

NEWS.

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Number 38

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

The bakers and cigarmakers in Lima, Perú, e gone out on a strike for an increase of 50 per have gone ou cent in pay.

—It was announced that the names of President Errazuriz's cabinet would be announced in the Chilian congress yesterday.

—A telegram from Lima of the 12th inst. says that the Peruvian senate has approved a project granting to foreigners the right of suffrage in municipal elections.

—The Chilian press is promoting a popular meeting to ask the government to send a large squadron to Rio de Janeiro. It might have been foreseen that the visit of the Argentines would have found an echo on the other side of the Andes.

Andes.

—The reported alliance between Brazil and Argentina and the comments of the Argentine press on the Italian question, have stirred up the Chilians from the very bottom. They claim that Chili is the true friend and ally of Brazil, they call for an American alliance against the aggressions of European powers and they are holding meetings all over the country to demonstrate their sympathy for Brazil. Of course their jealousy of Argentina will lead them to extremes.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

The now celebrated Chinese Envoy is thus described in a London paper:—

The now celebrated Chinese Envoy is thus described in a London paper:—

His personal appearance is, as is well known, distinctly imposing. It is not merely on account of his height, well over six feet without the additional adoverage given by the cotton sole of the Chinese bow; that he would be deemed a man out of the common. His attitudes are dignified and natural. The hand, concealed as he generally keeps it in the loose sleeves of his jacket, except when he takes it out to admire the very brilliant diamond ring be wears on the first finger of his left hand, is well formed, and with much prehensite power, and above all things worthy of note, is the fact that the nails not only of the great viceroy, but of all the members of his staff are cut as short as our own. That little practical reform may be the commencement of far more important measures and it is at least some evidence that one section of Chinese society has broken with tradition. During an interview the viceroy smokes, his pipe being repleaished by a silent attendant, and sometimes he varies it with a long cigarette in a holder. I believe he times the length of an interview by the number of pipes he has to take, and that a sign of dismissal is his stopping smoking. The viceroy's eye is larger and rounder than most of his countrymen, and is consequently more like a European's. Its hue is as nearly as possible the hazel of many English men and women, and the gleam in it is most genial, and at times almost merry. Alhough he does not speak English, ramour says that he has some slight knowledge of it sufficient at least to distinguish between the negative and the affirmative, but in his own tongue he talks with extraordinary clearness and emplasism and exclaiming ummening sounds with the requisite fluency. This was not he only point of similarity that struck me between the Chinese and outselves. Nowithstanding their dress and their way of wearing their hair they are far more like Englishmen than any nation of India that I have ever met. Their physique is

IT is said that the largest kitchen in the world It is said that the largest kitchen in the world is in that mammoth Parisian store, the Bon Marche, which has 4,000 employes. The smallest kettle contains 100 quarts, and the largest 500. Each of the fifty reasting pans is big enough for 300 cutlets. Every dish for baking potatoes holds 225 lbs. When omelettes are on the bill of fare 78,000 egg are used at once. For cooking alone sixty cooks and one hundred assistants are always at the

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SOME PECULIAR RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

One of the most curious rivers that have come to the knowledge of men is the Webbe Shebeyll of Eastern Africa, a deep and rapid stream, abounding in strange fish and ferocious crocodiles. Although it flows for hundreds of miles through fertile llows for numerical of lines integril related in the lands, the immense volume of water never reaches the sea. A short distance north of the equator the river is lost in a desert region a few miles from the Indian ocean. Some of the more recent explorers of Alaska and British America claim that the

Mississippi can no longer be regarded as the largest river on the North American continent. This distinction is claimed for continent. This distinction is claimed for the great Yukon river. According to Ivan Petroff, who spent over two years in Alaska collecting materials for the last census, the Yukon empties into Norton Sound about one-third more water than the Mississippi pours into the Gulf of Mexico. The Yukon basin comprises the larger part of Northern pours into the Gulf of Mexico. The Yukon basin comprises the larger part of Northern Alaska, and 600 miles from its mouth the river is a mile in width. Many centuries before it was discovered by white men it very likely served as the water highway into the interior for tribes whom we believe to have crossed from Asia to the American continent. The Yukon river is over 2,000 within in burgh.

by the union of two rivulets, one of which by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes large quantities of the gallic acid. Letters have been written with the natural compound of iron and gallic acid, which forms this small, yet wonderful stream. The Rio de Vinagre in Columbia is a stream the waters of which, by admixture with sulphuric acid, become so sour that the river has been appropriately named the Rio de Vinagre, or Vinegar river.

The Orange or Garieh river, in Southern Africa, rises in the mountains which sep-arate Natal from the Orange Free State. The length of this stream is 1,000 miles. Its banks abound in various valuable woods. Its banks abound in various valuable woods, and around it are found rich copper ores. In this stream are many varieties of fish which are found until the river passet through a rocky region containing copper, below which the water is said to be poisonous, almost instantly killing the fish that venture near it. Another remarkable river is the Indus, a great stream in Hindustan. is the Indus, a great stream in Hindustan. It rises in Thibet, and its course is a wonderful one. On reaching the Sussi, its most northern point, it turns southward, losing itself in the hills, and reappears at Takot in Kohistan. The Indus is 1,750 miles in length. After receiving the waters of many tributaries its channel grows narrow, and here it divides into many channels, some of which never return to the precut stream. of which never return to the parent stream. It abounds in fish and crocodiles. That classical river, the Ganges, is creatic in its course, like the Hoang Ho. It is promminent both in the religion and geography of India. It varies not only from season to season, but from year to year, and frequently exchanges old passages for new ones. It has been said that the Ganges delivers into the sea every year 543,000,000 tons of mud, sand and other solid matter. — Philadelphia

From Bradstreet's, New York, Aug. 15.

SILVER AND LIVING CONDI-TIONS IN MEXICO.

An unusual amount of interest has been manifested recently regarding conditions in manufacter recently regarding conditions. Mexico, the energet to the United States of any of the countries where a silver standard prevails. This, of course, is owing to the bearing which the information may have on the campaign discussions regarding the free coinage of silver in the United States. free coinage of silver in the United States, Among those who have contributed to the understanding of conditions in Mexico is Mr. James W. Porch, of Philadelphia, who was formerly consul-general at the City of Mexico. Mr. Porch's personal experience in Mexico has covered a period of twelve years, during which period, he says in an interview in the Philadelphia Press, he has a state of the period of the proposition of the property of the prope seen silver gradually depreciate from about 84 cents on the dollar to 53 cents, and at times go even lower. Whenever there has been a rally in its value it has been because of a demand for silver in China, Japan and the East Indies, and as soon as this demand the East Indies, and as soon as this demand stops the Mexican silver dollar sinks to a point lower than it was before the rise. The tendency has been downward, and his opinion is it will go even lower, as its value is based entirely on what it represents in the markets of the world.

There is, he says, no part of Mexico with which he is acquainted where the cost of living has in any degree depreciated in comparison with the depreciation of their money. It needs to be understood that Mexico did not go to a silver basis as a matter of choice, but as a matter of necessity. There is no gold to speak of found within her borders. There is enough silver in Mexico, when the value of silver shall be increased, to supply the markets of the world. In case of the success of the free-coinage advocates in the United States, he believes that we will hear of more silver being mined in Mexico than the most sanguine ever dreamed of, and that our country would be deaded with the contract of the success. being mined in Mexico than the most san-guine ever dreamed of, and that our country would be flooded with silver mined in Mexico with cheap labor, and that com-modity would be almost as common as the debased metals. Miners get about fifty cents per day in silver, and the most skilled of them not over a dollar. All other labor does not exceed thirty-seven and one-half

before it was discovered by white men it very likely served as the water highway into the interior for tribes whom we believe to have crossed from Asia to the American continent. The Yukon river is over 2,000 miles in length.

Travelers report that in Algeria there exists a small stream which the chemistry of nature has turned into ink. It is formed does not exceed thirty-seven and one-half does not exceed thirty-seven and one-half of the most striking contrast between the rich and the poor. There is no middle class to speak of, and fully one-half it was to be free from want. I do not mean free from such

want as certain classes in our own country are afflicted with, but free from wants of the actual necessities of life. Millions of them never know what it is to wear a pair of shoes or sleep in a bed, and their entire housekeeping outfit with their wearing apparel included would not be worth five dollars of our money.

* * * It is true that Mexico is making progress, but there is no comparison to be made between the toiling millions in the United States and those of Mexico.

se of Mexico. The business men of Mexico, outside of the business men of Mexico, outside of the mine owners, are not in favor of silver, and were it possible for them to change to morrow to a gold basis it would be done. My experience there under a free-silver régime showed me that the people are poorly paid, poorly clothed, poorly housed and poorly educated. Of course I am speaking of the masses. We would rapidly degenerate to the same condition as soon as the purchasing power of our dollar was cut in two. We would not only suffer from the depreciation, as they do, but we would suffer from an equally do, but we would suffer from an equally as great a curse—fluctuation. You can readily understand that the purchasing power of the dollar changing from day to day, wavering in its decline it is true, but gradually down, makes all business ventures that have a force settlement as your of the property of that have a future settlement as a part of of the transaction, very unsafe and very hazardous.

nazardous.

Conditions in Mexico are hardly of a kind to tempt sober-minded citizens of the great republic to change from the existing gold standard to a silver basis for their currency.

THE FOREIGN DEBT OF URUGUAY.

Our laborious contemporary the Telégrafo Maritimo has recently published a very complete statement of the debt of this very complete statement of the debt of this republic, brought up to the date luly 1 of the present year, the accuracy of which it guarantees, and which, indeed, has since been accepted by the official organ. We cannot undertake to reproduce in their original form the rather elab-rate and complicated tables of our contemporary, but we can give the more important results, internal internal products and the product of the pro interpolating such remarks as may be neces-

The total debt of the republic in circula tion stood as follows on the dates named, (cents omitted throughout):-

[uly 1, 1895... \$ 105.403.965]
Jan. 1, 1896... 105.189,865
July 1, 1896... 118,479,725
It will be seen from this that in the

It will be seen from this that in the present year the public debt has been increased by some 13 million dollars. This increase is composed as follows: = \$1,580;. 840 corresponding to the National Bank liquidation debt, authorised Feb. 10, 1836; \$5,788,050 (say \(\int 1,231,500 \)) bonds of consolidated debt, emitted nominally to settle the long-pending Western railway consolidated debt, emitted nominally to settle the long-pending Western railway question, but mainly in order to secure the lank loan regardless of cost: \$7.834,900 (say £1,667,000) bonds of the bank loan, authorised March 13, 1896, in return for the \$5,000,000 cish to constitute the capital of the new state bank. (The chambers and the government may be congratulated on their progressive ideas, 15 millions addition to the public debt in six months is not to be despised, especially when it is remembered that not one of the items comes before the public cleanlily or without suspicions, but every one is associated with a scandal or a disaster.

We now give, in as condensed a form as possible, some particulars of the items composing this terrible total of 118 ½ million dollars.—

INTERNAL DEBT.

Unified Interior Debt .- Law of April 11. Cuified Interior Delt.—Law of April 11, 1892. Authorised emission \$7,950,505. Interest \$4.9%. Amortisation \$1.9% annual, accumulative and by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$6,99,155. Amount redeemed Jan. 10, \$121,200. Present amount (July 1) \$6,877,950. Guarantee D.M.—(This is one of the charges on the nation arising from the ruin of the National Back J. Low of March and The National Back J. Low of March

of the National Bank.) Law of March 24, 1892. Authorised emission, \$4,000,000. Interest 4 %. Amortisation 1 %. accumulative and by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$3.875,200. Redeemed Jan. 15, 845,000. Present amount, \$2,850,200.

\$3,830,200.

Railteay Foment Debt. — Law of Sept. 24, 1884. Authorised emission \$94.478

Interest 4 % (service suspended since October 1890. The amortisation of this debt to be effected by the Central Uruguav Railway Company with the excess of 8 % produced by the railway. Present amount,

produced by the rankay. Present amount, \$04,478.

Tognatata* of Delt.— Another outcome of the National Bank.) Law of February 10, 1890. Authorised emission \$2,666,881. Interest 6°0. Amount emitted in time 30, \$1,550,550. Redeemed June 15, \$82,250. Present amount \$1,5,750.

**Exercised Fresent amount \$1,5,750.

15, \$52,200. Present amount \$1,5,7,570.

EXTERMY DIVI.

Consciolated Delta: Uniquary.—Law of Oct. 7, 1801. Interest 3 ½ % Service and amountsation, not to exceed 1 % by purchase of pir, provided for out of 45 % of the assoms receipts. Authorised emission \$9%,350,000 £20,500,000. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 180%, \$89,414,962 £19, 24,4%) Amount issued recently in contourny with the Western railway arrangement. \$5,788,050 £2,31,500. Redeemed Feb. 14, \$1,501,810. Present amount \$03,044,2,2 £10,023,6600.

Uniquarin Lawn generally known as the Bank L sun. Law of March 13, 1896, Interest 5%. Amountsation 1 % accumulative and by purchase. Amount emitted and now in circulation \$7,834,900 £1,557,000.)

INTERNATIONAL DERTS.

INTERNATIONAL DIFFES.

Inthin Didt.—Law of Sept. 25, 1893.
Autherised emission \$1,200,500. Interest 5 %. Amountian in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, 8394,150. Redeemed January 4, \$29,75 % Present amount \$250,460.

5304,400.

French Debt. — Law of November 20, 1877. Authorised emission \$1,934,725. Interest 4 %. Amortisation \$100,000 annual at par. Present amount \$684,725.

Spanish Debt. — Law of October 30.

Syanish Delt.— Law of October 30.
1822. Authorised emission \$300,000. Present amount \$197,800.

Brazilian Delt.—(Another consequence of the National Bank failure.) Law of June 28, 1894. Authorised amount \$3,500,000. Interest 5%. Present amount, \$3,446,500. Reducing the present amounts of the above to a tabulated statement, they stand see follows:

as follows:-

Debt	July 1, 1896.
Unified Interior	\$ 6,877,950
Guarantee	3,830,200
Railway Foment	94,478
Liquidation	1,507,570
Consolidated	43,641,202
Uruguayan Loan	7,834,900
Italian	304,400
French	684,725
Spanish	197,800
Brazilian	2 1 16 700

Total \$ 118,479,725 Not yet included in the above total are the long-standing Brazilian debt, the exact amount of which no one knows, and a floating debt of some two or three millions. floating debt of some two or three millions. The government his also some \$2,000,000 of treasury certificates, corresponding to five month's local obligations, in constant circulation. It is supposed that there is a treasury reserve corresponding to the greater part of this latter sum, but there are no signs of its being applied to its legitimate purpose, and the non-publication of any treasury balances renders it impossible to ascertain the real financial situation. These treasury certificates bear no interest and as treasury certificates bear no interest and, as they are redeemed with moderate punctual-ity, circulate freely at a discount of about

ive circulate freely at a discount 1 % per month.

The annual service interest and amortisation of the above debts including the recent emissions, and exclusive of the railway guarantees, amounts to \$5,022,391. This for a country of some \$00,000 inhabitation.

THE death rate in New York city during the six months ending June 30 was 22.3 per thousand per annum, against 23.8 in 1895, the same in 1894, 27 in 1893, 26.9 in 1892 and 27 in 1891. There has also been a corresponding decrease in the death rate from contagious diseases.

An illustration of the difference between silver on a silver basis and silver on a gold basis is found in the recent experience of a Cincinnati man in a restaurant in Mexico, where he got a dinner, the price of which was one dollar. He laid down a silver dollar of the coinage of the United States, and received as his change a silver dollar of Mexican coinage, which in fact contained more silver than the American dollar although current at only half the value, from the fact that the American dollar represented under existing conditions the equivalent of a gold dollar.—Cincinnati Price Current.

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required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between to and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Banderia) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

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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 1º de Março. from 1 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 stafi.

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The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxmiously furnished. The during-room has also been refloored, 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 Botel with a first-class able, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most c avenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janciro.

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tion.
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Against hemorrhoids,
During pregnancy, and in many female diseases.
In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.
Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evit consequences of indiscretion in diet.

Ordinary Dose- A Wineglassful before Breakfast,

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

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The Best Natural Aperient Water.

" The Lancet " says : -

"A much-esteemed purgative water." "Its composition is constant. The practitioner is [thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."

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the neighbourhood of Buda Pest, commonly known under the generic name of Hunyadi."
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The finest in the world.

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THE LAND OF VICE VERSA?

Once ran my thought
On things of nought,
As Beauty's glance,
The song, the dance,
And every joy conceivable:
But, now, my mind,
More wise inclined— More wise inclined —
Or grown more old —
Recks but of gold;
And doth despise
Sweet lips and eyes,
To broad on sold merchandise —
On "ca-b," and "Bills Receivable";
(Especially "Receivable"!)

Away! nor dare
To hin of care —
Of frosted pow,
And winkled brow,
And say they'll come the faster now.
Prate not of Bacchus, Phyrne, Cupid,
Begone unutterable stupid!
Of all such I'm aweary.
Henceforth rejecting them with scorn
I'll "make a spoon—or spoil a horn"—
At Ryo-dec-Janeary-o,
Ves—Ryo-dec-Janeary-o!

Thus says — or sings — in effect, many a hopeful adventurer, as, having bidden a tender farewell to his grass widows and poker chums on board the Royal Mail steamer, he inhales his first soul-satisfying sniff of Brazilian air amid the gorgeous trapical scenery of the Praia de Peixe. Alas, how often are his vituous resolutions sent pical scenery of the Praia de Peixe. Alas, how often are his virtuous resolutions sent to pave a certain place which, by this time, cannot surely require that operation half so much as Rio; how seldom does he succeed in obtaining even one satisfactory spoon for all his industrious spoiling of horns! And so, having failed in the horn spoon business, he returns to his native land to make the mistake of saving native that to make the he returns to his native land to make the mistake of saying naughty things about the country he has visited, — which, after all, is as good as any average country, and better than most. Why, even should things come to such a pass with him that he has to "comb the beach" for a living, and to retire at nights to snatch surreptitious sleep on a bench in the Jardim Publico, at least the climate admits of his doing so in comparative comfort. Like all other countries I have ever seen, "Tis" —, as some one says. savs.

—"a very good country to ve in, To spend, or to lend, or to give in. But to beg, or to borrow, or get back your own, "Tis the very worst country that ever was known.

But if, on the other hand, he should hap but it, 0.1 the other hand, he should hap-pen to be successful, behold what a pleasant life is in store for him. He may become, in time, even as Hobbs and Nobbs, there, whom he sees every day in the "City Club", eating breakfust at one another across a eating breakfast at one another across a narrow table, guzzling their enjoyable way through the bill offare, criticizing the claret, and judging the Havanas, till their plump faces shine forth like the sun in a wincy mist. Prosperous are these and highly respectable — the very commercial salt of the earth. For if they have by any chance a knavish trick to play, lo! Dobbs, the thin Knight of the Vulgar Countenance, is always at their elbow; and knavery can make no at their elbow; and knavery can make no more impression on Dobbs reputation than whiskey can on his liver.

Then, too, if he have an ambition to sit Then, too, if he have an ambition to sit in the high places of the synagogue — but "stop, traveller!"—How is it there is no synagogue in Rio? There are, sahe Deus, Jews enough, and even to spare, both amateur and professional, by blood and by adoption. I merely ask out of curiosity. The reason may, and probably will, be as difficult to settle, and of as little importance when it is settled, as—to quote an extreme case—say, a question of social precedence when it is settled, as— to quote an extreme case—say, a question of social precedence among the "Anglo-Saxon" colony in Sao Paulo; or that as to the comparative merits of the same kind of "Paulistas" and "Sautistas". Neither have I a word to say against the Hebrew nation. They are a people for whom I have always left a profound admiration; indeed, were it not for a trilling objection I entertain regarding a minor point,—or, rather, detail—of their ritual with which, at my time of life I hardly think it worth while to concern myself, I might even join their community, and perhaps become a chief Rabbi in time. But, rich or poor, Jew or Gentile, our

digestion and a bad heart." Every man,digestion and a data leath. Every man, except you, reader, exarries within himsel the seed of the second, and perhaps the flower of the first. In this, as every wisman's son doth know, lies the true "segritate for esser felice."

For esser filee.

But this Italian quotation, — for which, in the present excited state of political feeling in some parts of this admired republic, I hastily apologise — reminds me that, in order that the happiness so achieved may not be rudely broken in upon some day, it is his duty to acquire at least some rudimentary knowledge of the conditions of government to which he will be called upon to subject himself. For my own part, when in doubt regarding such matters. I always refer to the Diario Topalar de São Budo.

Turning to yesterday's edition of that entertaining paper, the first thing I find is an article signed by a gentleman whose contributions I always look for with interest, for they are usually written with a

contributions I always look for with inter-est, for they are usually written with a certain philosophical humour rarely en-countered among Brazilians in print. At the first reading I confess to having taken the said article as being conceived in a spirit of subtle and refined satire; but further perusal almost convinces me that it was seriously intended; and in any case that it fairly reflects the light in which late disturbances are regarded in Brazilian circles.

The writer begins by complimenting the "briosa mocidade paulistana" on its most beautiful attitude (bellissima attitude of Saturday and Sunday; and then proceeds to compliment himself on his own inborn

to compliment himself on his own inborn qualities of impartiality and justice.

Next he gently deprecates the attitude (we are always striking "attitudes" here) of certain Brazilian deputies and journalists, — who, he says, rely on the Emperor of Abyssinia to avenge outraged Brazilian honour; and also the idea of the students, and their friends, who, to the number of some three thousand, paraded the streets, each with Menelik's photograph, — or that of Luiz Gama, the abolitionist which did just as as well — pinned to his coat collar.

After this he refers with satisfaction to the late triumph (xic) obtained by Brazil over "the most powerful nation in the world" in the Trindade affair.

Vie victis!

Va-victis!

We are next introduced to an emblem of Brazil in the shape of a lioness, who, it seems, is a very sleepy creature as a rule; but occasionally wakes up, chiefly for the purpose of rearing, she wing her tech and claws, and making herselt generally objectionable.

His allusion, so soon after the reference to the Trindade triumph, is obviously not without a purpose. "Old England's a Lion stretched out at his case," says the old song; and now it seems, according to the "Diario Topadar," we are to have a paraphrase of it: "Brazilia's a Lioness, and denced hard to please"—a sort of peevish sogra among the beasts, who by means of spitting, scratching, and making ugly faces at the male of her species, succeeds in "triumphantly" lugging out the bone from between his paws.

But what says Bully Bottom, the weaver?

But what says Bully Bottom, the weaver? "Masters, you ought to consider with 'yourselves. To bring in—God shield 'us—a lion among ladies is a most dread-"us = a flon among address a floor discal-'full thing; for there is not a more fearful "wildflow! than your lion living, and we "cught to look to"."
"Therefore," says Snout the Tinker, "another prologue must tell he is not a

The lion,—at least so far as I am aware,— has never before been the animal selected to represent Brazii. Would not any other bicho serve their turn as well; and so spare us the annoyance of having two lions at large among our little society at the same

"On Afric's shore I heard the Lion rear:
"Another Lion reared on Afric's shore:
"The second Lion thought the first a bore."

hardly think it worth while to concern myself, I might even join their community, and perhaps become a chief Rabbi in time.

But, rich or poor, Jew or Gentile, our adventurer will find people here in Bazil just as good, and as bad; friendship worth as much, and as little; justice as easy; and as hard, to get, as anywhere else; while as for the three Christian Graces of evil speaking, lying, and slandering, well—as for them—well, well—as for them, good lack;

Do not let him trouble his mind with such considerations at all. What it behoves him to do is assiduously to cultivate a "good" in the first a bere."

I forget the precise source of the above important quotation, but you will doubtless remember it. I think it is from "Bombastes Furioso"—a work no Brazilian patriot should be without)—but I cannot verify it; as here in Sao Paulo I have no books,—except indeed the "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," and the old 'Bradshaw's Guide' with which I while away the long evenings; and, of course, besides these, my well thumbed and tear-blotted copy of the "Song of Solomon" (in D flat minor one verse of which I piously commit to memory each night before retiring to rest.

Well, we gather from recent events, the article in the *Diario Popular*, and other sources, that there exists behind the President, the Executive and Legislative bodies in Brazil, a Fourth Estate whose *fiat*, when

issued, overrides all these.

The representatives elected by the people are apparently considered sufficiently intelligent to deal with matters relating to the hundrum, routine work of government. But when any question arises which demands extraordinary judgment, tact, and discretion—any matter, say, of foreign policy, such as, unskilfully handled, might bring about a war,—reference is at once to be made to the students of the universities where the students are the students of the universities where the students are the students of the universities where the students of the universities are the students of the universities ar sities, whose decision is to be final and binding. Ministers are to disregard their stites, whose decision is to be final and binding. Ministers are to disregard their own exclusive information, place their pri-vate judgment in abeyance, and be guided by the spasmodic vagaries of popular passion, as expressed by the breaking of windows and heads under the enlightened leadership of the students.

leadership of the students. Very good. As foreigners in any country it is our duty to conform to the laws and customs of the land we live in; in Brazil it is our further duty to be struck with admiration of them. What are we that we should criticise them? What are we, after all, but hostages for the good behaviour of our respective governments?

for one, am accordingly struck with the deepest admiration at the idea of Government by Schoolboy. Evidently the author of "Vice Versa" thought he way from the world something to laugh at when he hit on the idea for his book. But "there is many a true word spoken in jest." As Rudyard Kipling says:

"The world is wondrous large, seven seas from marge to marke,"
"And it helds a vast of various kinds of mar,"
"And the wildest dreams of Kew are the facts of Khumandon,"
"And the crimes of Clapham chaste in Martahan."

Were it possible to conceive that a num-er of Oxford or Cambridge undergraduates ber of Oxford or Cambridge undergraduates could so far forget their cricket, football, polo, rowing, and gentlemanly breeding, as to take to insulting, or injuring stray unarmed Brazilians in their streets, the fact would in England be regarded as a breach of the law calling for punishment by hard labour, or the gallows, according to circumstances. Neither would the judge make the least allowance for high patriotic motives or even enguire who were the fathers. tives, or even enquire who were the fathers of the delinquents.

But we are not in Kew or Clapham, -But we are not in Kew or Clapham,—we are in Khatmandoo; and the situation must be faced. The students in general being virtually accepted as the arbiters of their country's destinies, why not frankly give them their position in a properly recognised manner? At present, in order to call attention to their decisions, they are not to the trouble, of marching out against put to the trouble of marching out against put to the trounce of marcining out against the intended victims of their resentment, in armed organized mobs, bawling out morris, and victor, and supported by infantry, cavably, and artillery. The foreigners, whose home government happens to have excited their anger, thus find themselves between the Devil and the Deep Sea; with the students on one side of them, and the soldiers on the other; and this, no doubt, is all right and proper in Khatmandoo. "The law allows it, and the court awards it." But surely it would be more convenient were the students calle I upon to elect from among the very wisest of their number a tribund by which international questions affecting Brazil could be promptly decided; a sort of "Court of Oyer and Terminer" to be called the "Juvenife Supreme Court of the United States of Brazil."

Thus would disorder and bloodshed be rendered unnecessary in the future: thus rendered unnecessary in the nature: the would carping foreigness be deprived of all excuse for saying that the talk about generalidade, heydidade, liberdade, jouddade, reaching the continuous ending in "date," promised so freely in November 1889, and bragged and sniveiled about usque ad nau-scan since that epoch, might all have been conveniently summed up under the one word futilidade—or kanalidade.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

30th August, 1896.

THERE will be a Central American exposition managerated at Guatemala on March 9th next-provided, of course, no revolutionary movement interferes. One new feature—and a good one—is that all exhibits from other countries which obtain premiums, may be sold in Guatemala free of draw.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-A commercial treaty has been signed between the two great maritime powers of Switzerland and

The August customs receipts at Montevideo were \$761,979.12, a small gain on the returns for the same month of 1895, but a decrease from those

-During August there were 10,109 arrivals in Argentina and 7,041 departures. Since January 1st the arrivals and departures have been 40,727 and 15,622 respectively.

-There is great excitement in some of the gentine papers because it has been discovered that gentine papers occasion in an open discovered in the second of Entre Rios, is an Uruguayan and not an Argentine. Such an outrage must be remedied at once. Every self-respecting Argentine will indignantly refuse to be misgoverned by anyone who is not a compatriot.—
Montevideo Traces, Sept. 3.

-The persistency with which swarms of locusts have invaded the province of Santa Fé augurs very badly for the agricultural interests of the province At present the plague is ravaging the whole coun-At present the plague is ravaging the whole control try and there is scarcely a colony exempt from a visit. They have now set to work in earnest eating everything before them. The government has named a commission to destroy the locates but in hight as well have appointed a committee to blow soap-hubbles. The locusts are in pissession of the whole province and they will leave only when it suits them.—Times, Buenos Aires.

-The antiquarian collection of Sr. Garcia Merou which he left at La Plata is about to be purchased by the public museum of that city. At least the provincial executive has taken upon itself the res provincial executive has taken upon itself the res-ponsibility of recommending its purchase to the legislature. The collection is said to be a good one and worth a tolerably good price. It con-tains about 300 articles pertaining to Peruvan antiquities and is just what the La Plata museum needs to fill up its collections. The price 1,000 dullars, is considered moderate enough. If the La Plata museum does not buy it Sr. Merou will withdraw it from the city and perhaps from the country.—Times, Buenos Aires.

-An important telegram relative to the port has been received from Sr. Zumaran, secretary of the Uruguayan legation in London. It is to the fol-Uruguyan legation in London. It is to the following effect;—"A strong finuncial syndicate has been definitely formed to-day for the building of the port of Montevideo. At the head of it is Mr. Alexander Henderson of the important firm of Greenwood and Co. of this market." As no definite financial plan has yet been calculated for the cost of the port works, the announcement sounds rather premature, and the Siglo interprets it as meaning that the syndicate has been formed for the purpose of making an offer, and this is probably the tutth. Mr. Alexander Henderson is, we understand, brother of Mr. Frank Henderson, the manage of the Central Uruguay railway, now on his way back here. We reserve comment until more is known about the matter, beyond saying that it would be a source of general satisfaction to our readers and of confidence to the country to see the contract for the port fall into English hands.—Montevoico Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN MILITARISM.

SOUTH AMERICAN MILITARISM.

We din the following paragraphs from the Monteride Times of the 3rd and 4rh inst. in regard to promotions in the pigmy army of that country, which forefibly illustrates the mercenariness and burdensomeness of the military classes in these impoverished countries of South America:

The executive has sent a "secret" message to the permanent commission. It is known that its purpose is to confer generaleis on the colonels J. M. Pampillon, G. Amilivia and R. Tavares. Of course it will be granted, neither executive nor commission pausing to remember that there are already more than twice as many generals as are permitted by the military code, and that the military expenditure of the republic is extravagant in the highest degree. (Sept. 3).

The amonucement of military promotions is fully confirmed. They are as follows, Colonel Ramon Tavares to be general of brigade (not that there are any brig des to command). Brevet Colonel M. Carloso (chief of the Artigas fortiess) and Lieut. Colonel J. Bayley (of the navy) to be fall e-donels. The decree conferring these promotions was published on Wednesday evening, after the farce had been gone through of reference to that useless body, the permanent commission, which has never yet been known to comply with its clear day of relusing to sanction these improper promotions. The affirs has called forth the usual chrous of centure from our independent contemporanes. No objection is raised to the men themselves, though in one case the promotion notorously correspond to nothing except electeral services of no very reputable description, but serious objection is raised to the creation of more superhous and expensive military officers. The Dia strongly condems the act as entirely unconstitutional, for although the executive and the commission have the right to All posts, they have none wharever to revery two or three men and costs the country the normous min of some three military and officers. The Dia strongly condems the act as entirely unconstitutional, for

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazillan affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock questions and table, a summary of the daily code reports and other information necessary to a correct judgment of Brazillan turns.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1896. THE Chilian press is much concerned

over the apparent injustice shown by Italy in her reclamations against Brazil, as compared with her attitude toward the United pared with her attitude toward the United States. There is of course some reason in the charge, for Italy would unquestionably think twice before sending out a squadron to the United States to back up a reclamation. Aside from this, however, the cases are quite distinct. The Italians lynched in the United States were assassins, whose crimes had stirred up a feeling of bitter resentment. We do not excuse the lynching, but as no indemnities would have been asked had they been hung by indicial sentence, it is did. been hung by judicial sentence, it is dif-ficult to see how they can be demanded because lynching was substituted. To be sure the Italian government would be right in asking for a fair trial and a just sentence, but it could not interfere to protect mur but it could not interfere to protect mu-derers nor to ask for indemnities for their execution. Here, however, the case was wholly different. An agreement, based on propositions made by the Brazilian govern-ment, had been reached through diplomatic channels for the settlement of certain Italian claims. This agreement simply provided for the settlement of these claims by arbitration. The agreement required the ratification of congress, and when it was submitted for discussion the opposition succeeded in stirring up great excitement among the students and jacobins against it. Protests and public demonstrations followed Protests and public demonstrations followed, but had they stopped there no harm would have resulted. But they did not. The youngsters decided to express their opposition, which they mistakenly interpreted to be patriotism, in a much more forcible manner, so they began to jeer at the Italian residents of Sao Paulo and Rio, to insult their flag, to parade the streets giving morras to Italia and vivus to Menelik, and to provoke them in every way possible. So far as we have been able to learn, the Italians far as we have been able to learn, the Italians resident here, outside the few persons interrested in the claims in question, had taken no part in the discussion, and had given no occasion whatever for these demonstrations. Even after the trouble began, they kept quiet and gave no cause for complaint, with the exception of those living in Sao Paulo, Naturally the Brazilian demonstrations Naturally the Brazilian demonstrations against Italy, which were wholly injustified, stirred up considerable indignation among the Italians, and in São Paulo it led to counter-demonstrations and then conflicts. In our opinion the jacobins and students In our opinion the Jacobins and students were wholly to biame for these occurrences, for had they kept their demonstrations within proper bounds and avoided giving insults to the Italians, there would have been no conflicts and no trouble with Italy. It should be understood both here and It should be understood both here and in Chili that every nation must accept full responsibility for its acts. No nation can escape its international obligations, and there can be no American alliance to shield one another from the reparation due on account of injuries committed or obligations repudiated. In the present dispute Brazil is clearly the aggressor, and the Chilian press will render a service to the good relationship which should exist between all nations, irrespective of reographical position nations, irrespective of geographical position or form of government, by advising Brazil to meet her responsibility honorably, and then by letting the affair severely alone

THE action of the chamber of deputies on Saturday in resolving to annul the indictment against Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque for assault with intent to kill, has occasioned no surprise. The present legquerque for assault with intent to kill, has occasioned no surprise. The present legislative body has refused on four occasions to permit the judicial prosecution of members for crimes, once for seduction, once for libel, once for directing an assault on a place of amusement in which dynamite bombs were used, and once for assault with intent to kill. It is not a creditable record, nor is it one that can be justified, The men who figure as legislators in the record, nor is it one that can be justified. The men who figure as legislators in the present general assembly are possesse! with the idea that they alone are the best judges of their own conduct, that the safety of the republic rests solely with them, that their persons are sacred and that they themselves are above the action of the law. Greater insensibility to their own shortcomings and middings has rarely ever been shown by insensibility to their own shortcomings and misdoings has rarely ever been shown by legislators in any country—rash as the statement may seem. In other countries violence and venality have frequently been recorded, but it is extremely rare to find instances where a legislative body has insisted the protection of seducers and assassins. The protection of seducers and assassins. purpose of these legislative immunities was not to protect such criminals as these, for in no system of government could it be supposed that such men could hold seats in a law-making body. A proper sense of their own unfitness to enact laws for others, should lead these law-breakers to resign their mandates at once, and if they do not possess that sense their colleagues should at once expel them. No form of govern-ment can long withstand the exercise of such immunities, nor the demoralization which it must occasion in the administration of justice. There can be no just punishment of the private citizen for crime, when the law-maker himself goes unpunishment of the properties of the compression of the compress ed for the commission of the same offence. There is no justice in a system which cludes officials and legislators from penalties of criminal conduct, for it is the essence of good government that those charged with its execution should be in every way above reproach. More than that, it is manifestly discreditable and injust that law-abiding, respectable citizens should be compelled to take their laws and public administration from the hands of notorious criminals. If the people are insensible to the shame of such an imposition, then they are unfit for self-government and incapable of holding their own among the leading na-tions of the world. It is a satisfaction to feel that the present general assembly is now near the end of its term and that it can disgrace the country but a short time longer, but if the press and the people do not make their condemnation of such abuses felt there is danger that its members will be returned and that the second stage will be worse

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 19 —Senate.—The senate discussed the army bill, the bill regulating the granting of pensions and some others. The bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica passed in 3rd discussion. Some remarks were made on the arrest of Col. Torres Homen and on the Camingda claim.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill for ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims and voted in 3rd discussion a special appropriation of 336,018428 for the department of innance and one of 34,000\$ for the navy department.

of mance and one of 34,000\$ for the navy department.

AUG. 20.—Senate.—The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion. In 1st discussion the senate voted a bill repealing law No. 463, of Sept. 2, 1847, and a bill for obtaining from the proper authorities of the Catholic church the records of births, marriages and deaths.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department.

AUG. 21.—Senate.—The senate discussed the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal ordinance granting three lotteries to the Candelaria brotherhood, and voted in 1st discussion a bill on the stamp-tax and a bill transferring to the state of Maranhão certain property belonging to the general government.—Chamber of Députies.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department. The bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 92 to 6, 19.

AUG. 22.—Senate.—There was introduced a bill

Aug. 22.—Senate.—There was introduced a bill for abolishing lotteries. The discussion of the question of the lotteries for the Candelaria brotherhood was continued.

hood was continued.

AUC. 24.—Senate.—The senate discussed the budget of the department of foreign affairs and a motion of Senator Vicente Machado to ask for information in regard to payment of certain Italian claims in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.—Chamber of Departies.—The chamber in 3rd discussion unanimously rejected the bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputy Glycerio introduced a bill empowering the government to make appropriations for the payment of all just claims of foreign nations.

Aug. 25 .- Senate. - Dr. Bernardino de Campos Aug. 25.—Senate. — Dr. Bernardino de Campos was recognized as senator for S. Paulo, There was introduced a bill on the retirement of military officers. The senate discussed the budget of the department of foreign affairs.—Chamber of Departies.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department and the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan.

Aug. 26.—The senate discussed the question of the lotteries for the Candelaria brotherhood, and voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs.—Chamber of Depaties.—The chamber discussed the bill on contracts for agricultural laborers.

agricultural laborers:

The chamber discussed the bill on contracts for agricultural laborers.

Aug. 27.—Senate.—By a vote of 26 to 17 the senate annulled the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal ordinance granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ deach to the Candelania brotherhood. It discussed the bill on general elections.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Medeirose a Alloquerque, while speaking against the minister of foreign affairs, was struck by the latter's brother, Deputy José Carlos, who immediately resigned his seat. The chamber went into secret session and passed a resolution expressing sympathy for the injured deputy, but declaring that the aggressor's resignation placed him out of the reach of disciplinary measures.

Aug. 28.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill on elections.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill on contracts for agricultural laborers and in 1st discussion the bill on the pay of the members of the next congress.

Provincial Notes

The São Paulo e Minos says that the pipe-laying for the Ribeirão Preto water-works is so far advanced that it will be completed in a very few days.

few days.

There were 118 deaths in the city of Campinas during the month of August. This gives a rate of 46 per thousand per annum, assuming the population to be 30,000.

Colonels Ricardo and Felippe Seminario left. Pará on the 18th alt, for the United States. Ricardo will probably not return to Peri until he is forgiven for his absurd revolution.

—After two or three preliminary meetings the congress of Paulista agriculturists is to be assembled in São Paulo on the 30h inst, to adopt statutes and to disease matters relating to that industry.

industry.

—The Distrio Popular of S. Paulo says that it is authorized by Gov. Campos Salles to contradict the report, published by the Parifula, that he is in favor of a law prohibiting the holding of real estate by foreigners.

—Owing to the absence of our assistant editor, we have been unable to give our usual summary of legislative proceedings for the last two numbers. We now give an abridged summary of the sessions since our last report in order to complete the record.

—It is said that the government of S. Paulo has

sestions since the act report in dotter comprete the record.

—It is said that the government of S. Paulo has contracted for the introduction of 20,000 immigrants into the state up to the end of the year. These immigrants are to be chiefly Austrians, Germans, Portuguese and Spaniards. No Irish—Italians, we mean—need apply.

—A band of armed men captured and broke into the jail at Auaripe, Ceará, a short time ago, from which they took out a condemned murderer and hasharously lynched hum. The victim, named Romualdo Rodrigues da Fonseca, had been condemned to four years imprisonment, which the lynchers thought insufficient.

—An item one of our exchanges suggests an

lynchers thought insufficient.

—An item in one of our exchanges suggests an interesting comparison. In the town of Rio Claro, São Paulo, there were 37 burials in the municipal cemetery in August, from which a revenue of 1,022\(\frac{1}{2}\) was derived. In the same month there were 145 beeves and 164 hogs killed at the municipal slaughter-house, on which the revenue was 608\(\frac{1}{2}\)500. For the municipality, therefore, burying its population is more profitable that feeding it.

was 6688500. For the municipality, therefore, burrying its population is more profitable that feeding it.

—The old laws regulating labor services, called "Acação de serviços," has produced a genuine state of seridom throughout Brazil, particularly on the Amazon and in the interior distrats of Minas, Goyaz and Matto Grosso. The poor man is attached to the service of some rich and influential personage, in whose debt he passes his whole life. Until that debt is satisfied, he is not at liberty to leave the place, nor accept any other service. It frequently occurs that if a traveller wishes to obtain camaradas or boatmen for long journeys, which take the men beyond the influence of their masters, he is are first compelled to pay their debts. An instance of the hardships of this species of setflom recently occurred in Matto Grosso. A camarada (as such serfs are called) of Sr. José Miguei, named Benedicto, living in the parish of Barra do Rio dos Bugres, became dissatisfied with his lot and ran away from his master, to whom he owed money. He left behind a wife and three children. He went to Cuyabá, the state capital, where he enlisted in the police force. After a time it became known where he was and his master at once came to Cuyabá to celaim him and have hum discharged from the force. Hearing of his master's arrival, Benedicto deserted and made his way back to his family. He then resolved to take refuge with his family on the estate of Sr. Jayme Chibls at Descalvado, which involved a long and dangerous journey. Fearing to again fall into the hands of his master, he embarked with his wife eaques below Barra and he was drowned together with his three children. His wife escaped and found shelter in a neighboring rancho, where she told the story. It is evident that the service to which this poor man was subjected was not light, or he would not have taken such risks to escape from it. It is time that these laws were revised, or else let us stop describing Brazil as a free country.

—An epidemic of small-pox is reported from Pernambuco, where a large number of deaths from the disease is already reported.

— a Pernambuo telegram of the 11th announces the explosion of a large box of matches in the carton-house three. The storage of such dangerous articles in the custom-house is probabited, and an inquiry will probably be made into the affair.

—Co. Valladao's partisans since their reinstate-ment in office seem to have inaugurated a perfect reign of terior in Sergipe. They are suppressing opposition newspapers and arresting political ad-versaries, some of whom, it is stated, are in dan-ger of being shot.

ger of being shot.

—The popular S. Paulo hatter, Mr. Christy, has this season grown a calbage weighing 18 kilos (5g lbs. 9 cz.) on his chacura in the suburbs of that city, and has had the phenomenon exposed in his wandow. Sach a head deserves the best hat Mr. Christy can make.

Mr. Christy can make.

—The students of the Polytechnic school of S. Paulo have appointed a committee to ask the government to place that establishment on an equal footing with the Polytechnic school of Rio de Janeiro. We should think that the professors of the S. Paulo school would object.

S. Paulo school would object.

—Some of our São Paulo exchanges are full of talk about the "ho-pitality" which has been extended to the Italians. Are we to understand, then, that sending agents to Italy after colonists, paying their passages out and all their expenses after arrival, implies an act of hospitality?

—The editor of the Commercio de São Paulo alarms us. In a critical comment on an Italian contemporary which had suggested procuring immigrants from "the beautiful sland of the rising sun, Japan," our testy contemporary replies: "In the first place Japan is not an island: it is an archipelago." Arguments like this fill us with terror.

terror.

—There were 281 deaths [including 12 still-births] in the city of Pará during the month of July, of which 22 were from beri-beri, 10 from yellow fever, 15 from measles, and 14 from pulmonary consumption. For the seven months ending July 31 the deaths numbered 1,821, of which 159 were still-births. Among the 212 foreigners included in this number, 6 were British and 4 American. American.

American.

—There was a pasgo of patriotic enthusiasm in the S. Paulo jury on the 12th—apparently in honor of the action of the chamber of deputies in annulling the ciminal indictment against Mederose Albuquerque. They absolved all the persons arrested for manufacturing and issuing counterfeit money. The criminal is surely a highly favored individual in Brazil—always provided he can secure a trial.

The absolute of the Manufacturing the secure at trial.

secure a trial.

—The physician of the Misericordia hospital in São Pauls was assaulted on the 7th inst. by a son of one of the titled residents of that city, and has been compelled to appeal to the chief of police for protection. He was not hut much in the assault; in fact he was only scratched a little. Had he given the boy a sound flogging — presuming that he is able to do it—the cause of public order would have been greatly benefitted.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Journals received from Rio Grande do Sul give a full acount of the proceedings of the federalist convention, in which all parts of the state were well represented and in which was displayed the utmost harmony consistent with a free expression of opinion. Among the delegates present were Cols. Felippe Portinho, Estacio Azambuja, Rafael Cabeda and José Serafim Castilhos (Juea Tiegre), Gen. Salgado and Marshal Augusto Cesar, Gen. Tavares and Col. David Martins, who were unable to attend, were represented by their proxies, Col. Estacio Azambuja and Councillor Silveira Martins.

After an animaled discussion the programme framed by the respective committee composed of

veira Mattus.

After an animated discussion the programme framed by the respective committee composed of Adriano Riheiro, Wenceslau Escobar and Fortunato Barreto, was adopted by the convention almost unanumously, there being only 6 dissentient modern and the control of the convention almost unanumously, there being only 6 dissentient modern.

most manimously, there being only 6 dissentient wifees.
Silveira Mattins, accompanied by Councillor Macele, Col. Joaquim Pedro Salgado and Dr. Seabra, has since returned to Rio de Jaueiro. On the way they stopped for a few hours at Santos, where a meeting was held and speeches were made by some of those gentlemen and by Dr. Matim Francisco. It is understood that there is a movement in progress throughout Brazil for organizing a party for cooperating with the Rio Grande federalists.

Several so-called elections for municipal officers have been recently held in different parts of the state, with the uniform result of the castilhista candidates being declared elected. This has chetted protests, and the federalist executive committee has advised members of its party not to take part in the electoral farce announced for the 28th inst. Barros Cassal and João Machado are taking steps to see whether it is possible to cause fulio de Castilhos to be tried for his violations of the constitution and for his crimes against the personal liberty and security of citizens. We suspect that they will find it as difficult as it is to bring a federal congressman to trial.

On the 7th the garrison at Poto Alegre was

they will find it as difficult as it is to bring a federal conjuessman to trial.

On the 7th the garrison at Porto Alegre was unable to parade for want of uniforms. Evidently the money farnished for clothing the troops has been squandered.

Carlos Telles' friends have succeeded in inducing the war department to countermand the order for the removal of the 31st battalion of infantry from Bagé to Livramento.

RAILROAD Notes

The Bragança railway of Pará yielded a deficit of 7,647\$657 in the month of July.

The excessive fares, both for merchandise and passengers, on the Cantareira tramway of São Paulo, have finally been reduced. The state authorities have at last discovered, in this intance at least, that overcharges are not always remuner ative.

—The cash receipts of the Porto Alegre to Uruguayana line during the hall year ending June 30 last were \$25,706\$950, against \$64,593\$870 in the same period of 1855. The amounts charged were \$3,466\$720 this year, against \$201,664\$392 last year.

year.

—The electric light company of Jacarehy, São Paulo, complains of the non-delivery of a case of lubricating oil by the Central railway, which is causing much pripulice. Were the railway in private hands it could be prosecuted, but being a government line its robberies are privileged.

—The decree authorizing the duplication of the English line from Santos to Jundiaby, to gether with other improvements, such as a new station at São Paulo, was signed on the 3rd inst- and pathished in the Dirici Official on the 10th. The company proposed to spend \$\infty\$ 3,100,000 on the work, according to estimates presented, which the government cut down to \$\infty\$2,900,000.

I OCAL NOTES

-Two or three assassinations were registered in this city during the past week.

-The report that the Argentine govern had intervened in the dispute between Brazi Italy, is demed from Buenos Aires.

—In the municipal budget for next year, the "municipal theatre" scheme calls for 138,000\$. It reminds as of the legend of Nero's fadling whole Rome was in flames.

—The President visited the Argentine squadron on the 11th and was received with all the cus-tomary honors. The ships were tastefully decorat-ed for the occasion.

—It is to be noted that our American visitors were not able to escape a visit from a jacobin com-mission. Fortunately the infliction—was postponed until the last moment.

—The return match between the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co, and the Club Brazileiro de Cricket will be played on the Paysandú grounds on Sunday the 20th inst.

—Extensive preparations are making to give a cordial reception to Augusto de Castuho on his atrival at this port in command of the Portuguese iron-clad Vasco da Gama.

—Police delegate Vicente da Neiva reports the Componhia Agave Americano is nothing bu lottery scheme and that its so-called debenturare really lottery tickets in disguise.

—The prefect of the city says that the sanitary state of the city is good. He is apparently not well posted, for some streets and many habitations are peritously dirty and ausanitary.

It is stated that on Sunday the iron-clad Riachnelo, during the matinee on board, was visited by over 3,000 persons, of whom more than hall, it is estimated, were young ladies.

—The Polytechnic secured a visit from some Argentine-efficers on the 12th, and the movidade is now looking for other political worlds to conquer. It is aston-shing how many ways the Brazilian student finds to avoid study and meddle in pol-

—At Aracajú, Sergipe, an attempt to assassinate Padre Olympio de Campos was made on the 11th Padre Campos is one of the leaders of the opposi-tion, while Padre Dantas is a leader in the Valladão party. The church militant is making a record in Sergipe.

On last Wednesday the chamber of deputies by a vote of 102 to 14 approved the election held in the 3rd congressional district of Pernambuco and ex-Governor Barbosa Lima was admitted to a seat in congress. He is a worthy addition to a seat in congress.

—Now that the king of Italy has demanded compensation for his subjects ill-treated in Turkey, we may expect to hear the name of the Sultan inigled with that of Menelik in the cheers of the jacobins when they make their raids through the streets of this city.

—In response to requests from this city, the Argentine government gave permission for its squadron to remain in this port until to-day, the 13th. The cortial reception and entertainment of the Argentine officers have produced a very friendly feeling in both countries.

recomp in nont counters.

—Poor old Spain has officially announced her intention to be present at the Pais exposition of 1900. Perhaps the poor old creature will be haried belone that time. She can not hope to last very long number the victories she is winning in Cuba and the Philippines.

—When a man mediates the commission of a serious crime it would be advisable for him to secure an election to the chamber of deputies in order to have the protection of its immunities. It is much simpler, cheaper and more effective than the old style of "papal indulgences."

me out style of "papal indulgences."

—Among the passengers leaving for home on the 9th inst, by the Nitt, was Mr. Charles Murray Mailing, 2nd secretary of the British legation at this capital. We understand that Mr. Marling will not return to Ikio, and that his successor will be a son of the eminent philologist, Prof. Max Muller.

—As had been expected, the chamber of depa-ties refuses to permit the trial of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque. What opinion can be formed of a congress that allows its members to be arrested, incarcerated and banished for political motives and yet protects them from punishment for ordinary criminal offenses?

—In token of gratitude for the kindness shown to them when refugees in 1894, the cadets of the naval school are going to present to D. Polores Lavalle, president of the Rel Cross society in Buenos Ayres, a handsome silver card set with precious stones in the form of a star and bearing an appropriate inscription.

—On last Tuesday there was held in this city a meeting of members of the Partido Democrate Federal for the purpose of adopting measures for perfecting the organization of the party. We had supposed the party dead, for nothing resulted from its first meeting some months ago.

—The sanitary commission will be interested to know that the practice of throwing dirty water into the street from the windows of dwelling-houses still continues. How is it possible to remedy the musamatic influence of a foul subsoil as long as this practice is permitted?

—Dr. Fereira de Araujo in a recent number of the National sanitary and the properties of the new theory of the financial or electoral reform. In his opinion the number of that congress can do, even if it sits till December, is to vote a factitions budget.

—The iron fence surrounding the Passeio Publico is now being substituted. It is the opinion of many that the old fence, which was not broken and which had a good appearance, might have been retained a few years longer, or until the city is better able to incut the expense.

—We have neglected to mention that D₁. For thas been climinated form the list of forcin core.

city is better able to incur the expense.

—We have neglected to mention that Dr. Forthas been eliminated from the list of foreign correspondents of the national academy of medicine, because of his book on Brazilian customs and manners—"Recat de marcre." When we remember the protection extended to this same Dr. Fort by the faculty of medicine, we can mothelp but consider that this is the worst blow of them all. Dr. Fort should now write the inner history of his first visit to this country.

should now write the inner history of his first visit to this country.

—The Pais says that several Rio Grande federalists are about to obtain compensation for projectly destroyed or stolen by government troops during the waa and it professes to be very much scandalised theorat. The Pats, we believe, sustained no losses during the war, being supposed, on the contrary, to have largely profited during the period of civil strife. It was, consequently, hardly to be expected that it would sympathise with those who were robbed.

—In addition to pay and mileage, members of the next congress are to have free passes on the government radways. At least a provision to that effect was voted last Thursday by the chamber of deputies, the mojority of whose members evidently count on being re-elected. Mileage and free passes seem to be rather contradictory. If the legislator is to have free passes on the radways, them he does not require indege; and if he is paid mileage, then he does not require tree passes.

paid mileage, then he does not require free passes.

— Joé Carlos has freely pardoned Medeiros, says he did right, in fact just what he would have done himself, and that, so far as he is concerned, the affair is ended. They are a dear little pair, these two? What a prty it is they were not able to burt each other enough to make a real sensation! If a cowardly attempt to assassinate, involving tisk of life to others, is the essence of their code of henory, then perhaps it would be well to give the affair no further attention. Let us leave it to the police!

—The chambers have

The chambers have a solved to prolong their sessions to Ostober 14th. They did not meet on the day fixed by law, nor for some time larer, and they have fixered away the time on the steet or in fruitless discussion. But they have deads to it 75\% a day with praiseworthy regularity, even for the time when they were not peecant, or whon there were no sessions for lack of quorum, and now they promose to prolong the sessions—and augment their incomes—in order to finish the business for which they were as-coulded. And yet they call themselves partiolic and homorable, and all that?

themselves patriotic and honorable, and all that?

—Smith says that when the Barraconda went out to Trindade island to remove the British flag which had been left there over a year and a half before, nothing of it was found, so they removed the flagstaff and honed the bones of the health officer who so kindly famished that ship with a bill of health in January, 1855. And Brown says that the land crabs are extremely dissatisfied about the settlement of the dissulte and are threatening to revolt and depose the first governor-general sent out to rule over them. They claim that Brazil appreciates them only when some other country shows a disposition to do something for their neglected industries, and they are disposed to submit to this neglect no longer.

—The formal examination of Deputy Medeiros §

submit to this neglect no longer.

—The formal examination of Deputy Medicine & Albuquerque for the attempted assassination of exchenty José Carlos de Carvalho took obec at the 8th pretoria on Friday last. Eight witnesses were examined and then the inquiry closed and the documents of the case were ordered to be remitted to the chamber of deputies, where Deputy Nilo Pequalta has a motion prepared declaring the criminal not subject to prosecution. On the following day the chamber declared the prisoner free from prosecution.

from prosecution.

—Among the many entertainments provided for the officers of the Argentine squadron during their stay in this port, none seem to have been better organized than that of the naval school. It is gratifying to note that at this entertainment the dead were not forgetten. Saldanba da Ganad's portrait, adonned with flowers, occupied a coasticuous place in the pencipal room, one of the hoar-races was named for lim and one of the boats was named for Mudshipana Harold Schiller, who was killed during the fighting in the bay and whose remains are interred on the island of Paque'a.

remains are interred on the island of Paque'a.

—Admiral Custoio de Mello was selected by the naval caders as president of the committee appointed to deliver to the commander of the Argentine squadron the card for D. Dolores Lavalle. When the boat conveying Custodio and his companions approached, the Nave de Julio field a salute of 13 gins, which was returned by the Rundhulo. The commander of the squadron expressed his gratification at having so distinguished an officer as a guest on board his flag-ship, and Custodio, in presenting the card, alluded in touching language to the kindness of the Argentines to the Brazilian refugees and took occasion to emphasize his form conviction that the revolution of the 6th of September had sounded the knell of military despotism in Brazil.

—We understand that on board the cruiser Benjamin Constant Midshipman Pina Junior was tried by court-martial and acquitted, it being proved that he was entirely free from blame in the question in which he was involved, while at Pará, with Capt. Lopes da Cruz.

—Breause of some delays in obtaining returns of receipts and expenditures, the committee in charge of the ball in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital is still unable to report the result. We are informed that the net receipts will exceed (5000\$\$, which will be highly satisfactory to all concerned.

—To respond to the toast to the press at the breakfast on board the Almirante Brown last Friday the irony of fate designated Senator Quintino Bocayura, who, with his newspoper, the Paiz, has done more, perhaps, than any other man in Brazil to discredit the press and to destroy its liberty and usefulness.

liberty and usefulness.

—The Jernal do Fretil of yesterday publishes a communication from Berlm in regard to the unfriendly treatment received in Germany by the officers of the Aguidalan. In June the Post published a statement that the officers had left munitions in the magarines without informing the director of the Vulcan shippard at Stettin, but endangering the lives of the workmen. The officers prosecuted the Post for libel, and on August 6th that paper published a formal retraction. It is claimed, besides, that the lower classes have treated the Brazilians very badly, jeering at them in the streets and heaping mealts upon them. The directors of the Vulcan yards, also, do not possess tact and courtesy for a proper relationship with foreigners, for they even neglected to send mytations to the Brazilian officers on the occasion of Li Hung Chang's visit to that establishment.

DEATH,

STEELE.—On the 11th inst., at his residence, No. 1 Rua Voluntarios da Patria, ANDREW STELLE, a native of Dandee, in the 94th year of his age.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Strangers' Hospital on the 9th inst. the officers and committees of the past year were unanimously re-elected for the current year. The officers and committees are:

President:— Mr. J. Mackenzie,
Trassure:— Mr. C. J. Gemmell,
Secretary:— Mr. A. J. Lamoureux,
Building Committee:— Messrs, Benest, Roberts and Gudgeon,
Furnishing Committee:— Messrs. Gemmell,
Taylor and Tucker,
Executive Committee:— Messrs. Kennedy, Purchas and Lamoureux.

chas and Lamoureux

chas and Lamoureux.

It is expected that the new staff will arrive here from England on the 18th or 19th October next, and that the hospital will be fully equipped for any emergency which the coming summer may produce. The huldings and grounds are in excellent condition, as any subscriber may verify by visiting them, and it is confidently auticipated that the medical and nussing staff will be able to meet any and every emergency. A cortilal invitation is extended to all the friends of the hospital to visit the place.

ANDREW STEELE.

We deeply regret to note the death on the 11th into Mr. Andrew Steele, the oldest and one of the most respected foreign merchants in this city. Mr. Steele was in his o4th year, having been born in Dundee, Scotland, on February 26, 1803. He came to Bazil in 1822 and entered the commercial house of Ihoon, Watson & Co., the predecessor of Watson, Spence & Co. and the present firm of Watson, Kinche & Co. His residence in Brazil was almost contemporaneous with the independence of the country. Subsequently Mr. Steele became an exchange broker, but later returned to the importing business as a partner in the firms of Mackay, Miller & Co., Steele, Morrssy & Co., Andrew Steele & Co., and A. Steele & Miller. During his long business career in this city covering a period of almost three quarters of a century, Mr. Steele enjoyed the esteem of all with whom he came in contact not only for his business integrity, but also for his personal worth. His active interest in business continued to the last day of his life, and until within a comparatively recent date he was still accustomed to come into the city almost daily. He was buried in the S. João cemetery, Botatogo, by her side.

Coffee Notes

—The exports of coffee from Santos in August aggregated 400,624 bags. The largest cargo shipped was 41,859 bags by the Mendoza.

—It is said that coffee is grown with the best results at Chapada, in the state of Matto Grosso, at an elevation of about 2,800 feet above the sea level. The soil is fertile and the coffee trees grow luxuriantly and produce abundantly.

luxuriantly and produce abundantly.

—Good coffee, by means of its marvellously stimulating influence on the brain, is the antidote of alcohol. At Rio de Janeiro, where the population numbers 350,000, drunkenness is almost unknown, and coffee is largely used. Emigrants, who frequently take with them a love of alcohol, end by preferring the coffee which the Brazilians know so well llow to prepare, —Exchange, It would be interesting to know who it is that writes such nonsense. This city has a population of nearly 600,000, drunkenness is far from uncommon, and no one addicted to alcohol ever substitutes it by coffee. The Brazilians are as fond of wine as they are of coffee, and drunkenness in the country, especially among the lower classes, is steadily increasing. They are content, however, to have their social and political talks over tiny cups of strong coffee, and that diminishes the consumption of alcohol.

—An unfortunate coffee shipper of the Campos district, who has lost some money by the recent fall in prices, attributes the said fall to the operations of an American coffee house which is buying direct from the planters. This is absurd. Buying direct from the planters. This is absurd. Buying direct three metric in the proper to the planter as well as better profits for the buyer. The commissions which go to the commissions, enaceador, and broker are saved. It will be an advantage to the planter when all or a part of these intermediate expenses are abolished.

expenses are abolished.

—Consul Schoepe, at Vera Cruz, in a report to the state department on a new tax placed by the Vera Cruz legislature on coffee and tolarco planting, warns. Americans against embarking in the coffee-raising industry, and cites figures to show that in those parts of Mexico with which he is familiar the stories of great wealth to be gamed by coffee planters do not apply. On land costing \$\frac{1}{3}\times \text{appears} from his figures, it would cost \$\frac{1}{3}\times \text{appears} from his figures,

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The July receipts of the Pará municipality amounted to 472,814\$284.

-The customs receipts at Parahyba for the half year ended June 30 amounted to 292,322\$937.

—The municipal council of this city spends 7,957,140\$ per annum on its personnel and 2,-110,000\$ on its debt.

—The custom receipts of Fortaleza, Ceará, in August amounted to 368,882\$834, and of Jaraguá, Sergipe, to 151,687\$089.

—The customs receipts at Pará in July amount to 1,841,134\$269, of which 1,699,683\$584 were rived from import duties, and 107,310\$310 from

—During the half year ended June 30 there were 1,864 deposits amounting to 639,108564 in the government savings bank (catra conomico) at Ceará and 755 withdrawals amounting to 421,838-\$718.

-The government has placed \$1,200 gold at the disposition of the Brazilian consul in Montevide to pay expenses connected with the powder purchased there during the revolt, left there in deposit, and now removed for shipment to Brazil.

—A telegram from Rio to the Buenos Ayres papers on the 4th inst. announced that over \$\int_200,000\$ stelling were being remitted to England to pay for meno-towar under construction in British shipyards. And yet there are many who can not understand why the rate of exchange should keep so low!

—On last Saturday the chamber of deputies, by a vote of 64 to 46, rejected the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of salaries to public functionaries who had been illegally dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It is alle to expect justice from this

chamber.

—If a silver dollar worth as bullion only 54 cents should be made equivalent to 100 cents gold by an act of congress, why should not a yard-stick of 20 inches be made equivalent to one of 26 inches by the same authority? And if a man may tender 54 cents in satisfaction of a dollar's indebtedness, why should he not be permitted to "scale" it down still lower, say to 4 cents?

-The minister of war wants 43,239\$9,44 for a small quartel on Ilha do Boqueiño and 3,187,734\$186 for completions and repairs in the various quartels in this city. For new quartels throughout the rest of the country, he wants 12,574,668\$5,55,4668\$7,22. This makes a total of 18,136,603\$357 for a purpose which is in great part needless and unreproductive.

-The custom-house returns for the past month,

1896	1805
Rio de Janeiro 9,250,196\$425	8,363.368\$348
Santos 3,998,872 161	3,791,282 070
Victoria 148,727 137	103,026 180
Jaraguá 151,687 089	169,708 304 89,595 396
Urugunyana 77,034 005	89,595 396
Penedo 24,867 044	5,986 305
Pernambuco 1,836,148 254	1,657,211 501
The Assess services of the	- 1

-The August receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted to 9,250,196\$425 as fol-

Import duties, surtaxes and ware-	1
house charges	9,061,983\$346 22,537 830 4,102 109
Port dues	22,537 830
Export duties	4,102 100
Tobacco tax	10,214 300
Extraordinary	32,389 338 1,835 815
Diverse sources	1,835 815
Deposits	44,755 500
Hospital tax	53,565 400 1
Municipal taxes	53,565 400 18,812 787

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The municipal budget for 1897 was presented to the municipal council of this city by the prefect, Dr. F. F. Werneck de Almeida, on the 1st instant, together with a somewhat extended discussion of the several questions involved in the government of this city. According to the hudget the revenues for the year are estimated at 14,861,376\\$000, and the expenditures at 14,850,806\\$18, some items being left in blank on both sides of the blance-sheet. The receipts include some absurd items, such as 138,000\\$ from the municipal theater, as yet unorganized. The prefect recommends various improvements, involving a considerable onlay, and also the imposition of new taxes to augment the revenues of the municipality, which are insufficient for the demands upon them. The principal items in the budget are:

Revenues:		
Predial tax	7,300,000	000
Alvarás and licences	3,200,000	000
Cattle tax	530,000	000
Slaughter-house revenue	520,000	
Old debts	500,000	
Tramway taxes	312,000	
Verifying weights and measures	370,000	000
Tax on alcoholic drinks	200,000	
Revenue from patrimony	320,000	
l'ax on race courses, etc	160,000	000
Municipal fines	200,000	
Eventualities	300,000	
Market revenues	70,000	000

Expenditures:	
Municipal council	373,400\$000
Prefecture	80,000 000
Other municipal departments	1,553,000 000
Primary and secondary instruction	2,015,200 000
Superior instruction	677,800 000
Sanitary boards, inspection, etc	900,300 000
Asylums	309,600 000
Transportation of patients on the	0 ,.
bay	69,560 000
Municipal slaughter-house	452,900 000
S. Diogo beef deposit	14,200 000
Street cleaning and removal of	
garbage	1,067,000 000
Agencies of prefecture (?)	855,000 000
Inspection public gardens, for-	
ests, etc	162,000 000
Board public works and transporta-	·
tion	473,600 000
Municipal theatre	138,000 000
Service foreign debt	830,000 000
Service internal debt	2,163,118 900
Pavements	600,000 000
Buildings, etc	400,000 000
Cadastral survey	320,000 000
Suburban roads	240,000 000
Eventualities	100,000,000

Business Notes

—The bill exempting from duty for 10 years the unrefined petroleum imported by the Companhia Internacional de Marahu passed the chamber of deputies in 2nd discussion on last Thursday.

—It is said that the Hamburg-American Steamship Co, intends to put several steamers on a libetween Italy and the River Plate to meet the increasing passenger traffic between those countries.

The write of fresh large at Ulwarsh Missa.

The pitce of fresh before it Uberaha, Minas Geraes, from to-day forward is to be 1\$000 per kilo. This place is so near the cattle-raising districts of Minas and Goyaz that beel ought to be cheaper than this.

—The Prado sands in Bahia are now under-going an inquiry in the federal treasury. The sands lost a half of their value long ago through the intrigues of Rio and Bahia parties, who sought to rob the original grantee of his concession.

In 1894, the state telegraph lines yielded the handsome revenue of 3,570,725404, but they cost the treasury 7,778,791542. To pay out 2 for a revenue of 1 is a tiumph of amateur statesmanship. When we reach 3 to 1, then a brass band will be called in.

There is a mine of wisdom in the following

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janetro, September 14th, 1896.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do do do in U.S
coin at \$4.86,65 per &: atg 54 75
do \$1,00 (U. S. coln) Brazilian gold 1\$827 cts
do of &r stg. in Brazilian gold 8 8un
. —
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 8 13116 d
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 3fo6;
do do do (paper) 320 rs. gold
do do do in U.S.
coin at \$4 80 per £1 sig 17.6215
and the state of t

EXCHANGE.

September 8-Church holiday.

September 8—Church holiday.

September 9—The Banco da Republica was furnishing bills as 29, for the steamer of the 16th inst, the Brasilianische Bank opened at 8 1316 and the other banks posted 8 % but were drawing at 8 1316 along there was no great demand for bills, nor were these offered freely at 9 far ready pubry, but business was done at 9 116 for October delivery, against which bank sterling was secured at 9, and in the afternoon the latter was obtainable with some facility at 8 3133, at which the market closed, with other paper quoted at 9—9113. The day was quiet, and the very moderate business reported comprised bank sterling at 8 1314—9 and other paper at 9—9 137 cready bills, and 9 1116 for October. Severeigns were quoted on the street at 27\$300: the Bolsa closed without tuyers, or sellers.

September 70—The market opened firm, with 8 1516 posted.

o 1517—9 unto me paper at 0-9 1/37 for leasy you, and of 1516 for October. Suvereigns were quoted on the street at 29\$300; the Blots closed witiout buyers, or sellers. September 10-The market opened firm, with 8 1516 posted at all the banks, except the Banco da Republica, which was still funishing bills at 9, All morning rates were steadily maintained, the banks drawing, with more or less freedom, at 8 3132s and other paper placed at 9 152s, with bills offering at 9, but in the afternoon there was a change, and, the banks refusing money at 8 1516, business was reported in other sterling at 3 3 112s. Just before the close the market was still weaker, and the last quotations were 8% for bank and 8 1516 for 50 ther sterling at 30 112s. Just before the close the market was still weaker, and the last quotations were 8% for bank and 8 1516 for 50 ther sterling with money at the last rate. No opinions were ventured in explanation of the decline; the brokers generally reported having wild rather more than they bought, and so unfavourable news was reported form the other markets, but the fact of an increased demand for bills was established. The day was quiet, with bank sterling reported at 8%-9, and other bills at 8 1516-9 132. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25570c, and the Bobsa d-seed without quotations. September 17—The British and the Lundon & Berazilian Banks posted no rates, the Banco da Republica continued to farnish bills at 2, and the other banks by souted 8 13716. The market opened irregular, with the British Bank design "counter businesses" a 8% at which some of the other banks were purchasers, and 8 2712s to be had with some difficulty. A demand scon appeared and the banks were not drawing feedy for a time at the official rate, other piper readily finding buyers at 8%, but a good many bills came out at the Banco da Republica, and other sterling at 8 2913s. There was a fair business reported, Jarqely liquidations, at 8 1316-40 for bank and 8%-8 1516 for other sterling. Brailian gold was quoted on th

buyers, nor sellers.

September 12—No changes were made in the official rates of 8 1316 and 9, and the market opened with small transactions in bank sterling at 8 29132—83/2 and in other paper at 83/4—8 29132. The day was quiet and no changes were made in these rates, but 1 just before the closer either more demand was reported on "the street," and there was said to have been money at 8 271/2 for any paper, while business was done at two of the foreign banks at this rate, and other than tank sterling was generally quoted at 83/4—8 2913/2, with money at the lower rate for ready commercial. There was very little doing, at the extreemes of 8 131/6—9 for bank — at the last rate the Banco da Republica furnished bills, with the usual conditions, all day—and other sterling at 81/5—8 291/2 d. Sovereigns were quoted on the sreet at 27/8 8001 the 'Boba closed without quotations.

on the sreet at 2788cot the 'Hoba closed without quositions.

September 14—The Banco da Republica sti Il furnished hille at
2, and the London & Brazilian and British banks posted an
trates; the other banks opeued at 8 21g (b, tur travied in the
course of the morning. There was a demand for hills from
the time the market opened, and offer some trifling transactions in bank sterling at 8 2316, the banks refused money
at better than 8½, and later 8 23120 on head office was
reported. Purchasers secured what bills they could at
8 1316, and afterwards at 3½, but in the afternoon, either
the demand slackned, or more bills came out, and the
araket hardened, closing with bank sterling quoted at 8½,
and other bills at 6 1316. The demand was reported to be
almost exclusively for liquidations, some good money,
however, going to the Banco of Republica, and the moderate business reported comprised bank sterling at 8 3438
— 3 and other bills at 8½ = 81316. The Bolsa closed with
buyers of sovereigns at 23790, sellers at 278750; on the
street nothing was reported in gold.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

	Septe	mber g								
66	Apolice	s, 5s	951		10	Apolio	:cs, 1	895	931	
		1895			145	do		••••	930	
						do				
1	do	48I	,245		26	do			944	
					8	ob,		••••	943	
		S. Paulo			29	deb.L	dna	conv.	5	
228	" Pre	dial	- 30		200	do		100\$	8	
		Rl. Braz			500	do			8	25
75	do	gold	48		78	hn.Cr	RI,	Braz.	32	
					20	do	хd	gold	44	
				Bai	ıks.					
30	Cauçõe	s e Desc.		500	бo	Repu	blica		140	
100	Constru	ctor	9	750	25	União	de	Cred.		21
		arantido			100	d	•	30%		05

Elsewhere 2

soo Chepim R.R 3 144 Lsopoldina 3 500 100 V.F. Sapucahy 6 500 200 du 6 300 3 do 10% 400 14 S. Christ, tram 145 1000 Nonto-Sul may, 640	100 Alliança insce 10 6 Fidelid, , 110 100 Lot. Nacional 19 250 200 Melh. S. Paulo 40 100 Metropolitana 102 200 do 100 40 Int. C. Rio Gde 120
40 Cent, do Braz. 110 September 10. 31 Apolices, 5s 951	32 Apolices, 481,230
3 da 1895.929	4 do1,249

Miscella

31	Apolices, 5s	951	31 Apolices, 481,2	50
3	da 1895	929	4 doı,	49
68	do	930	100 deb. L'dna 100\$	8 50
30	do regist	943	384 hn. Cr. Rl, Braz.	3.5
53	do	944	too , Predlal	30
74	Emp. Municip.!	161		

25	Commercial	202		25	Nacional.	 200		
24	Commercio	212		100	do	 198		
3::0	Constructor	9	500	3	Republica.	 140	500	
10	Cred. Rural Int.	4	50a	183	do		•	
50	Depos. e Desc.	86		100	do	 130	500	
				100	do s	61	im	

137 Minas S. Jeron.	4	1 Hippod. Nac 103
125 do		a do toa
300 V. F. Sapucahy	6 250	t do 100
t3 Jar. Bot. tram.	112	1 do 104
30 Prosp. insce	14 *	too Loteria Nac 10
25 Conf. Ind, mill	184	24 Mel. Lag. e Bot, 3 201
20 do	185	40 Obras Hydraul. 540
11 do	190	r Derby Club(cer) 600
September 1		* * *
-sprember :	••	

	·cpre		4,			
15 A	police:	S, 55	950	127	Emp.Municipal	161
2,002\$	do		9416	132	deb. Sarocabana	64
80	do	1345	930	200	bn. Cr. R), Braz	35
108	do	regist	914			

Banks.

26 Depos. e Desc. 83

58 Commercio 212

2.0	Constituctor	9 250	79	rehuon	CH	1,50	
3.0	do	9 500	90	do		139	5
20	Nacional	198	30	do		140	
56	do	200	50	do	28	63	5
		Miscella	neous.				
300	Melh, no Brazil	19	100	Melh. S	Paulo	40	
	September 1	2.					
9	Apolices, 5s	919	127	Apolice	. 1895	930	

1,800 \$ I	do do		·91½ 1,248	100	deb. Sorocabana	64
			В	auks.		
		cial			Nacional Republica	
			Miss	ellanco	us.	

	D2133E1	unevus.	
100 Sorocabana 25 Geral insce 100 Lot.Nacional	45 500	50 Melh, no Brazil 200 do 30 Tatt. Moreaux.	19

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1896.

Exports.

EXDOTE.

Coffee.—During the four working days of the net work about 10,000 back were traveled sold, or about 90,000 was since the 1st inst, but as shipmens hove croaded 170,000 bags, the very important difference has never been included in the sales, for reasons lest known to those int rested. The two holdreys stopped shipmens here and in and 170,000 bags are reasons lest known to those int rested. The two holdreys stopped shipmens here and in and 170,000 bags reached Santons on the table place the fact days. The area weight of the supply sofficed to choose crash the makests, and cryanous we up naturally showed some inclination to avail of the fact, and made very low offers, when moving any at all. The decline in quotations was when moving any at all. The decline in quotations was when moving any at all. The decline in quotations was then moved any at all the decline in quotations was then moved any at all the decline in protections of the concerned that the sale of the contract of the contr

about the turning p-id, while the operations of the "bear".

The market opened on the oth ruther flat, with buyes?

The market opened on the oth ruther flat, with buyes?

The market opened on the oth ruther flat, with buyes?

The most opened soid on the basis of 138500-148000 to be provided soid on the basis of 138500-148000 to be provided soid on the basis of 138500-148000 to be provided soid on the basis of 138500-148000 to be provided to the provided soid of 138500-148000 to be provided to the provided soid of 138500-148000 to be provided to the provided soid of 148500-148000 to be provided to be provided to the provided to the provided to the soid of the market considered to be about 148500 to the provided to the about 148500 to the

24,833	bags	for the	United States
19,049	,,	21	Europe
5,830	"	**	Cape of Good Hope
-			River Plate, etc.
3,201	**	"	Coastwise

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States :

071	ILIP CHILLY I	ougs.
Sept. 5 6 10 13	Baltimore Amer lug Yosephine. New York lilg str Galitico. Baltimore Amer lug Yulia Rollins. New York Ger str Salerno. do B str Carib Prince.	9,263 25,758 6,000 11,483 11,508
Eur	ope:	
Sept. 6 7 7 9 9	Hamburg Ger stt Parlo Alegre Trieste and Fiume Aust at Seen! Ictnam Genoa & Naples It str Reg. Margherita Odessa Odessa Omana Tries of the Communication	4,025 6,633 1,849 1,100 2,527 6,637 6c0
10	do Ital str Assiduita	125 250 24

	Sept. 7 River Plate Br str Cy	2,314
	12 Cape Town Swed lug Morgretha	4,500
	Coastwise, Sundry steamers	4,937
	Receipts for the past week were 94,151 bags, again-	4 91,709
	Dogs for the preceding week and areas for if	ne week
į	br ore. The receipts in transit were 3,200 bags	
ľ	The official quotations, per to kilos, on Suturday w	CIC:
ш	Washed	

Washed	11\$575-11\$200
Regular 1st	to byo-it ass
Ordinary 1st	10 gug-40 551
Orlinger and	n \$28 11 4,8 8 511 9 518
and brokers' quotations according a roba, were the following ;	ng to New York types, and

No. 6	Sept. 9	Sept. (2.
140. 0	paminal	nominal
7	14\$000	14\$000 14\$ 000
8	13 000 - 13 200	13 100-11 (00
Q	12 400-12 700	12 7 0-13 0-0
Constant	0.1 1 2 1	4.1

Stocks in all hands, were estimated this moming to be 20d/35j bacs.
Stocks in all hands, were estimated this moming to be 20d/35j bacs.
Station has been quiet and weak, with reported sales of about 10 years bacs. The market opened on the soft with "good regarder function at roston, and chosed on Statuday weak at 9d/20o. The receipts are exactly equal to those of the proceeding arely, relays to began all as only 1770 or bacs were defined as the process of the soft of the process of the process of the soft of the process of the proce

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 8	N. V per 29	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock	Total shipments bags	" Coastwise	,, River Plate, etc. ,,	" Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States,	Receipts bags	
:	:	;	:	:	;		273.710	:	:	;	:		;	11,684	Sept 7
;	ì	:	20 1/4 0	:	:		291,304	;	;	;	;		:	11,991	Sept. 8
73,660	35 6	ې	10 1/4 01	13 400	14\$000		298.464	13.312	225	:	7.230	3,594	7.263	20,472	Sept 9
32,910	35 €	8 31/32	000	13 13	134920		301,190	16,350	;	;	1,050	7,244	8,056	19.076	Sept. 10
31,920	350	8 25132	500	13 700	14\$00)		300,992	11,666	54.7	;	:	5,002	5,523	11,468	Sept. 11
27,760	37 1	99	2 01	13 300	141,00		300,742	16,585	2,435	:	2,550	2,609	3,9,1	11,335	Sept. 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 12 Sept. 13
:	1	:	ı	:	:		308,854	:	:	;	:	:	:	8,112	Sept. 13
298,000	·:	;		;	;		:	113,857	7.449	4,530	11,330	42,985	67, 163	173.937	since : Sept.
1,413,000	:	:	:	;	:		:	663,994	40,386	21,079	37,405	175.581	389.541	856,582	since t July

Imports.

Receipts of most articles continue mederate and the changes in quotations are generally tramportant. Flour his been shall, and depressed, with a decline in prices, and important flour for the continue of the cont

banks, and this positions a better foot injunctations are still believe the property of the pr

The last quotations turnished us we	re:
Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 18t	281750-291000
do 2nd	nominal.
do and	28 750-29 coo 28 000-28 250
Western and Interior	26 000-20 000
River Plate	24 000-25 000
Local Mills	26 000-29 000

d —Receipts are 200 kegs per Good News and He-Dealers quotations may be continued, viz: 620— per lb. for American and 1802—18100 per kilo-te for mative.

Rice—The Machael brought 20 200 bors from Rangon. Dealiss quose fadian higher at 125002 115002 per lug, and native a suchanged at 245002 115002 115002 per lug, Pitch Pine—Receipts nil, and last quotation of 66\$ 22 per doe, may be continued.

White Pine—The market is machanged at 180 rs. per fout, and there have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine—There is nothing to report.

Swedisin Pine—Receipts have been 10201 doz. 1 of Zanthi from Mac and 1/18 doz. 1 of Zanthi from Ma

Turpentine Recuipts all. Last quotations were forficis per all grounds.

Rosin [4]. Here/is trought of bits, from New V.

Rosin [4]. Here/is trought of bits, from New V.

Assess per translation of productions, Vic. 12500000

Assess per translation of productions, Vic. 12500000

Assess per translation of production of productions of productions of productions of productions of productions of production of productions of productions of productions of production of productions o

and German to be a "if joss and French per lat."

Indian Carn. The receipts have been fonts bars per for the per lat. It bars per flow man, to lace sper free form and a second man, to lace sper free form the River P. Socks are visually and the per flowers from the River P. Bars at 67 and 1997 to be seen to

Control is per Tradition for the Tradition for t

Rum—Receipts constwise during the week were 563 pipes, 15 brls, and 5 dentil hus; no changes are made in last quo-

Pernambuca and Maceió Aracajú and Bahia	Us i Fron
Campos	150 0.0

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 8

SEPTEMBER 8.

HERIOSAIN, No. 10, Fact, 3 pt tons; Jensen; 34 ds; pine to Clr., Herksher & C.,

Arcental's Dan 14, Hant; 227 tons; Brinck; 55 ds; aundress to A. Avendo & Co.,

Restocass—His ship Jand 207: 1215 tons; Huelin; 127 ds; rice to order,

SEPT, 10.

BALTINORE, via Vectoria—Amer Ing. Good Newtor, 2075 tons; Myrick; 60 ds, sindries to Wilson & Co.,

Ostimate of the September 1, 124 tons; Marques; 46 ds; state of the September 1, 124 tons; Marques; 46 ds; SEPT 10.

SEPT. 12.

NEPP, 11.
CARDITY—Br. ship Philipment, 1351 tons; Haswell; 52 ds; to discuss, hound for 1-dombs.
Gaser B. ha for forts, 1. 181 tons; Becquet; 58 ds; codfish to L. A. Magabhas & Co.
SEPP 1-3.
GRANMANTAL—Bor by Severie; 386 tons; Hansen; 64 ds; cool to Whost Stons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF PORBIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 7.

NEW YORK—Be ble Genediatoring 1025 tons; Party; ballest.

—Be ble Bornes; ypp 1088. Read dip.

—Be ship Anadrico: 154 tons; Bigger da.

PASSEDIAL—BE in Kohor 104 tons; Le Rine; da.

BORSON AIMES - Port the Agency top tons; Connex; da.

NEPT. 3.

PILLAMORIUM—Be ship Crawdidi; 2424 tons; Wilson; ballest.

SEPT. II Noncoux -Br ship Partherope; 1460 tons; Elston; ballast. Now. Asrix - Br ship Pass of Mcfort; 2136 tons; Walsh; do.

SEPT. 12. -Amer bk Virginia; 726 tons; Pettegrew; ha'last SEPT, 13.

Poier Billiameris—Br bl. History, 403 tons. Caddell; coffee. New York—Br bl. Investige, 148 tons. Charleson; billast. Bargaruss—Amer bl. Tam's W. Elmell, 1081 tons; Good-man; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

R Bull	Drontheim	17 July
dotph Harbor	Rangoon	1 June
tlantk	Marseilles	3 July
tlantk	Glasgow	15 Aug
nrig	Brunswick	to Aug
war.	Cardiff	20 Aug
thick	New York	-o nug
manda	Pensacula	
irnam Wood	Pascagoula	23 May
enjamin C. Cronwoell	New York	~3 may
erroickshire	Hamburg	
and actor	Brunswick	
amphill	Rangoon	12 June
hirles E. Lefurgey	Marseilles	18 July
anada	Cardiff	ra July
athnya	Savannah	*
ambria	Pensacola	7 Aug
ara	Dalhousie	
arrizal	New York	II Aug.
obeland Island	Cardiff	1 Aug.
rot	Marseilles	2 Aug
lant Fedra II	Baltimore	to Aug
lginshire	Hull	to Aug
tersite	Cardiff	19 Aug
rato	Marseilles	4 July
xquis	Marseilles	4 July
milie Dingle	Gaspe	21 July 28 July
art Derby	Rangoon	3 Aug
mma L. Shaw	Savannah	3 Aug
porella	Pensacola	
ranklin (str)	Newport	••
ratelli Laurin	Pensacola	5 June
erds	Mobile	3 June
alls of Ettrick	Leith	26 July
corge T. Hay	Mobile	as July
aribaldi	Pensacola	21 July
lama	Oporto	
abella Gill	Baltimore	
ulins	Oporto	
uletrae	London	t Aug.
ing Cenric	Pensacola	
alahdin	Pascagoula	6 Aug
etverdale	Ship Island	I Aug
ronprinzesse Louise	Marseilles	20 July
alla	Pensacola	t6 June
conie G	Antwerp	rr Aun
nisa	Barceilona	27 July
illy	Norkoping	11 Aug
onisssie Burrill	Glascow	6 Aug
anie	Batiscan	
ovise	Mobile	
agdalena	Pensacola	:;
oses B. Tower	New York	
acedon. elville Island	Pascagoula	3 June
onte Allegro	Rangoon	14 July
luntar	Marseilles	14 July 26 July
unter	Saguenay River	,

rahon	ero	Penancila	16 July	FOREIGN SA OF RIO DE	JAI	NEIRC	, Septemb	et 13th, 1896
	thaire	Rangoon	10 July 18 May		, 1	AR.		
8. 11	pro18	St. John	11 Aug 16 July 20 July 17 July	KAMH	201	MIVAD	PROM	CONSIGNERS
Blan	hard	Gaspe	16 July		-			·
rd imus			20 July (-1			
mus See A	m deo	cardiff		American				
usess	e Marie	Rangoon	z June 3 Aug.	1 - 12 1 2 - 1 - 1 - 1			Baltimore	Outside D&C
eys (Incher	Leith New York	3 Aug.	hg K. J. Irelan. bk Bonny Doon hig Grace L'word	597	Sant 1	New York.	Quayle, D & C. Watson, R. & C J. de Seuza & C To order
vson	1 ncker	Savannah	::	hu Grace L'wond	900	Sept. 4	Rosaria	1. de Souza & C
menn senhe		Pensacola	:. !	lk C. P. Dixon	6gi	,	Montevideo	To order
				lug Good News	675	10	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
nirar	*/s	Pensacala		Austrian		t		
yne .		Liverpool	:: '	A Marriage		í	1	
A de		Hamburg		bk Emma	365	Feb 11	Marseilles.	To order
mho!	ide	Pensacola		now.t		1		1
mar.	lde	Pensacola	14 July	British				
ipner		Mobile	••	sp Br. Army	1196	inly :	Cardiff	In distress
			8 Aug	sp Forest King	1602	24	New York	In distress V. W. Guim & B. Rothigues & Wilson Sons & Braz Coal Co
tomas	Hoyard	Alobile		su Pungwein	1492	34	Cardill	B. Rodrigues &
t uht	******	Pensacola	8 Aug	sp Bellona.	11/3	25	Cardiff.	Braz Coal Co
tern		Hamourg	3 Aug	sp Kate Thomas, bk Edinburgh bk East African.	1 700	Aug	Hyères	A. Avenier & C
sere.		Oporto		bk East African.	1 /99	11	Antwerp	A. Avenier & C Laureys & C
hite !	Tings	Baltimore	zo July 21 July	sp Monrovia sp Falls of Clyde bk Cadwgan sp Lord Wolseley	1449	. 35	Pen-ucula	F. P. Passon
itheli	a Auten	Brunswick	21 July	sp Falls of Clyde	1741	Sept. 2	Crimshy	Gas Co
				on Lord Wolseley	1274	1 3	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co
A1	RIVALS OF	POREIGN ST	BAMERS.		1249	1	Cardiff	Laureys & C F. P. Passon Gas Co Gas Co Braz. Coal Co Wilson Sons & To order To order In distress L. A. Mahalhā
				ing C. W. Janes.	823	1 1	Rosario	To urder
ATR	NAME	PHOM	CONSIGNED TO	sp Macduff	235		Kangnon	In distress
			***	bg Century	1351	13	Gaspe	L. A. Mahalha
		1		1 -		1		
p 7	Birchfield Br	Cardifi 23½d	Braz. Coal Co.	Dutch			1	
. 7	Camb Prince Br	Santes 2 h	Quayle, D. & C.	sp Adrianna	l	A	S Possiis	In distress
7	Salerno Or Tamai Ilc	do 22h do 20h	Royal Mail	sp Adriania	1749	You at	i Nosalia.	In distiess
7	Assiduitá It	do 1sh	A. Fiorita & C	Danish	Ì			
9	Ollinia Bla	do 19h Manchester* 30d	Braz. Coal Co. Quayle, D. & C. E. Johnston & C. Royal Mail A. Fiorita & C. Norton, M. & C. Royal Mail Karl Valais & C. W. Samson & C. Frat Cresta & M.			١.		
8	Nile Br Provence Fr	River l'late 70h	Royal Mail	bg Hashet	107	lan 3	Allon	To order
	Provence Fr	do* 6d Huenos Aires 5d	Karl Valais & C.	bk Serapis lug H.Grohmann	90	Aug	Rangoon .	To order To order Aretz & C A. Avenier &
G		Santos 21h	Frat. Cresta & M.	bk Hans	20	Jopt.	Marseilles.	A. Avenier &
10	Aino It	Genea, and	Frat, Cresta & M. Fiorita & De V.		1			
1.	- Portugal Fr	Genoa' 20d R Plate 3!4d New York' 22d Havie' 22d	Mess. Maritimes	German				
11	lievelus Big	New York 22d	Norton, M. & C	Lie Manteur			Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
1.3	California Fr		Chargeurs Réunis La Veloce	bk Montana	· 4°	Taug.	2 11 minute B .	. III. Blonz de C
12	Las Palmas It	Victoria 336d New York 33d	Quayle, D. & C.	Italian	1			ì
- 1	Egypt Pr. Br	Newnort and	Quayle, D. & C. Lage Irma is	1	1	1.		
- 1	Graf Bismarck Gr	Brenien 34d	H. Stoltz & C.	kq Fidelta bk Mad'na G	6,1	B Aug. t	Maiseilles	. Karl Valais & C. Hecksher &
		!		bk Eistrea			5 Marseilles.	To order
DE	PARTURES O	F FOREIGN 8	TEAMERS.	Norwegian]"		1	
	1	1		bk Helga		Tune .	Leith	Thedim, R. &
DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO	bk Guldregu	. 82	si July 3	Pascagoul	Thedim, R. & V. W. Guim & C. Hecksher & C. Hecksher & Geral de C. & I. G. Hecksher & Geral de C. & I.
		·		bk Brackka	. 34	8 Aug i	5 Kramforss	. C. Hecksher &
	7. Camar Br	S-uthampon*	Sundries	hk Arizona	123	0 1	Pensacola	C. Hecksher &
ept	7 Famor Br S. Istvan Aust 7 Reg. Marita It	Trieste *	do	bk Amerika bk Lancyshire .	. 82	Sent 2	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I
	Reg. Mar'ita It	Genna*	do	lug Insula Capri	27	o Sept.	4 Hernosano	C. Hecksher
	Clyde Br Middleton Br	River Plate	do	lug Arthur	. 37			
	8' Middleton Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast Sundries	lug Arthur bk Zampa	37 46	7	4 Abo 5 Pensacola	F. P. Passos
	8 Paraguassú Gr 9 K. Karalyi Aust 9 Nile Br	Santos	do	bk D. Quixote.	- 1112	13	5 Pensacola	To order C. Hecksher & Wilson Sons &
	Nile Br	Southampton*	do	bk Fox	. 38	[8]	Grang'm	h. Wilson Sons
			do:	1 -	- 30		J	
	o Yarrowdale Br	Galveston	Ballast Sundries	Partuguese				
1	a Monas It Assiduită It	Genon*	do .	Lo consiste	1	Lule	Ocerto	T A C C
,	orSalerno Gr	do New York	Coffee	bk Oliveira	7	A Aug	2 Ilha de S	al. I. A. G. Sant
,	ol Inlia Park Br	Buenos Ai es	Ballast	sp America	. 10	Sept	Oporto	J. A. G. Sant J. A. G. Sant To order
		Galveston	do Sundries	1 '			1	1
3	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux* Santos	l da	Russian	1.		6 Danas -1	C Manketon
1	Pilcomavo Br	S. Joan da Barri	a do	bk Neptun	10	47 Aug	2 Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C. H. Stoltz & C
		New York	Coffee	lug Saari	4	of Bohr.	3 Criminoung	
	Burna Dise Fr	Santos	Sundries	Sprnish				1
1	Carib Pr. Br	New York*	do	sp Rosa Alegre	te / 3	18 June	22 Cadiz	Souza Filho 8
1	3 Las Palmas It	Genoa* New Orleans	Ballast	Saucett-h				
	i ; Freshfield Br i : Niagara Br	Galveston	do	Swedish		41 Aug	15 Mossoró.	A. O. Maia Wilson Sous Luiz Camp s
			l	lug John bk Gurli	6	91	19 [.eith	Wilson Sous
				ling Svea				

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Sept. 14th

Circulation	Public Fr					
	Stock 500 corrency (apolices) Bonds of 1895.	942\$000 943\$0 0				
202,126,000	Dande of tRee		932 030- 944 000			
105,000,000	Bonds of 1095.			1,250 0:0-1,254 000		
24,655,000	Stock 400 (Boid), Converted					
12.254,000	Runds of 1805 97 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000					
24,670,000	Do do 1874, 41/2 0			 ,		
18,350,000	Do do 188u, 400			-1,5%0 000		
15,350,000	State of Espirito Santo.			350 030-		
1. 17.500,000	of Minas Geries son					
10,030,000	of Div. in Invaint 695					
4,000,000	of Kib he Talledo, o g			162 000-		
25,000,000	Empresumo Atumcipai			103 000-		
			(.			
Capital	Banks	Par	Last dev.			
	Commercial	200\$	8\$ ooo— July 96	- 203,000		
za,postone‡	Commercio	233	5 000- July 96	210 700 - 214 000		
\$3,000,000	Commercia	80	3 200 - July 96	S2 000-		
	do and series		3 250 July 90			
24,000,000	Constructor	203		9 250- 9 530		
10,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2 000- July 96	- 35 000		
	Lavoura e Com sercio	200	6 non-July 96	110 000-		
20 0000000		100	3 000- July 90	53 000- 58 000		
		203	10 000 - July 96	103 003- 202 030		
10.1 % 10	Nacional Brazi erre					
150/57 (2013)	Republica do Prarit	200	6 000- July 96	138 500- 139 500		
12 12 1111	do and series	100	3 000 - July 96	62 000- 03 003		
	Rural e Hypothecano	200	g ooo-July g6	— 235 ∞0		
\$2,110,000	do and series	100	500- July 96	_		
Cartril	Railteays	Par				
45,610,000\$	Bahia & Minas	405				
	Muzambinho	100	·			
11, 41,999	Oesie de Minas	200				
10,000,000				-17\$ ∞		
	do rnd series	75		.,, -		
\$4,510,000	S. Paulo-Rio Granie	200				
2.503						
	União Sorocabana-Itauna	200		74,\$000—77 000		
	União Sorocabona-Itauna do and series	60		18 000-		
	União Sorocabana-Itauna		 	18 000-		
	União Sorocabana-Itauna		Last div.	18 000-		
	União Sorocabano-Itauna. do rad series Traintears	Far		18 000—		
Capital	Units Sorocabana-Itauna. do and series Translays Lardim Botanico	60 Far 200\$		18 000- 11:5000		
Capital 14,000,000\$	Units Sorocabana-Itauna. do and series Translays Lardim Botanico	Far		18 000—		
Capital	União Sorocabano-Itauna. do rad series Traintears	60 Far 200\$		18 000- 11:5000		
Capital 14,000,000\$	Units Sorocabana-Itauna. do and series Translays Lardim Botanico	60 Far 200\$		18 000- 11:5000		
Capital (4,000,000\$ 11,000,000	Units Sorocabana-Itauna. do and series Translays Lardim Botanico	60 Far 200\$		18 000- 11:5000		
Capital 14,000,000\$	União Sorocabana-Latuna. do and series Tranticity Jardim Botanico S. Christovão.	Far 200\$ 200	July 96 July 96	18 000- 11:5000		
Capital 14,000,000 11,000,000 Capital	Unita Sorocaban-Atauna. do and series Trancienya Jardim Botanico S. Christovao.	Far 200\$ 200 Par	July 96 July 96	95f030-1115f000 145 000-147 030		
Capital (4,000,000\$ 11,000,000	União Sorocabano-Launa. do and series Trantenya Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Milia Allianca	Far 200\$ 200 Par 200\$	July 96 July 96 July 96 Last div Aug. 96	18 000- 95\$000-11!\$000 145 000-14; 000		
Capital (4,000,000\$ (1,000,000 Capital (0,000,000\$	União Sorocabano-Launa. do and series Trantenya Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Milia Allianca	Far 2003 Par 2003 200	July 96 July 96 July 96 Aug. 96 Aug. 96	18 000- 95\$000-111\$000 145 000-147 000 195\$000- -172\$000		
Capital 14,000,000\$ 11,000,000 Capital	União Sorocabana-Latuna. do and series Trantenya Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Milia Alliança Brani Industrial Canoca	Far 200\$ 200 Par 200\$ 200 200	July 96 July 96 July 96 Aug. 96 Aug. 96 Aug. 96 10 000 - Jan. 96	18 000— 95\$000—11:5000 145 000—147:000 195\$000— 175\$000		
Capital 14,000,000\$ 11,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6,000,000	União Sorocabana-Latuna. do and series Trantenya Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Milia Alliança Brani Industrial Canoca	Far 2003 Par 2003 200	July 96 July 96 July 96 Last div. - Aug 96 Aug 96 13 000-1an 96 13 000-240 96	18 000- 95\$000-111\$000 145 000-147 000 195\$000- -172\$000		
Capital (4, 500, 600 \$ 11, 600, 600 \$ 11, 600, 600 \$ 6 0 m 500 \$ 6 0 m 500 \$ 1, 500, 600 \$ 1, 500, 600 \$	União Sorocabano-Latanta. do end series Transcerr Jardim Botanico S. Christovão. Milia Alliança Brazil Industria Confança Industria	Far 200\$ 200	July 96 July 96 July 96 Last div. - Aug 96 Aug 96 13 000-1an 96 13 000-240 96	18 000- 95\$000-11:\$000 145 000-147 000 195\$000 170 000 185 000		
Capital 14,000,000 15,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6 or 1000 10,000,000 51,000	União Sorocabus-Atauna. do rid series Tranticiya Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Milla Alliança Brazil Industria: Camoca	Far 200\$ 200	July 96 July 96 Aug 96 Aug 96 Aug 96 Aug 96 Oug 96	18 000- 95\$000-11:\$000 145 000-147 000 195\$000 170 000 185 000		
Capital 14,000,000 11,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6 or 100 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	Unita Sorocaban-Atauna. do end series Transcayr Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão. Alliança. Brazil Industria. Conoca. Cono	Far 200\$ 200	Last div. - Aug. 96 - Aug. 96 - Aug. 96 12 000-180. 96 12 000-180. 96 12 000-180. 96	18 000- 95\$000-11:\$000 145 000-147 000 195\$000-		
Capital 14,000,000 14,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6,010,000 1,000,000 51,000	União Sorocabus-Atauns. do end series Tranticity Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Milia Alliança Brazil Industria Canoca Confança Industria D. Isabel Nangactora Firminense	Far 200\$ 200	— July 96 — July 96 — July 96 Last dir. — Aug. 96 — Aug. 96 13 000—13n. 96 14 000—13n. 96 2 000—13r. 96	18 000- 95\$000-11:\$000 145 000-147 000 195\$000		
Capital 14,000,000 11,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 5 000,000 5 000,000 1,0	União Sorocabano-Latanta. do md series Tranticayr Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão. Alliança Brazil Industriai Canoca Confoaça Industriai Canoca On Isabel Nanufactora Firmeness. Petropolitana	Far 200\$ 200	July 96 July 96 July 96 Aug 96 Aug 96 13 000-14 000 14 000-14 000 15 000-14 000 16 000-14 000 17 000-14 000 18 000-14 000 19 000-14 000 19 000-14 000 19 000-14 000 19 000-14 000 19 000-14 000	18 000- 95\$000-11:5000 145 000-147 000 195\$000- -170\$000 -153 000 -151 000 -151 000 -150 000		
Capital 14,000,000 11,000,000 Capital 10,000,000 6,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	União Sorocabus-Atauns. do end series Tranticity Jardim Botanico S. Christovão Milia Alliança Brazil Industria Canoca Confança Industria D. Isabel Nangactora Firminense	Far	July 96 July 96 July 96 Last dir. Aug. 96 Aug. 96 13 000-13n. 96 14 000-13n. 96 15 000-18n. 96 16 000-18n. 96 16 000-18n. 96 16 000-18n. 96 17 000-18n. 96 18n July 18p	18 000- 95\$030-11;\$000 145 000-147 020 195\$000175 000 -155 000 -175 000 -200 000		
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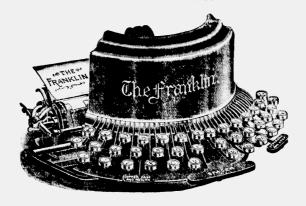
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