the organization of a great syndicate to supply capital for the projected improvements.

—A fact is being organized in Buenos Aires which is designed to show their approval of the discovery of America. This will probably settle all controversies on that much disputed point.

—It is expected that the new nickel coins which the Argentine government in order to issue in place of the fractional currency, will be put in circulation in November next. The paper money in use is said to be disgracefully bad.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th says that the Argentine government is proposing to invite representatives of European newspapers to attend the inauguration of the Madero port at public expense, even paying their travelling expenses both ways. This is rank folly! Where are the Argentines to find the money for all these follies? Would it not be better to pay a few repudiated debts first?

—At the meeting of proprietors and managers of foundries and other mechanical workshops, it was resolved to organize an association for mutual protection, to refuse work to the leaders and promoters of strikes, to keep lists of the strikers, not to take on any workman without a certificate, to communicate monthly to similar establishments in the country the names of the promoters of strikes, to publish advertisements in Europe stating the wages that can be gained here, to issue a manifesto to the workers showing them that they are the victims of error, to solicit from the public posters, the passing of laws for preventing the establishment in the country of exotic associations and the diffusion of anarchical doctrines.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Some of our readers may remember that in July of last year some mariners from the U. S. S. Albatross were implicated in a fight in a drinking den in Calle Santa Teresa, which resulted in the death of a Spanish bully named Malvido, who was drunk, insulting and aggressive towards them. The mariners named Mielski was arrested on suspicion, and confessed that he struck the fatal blow with a pocket knife with which he was peeling fruit when attacked by Malvido. He merely struck out in self-defence, without intent to kill, the knife accidentally inflicting a fatal wound in Malvido's neck. The case has just been tried, and Mielski has been fully acquitted and released, the jury finding that the wound was casual and that he did not act in legitimate self-defence.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 21.

—The chief of police has submitted to the minister of the interior a bill for dealing more stringently with gambling houses and clandestine lotteries. Games of chance are to be absolutely prohibited. Those who keep gambling houses are to be punished with 30 days' imprisonment. The same punishment is to be applied to persons who establish clandestine lotteries, or who have in their possession tickets of such lotteries, or who are managers, agents, or employees of the houses where they are sold. The police employees may by an order signed by the chief of police enter at any time into a house where games of chance are played or where there are clandestine lotteries. Persons found in gambling houses will be subject to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 20 days.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The present condition of the River Plate republics is very anomalous and was certainly never contemplated when the constitutions were framed, nor, indeed, do any constitutional principles at present know meet the case adequately. For we see here two sections of people: one, we had nearly said the minority, who hold the power, administer, levy taxes and profit by them; the others, the foreigners, who have no representation in the government or administration, but yet who contribute the far greater proportion of the taxes, who constitute the progressive interests of the countries, and who have brought the capital and energy that have developed these countries. If representation were based on taxation, that is to say contribution, it is the foreign residents, not the natives, who would be governing Argentina and Uruguay to-day.—Montevideo Times.

—New complaints have been published by someone in the battalion of soldiers in the Neuguen. It is called the Argentine Siberia. A cold a few degrees below zero is looked upon by the rumber as terrible. He describes the shelter as consisting of 14 tents for 35 men. The more men get into one tent the warmer we think it ought to be. About 120 horses and 80 mules are said to have perished. No drill is practised and the cold is said to be 14 degrees below zero whilst the snow was a foot and half deep during a storm. After stating all these facts he declares that there are no news. If all his complaints and the 200 animals lost constitute no news, he must have a strange notion of what is important enough to constitute news. But he may have been convinced that it was a mere calculation of a fanciful nature and intended to cause a sensation.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—We are afraid that the telephone, electric light and gas companies established in the city of Buenos Aires are in for a bad time, as the intentions of the government of levying heavier taxes upon them with respect to the gas companies, it is his intention to raise the tax to two cents per cubic metre of gas supplied by the companies. As regards the telephone and electric companies, they are to be taxed two per cent. of their gross receipts for the use of the subsidio of the air. The gas companies already pay this amount for the use of the subsidio.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—An extraordinary affair happened on Thursday in the neighborhood of Calles Miguelete and Luján. A party of some 14 or 16 children, all belonging to poor families of the district, their ages ranging from 12 to 2 1/2 years, were playing together, when one of them picked up a paper packet containing what appeared to be sweetmeats. These were at once distributed and eagerly devoured, but in a short time all the children began to vomit and show signs of acute poisoning. Medical aid was called and emetics administered, and fortunately all the children are now out of danger except the youngest, always a last-9. The remaining sweetmeats or whatever they were have been sent for analysis, and a neighbor has been arrested on suspicion of having put them in the way of the children.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 8.

—A curious case has just been decided in the courts. An Italian who had become naturalized here ten years ago, and who now intends to reside in Italy, has asked permission to renounce his Argentine citizenship. One of his pleas is that he was practically forced into naturalizing, in order that his vote might be used in the election of Juan Celdan. Here, if you like, is a case for the Italian authorities to take up and sit to the bottom. So far as the Argentine judge is concerned, we do not see how he could have acted otherwise than he did. Naturalization is a voluntary act on the part of an individual, but by signing for certain privileges undertakes certain responsibilities. He enjoys certain exemptions, the expediency of which is doubtful. For example, he is exempt from military service for ten years after he has naturalized in this country; we do not exactly see why, unless it be because the framers of the law had a far more genuine anxiety to promote the naturalization of foreigners than subsequent rulers have shown. Perhaps they really desired the naturalization of foreigners, and did not pay this theory the mere lip homage rendered to it by the exemption from military service for so long a period. This, however, by the way. The judge pointed out, in the case referred to, that the period of exemption had expired, and declined to admit the application.—Review, Buenos Aires.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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some respects they are seeking to make them common. Nature has made the two countries largely dependent upon each other, and it will be the part of wisdom to foster this dependence so that both may reap the greatest benefits from it. If the exchange of courtesies now seen between the Argentine squadron and the Brazilian authorities will serve to make these two neighbors know each other better, and to knit more firmly the ties of friendship which bind them together, it will be one of the greatest events in the history of South America. It will be one of those triumphs of peace whose true import may not be seen and appreciated, but which really exercises a determining influence upon the history of a continent. Let us hope that the visit of the Argentine squadron will be one of these triumphs, something more than a mere complimentary visit, the beginning of an intercourse which will make these two countries firm friends and allies. That they can reap an immense commercial advantage from such a relationship no one will question. The problem now is how they can best and most speedily reach that result, and the solution will be found in the closer intercourse which may spring from a better knowledge of each other. Let us believe that our guests will take away something more than pleasant impressions of their visit, and that in good time Brazil will seek to return the courtesy.

The political situation during the first days of last week was one not wholly devoid of danger. The telegrams from Rome were decidedly bellicose in character. The appointment of De Martino as minister with powers to exact full reparation, and the organization of a squadron of five naval vessels to accompany the minister and second his efforts, were certainly disturbing. Since then, however, assurances have been given that De Martino's mission is essentially pacific, and though the squadron is to come and the restrictions on emigration to Brazil have not been withdrawn, there are good reasons for believing that the two countries will not appeal to arms because of the follies of a few excitable citizens. Still the questions at issue will have to be handled with care and all danger will not be at an end until a final settlement has been reached. A compromise will be the best solution, in our opinion, for both countries are clearly at fault. Italy has made a mistake in pressing certain exaggerated claims with a little too much warmth, and in showing a disposition to interfere in disputes caused by the turbulence of her own people resident in this country, and Brazil is at fault also in evading a prompt settlement of disputes and in seeking to avoid recognized obligations. A reference to arbitration would have been the better and quicker way to settle these disputes, but as a dominant faction, backed by meddlesome military officers, is apparently opposed to this best of all recourses, the country must submit to treat with an adversary who comes with a powerful squadron to back his demands.

Our highly esteemed contemporary the *Comercio de São Paulo* has recently given utterance to an opinion which merits more than a word of disapprobation. In discussing the recent occurrences in São Paulo, our colleague first claims to have defended the interests of the "defenceless laborious Italians, who were unjustly provoked and abused," and then he goes on to say: "The *Comercio*, however, knows that among civilized nations it is not permitted that foreigners should oppose governments in the press, nor criticise the opinions or political attitude of the natives." To prove this, the expulsion of a foreign journalist from Rome is cited, after which the *Comercio* cites what are considered infractions of this so-called rule by certain Italian journalists in São Paulo. The intention is evidently that of inciting the expulsion of certain foreigners who have ventured to express an opinion in this controversy in opposition to those held by Brazilians, whether officials or private citizens, and even while admitting that certain of their countrymen had been insulted and abused! With the particular case in question we have nothing to do, but the principle involved affects all foreigners and on this we have something to say. In the first place we deny the assertion that criticism by foreigners is not permitted among civilized nations, and we refuse to accept any illustration drawn from Italy, or Russia, or Spain,

or Turkey as indicative of a common practice among civilized peoples. A republic has no warrant for going to a despotism for examples of the exercise of arbitrary power. In Berlin a sentinel shoots a poor citizen for ignorantly crossing an imaginary boundary line, but that does not warrant a republic in making military authority independent of and supreme to civil law. In Germany and France jealousy and militarism turns a frontier into an armed camp, and the unthinking civilian who strays within the zone and who can not give a satisfactory account of himself may be arrested, imprisoned, or expelled at the pleasure of his captors, but this does not establish a civilized example for any country, much less a republic. In Spain and Italy a foreign journalist who criticizes the authorities, or the government, may be arbitrarily expelled from the country without legal process, but this does not create a rule for "civilized nations," nor does it justify the gross abuse of power which such an act implies. In England and the United States, which countries have some claims to consideration as "civilized nations," the foreign journalist does pretty much as he pleases. His intervention in political questions and international disputes is of daily occurrence and no one ever thinks of having him arrested and expelled. If he abuses his privileges, his excesses are sure to work their own cure. It may suit the monarchy which the *Commercio* wishes to establish, to imitate despotic Italy in thus curtailing free speech and restricting individual liberty, but it does not suit any government claiming to be popular and free. The idea itself is opposed to the fundamental principles of republican government. Such a government depends upon free discussion, and this involves the fullest liberty to praise, criticize and condemn those in authority, who are the representatives and servants of the people. By the express terms of the constitution here the foreigner is entitled to all the civil rights and privileges, under the law, of the native-born citizen, consequently he, too, can praise, criticize and condemn. To expel him for this would be illegal and unconstitutional, besides being grossly despotic and unjust. Still further, every citizen, which also implies every foreigner, is entitled to a judicial hearing and to a defence when accused of any crime or misdemeanor, except under martial law. To arbitrarily deport a foreign journalist, without allowing him to appear in court and defend himself against the accusation, would be a gross infraction of this commonest of all legal precepts. Whether we consider the case of the Italians, or of the French, or of the English, or of the Portuguese, it must be admitted that they have as good a right to discuss the questions at issue as the natives. The decision in such disputes ought not to be sought through default. The pros and cons must all be considered, and the opinions of the foreigner residing here should be treated with the same respect as those of the foreigner residing abroad. The idea that the foreigner within your doors must share your opinions, or hold his peace, is puerile and unworthy a country claiming to be a republic. It may suit a military or autocratic despotism, but never a country claiming to be liberal, progressive and governed by law.

**THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.**  
 At 9:45 p. m. on August 29th the American commission with the exception of three members, set out for S. Paulo in a special train placed at its disposal by the Brazilian government, arriving at the station in that city at 1:40 p. m. on the following day. Mr. Thompson had, we regret to learn, been taken ill and was consequently unable to accompany the commissioners.  
 The latter on their arrival found a band playing "Hail Columbia" and a large crowd assembled to meet them, including the reception committee and other representatives of the Associação Commercial of São Paulo.  
 Handsome carriages drawn by beautiful horses conveyed them from the station to the Grande Hotel Paulista, where by order of the governor of the state rooms had been prepared for them.  
 At 3 o'clock p. m. they took luncheon, having breakfasted en route at Taubaté. After luncheon they called on the governor of the state.  
 Having returned to their hotel and rested for a short time, they went to the race-course, which they reached in time to see the last race. The board of directors of the

Velodromo courteously invited them to take champagne and several toasts were drunk.  
 They afterwards went to see the reservoir of the water-works and on the following day at 6:45 a. m. they took the train for Campinas, Mr. Stearns, however, remaining in the city of S. Paulo.  
 At Campinas, as elsewhere, the reception of the American commissioners was exceedingly cordial. A large crowd, including many prominent citizens, assembled at the station to meet them, the band played "Hail Columbia" and the Brazilian national hymn and they were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast prepared for them by order of the merchants' reception committee of Campinas.  
 After breakfast they visited Barão Geraldo de Rezende's coffee plantation, which was all they had time to do before taking the train for returning to S. Paulo. On this trip they were accompanied by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Dr. A. F. de Paula Souza, representing the government of Brazil, and Prof. O. A. Derby, representing that of S. Paulo.  
 They reached S. Paulo on their return at 8:20 p. m., and at 9 o'clock, accepting the invitation courteously extended to them, they attended the Polythema theatre, where they witnessed the performance of the *Caavallaria Rusticana* by the Tomba opera troupe.  
 On the following morning there arrived from Petropolis a telegram conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Commissioner Samuel Bacon, which decided them to return at once to Rio de Janeiro. Before doing so, however, they were obliged to perform the duty of calling on the Associação Commercial, of whose untiring kindness they had received so many proofs. Many of them visited individually a number of mercantile and manufacturing establishments, one of which was the large saw-mill (*Serraria Americana*) of Mr. E. B. Kneese, an American gentleman, who has resided for many years in the state of São Paulo.  
 Having learned that the state government of Minas Geraes had made preparations to receive them, they felt bound to respond in a fitting manner to this attention, and they accordingly appointed a committee of three to visit the state. The officers of the *Casino* and some other gentlemen decided to also make the trip to Minas Geraes.  
 At 4:30 p. m. the commissioners took leave of President Campos Sales and at 5:10 they set out from the S. Paulo station on a special train.  
 The main party reached Rio de Janeiro on the 2nd inst. at 9:25 a. m. and left for Petropolis on the 4 o'clock boat.  
 The committee appointed to visit Minas Geraes arrived at Juiz de Fora at 9 a. m. and breakfasted at the Hotel Rio de Janeiro. After breakfast the members of the committee and the accompanying gentlemen visited the town hall and several mercantile, manufacturing and educational establishments.  
 At 4 o'clock p. m. they took the train, arriving at 6 o'clock at the station of Sanatorio, where they dined. After dinner they again set out, reaching Lafayette at midnight.  
 On the morning of the 3rd they took the train on the narrow-gauge road at 8:30 en route for Ouro Preto, stopping on the way to breakfast at the station of Miguel Burnier. They found that breakfast had been prepared for them at that place through the courtesy of Messrs. Ayrosa & Co., owners of the manganese mine, which they visited.  
 At 1:30 p. m. they arrived at the station of Ouro Preto, amid music and cheers, and were cordially received by a large concourse of people, who as early as 9 o'clock in the morning had begun to assemble for the purpose of giving them welcome.  
 They drove to the Martelli hotel and had luncheon, calling afterwards on the governor of the state at his official residence, where appropriate toasts were drunk. They then visited the mining school, after which on horses furnished by the mounted police they set out for the Passagem mines.  
 On their return from these mines to their hotel they were visited by many prominent persons. At 8 o'clock dinner was served and toasts were again drunk.  
 At 10:40 they embarked on their return trip and the train left the station, as it had arrived, in the midst of music and hearty cheers.

At 1:30 p. m. on the following day they reached the station of Jeronymo Mesquita, where they were detained until after 4. awaiting necessary repairs on the road. A little after 5 they arrived at the suburb station of S. Francisco Xavier, where the three members of the committee took the train for Petropolis, the rest of the party coming to Rio de Janeiro.  
 In the meanwhile there had arrived from Campos a gentleman commissioned by the mercantile community to invite the commission to visit that place. To make the visit there was appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Palmer, Adams and Wagar. Accordingly on the 6th inst. these gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Townes, went to Campos, where they were received with cordial demonstrations similar to those which had welcomed them at other places.  
**PROVINCIAL NOTES**  
 —A severe epidemic of small-pox is raging at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte. Out of 79 deaths in July, 39 were from this disease.  
 —Telegrams from Pará on the 4th stated that Carlos Gomes continued in the same state and that nothing more could be done for him. His death was expected at any moment.  
 —It is said that some S. Paulo friends and admirers of "General" Glycerio are talking of presenting him with a dwelling to cost 200,000\$. Better spend it on a good school, gentlemen!  
 —A reported anti-Italian meeting in São Paulo a few days ago was prohibited by the authorities. This is right. These meetings, usually run by vagabonds and unreflexing boys, should have been prohibited at the very outset.  
 —An Italian named Doglio shot at a companion four times with a revolver at the S. Paulo race-course on the 2nd inst., but did not hit him. He then ran away—and succeeded. The revolver is becoming a very uncertain weapon. Better use a club.  
 —The Padre Dantas government in Sergipe, protected by the federal military force, has ordered the suspension of the *Folha de Sergipe*, an opposition paper. This is a fair sample of the liberty which is enjoyed under republican institutions in Brazil.  
 —A report is current that a great part of the immigrants located in Minas Geraes, in that part known as the "Triângulo Mineiro," has abandoned the plantations there and moved into São Paulo. Perhaps the Mineiros will now see the force of the argument about wasting money on subsidized immigration.  
 —The defaulting agent of the *New York Life* in Pernambuco, Molinari, has been found guilty and condemned to two years imprisonment. The sentence is almost as severe as it would have been had he stolen only a fourth of the amount involved. His appeal to the "tribunal of justice" for a writ of habeas corpus was unanimously rejected, and he must therefore submit to the sentence. *Quat culum!*  
 —If we understand the eulogy aright, the Uberaba correspondent of the *São Paulo and Minas* announces that Mr. Peter James Adams, an American by birth, celebrated his 117th birthday there, or somewhere about, on the 31st inst. It is matter for congratulation surely, but in half a column of compliment and praise the writer should at any rate be able to state the plain facts clearly so that others may also take part in the *facta*.  
 —Our Pará exchanges note the arrival there of Col. Felipe Seminario, who was sent to Iguitos by President Píerola to confer with the revolutionary chief Col. Ricardo Seminario. Col. Felipe was 31 days in crossing the country from Lima to Iguitos, where he arrived on July 10th. He then came to Pará as the most convenient place from which to report. He expects to return home by way of New York and Panama, or by Buenos Aires and the Straits.  
 —The mother of two Italians, named Palladino, who died in Araraquara, has presented an account to the sanitary board for the rental of a wagon (*carruagem*) which was employed in the sanitary service there during the epidemic. As the wagon was in use less than a year and as the account is probably about double its cost, the transaction has the appearance of having been a very profitable one. Under such conditions it would pay each municipal council to buy its own vehicles.  
 —The *Commercio de S. Paulo* calls the present attitude of the government the "policy of the nambú." This bird, when startled by the hunter, simply conceals its head under its own wing and fancies itself safe and unseen. The *Commercio* says that the government is doing the same thing in regard to this Italian dispute. It ignores the claims, consequently they do not exist. It scents the idea that a squadron will be sent here, consequently it will not come. It, or the *Paiz*, declares the waters of Brazil to be sacred, consequently no enemy will invade them. It hides its head under its wing—and there is no danger.  
**REVOLUTION IN SERGIPE.**  
 On the 4th inst. the government received the following telegram from Sergipe:  
 "Aracaju, 14 a. m.—Police force in accordance with intrigues of adversaries, has revolted, taking possession of the palace. I ask for assistance. Many wounded, officials and friends, people alarmed."  
 The situation in Sergipe is this. Col. Valladao (ex-chief of police and goler under Floriano) resigned his mandate as governor of Sergipe in order to become a candidate for the federal senatorship, and vice-governor Fato Rollemberg accepted in order to be a candidate for a deputyship. The succession thereupon fell to Padre Dantas, the president of the Valladao assembly.

It should be remembered that Valladao secured possession of the state government by force and has maintained his authority by force. The deposed state authorities and their friends, however, have never desisted from their opposition to this usurping government. In 1894 they elected an assembly and state officers of their own, and their assembly held sessions until broken up by Valladao. The latter remained in power, however, as he had the revenues of the state and its police, together with the federal garrison, on his side.  
 On the accession of Padre Dantas to power, the opposition seems to have suddenly rebelled, with the aid of the police soldiers, and with the result that he has been ejected and Col. Horta, who was elected vice-governor in 1894 by the opposition, has been placed in charge of the state government. It would also seem that various members of the opposition assembly have been meeting to organize a regular legislative session.  
 In view of the telegrams sent in by Padre Dantas and the Valladao faction, the national government has resolved to support and reinstate them. Technically the government is right in discontinuing such depositions, but as Valladao was an usurper and his illegal acts were maintained only by force and with federal assistance, the government is equally wrong in continuing to maintain his illegally acquired authority. Under the circumstances, the federal government might let the people of Sergipe have their own way. Instead of this orders have been sent for the reinstatement of Padre Dantas, who is concealed, and for the closing of all public edifices to the meetings of the opposition assembly.  
 According to later telegrams the federal forces at Aracaju have deposed Horta and reinstated Dantas, thus repairing the error committed in Rio Grande do Sul. The people will some day learn that their worst enemies are the politicians at Rio de Janeiro.  
**LOCAL NOTES**  
 —The President visited the Argentine squadron on the 4th inst. and was received with the customary honors.  
 —What is the matter with the *Fonomet Contant*? Orders have been issued for this vessel to be disinfected in Bahia.  
 —A pickpocket was captured in a Larangeiras tram on the 3rd inst., accused of extracting 224\$ from the pocket of a passenger.  
 —Our latest English papers note the arrival of Capt. Joshua Slocum in the cutter *Spray* at Simons, on his voyage around the world.  
 —The man who fires at an enemy in a crowd, thus endangering the lives of others, is doubly a criminal. He should get ten years for that alone, even if for nothing else.  
 —A telegram of the 7th from Rome says that the Italian minister is instructed to demand heavy indemnities for the losses suffered from the attacks on business houses belonging to Italian subjects.  
 —The Ferrari opera company, including Mme. Dancloé and the tenor Tanaguro, passed through on Sunday en route for Italy on the Italian steamer *Regina Margherita*. They spent a part of the day on shore.  
 —Li-Hung-Chang is a diplomat all through. In England he placed wreaths of flowers on Gen. Gordon's statue, and in New York on Gen. Grant's tomb. In both cases he won the hearts of the people by such remembrances.  
 —Of course Meleiros e Albuquerque will be released and restored to his seat in the chamber of deputies. Judging from the names of those who have visited him, he will receive a public manifestation for his cowardly act.  
 —The first visit of the new minister of foreign affairs to the members of the diplomatic corps was to the Italian legation on the 4th inst. This is considered significant and gives an assurance of the pacific intentions of the government.  
 —The two Norwegian sailors who left New York to row across the Atlantic, have succeeded in the dangerous undertaking, arriving at Havre about the middle of August. They will now reap their reward by exhibiting themselves and their boat.  
 —Among the first callers on Meleiros e Albuquerque at his place of imprisonment, was a commission of Polytechnic students. It would be interesting to know whether these irrepressible youngsters ever send commissions to their classrooms.  
 —The *Jornal do Brasil* is still crying in the desert "Será Verdade?" in order to obtain justice for a poor fellow beaten and imprisoned by orders of the agent at the Central station in this city. But there is no justice, and the *Jornal's* cry is in vain.  
 —It is pleasing to note that the world-be assassin Meleiros e Albuquerque on arrest claimed the privileges of his rank as a lieutenant-colonel in the national guard, consequently the common goal was not honored with his presence. How did he manage to get that commission?  
 —If you shoot or stab a man, or seduce a helpless girl, or rob a bank or some public office, your crime will be forgiven you, for such is the kingdom of this poor evil world. But should you strike a man in the face, no matter how lightly—may the Lord help you!  
 —It will be interesting to note whether the deputies now identify themselves again with Meleiros e Albuquerque. They have used their exemptions in times past to protect a seducer, and it is possible that they may now throw their protecting mantle over a would-be assassin.  
 —Why didn't the valiant Meleiros call the truculent José Carlos to the field of honor, and there exchange shots with him on equal terms? Rushing upon an unarmed man in a crowd and trying to kill him in cold blood is a deed that men are accustomed to call brave and honorable.

-The Revista Philatelia, issued by Mr. Alf. Bruck, of this city, has adopted the novel plan of attaching some foreign stamp to each issue as a premium to subscribers. It is a good method of attracting subscribers, and as there are many collectors in Brazil it ought to be successful.

-The officers of the Argentine squadron now at anchor in this harbor, have been recipients of many attentions and courtesies from the government and various private citizens in this Capital. To-day the programme consists of an excursion to the Corcovado and a breakfast at Paqueta.

-Yesterday was the 24th anniversary of the declaration of independence which separated Brazil from the rule of Portugal. The government buildings, naval vessels, etc., were decorated and the customary salutes were fired in honor of the day. The President held a public reception at 11 p. m.

-A laborer, with his wife and child, were attacked by 100pols on the Praça road on the 3rd and 4th of 1008, being insulted and injured besides. A fiscal then came along and arrested them, no efforts being made to look after the thieves. At the police station they were released, and then entered complaint on account of the robbery, but it is not known whether the police will do anything.

-On the 4th inst. seven boys, forcibly recruited in Alagoas by orders of the governor of that state, were presented to the district judge of this city on a writ of habeas corpus. They were inmates of an orphan's school closed by the governor, and as they had no protectors and no home, the obliging governor promptly impressed them into the naval service. The district court decides however that they must be released, as their recruitment was illegal.

-The American commission arrived here from Minas at 5:30 p. m. on Friday. The train was delayed four hours at the little station of Jeonoma Mesquita by some of the customary obstructions to travel on the Central railway. Inasmuch as the commission is reported to have expressed surprise and pleasure at everything encountered (what humiliations were) it would be more than interesting to know what compliments they lavished upon the Central.

-The telegrams announce that many thousands of Italians in Sicily have sold their property and are intending to come to Brazil at their own cost, and in spite of the recent prohibition. Of course a man ought to be permitted to go just where he chooses, but if he comes it should be distinctly understood that he renounces the right to appeal to Italy in case of future troubles. That there will be trouble we do not doubt, and the Sicilians with his secret societies, his revengefulness, his turbulence and his dexterity with the knife will probably contribute something toward that end. The Sicilians have been the cause of much trouble at New Orleans and elsewhere in Louisiana, and have driven law-abiding citizens to desperation with their crimes, and we may easily believe that they will drift into the same courses here.

-The new minister of interior and justice is only 31 years of age. He finished his preparatory studies at the Menezes Vieira school at the age of 14. He then spent two years in the medical school when he changed his mind and entered the S. Paulo law school, graduating four years later at the age of 20. He then opened a law office in this capital, but seems to have done almost nothing in his chosen profession, his time being principally occupied in journalism and politics. In journalism he has been connected with the Democracia, the Correio do Povo, the Diario de Noticias and the Noticia of this city, and with the Povo in Niteroi. In politics, he was connected with the constituent assembly and first legislature of Rio de Janeiro (State), and was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1893. His position as minister of interior and justice is one of great responsibility, and requires a thorough knowledge of law and much experience in public affairs.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital was held at the offices of Messrs. Phipps Bros. & Co. on the 4th inst., Mr. J. S. Keogh occupying the chair, and Mr. S. R. Bryan acting as secretary.

After reading the minutes of the last general meeting the report of the president of the board of directors was read, in which a full account of the administration of the hospital for the past year was given, together with an exposé of its present financial condition. This report was followed by the reports of the building committee, the physician in charge, the treasurer, and the secretary (in the absence of the latter) on the staff and internal administration. These reports were unanimously approved and a vote of thanks was tendered to the president and other officers of the hospital for their services during the past year. We have already published the balance-sheet for the past year, which shows the hospital to be in urgent need of additional funds because of the construction of the new isolated fever ward.

After adopting the reports for the year, the meeting proceeded to the election of four directors to substitute Messrs. Kennedy, Mackenzie, Roberts and Taylor, who retire this year. By motion of one of the subscribers these gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing term of three years, ending June 30, 1899.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The assault on Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque in the chamber of deputies on the 27th ult. by Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho, had its sequel on the 6th inst. in a murderous attack on the latter in the Central railway station as he was returning from the races in company with the President, several cabinet officers and other officials, and a passenger accommodation is fitted up under the bridge. Commodious and well ventilated quarters for about 326 emigrants are also provided aft in poop and tween decks. At the conclusion of the trials, which were very successful and satisfactory, the vessel proceeded to Hamburg to load for South America.—Transport, July 31.

a slight wound. The station was crowded, and it was a miracle that some one else was not injured by this cowardly assault. The President, accompanied by his daughters and some cabinet officers was not more than ten paces distant, and was consequently jostled by the panic-stricken crowd which rushed from the station at the first alarm. The crowd afterwards rushed upon the would-be assassin, who had been arrested by some officers, and tried to lynch him, but he was rescued just in time by Dr. Canjô. As it was his coat was nearly torn from his back. He was soon after taken to the police station for interrogation, and then to the barracks of the police brigade (being a national guard officer) where he was confined until the case is reported to the chamber and permission is given to permit his prosecution. In a published statement, he tries to justify the attack, not only by the assault of the 27th ult., but by the gibes published against him since then in some of the papers.

THE HOSPITAL BALL.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, which prevented many from attending, the ball given at the Lavengas Club on the evening of the 5th inst. in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital was a great success. The club rooms were comfortably filled, about 150 people being in attendance, the dancers were not crowded and the temperature made the dancing thoroughly enjoyable. The rooms had been tastefully decorated with flags, kindly loaned for the occasion by the American and British consuls and by the captain of the W. & B. Telegraph Co.'s ship *Norwegian*, and all the arrangements for the entertainment were complete and in good taste. The committee in charge of the ball deserve unqualified thanks for the completeness of their preparations and the skill with which the whole affair was managed.

Too much praise, also, can not be bestowed upon the supper arrangements, which were in charge of a volunteer committee of ladies. The supper was a complete success and has received innumerable compliments. The table was most tastefully decorated with ribbons, and with a profusion of flowers sent from Petropolis.

The directorate of the Club who so kindly gave the use of the Club premises for the occasion, was represented by its president, Mr. Phillips. Among those present—and we can not mention them all—Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. & Mrs. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. Yarow, Mr. & Mrs. Robinson and daughter, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Hime and Miss May Hime, Mr. & Mrs. Lefebvre and two daughters, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Pullen, Mrs. Lawson and three daughters, Mr. & Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Ferreira de Araujo and two daughters, Mr. & Mrs. Foney, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Keyes, Mr. & Mrs. Fordham, Dr. Rocha Dias and two daughters, Mr. & Mrs. Landsberg, Mr. & Mrs. Jesson, Mr. & Mrs. Nicols, Mr. & Mrs. Crawford, Mr. & Mrs. Lynch, Mr. & Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. & Mrs. Beans, Mr. & Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Smythe and sister, Miss Bright, Cross, Chawner, Saunders, Bento, Thom, F. Thom, Durst, Leita, da Cunha, Amiel, Durst, and Pimental Duarte, and Messrs. De Lisle, Gall, Maude, Weigall, Hasselmann, Voule, Souza Lage, Keogh, Allen, Reeves, Wheatley, Nicolson, Lynch, Saunders, Cumber, Gepp, Carson, Johnson, Davies, Pritchard, Mather, Reimer, Orr, Ginn, Collins, Jackson, Smart, and many others.

BUSINESS NOTES.

-A decree of the 3rd inst. provides for a custom-house at Macahe.

-An interruption has occurred in the Western and Brazilian cable between this city and Bahia since Friday last.

-Reports are current in London that the Germans intend to promote the establishment of German colonies in Santa Catharina. Is there a political object in this?

-The port authorities report having visited during the month of August 190 steamships and 47 sailing vessels arriving in port, and 173 and 83 similar vessels leaving port.

-Another ice factory has been inaugurated in Para, where there are now two in active operation. Ice of good quality is now supplied at 200 reis a kilogramme, say 3½ cents gold, or about 1.6 cents per pound.

-The Amazon Steam Navigation Co. having petitioned the government to be relieved from the obligation, under the new law, of moving its seat to Brazil, because it can not do so under its present articles of association, and because nearly all its shareholders are British residents who are unwilling to accept such a change, the committee on public works and enterprises of the senate has recommended the exemption asked for. The committee recognizes the important services rendered by this company, and as its request does not prejudice the interests of any third party, and is equitable, it is considered advisable to grant the exemption. The committee recommends the exemption of all companies having contracts previous to the act of 1892, until the expiration of said contracts.

-The *S. S. Taguary*, the first of two sister steamers constructed at the Cleveland Dockyards of Americanische Dampfschiffahrt's Gesellschaft, was taken out to sea for her official trial trip on Saturday. The vessel is of the spar deck type and built to Bureau Veritas highest class, and has been specially designed and fitted to meet the requirements of the company's passenger and general trade to Rio Grande. She has a deadweight carrying capacity of about 3,000 tons. The first class passenger accommodation is fitted up under the bridge. Commodious and well ventilated quarters for about 326 emigrants are also provided aft in poop and tween decks. At the conclusion of the trials, which were very successful and satisfactory, the vessel proceeded to Hamburg to load for South America.—Transport, July 31.

-The investigation into the accounts of Mr. Sommerfeld of the Amazon steamship company, showed that his delinquency amounted to something over 8,000\$. His guarantee deposit was 30,000\$, the company losing, therefore, over 50,000\$.

-A company has been registered in London, under the title of "Brazilian Chemical Company, Ltd.," to acquire and take over the rights and privileges granted to Mr. J. Penke, of Stoke-upon-Trent, by the government of Brazil. The object is to carry on "the business of tin, steel and metal workers and merchants, chemists, druggists, dyers, salters, oil and colour men, etc." The capital is £25,000.

-On receipt of the news regarding the failure of Frias Hermanos, the subsidized *South American Journal* at once proceeded to say (Aug. 15):

"It is gratifying to be able to say to our readers that, on the whole, the outlook of the Brazilian republic is undergoing steady, if not rapid amelioration. The resources of the country are immense, its people are industrious, and commerce is helpful." You make us smile, Brier Sanson.

-The custom-house at Victoria, Espírito Santo, is exacting security (*temo de responsabilidade*) from all national vessels in the coasting trade not only for the payment of fines imposed for the non-presentation of manifests and other documents relative to duty-paid foreign merchandise which they may carry, but also for all taxes and fines which may be imposed upon them. From this it may be inferred that the national mercantile marine is not to have it all its own way. In a short time it will be fined and taxed almost out of existence.

-It will be remembered that when the bill for regulating (say expelling) the American life insurance companies was under discussion last year, one of the deputies, we think it was Dr. Luiz Domingues, stated that he intended to introduce another bill making those restrictions extend to all foreign companies. But he has never done it! Was it *para inglês ver*, or has he forgotten it? Under the circumstances it looks as though the restrictions were for the Americans alone. As the Jacobin deputy, Medeiros e Albuquerque, managed the campaign, perhaps he can explain why the measure was aimed exclusively against the Americans.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

-A great scarcity of money is reported from Pernambuco, where it readily earns 12 per cent. interest.

-The Paulista railway is now paying a half-yearly dividend of 7½ a share, and after the 10th the Mogiana company will pay a similar dividend of 6½ share.

-Recent Paris telegrams have stated that the contract had been signed for the new Minas Geraes loan, and that its successful issue had been guaranteed. A telegram of the 5th, however, says that the issue of the loan is becoming difficult because of the exigencies of the bankers.

-The *Financial News* of August 20th contains a long editorial article on "Brazilian Affairs," but it is written very much on the same lines as preceding articles. More than that it contains some inaccuracies which will detract somewhat from its influence. It is not at all surprising, however, that a foreign writer should fall into error over so complicated a subject as Brazilian finance, for even those who are here on the spot are never sure of themselves.

-The *Correio do Povo* of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, says that a number of claims have been paid at the Italian consulate in that city, and gives a list of nine of them aggregating 54,000\$. Five these were of 10,000\$ each and were paid to widows for the death of their husbands. It is singular that so much excitement should arise over a bill authorizing these payments, and not a word should be said when the claims are paid without authorization. Brazilians have some very peculiar ideas of government, surely.

RAILROAD NOTES.

-Complaints are still made of the thefts of merchandise on the Central railway, particularly between Lafayette and Ouro Preto. But what else can be expected with such a management?

-It is announced that the station at kilometre 180 on the Pernambuco Central line will soon be inaugurated. The employés, it is said, have asked to have it called "Antonio Olynho," after the minister of industry.

-The work of laying sleepers for the broad gauge on the São Paulo section of the Central railway, was initiated at Taubaté on the 1st inst. Another party began work at Cachoeira and the two will, it is expected, complete this section of the road in a very short period.

-There are two or three very dangerous places on the Santa Theresia tram line which should be most carefully watched. At these places there is insufficient space between the new and old tracks for the trams to pass each other, and care should be taken to station men at such points to prevent collisions.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 5th, 1896.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, and U.S. dollar exchange rates.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day, and Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

EXCHANGE.

September 4.—The Banco da Republica continued to draw at 8, and the Brasiliense and the British Banks opened at 8, but soon afterwards passed 8 1/16, which the Banco Nacional and the London & Brazil Bank readily sustained. Bills were at once freely offered at 8 1/16, but where they came from was something of a mystery, and events advanced steadily until 8 3/16 for bank and 8 1/2 for other paper was mentioned, and at 9 1/16 takers were not enthusiastic. The market ruled on this basis until the early afternoon, when the appearance of money at 9 resulted in a "lump" of 9 was mentioned, and at 9 1/16 takers were not enthusiastic. The market ruled on this basis until the early afternoon, when the appearance of money at 9 resulted in a "lump" of 9 was mentioned, and at 9 1/16 takers were not enthusiastic.

September 2.—The banks generally posted 8 3/16 and were drawing at 8, with the Banco da Republica still at 8. At first there was not much money, and no bills, at 8 1/16, and during the morning the banks declined to draw at 8, although no increase in the demand was reported. Other bills were offered at 8 1/16, and offers from Santos were reported, the market becoming firmer, with bank at 8 1/16 and money for other sterling at 8 1/16, and business was reported for October at 9. At the close the market was steady, but quiet, with bank sterling quoted at 8 1/16, the last at the Banco da Republica, and other bills at 8 1/16-9, according to delivery date. There was not much doing at the above reported extremes, and the banks showed little inclination to do future business. The Bolsa closed with sellers of sovereigns at 27500, no buyers, and nothing was reported on the street.

September 3.—After a slight hesitation the foreign banks posted 8 1/16. The Banco da Republica still furnishing bills at 9, and the market opening at 8 1/16. In the morning there were sellers at 9 for all the month, and something was done at 8 1/16 for ready commercial sterling. The offers continuing, finally the banks purchased ready bills at 9 for all the month at 8 1/16, and for October at 8 1/16, furnishing bills at 9 against these last transactions, which were readily placed in the market. Business was then reported in Santos at 110, and the market opening at 8 1/16, and other bills at 8 1/16-9, according to delivery date. There was not much doing at the above reported extremes, and the banks showed little inclination to do future business. The Bolsa closed with sellers of sovereigns at 27500, no buyers, and nothing was reported on the street.

September 4.—The foreign banks were officially at 8 1/16, and the Banco da Republica still received money at 9, with the usual conditions. The market opened steady at 8 1/16 for bank, although the rate was somewhat unstable, and other sterling quoted at 9, at which the banks were not takers, but it was suspected the money on the "street" was of bank origin, and showed no marked changes during the day; bank was always to be had somewhere at 8 1/16, and other sterling found money at 9, with something done in real commercial at 8 3/16. In the afternoon "approved" bills came out at 9, and the Minas loan was again reported closed in Paris—but did not find takers, and the day closed steady, with bank at 8 1/16-8 1/16, and other sterling at 8 1/16-9, there was money at the last quoted rate for commercial paper. Only a moderate business was reported at the extremes of 8 1/16-9 for bank and 8 1/16-9 for other sterling. Nothing was reported on the street, and the Bolsa closed without quotations.

September 5.—No changes were made on the official rates of 8 1/16-9, and the market opened steady at 8 1/16 for bank, and little money for other paper at 8 1/16, and business was done at 8 1/16-9. As collections for four days fell due to-day the conservative policy of the banks caused a demand for ready bills at 8 1/16, at which it appeared they found what they required, for the market stiffened in the afternoon, with bank sterling quoted at 8 1/16-8 1/16-9, the lower rate was not obtainable at one time during the day—and other paper at 8 1/16-8 1/16-9. The business reported was naturally very quiet during the holidays before us and comprised bank sterling at 8 1/16-9, and other bills at 8 1/16-8 1/16-9. Nothing was doing in the sovereigns on the street during the past few days there have been rumors of very considerable transactions, and the Bolsa closed with neither buyers, nor sellers.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Apolices, 500, 945 and Emp. Municipal 150.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Commercial, 200 and 120 Republica, 138.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes 100 Sorocab. extens. 10,500 and 200 S.C. Ens. Café 40.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Apolices, 500, 944 and 2 Apolices, 1895, 935.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Constructor, 9 and 250 Depos. e Desc. 80.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Sorocab. extens. 10,500 and 100 Melh. no Braz. 19.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Apolices, 500, 953 and 18 Emp. Municipal 150.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Inicial, 5 and 20 Republica, 137.



Miscellaneous table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Sorocabana, Integral, and various bank-related items.

September 3 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 4 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 5 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 6 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 7 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 8 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 9 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 10 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 11 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 12 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 13 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 14 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 15 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 16 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 17 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 18 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 19 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 20 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

September 21 table with columns for items and values. Includes entries like Apolices, Emp. Municipal, and various bank-related items.

BRASILIANISHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1896.

Balance sheet table for Brazilian Bank for Germany, showing assets and liabilities.

E. & O. E. Boettger-Petersen, Directors.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 7th September, 1896.

Coffee - The reported sales for the week are rather under 50,000 bags, but as over 60,000 bags have been shipped the old business, now matured, must have been very much larger than was generally supposed.

The market was quiet on the 31st until about 4,000 bags sold on the basis of 18500-18700, with brokers quoting 18500-18600, per atola for No. 7.

The coffee sailed in August was divided as follows: United States, 179,230; Europe, 86,945; Cape of Good Hope, 19,875; River Plate, etc., 6,347; Coastwise, 20,249.

Receipts for the past week were 91,700 bags, against 31,289 bags for the preceding week and 65,000 bags for the week before. There were no receipts in transit.

The official quotations, per 100 lbs, on Saturday were: Washed, 1825-1830; Ordinary 1st, 10 100-10 154; Good 2nd, 9 125-11 575.

Coffee Shippers in August table listing various shippers and their quantities.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from August 1st to 21st.

Imports.

We have still no improvement to report in the markets generally. The articles we quote are virtually in the hands of consumers, must purchase them more or less freely, but the business doing is always of a retail character, and at prices that leave losses to the importing dealers.

Flour - There have been no receipts during the week, and deliveries of foreign flour are only about 4,000 bags.

The market appears to be quiet, and as dealers hold fat stocks of American flour, importers are doing next to nothing. Quotations for flour are 25-26 1/2, per bush, lower, and native 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

White Pine - There is nothing to report.

Suedish Pine - Receipts are 200 bags per Anthon from New York, and 250 bags per Anthon from Hersonand.

Kerosene - The receipts are 15,000 cases per Bony Doon from New York. Last quotations of 18500-18600 per case are unchanged.

White Pine - There is nothing to report.

Suedish Pine - Receipts are 200 bags per Anthon from New York, and 250 bags per Anthon from Hersonand.

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White Pine - There is nothing to report.

Cement - Receipts have been 18,475 bags per Hillbrook from Boulogne. Since arrival of this important shipment we have been unable to obtain quotations, which last furnished were British 125.00-135.00, Belgian and German 105.00-115.00 and French 135.00-145.00.

Indian Corn - The *Yaguap* brought 22,243 bags from Montevideo. Only a slight decline is reported in River Plate, which is quoted at 65.00-75.00 per bag, and native is unchanged at 65.00-68.00.

Hay - Receipts are 2,125 bales per *Grande Linswood* from Riovado and the *C. H. Yaguap* has also arrived. Dealers have advanced their prices to 140-150 rs. per kilogram, which are, however, rather nominal.

Bran - The native mills have advanced their prices to 48.00-50.00 per bag, and there are still no receipts of foreign.

Coal - Receipts since our last report are: 7,200 tons per *Sama*, from Cardiff; 4,772 tons per *Lord Wollsey*, from Hull; 9,380 tons per *Hi-Thorpe*, from Hull; 1,085 tons per *Cadogan*, do.

All to dealers and the gas company.

Rum - Receipts since our last report are 427 pipes, 4 bbls, and 13 dem. bbls. The quotations furnished are:

Table showing rum prices for various brands like Penambuco and Mateo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 9.

HULL - Br ship *Edna*, 1741 tons; Anderson 52 ds; do, coal to Gas Company.

GREENSBY - Br bk *Caroline*, 1274 tons; Jones; 61 ds; coal to Gas Company.

SEPT. 3. GARRBY - Br ship *Edna*, 1741 tons; Anderson 52 ds; coal to Gas Company.

HASHING - Russ brig *Svea*, 2474 tons; Widmark 71 ds; sundries to Heiman Stoltz & Co.

SEPT. 4. NEW YORK - Amer brig *Bony Doon*, 540 tons; Burgess 60 ds; sundries to Wilson, Ritchie & Co.

NEW YORK - Nor bk *Lancaster*, 1000 tons; Peterson 87 ds; pine to Geraldo de Commerce e Industria Co.

HERNANDIA - Nor brig *Edna*, 1741 tons; Knudsen; 60 ds; sundries to Heiman Stoltz & Co.

NOSSING - Nor brig *Edna*, 1741 tons; Knudsen; 60 ds; sundries to Heiman Stoltz & Co.

ABO - Nor bk *Zara*, 479 tons; Hansen; 35 ds; pine to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEW YORK - Amer brig *Bony Doon*, 540 tons; Burgess 60 ds; sundries to Wilson, Ritchie & Co.

NEW YORK - Nor bk *Lancaster*, 1000 tons; Peterson 87 ds; pine to Geraldo de Commerce e Industria Co.

HERNANDIA - Nor brig *Edna*, 1741 tons; Knudsen; 60 ds; sundries to Heiman Stoltz & Co.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST 1896.

Balance sheet table for The British Bank of South America, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1896.

Balance sheet table for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

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

BALANCE SHEET OF THEIR RIO BRANCH, 31ST AUGUST, 1896.

Balance sheet table for the Rio branch of London and River Plate Bank, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862. J. L. Moore, acg. Accountant.



Perfection	Sagunay River	5 Aug
Restoring	Pennacola	..
Ragnar	Pennacola	..
Schmitts	Pennacola	..
Scott	Liverpool	..
See-It	Londn	..
Sophy	Hamburg	..
Somerville	Pennacola	..
Seven	Orangeth	10 July
Simas-It	Pennacola	14 July
Silph	Cardiff	..
Tobias (S)	Cardiff	..
Thomas	Opoto	..
Thomas Hyslop	Albion	..
Texas	Pennacola	..
Victoria	Hamburg	8 Aug
White	Baltimore	3 Aug
White King	Opoto	..
White Lion	Baltimore	20 July
White Lion	Baltimore	21 July

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Aug 31	Aquitaine Fr	Marselles 2nd	Karl Valais & C.
31	Assiland It	Genoa 2nd	A. Florin & C.
31	Santa Br	Santos 2nd	E. Johnston & C.
Sept 1	Orissa Br	Liverpool 1st	Wilson Sons & C.
1	de pesa Br	Valparaiso 1st	d.
1	Hilrosk Br	Ormsby 3rd	To order
1	Kilnair Br	Buenos Aires 4d	W. Simson & C.
1	Minas It	Genoa 2d	Frat. Cresta & M.
1	Paraguassu Gr	Hamburg 2nd	R. Johnston & C.
1	Pomv Fr	do 2nd	do
1	Entre Ri s Fr	Havre 3rd	Chargeurs Réunis
1	Volmer Dan	Montevideo 6th	Luz Camps
1	Chil Fr	Buenos Aires 5th	Messa. Maffiinas
1	K. Karolyi Aust	Fiume 3rd	Rombauer & C.
1	Cafto It	Genoa 2d	A. Florin & C.
1	Las Palmas It	La Plata 6d	Watson, R. & C.
1	Monrovia Br	Santos 2th	Rombauer & C.
1	S. Ixovm Aust	do 15h	Rombauer & C.
1	Porto Alegre Gr	Santos 2th	B. Johnston & C.
1	Clyde It	Santos 2th	W. Simson & C.
1	Reg. Maria It	River Plate 6th	Florin & De V.
1	Midleton Br	Buenos Aires 6d	W. Simson & C.
1	Pic mayo Br	S. J. da Para 10h	To order

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Aug 31	Santa Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
31	Bereng Br	Montevideo	Ballast
31	Delambre Br	Pensabuco	Sundries
Sept 1	Milton Br	New Orleans	Coffee
1	Orissa Br	Santos	Sundries
1	Assidul It	do	do
1	Hellarena Arg	Paraguassu	Ballast
1	Chorges Br	Liverpool	Sundries
1	K. E. Wilf Gr	Buenos Aires	do
1	Aquitaine Fr	River Plate	do
1	Mad Dan	Montevideo	Ballast
1	Almoine Gr	Rio Grande	Sundries
1	V. de B. Aires Fr	Santos	do
1	Notre Nor	S. João da Barra	Ballast
1	Kilnair Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
1	Polluce Aust	Santos	Sundries
1	Gelhuara Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
1	Lemgo Br	Pennacola	do
1	Rutbergien Br	New York	Sundries
1	Alga It	Galveston	Ballast
1	Pontus Gr	Rio Grande	Sundries
1	Sitaba Br	Santos	do
1	Capua Gr	do	do
1	Minas It	do	do
1	Co. Down Br	do	do
1	Porto Alegre Gr	Hamburg	do
1	Chil Fr	River Plate	do
1	Cuffaro It	do	do
1	Olivette Arg	Buenos Aires	Ballast
1	Las Palmas It	Victoria	Sundries

Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, September 6th, 1896

NAME	TYPE	AR- RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
<b>American</b>				
lug J. W. Elwell	1041	July 21	New York	Oral de C. & I
bk Virginia	725	31	New York	John Moore & C
lug K. J. Irwin	593	Aug 17	Baltimore	Quayle, D. & C
bk Benny Doon	516	Sept. 4	New York	Wilson, R. & C
bk Grace L. Wood	591	4	Rosario	J. de Saum & C
bk C. P. Dixon	591	5	Montevideo	To order
<b>Austrian</b>				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 17	Marselles.	To order
<b>British</b>				
sp Br. Army	1196	July 1	Cardiff	In distress
sp P. of Helfort	1216	10	Cardiff	To order
bk Glandinowig	1600	10	Kangoon	Ferraz Sobr & C
sp Bodices	1874	14	Rangoon	Noton, M. & C.
sp Crocodile	2484	15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
sp Parthenope	1450	20	Hull	See Traux & C
sp Forest King	1808	24	New York	V. W. Guin & C
sp Penzance	1497	24	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
bk Banca	949	25	Newport	Wilson Sons & C
sp Bellona	1123	25	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
sp Inverness	1368	28	Lath	Gas Co
lug Hector	428	30	Valencia	A. H. Carvalho
sp Kate Thomas	1597	31	Cardiff	Ibaz Coal Co
bk Edinburgh	1289	Aug 3	Hlyres	A. Avenir & C
bk East African	1459	3	London	Aureys & C
sp Al. Maria	1449	15	Pennacola	F. P. Passos
lug Robin	150	22	Gaspé	L. A. Magalhães
sp Falls of Cl. G.	1741	Sept. 2	Hull	Gas Co
bk Cadwall	1274	2	Grimsby	Wilson Sons & C
sp Lord Walsley	1518	3	Cardiff	Hraz. Coal Co
bk Leathor	1249	4	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
lug C. W. Jones	825	5	Rosario	To order
<b>Dutch</b>				
sp Adriaans	170	Aug 22	S. Rosalia.	In distress.
<b>Danish</b>				
bk Serapis	965	Jan. 31	Alton	To order
lug H. Grohmann	247	Sept. 5	Rio Grande	Atex & C
<b>German</b>				
bk Montana	481	Aug. 12	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C
<b>Italian</b>				
bk Fidella	648	Aug. 11	Marselles.	Karl Valais & C
bk Madia G.	546	16	Pennacola	C. Hecksher & C
bk Edinam	779	23	Marselles.	To order
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk Helja	1447	June 19	Leith	Thedim, R. & C
bk Guldregat	1171	July 31	Pennacola	V. W. Guin & C
bk Bruckla	343	Aug 15	Kramfors.	C. Hecksher & C
bk Arizona	1930	17	Pennacola	C. Hecksher & C
bk America	929	28	Pennacola	Genl de C. & I.
bk Lancashire	1121	Sept. 4	Pennacola	Genl de C. & I.
lug Inassa Copri	379	4	Herosand	C. Hecksher & C
lug Arthur	407	4	Norokopping	Genl de C. & I
bk Zampa	407	4	Alto	P. P. Passos
bk D. Quikote	1123	5	Pennacola	To order
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Isabel	1148	July 25	Ilha do Sal.	Macedo Jr & C
bk Agnes	630	28	Oporto	Macedo Jr & C
bk Oliveira	749	31	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Queira	371	Aug 12	Ilha do Sal.	J. A. G. Santos
<b>Russian</b>				
bk Niphtn	1047	Aug 6	Pennacola	C. Hecksher & C
lug Swail	1404	Sept. 3	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C.
<b>Spanish</b>				
sp Rosa Alegrete	1318	June 22	Cadiz	Souza Filho & C
<b>Swedish</b>				
lug Margretha	229	Aug 8	Nosserod.	To order
lug J. H.	241	15	Mosserod.	A. O. Maia
bk Gull	621	19	Leith	Wilson Sons & C
lug Svea	270	Sept. 4	Santos	Luz Camp s

The Academie de Médecine of France has placed

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

## WONDERFUL INVENTION.



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

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

1. They consume 80 per cent less gas on account of the air pressure;
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3. Besides being an object of art, as necessary, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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

Agents for the

Devolt Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.

Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

**Thomas Price,**  
81, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Sept. 5th

Circulation	Public Funds	
261,126,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apollinaris)	950,000 - 955,000
185,000,000	Bonds of 1895	933,000 - 945,000
124,753,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	1,245,000 - 1,250,000
12,254,000	Do do 1870, 4 1/2%	---
24,650,000	Do do 1883, 4 1/2%	---
13,351,000	State of Espirito Santo	---
17,500,000	of Minas Gerais, 4%	350,000 -
10,300,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	---
4,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	160,000 -
25,000,000		---

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	100\$	8,000 - July 96
20,000,000	Comercio	100	8,000 - July 96
21,000,000	do 2nd series	80	3,700 - July 96
18,000,000	Comercio	100	2,000 - July 96
20,000,000	Credito Movel	100	6,000 - July 96
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	100	3,000 - July 96
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	1,000 - July 96
10,000,000	Nacional Braziliens	100	1,000 - July 96
15,000,000	Republica do Brazil	100	6,000 - July 96
10,000,000	do	100	3,000 - July 96
22,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	100	9,000 - July 96
	do 2nd series	100	4,500 - July 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
47,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	---
1,000,000	Muzambinho	100	---
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	100	---
2,100,000	do 2nd series	75	---
7,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	100	---
	União Sorocabana-Baurista	100	74,000 - 79,000
	do 2nd series	80	10,500 - 19,000

Capital	Transports	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Nordeste Paulista	100\$	---
12,000,000	S. Christovão	100	---

Capital	Min.	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alumina	200\$	---
5,000,000	Brazo Induatrial	100	---
1,000,000	Caracas	200	---
5,000,000	Companha Industrial	200	---
1,000,000	D. Induatrial	200	---
1,000,000	Induatrial Mineira	200	---
1,000,000	Manufatura Fumacaria	200	---
4,000,000	Pennacola	200	---
1,000,000	Pennacola	200	---
1,000,000	Santa Luzia	200	---

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LIPTON'S Hams,  
LIPTON'S Jams,  
LIPTON'S Pickles,  
LIPTON'S Groceries

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**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and on any given address, 1/2 dozen boxes for money; 1 box for \$5.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$25.00 and one dozen boxes for \$50.00.

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À RHEIMS

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Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Powerful steam pumps, Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

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Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

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**THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKEY**  
IS THE  
**MOUNTAIN DEW**

from  
**ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.**  
LEITH.

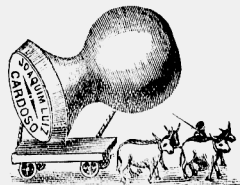
For those who have used this well-known brand, no further commendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

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Agents are accepted in all localities.

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

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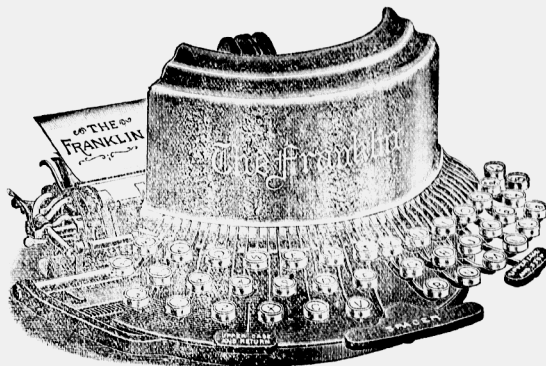
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

**To travellers on Land or Sea.**

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

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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



**SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES**

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

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

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

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**SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES**

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**American Commercial Envelopes,**

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

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

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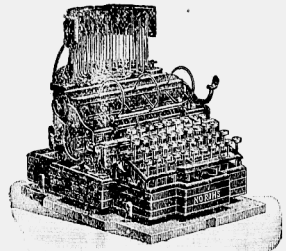
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Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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**Special Features:**

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
18th		
Sept 22	Magdalena Montevideo	and Buenos Aires.
" 9	Nile	Cherbourg and Southampton, calling at Fabla, Fernandina, Lisbon, and Vigo.
21	Tagus	Santos.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
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The steamer

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Taking 1st and 2d class passengers at moderate rates.  
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

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Orcada..... Sept 23rd  
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 13th of each month to

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Passage Rates	1st class	2nd class
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	250\$000
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

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Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

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