

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 39

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
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 W. B. HAGY, Pastor.
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WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —Trichina-infected pork is reported from Iquique, where it has been detected on several occasions.
 —The revolution in Ecuador has not been crushed after all. Late telegrams state that they are still numerous and defiant.
 —The Huerta family seems to be out of favor at Santiago. The *Chilian Times* of the 20th ult. says that Manuel Garcia de la Huerta's appointment as attaché of the Chilian legation in Germany had been cancelled, and that the appointment of Fernando Fieiro Garcia de la Huerta as attaché to the legation in Brazil had also been cancelled.

—The new President of Chili was formally sworn in on the 13th inst. The ceremonies, which coincided with those of independence day, were brilliant and drew enthusiastic crowds of spectators. President Errazuriz's first cabinet is announced to be: Zanartu (premier), interior; Patron, exterior; Ibanez, justice; Bulnes, war; Balza, industry; Fabres, finance.

—The agricultural prospects generally are good. In these latitudes a prolonged drought had become a cause of some anxiety, but with the late rains, and another shower or two, there will be a forward spring. The large quantity of snow that has fallen in the Andes cordillera is also a guarantee that during the summer months there will be no lack of water for irrigation purposes.—*Chilian Times*.

—Gold mining in Perú seems to be attracting some attention at the present moment. The *Chilian Times* of August 26 publishes the following items:—"Two Italians on Friday arrived in Lima with 68 kilograms of gold from the Candia mines, in the department of Carabaya. A former owner of the Santo Domingo mine, recently disposed of to an American company, on Monday arrived at Callao with 150 pounds of gold, and he has left 450 pounds in Arequipa."

—The Southern line of railway has sustained considerable damage from the late heavy rains, but repairs are being executed with praiseworthy activity. As always happens in that part of the country in the case of heavy rains, the most insignificant looking creeks in dry weather are transformed into roaring torrents, and the beds of rivers often undergo great changes. With the knowledge gained by experience, however, the mishaps resulting from the causes in question are being minimised each year.—*Chilian Times*.

—There seems to be something vigorous and decided in Chilian justice, which is altogether lacking on the Atlantic coast. The *Chilian Times* of August 22 says:—"Some months ago four soldiers belonging to the 7th battalion of the line, entered a water melon plantation near Tacna, and among them they killed the owner. The judge of the court of first instance of Tacna condemned each of the men to twelve years' imprisonment for the murder, and to 540 days' each for threatening the life of another man. The case was sent to the Iquique court of appeal for review, and on the 7th instant this tribunal, by a majority vote, revoked the sentence of the lower court, and condemned all the prisoners to death."

SPANISH SUBTERFUGES.
 The Spanish government may attribute the rioting in several provinces to republican agitators, but it is to be noticed that it is the tax collectors who were attacked. Spanish trade is suffering at the same time that taxation is becoming more severe on account of the enormous cost of the war in Cuba. Besides this, more than 125,000 Spaniards have been carried from home to Cuba, and no one knows how many of them have perished miserably of yellow fever. The Spanish government cannot keep up this pace very long. The public debt is piling up tremendously, taxes already burdensome are becoming heavier, and every day increases the number of families in Spain that are filled with bitterness because of sons drafted to Cuba and heard of no more. Spain showed unexpected energy in providing money and forwarding troops to Cuba; but so far as the outside world can learn the government has gained nothing. The alleged victories reduce the number of insurgents to only a trifling degree, while probably the Spanish army suffers far more from illness than the insurgents do from their enemies, and the territory within which Spain maintains her authority diminishes. The banana trade suffers with the tobacco trade from the edicts of Gen. Weyler and the sugar plantations are laid waste by the torch of the insurgents. The Fabian policy helps the insurgents rather than the Spaniards, and unless Spain can bring the war to an end shortly she must break down under the cost of it. We shall hear more of republican and "protestant" and "masonic" risings.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, August 7.

It is estimated by the director of the mint in the United States that the total production of gold this year will exceed \$200,000,000 in value, the greatest output on record. The total production in 1895 was valued at \$203,000,000.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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 Realized do " 900,000
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And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 18.

DR. DOTY'S VISIT TO HAVANA.

Health Officer Alvah H. Doty, who left for Havana, Cuba, on August 8th, arrived back per the Ward Line steamer *Oriaba* yesterday morning. He said he had only spent two days in Havana, because he found on arrival that it would be impossible for him to reach either Santiago or Cienfuegos, where there are alarming outbreaks of small pox. He therefore confined his observations to a close inspection of the conditions prevailing at Havana. He found that there was a great deal of yellow fever and small pox in the city and in the surrounding country. The sanitary conditions were terrible. The whole city's sewerage was emptied into the bay, and the tide was not sufficient to carry it into the sea. Consequently the bay was a constant breeder of yellow fever. Two points in particular were noticeably offensive, opposite the Regna Docks and in the vicinity of the military hospitals. Dr. Doty states that any vessels arriving here which were loaded at the docks in these places will be subjected to the most rigorous quarantine.

There were 300 cases of yellow fever and 100 deaths reported from the military hospital during the two weeks previous to Dr. Doty's visit. He is confident that the condition of the city of Havana is much worse

than in ordinary summers, as the presence of such a number of unacclimated soldiers has a very bad effect and also the frequent moving of large bodies of military men from one part of the island to another tends to spread disease. It was Dr. Doty's intention to appoint a resident physician to represent him in each of three cities of Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago, and he succeeded in securing an eminent medical man in each one of these cities who will regularly report to him the sanitary conditions of the towns they represent and also the progress and effectiveness of such measures as the local authorities may take to prevent the spread of disease. Dr. Doty refused to give the names of his representatives for publication, saying that their usefulness to his department might be impaired thereby. There will be no change made in the manner of inspection of Havana vessels at this port.

The health officer is satisfied that the present system of detaining all foreign-born passengers from Cuba, who have not become acclimated by a ten years' residence in the island, is the best way to insure against the introduction of yellow fever, while in the case of vessels arriving from those ports which are infected with small pox a most rigid examination of all on board will be made, and where there is the slightest suspicion of infection the vessel will be detained until the full incubative period of fourteen days shall have elapsed from the time the vessel cleared from the port. With the aid of his newly completed fumigating steamer, *James W. Wadsworth*, and his highly organized corps of assistants, Dr. Doty feels confident that there will be no introduction of the dread disease into this city. He expresses himself as much gratified with the result of his trip.

From the Buenos Aires Herald.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT.

There is no evil greater than too much government. There is nothing which holds back the advancement of Argentina so much as the perpetual meddling of the government with everything that any one attempts to do. There is no autocracy nor monarchy in the world which enters so often and so far into all personal and private concerns as officialism in this republic. Freedom of action is unknown. There is no act so trivial that it is not vexed by restraints, regulations and red tape. The simplest actions of life and labor are under official surveillance. The constitution declares that the acts of men which do not injure others are matters only between the doer and his God, and yet he can do nothing that is not cursed by officials. In these columns there have of late appeared numerous references, to difficulties with the rude canoes of the settlers of the delta of the Paraná. We have no reason to believe that these people are persecuted by law and officialism any more than the camp man or trader, but recent acts have made their case prominent, and, in order that our readers may know the truth of the grave charge which we make, we will call attention to this case as an illustration of the whole system and policy of officialism in this country. It must be known that many of these islanders are the poorest of the poor; with the hope of better conditions in the future they endure privations which only the pioneer settler knows. Some of them live 100 miles from the nearest port or seat of authority. The only means by which they can get about to look for food, or in case of illness, is by their canoes and in some cases the canoe is their refuge in time of flood. These canoes in many cases are rude constructions made by themselves. Now, the law requires that, before they put the canoe in the water, they must get permission from the nearest "capitania" of the port, and this must be got before the canoes are taken out for repairs. These men have no means nor money to make a journey of 100 miles two or three times in order to get the right to use a canoe they may have made, and yet the law requires this. When this is done the owner of the canoe must solicit the survey or measurement of his canoe, and, as the surveyor is in this city and only occasionally is to be found, the islander must wait with his canoe in the Tigre or San Fernando until this official feels like taking the trip. All this will cost more than the value of the canoe, and there are hundreds who do not do it and who cannot do it, because they have not the money for it. This, however, is the law, and

recently an expedition was sent out to seize all canoes which had not complied with these conditions and in some cases, with a brutality that would make a Bashi-bazouk blush, the only thing that could float was carried away, and families were left with no means of getting food, of getting help in case of need, or to escape the floods which sometimes sweep over these islands. In nothing have we overdrawn the picture or exaggerated the facts, shameful, cruel and inhuman as they are. This is a fair illustration of the petty persecutions under which the people suffer in all directions. The camp man is hounded by demands of various kinds, for permission, licenses and changes, until he does not know which way to turn or what to do. It is even worse in the cities, where no one can say what ordinances are in force, and we are sure the mayor of this city has not the most remote idea of all the demands made upon residents, but each department knows what it wants, orders or demands, and each one makes a liberal use of usurped authority to impose fines, and which many people pay rather than fight the robbers, or because they do not know that these petty tyrants have no legal right to impose fines. One cannot turn without meeting one of these official leeches standing ready to arrange or rob as circumstances warrant. Probably there is not a theatre, gambling house, concert hall or house of ill fame that does not, in some form or degree, buy immunity from official interference, so that the entire community is undermined by corruption and petty tyranny; milkmen, hawkers, farmers, and men of shady deeds declare that they must either buy off petty officers or have their lot made intolerable. However this may be, there is not the least doubt that we, as a people, are cursed with too much official interference. This is as bad a policy for the government and country as for the individual directly concerned. Such things give us a bad name all round. Those who have immigrated here will not be slow to warn their friends at home of these drawbacks. Those who have travelled about the country and have heard the people talk will appreciate the immense influence that is being used against us in this direction. These little things in the aggregate neutralize in a large measure the advantages we can offer from the marvellous endowments of nature. There is need of a reform party to lead a war of emancipation from officialism, and which will not pause until government is reduced to its lowest terms, the best government being that which governs least.

THE SKIN AND BATHING.

By DR. ANDREW WILSON.

II.

Among the varieties of baths to which attention may be directed we find that the *swimming bath* has always been in high favour as a substitute for the ordinary cold "tub" in the morning. No doubt swimming is a most excellent exercise, for the reason that the effect of the movements is to further stimulate the bather, and the concussion of the water against the body also aids in producing the general good effect of the bath. Swimming is also most excellent for improving the muscles of the chest, and for increasing the general chest powers. Besides, it is a most useful accomplishment, in so far as rescue from danger in the water is concerned. No more important improvement in the physical education of young people has ever been of late years prepared than the education of boys and girls in swimming. The exercise, as I have said, is excellent, and the value of swimming as an accomplishment is beyond question.

Douches consist of streams of water which are made to play on the body. A shower bath is simply a douche divided into fine streams. These are rather forcible forms of bath, and, as a rule, are fitted for strong persons only; but there is no doubt that the douche may sometimes be used with good effect in medicine. Thus, playing a douche of hot and cold water *alternately* on a stiff joint has been known to produce good effects. The alternation of the hot and cold water serves to stimulate those processes on which the repair of the tissues depends, and therefore this method of treatment, carried out carefully, once or twice a day, is often found useful, where a joint has assumed a kind of chronic and lasting stiffness.

Hot vapour is, perhaps, of all forms of bath that which exercises the most decided

effects upon skin and body alike. The Russian and Turkish baths are practically hot air baths. Long, long ago it was known that the effects of hot vapour were to be depended on for the cure of disease, and for the renovation of the skin; and in medicine to-day the vapour bath is often used in cases of rheumatism and allied troubles. I should mention that the treatment of these diseases by *brine baths*—seen at Droitwich, Sülbum, and elsewhere—is often very successful; and suffers from chronic rheumatism may very well be recommended to consider the propriety of asking their doctors regarding the feasibility of their visiting such places. The celebrity of Bath, Malvern, Matlock, and other resorts, where the regular institution of baths for the cure of different ailments has been carried out, depends on the success which often attends the special care of the skin in the treatment of rheumatism and other ailments.

A vapour bath may be given to a patient at home by enveloping him in a flannel water-proof cloak, which completely covers him and the chair on which he sits. Beneath the chair a special kettle is placed which generates steam. His body is thus practically enclosed in a kind of tent into which the steam is evolved, and the degree of heat thus produced may reach 150 Fahrenheit. It is found, however, that the body can withstand heat to a greater degree in the form of vapour, than in that of heated water. In this case, the body being enveloped in steam the perspiration is practically arrested. When it is poured out on the surface of the skin naturally it serves to cool the body by its evaporation; but we can see that in the vapour bath this cooling is impossible. Therefore, this kind of bath results in the raising of the actual bodily heat itself to a high degree through its effect on the blood. The after-result, of course, will be a most profuse perspiration, which it is desired to produce by way of curing a diseased condition. Such baths are often given in rheumatism and other troubles.

The Turkish bath is itself a real luxury, because of its invigorating and cleaning properties. People are often doubtful regarding the propriety of taking Turkish baths, but a common-sense rule should be sufficient to guide a healthy person in this respect. First, the bath must not be taken over frequently—once a week or even once a fortnight is sufficient for most persons; and again, people who have not been accustomed to take Turkish baths should insist upon the milder form of the bath being given to them at first. The person accustomed to those baths may safely pass through all the stages of the process, but the beginner may experience ill effects if he tries fully to imitate his more inured neighbour.

The first room is called the *tepidarium*, which is cool and quiet. Here undressing takes place, and from this apartment the bather passes into a second, called the *sudatorium*, so called from the Latin word *sudor* (sweat). The temperature of this room varies from 130 to 150 degrees. In it the bather sits until the heat begins to show its effect in producing a free perspiration. Drinking cold water is sometimes practised if the requisite degree of perspiration is not sufficiently attained. The quicker this result is arrived at the better for the bather, because when the skin does not act quickly headache may result. From the first hot room he will pass into a still hotter apartment, and a third may be encountered, the heat going from about 150 to 210 degrees, or so. Free perspiration is thus fully encouraged, and then, finally, a return is made to the first of the warm rooms.

The next process consists in the bather being here shampooed. The body is thoroughly washed, hot water is employed and soap, and the skin is shampooed by aid of special gloves, so as to subject the muscles thoroughly to the effects of the movements. Then cold water is used by aid of the douche so as to cool down the body and to prevent any chill, and the bather returns to the tepidarium, or cooling-room. Here he is subjected to the process of dry-rubbing, and is made to rest quietly and comfortably on a sofa, until he is sufficiently cooled so as to face the outside air without fear of chill. No doubt exists as to the value of the Turkish bath as a cleansing and restorative measure. It invigorates, while it also soothes, and it is a most valuable agent in curing many slight ailments of the muscles, while it acts beneficially in many cases of simple cold.

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From The Times.

AN AMERICAN ON LATIN AMERICA.

Those readers who wish to learn something about Venezuela and the neighbouring republics and who experience an invincible antipathy to Blue-books will find some light and amusing reading, and some sentiments which make the British reader very proud of himself and of his constitution, in a little book just published by a well known American writer, Mr. Richard Harding Davis. The title is "Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America," "Gringo" apparently being the name by which a Northern American or any other member of the English-speaking race is known to the Spaniards of the New World. Mr. Davis's book professes to be no more than a lively account of his travels, in company with two friends, from New Orleans to British Honduras, through Spanish Honduras to Nicaragua, thence by sea to Panama across the Isthmus, and then again by sea to Venezuela. The party had good introductions and easily made themselves welcome wherever they went, but their experiences were such as to leave the impression upon Mr. Davis's mind that the Anglo-Saxon race ought to rule in those countries and that it would matter very little whether power belonged to the western or the eastern branch of it. Of course Mr. Davis, as a loyal citizen of the United States, wishes the Nicaraguan canal (which he thinks is certain to be made) to be under American control, but what he saw of British Honduras, and the contrast it offered to Corinto, Colon, and even Caracas itself, the Paris of South America, was such as to make his record of it very pleasant reading for an Englishman. Here is a paragraph about Belize, the capital of British Honduras:—

"There is much to be said of Belize, for in its way it was one of the prettiest ports at which we touched, and its cleanliness and order, while they were not picturesque or foreign to us then, were in so great contrast to the ports we visited later as to make them most remarkable. It was interesting to see the responsibilities and the labour of government apportioned out so carefully and discreetly, and to find commissioners of roads, and then district commissioners, and under them inspectors, and to hear of boards of education and boards of justice, each doing its appointed work in this miniature government, and all responsible to the representative of the big government across the sea. And it was reassuring to read in the blue books of the colony that the health of the port has improved enormously during the last three years."

Another passage which is just as satisfactory gives a republican's view of the Central American republics:—

"Even the natives cannot walk the street after nightfall without being challenged by sentries, and the collection of letters we received from alcaldes and comandantes and governors and presidents certifying to our being respectable citizens, is large enough to paper the side of a wall. The only time in Central America when our privacy was absolutely unmolested, and when we felt as free to walk abroad as though we were on the streets of New York, was when we were under the protection of the hated monarchical institutions of Great Britain at Belize, but never when we were in any of these disorganized military camps called free republics."

"The Central American citizen is no more fit for a republican form of government than he is for an Arctic expedition, and what he needs is to have a protectorate established over him, either by the United States or by another power; it does not matter which, so long as it leaves the Nicaragua canal in our hands. In the capital of Costa Rica there is a statue of the republic in the form of a young woman standing with her foot on the neck of General Walker, the American filibuster. We had planned to go to the capital for the express purpose of tearing that statue down some night or blowing it up; so it is perhaps just as well for us that we could not get there; but it would have been a very good thing for Costa Rica if Walker, or any other man of force, had put his foot on the neck of every republic in Central America and turned it to some account."

In order to prevent the total destruction of the forests of rubber trees the government of Nicaragua has prohibited the exportation of that product for a period of ten years, except from plantations. It is hoped that this measure will lead to the planting of rubber-producing trees.

MUNCHHAUSEN AGAIN.

The following extraordinary story is taken from an exchange. We do not reproduce it because we believe the story, but simply as an illustration of exaggerations in which some travellers delight:

There died about a year ago a famous orchid-hunter named Fosterman. But before he died, he told of a wonderful orchid which he said existed in Brazil, and which it had been the ambition of his life to secure.

Landing on the coast of Brazil, a few degrees south of the equator, he met a native chief, who told him of a "village of the demon flowers" to the westward. Further questioning convinced him that the "demon flowers" were orchids of the rarest and most wonderful kind, so he decided to find this "village" at any cost.

He had travelled through forests about six weeks, and was calculating that in a fortnight more he would be in the neighborhood of the "village of flowers," when, one afternoon, three of his forward guards threw up their arms, and with a cry fell senseless to the ground. He had noticed a peculiar sickening odor pervading the heavy, heated air, and quickly gave the order for the other men to advance with caution and drag back the three fallen ones from the spot where they lay. They did so, and returning, reported that they had seen through the forest, a little further on, the vast "village of the demon flowers."

Accompanied only by his Portuguese interpreter, the orchid-seeker started forward, their mouths and noses muffled as a safeguard against the awful odor. They managed to reach the spot where the three men had been stricken down, but could go no further. They could see, a hundred yards ahead of them, a great mass of orchids. Trees, undergrowth, and everything were loaded down with them. They were of hues more brilliant than he had ever seen or dreamed of seeing.

But like a barrier, the wall of awful, overpowering odor rose between them. The mass of brilliant orchids might have been a mirage painted on the clouds, so far as reaching them was concerned. The "village" was perhaps an acre in extent, and the two made a complete circuit of it, but everywhere rose the odor. It was simply the perfume of this vast mass of orchids. Though many orchids are almost scentless, some of the handsomest ones have a scent that is almost unbearable.

NANSEN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Through the courtesy of a friend we have been supplied with the following translations of the notices of Nansen's return and the results of his daring attempt to reach the north pole:

According to telegrams Dr. Nansen has returned to Vardö, northern Norway, on Thursday the 13th August this year, and wired as follows to the Norwegian prime minister:

"I have the pleasure to communicate to the Norwegian government that the expedition has succeeded in passing through the unknown polar seas, northwards of the New Siberian Islands, and has explored the latitudes north of Franz Joseph's Land up to 86° 14'. We saw no land to the north of 82°. Lieutenant Johannsen and I left the *Fram* and the other members of the expedition on the 14th of August, 1895, at 84° north lat. and 102° 27' east longitude.

We travelled northward to explore the polar sea and went afterwards south to Franz Joseph's Land, from which place we arrived here on the *Windward*. I expect the *Fram* back again this year."

The following telegrams have also arrived from Vardö the 13th August:

"Dr. Nansen and Johannsen left the *Fram* 16 months ago at 84° lat., trying to reach the pole. Penetrated to 86° 14'. From there they went to Franz Joseph's Land, where they camped through the winter and lived the whole time only on the meat of polar bears and walrus, eaten raw. Met afterwards Jackson on the *Windward*, with whom they arrived at Vardö to-day, in good health, at 4.30 p.m. They expect the *Fram's* arrival off Norway every day. The *Fram* proved to be a most excellent ship in the ice and during the three years' privations no one was sick on board."

Vardö, 13th August. — *Fram* has drifted westward in the ice on 84° lat. and is expected down at Spitsbergen. Nansen found everywhere he penetrated, ice with large openings. The sea was 2,000 fathoms deep, the first 100 fathoms very cold, but further down 75° warm, which probably accounts for the fact of the Gulf-stream shooting one of its branches up towards the pole. As it was impossible for Nansen to get into the Olenek river, for want of knowledge of the navigation of the river and all the fies and rocks in the same, he did not receive the expected dogs for dragging the sledges and was therefore compelled to return after reaching 86° 14'. If he had had the sufficient number of dogs and kajaks, seal-skin boats used by the Greenlanders, he would have reached the pole. The journey over land was very trying and full of hardships. The trip has been a great success to science. Nansen and Johannsen have, during the winter, lived in a small hut, which they built up of stones, on the north side of Franz Joseph's Land."

The richest gold and silver mine in Nevada United States, was sold for \$42 by the owner to get money to pay his passage to other mines, where he thought he could get rich. Professor Agassiz told the Harvard students of a farmer who owned a farm of hundreds of acres of unprofitable woods and rocks, and concluded to sell out and get into a more profitable business. He decided to go into the coal-oil business; he studied coal measures and coal-oil deposits, and experimented for a long time. He sold his farm for \$200, and engaged in his new business 200 miles away. Only a short time after, the man who bought his farm discovered upon it a great flood of coal-oil, which the farmer had previously ignorantly tried to drain off.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

A meeting in sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists has been held at Sacre, Bolivia.

The Argentine ladies in Buenos Aires have inaugurated a bazaar in benefit of the families of Italian soldiers killed at Abbi-Garinna.

Although its currency is so depreciated that gold is quoted at something over 600, the Paraguayan government has resolved upon a further issue of 10,000,000 pesos, which issue will be guaranteed (?) by the customs returns. Such a guarantee is purely fictitious, and we now expect to see gold climb up to 750 or 800.

We see by some of our Buenos Aires exchanges that the editor of the *Proceso*, recently published, has slipped over to Montevideo, carrying all the collectors with him. And it happens that he is the same individual who formerly edited the *Western Courier*, of Valparaiso, and who "skipped out" of Chile under exactly the same charge.

A telegram from the Argentine minister in London states that he has contracted with Krupp & Co. for 65,340 kilos of nickel discs (for coating) at 2s. 6d. per kilo. This will be 25,500,000 discs, of which 6,800,000 will be made by the mint into coins of 20 cents, 9,700,000 of 10 cents and 5,000,000 of 5 cents. The first consignment will be here in a month.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 4.

Judge Garay has given judgment in the actions brought against the Central Argentine railway by Juan Marzetti and four other persons to recover compensation for injuries sustained by an engine blowing off steam as it passed close to them at Belgrano station. They were waiting for a train and the platform being quite filled with people (it was during Carnival) they were standing between the up and down lines. The judge has ordered the company to pay \$5000 to one of them, \$3000 each to two, and \$2500 each to the other two, besides the costs.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The figures of the recent census have been nearly completed so far as they relate to the foreigners in the country, and it appears that on the day the census was taken, the number was 999,057, exclusive, of course, of the children born in this country of foreign parents. Of these foreigners, 345,493 resided in the capital, 284,290 in the province of Buenos Aires, 161,082 in the province of Santa Fe, 64,481 in Entre Rios, about 35,000 in Cordoba, about 20,000 each in Corrientes and Tucuman, and 15,856 in Mendoza. In 1865 the total number of foreign inhabitants was 210,561.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

Our contemporaries continue to dwell on the assertion that the government contemplates the purchase of cruisers, to the extent of a million dollars, more or less. We are afraid it is illud non veniens to come to pass—the "commissions" will prove too great a temptation—though at present there is nothing more certain than the existence of offers from some firms. The new taxes are bringing in a revenue of over a million dollars the year, not included or accounted for in the budget, and which the government is spending at its own sweet will without rendering account to anybody. Of course this money must all be spent and cruisers (with "commissions") is as good a way of getting rid of it as any other.—*Montevideo Times*.

The protection of native "industry" compels the people of this country to pay for inferior sugar double the price which was formerly paid for the best European sugar. The people were assured that when the Tucuman mills could turn out enough sugar for the consumption of the country the price would fall to the old level, but instead of this, the excess of the production has been sent to Europe to be sold at a loss in order to prevent a reduction of prices. Now the country is threatened with indentured operations as regard coffee and cocoa, unless Congress should have a lucid interval, as it is found possible to grow coffee and cocoa of a sort—in Java and Sata, and naturally the growers wish to insure a profit upon their enterprise, no matter what may be the quality of their products.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The expense of the military port at Puerto Belgrano will be enormous, and the port itself is an entirely useless expense, rendered necessary by the expense already incurred in equipping its war vessels.—*It adds*. In addition to this port, we are assured by the *Prrensa* that it is intended to fortify the whole Atlantic coast, "from the Straits of Magellan to the mouth of the River Plate." Brave words indeed; but what kind of fortification is possible under the physical circumstances, leaving out of the question our want of financial resources? And what good could be accomplished by the fortification of the whole coast? At how many points would it be possible for Chili, our only probable adversary, to land a force? And what size of force could she find transport for? And where would she find her commissariat arrangements, supposing she did land? And where would our active navy be in the meantime? The whole matter is a shew-bag. The country is being saddled with an enormous debt, incurred for an expenditure that is the least no lucrative of any conceivable expenditure.—*Review, Buenos Aires*.

THE COURSE OF GOLD.

In common with most of our contemporaries, we have had to call attention to the fact that the fall in the prices of produce which follows upon an appreciation of the circulating medium of the country, while in theory equalized by the fall in wages and other expenses, is far from being so in practice. Even if produce in the European markets were to be well maintained, the agriculturist and kindred producers would suffer severely from the well known impossibility of reducing their expense in anything like the ratio of the fall in gold. The cost of living is not substantially reduced, and it is no benefit to the grower that his produce, whose wage is determined by the cost of subsistence, should have to accept a lower wage, merely because the producer is likely to get less for his produce in currency. Wages are proverbially slow

to rise; it will be within the recollection of all that the tremendous rise in the gold premium brought no corresponding rise of wages to the labourer. Wages rose very slowly and gradually. From the wage-earner's point of view it is consoling to reflect that they fall very slowly, being as inelastic in one way as in the other. But from the producer's point of view the prospect is the reverse of promising.

All the more serious does it become for the producer if, in addition to the shrinkage which arises from the appreciation of the currency, he has to face also a shrinkage in gold prices. Now this is exactly the state of matters, as the following figures will show:

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Aug. 1895, Aug. 1896. Includes Gold, Wheat, Maize, Linseed, Dry ox hides, Scaled ox hides, Horse hides, Hay, Sheepskins.

From the foregoing list we see that the only commodity whose price has kept pace with that of gold has been wheat, for both wheat and gold show a fall of about 18 per cent. Hides have fallen 22, 42 and 40 per cent. in the respective cases of horse, salted and dry hides; sheepskins have fallen 25 per cent., and mutton linseed and hay 26, 33 and 21 per cent. respectively. All of these commodities, therefore, show a falling in price more than proportionate, sometimes very much more than proportionate, to the fall in gold. All which is the reverse of consoling to the producer, whose modest profits were calculated upon the older course of gold and produce.—*Review, Buenos Aires*.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the consular report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1896.

We are glad to see that a contributor to the *Diario Popular* of São Paulo has dared to criticise the pretensions of the coffee planters and to tell them that the present difficult situation is due to their influence. The country has been governed so largely in the planters' interests up to the present time, that the people do not know but what this is really normal and right. Slavery was established and maintained for them, labor laws of the harshest nature were created for them, mortgage banks and government loans were devised for their assistance, and for years the state has been expending enormous sums of money on the importation of colonists to supply them with labor. They have been pensioners on the public treasury ever since the foundation of the government, and the masses who have derived little or no benefit whatever from the planting industry, have had to stand the cost. It has been a source of irreparable injustice to the whole country, for its commerce and all its small industries have been compelled to pay tribute for the maintenance of the planters. Now, the situation is even worse. The people, particularly those of limited income, are sorely burdened with the high costs of living, caused principally by the depreciation of the currency, mistakenly called low exchange. This depreciation, however, is a benefit to the planter, for while paying for his labor and supplies with this depreciated currency, he sells his coffee for gold. It is to his advantage, therefore, that this depreciation should continue, and it is owing to him, in great measure, that it exists. As we have said, most of the great expenditures of the country have been

for his benefit, and he is still an applicant for pecuniary favors—for loans, for mortgage banks, for laborers imported at public expense, for railways, and all that. Had it not been for his exigencies, the financial condition of the country would now be far better and the currency would not be so ruinously depreciated. And were it not for his continued exactions, such as the enormous indemnity just awarded to an association of planters for the introduction of colonists because of the rescision of their contract, the situation would soon begin to improve. It is satisfactory to see that some Brazilians are beginning to appreciate this situation and are courageous enough to express their opinions publicly, for it is only through such a discussion that the evil can be located and remedied.

THE editorial comments of the *Buenos Aires Herald* on the abuses of official interference in all the private concerns of the citizen, which we reproduce in another column, might very well have been written for this country also. It seems to be the weakness of the Latin American to run to extremes; he either gives too much liberty, or he enforces too much restriction. He has no idea of popular government, and no true conception of personal liberty. Liberty for him is simply emancipation from a monarch; and he can not see that subjection to officialism is nothing but a transfer of the shackle to the other leg. If the monarch imposes an arbitrary tax, or represses free speech, he cries out against it with all his voice, but when a petty police commissary claps a man into prison and keeps him there for months without cause and without even a formal accusation, and when the president prohibits the free expression of opinion and suspends all the newspapers in opposition to his views, not a word is said. To the Latin American everything is vested in the name. To call the government a "republic" is a guarantee that it is free, popular and progressive, and that the citizen enjoys full liberty under its protection. No matter how despotic that government may be, nor how arbitrary and illegal its acts, it is a "republic" and therefore it is free and liberal. In this sense Rôças, and Franca and Latorre, and Lopez, and Guzman Blanco, and Santos, and Balmaceda, and Reixoto, were all republicans of free and enlightened government, and their acts are not to be confounded with the despotic acts of European monarchs. The magic is potent enough to cover some of the foulest exhibitions of despotic authority the world has ever witnessed. We do not know how far the Brazilian republican proposes to carry these mistaken ideas of government, but thus far he has been following closely in the footsteps of his Spanish American neighbors. Already we can see how arbitrary and despotic his methods are, and how weak his sense of justice. Legislation is steadily invading every avenue of industry and trade, and is even meddling with the most sacred affairs of private life. The citizen of to-day has much less liberty than the subject of ten years ago, and he is paying very much more for the government which is industriously meddling with his affairs. We have now reached that stage where a man is expected to seek a licence to paper and paint his house, and in a few days more (the ordinance has been adopted) he must have his servants registered at the police and will be subject to penalties in case he employs servants not duly registered and who do not report to the police according to law. If government were efficient and impartial, the people could submit to all this, but it is not. The citizen is obliged to spend as much time in getting permission to build a house, as it requires to execute the work after the licence has been issued. And as for repairs, etc., it takes a month or two to secure the licence for a job which can be completed in a day. And if the authority is not amicably disposed, he can not obtain permission for even the most necessary improvements. We are certainly drifting into a state of things which will not only prove a source of infinite vexation, but it will likewise prove to be an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of the country. Rich as they are in natural resources, Argentina and Brazil will never become great nations as long as this system of officialism and petty tyranny lasts. The people must be free, in reality as well as in name, before they can develop their resources and strengthen their political institutions.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On Sunday the *Diario Oficial* published the report of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies on the revenue bill. The committee estimates the revenue for 1897 at 342,744,000\$, against 340,894,000\$, at which it had been estimated in the government's proposal. The principal differences between the two estimates are in the following items:

Table comparing Gov't estimate and Committee's estimate for Telegraphs, Stamp-tax, Tobacco tax, and Tax on dividends.

The committee proposes to replace with a tax of 1/10 % on exchange "futures" the present uncollected tax on transactions in exchange. It also proposes to establish a stamp-tax of 20 reis on brokers' contracts. Among other recommendations of the committee are the following:—collections of a duty of 35 reis per kilo on coarse salt, of 30 reis on sheet tin, of 1200 on beer, besides duty on bottle, of 1500 on unclassified cotton bags, of 400 reis on white, and 600 reis on colored cotton thread, of 10 reis on asphalt, of 20 reis on printing paper for newspapers, of 15¢ per head on live cattle, of double the present duty on raw sugar, of double the present duty on harmless artificial wines, of 1500 per kilo on colored twine; penalty of confiscation, besides fine of 500\$, on adulterated wines and food products, containing deleterious ingredients; confiscation and fines of from 200\$ to 500\$ for adulterated or imitation olive oil; farming of the custom-house labor fees; payment of interest in paper money, at the exchange rate of the day, on government 4% gold bonds; revision of the stamp-tax; payment of a percentage to collectors of the taxes on tobacco and alcoholic beverages; increase of stamp-tax on bills of health to 20\$; abatement of 30% on duties on raw materials for manufacturing purposes and also bacon, salt pork, carne secca, kerosene, codfish and some other articles; increase of the custom-house labor fees to 200 reis per package not weighing over 50 kilos and 100 reis for every additional 10 kilos; revision of the lottery regulations. The following storage rates at the custom-house are recommended:—for not over 30 days, 1% per month; from 30 to 60 days, 1 1/2 % per month; from 60 to 90 days, 2% per month; over 90 days, 3% per month. The committee proposes to authorize the government to make "operations of credit" (loans).

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 29.—Senate.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill providing that members of the Supreme Military Court shall not be permitted to hold other remunerative offices. The discussion of the bill on elections and of that on the civil code was postponed.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Luiz Deizi spoke on the motion of Deputy Gaspar de Duimmond for placing on the docket one of the bills on electoral reform. His speech was interrupted by an insane man in the gallery, who was removed.

Aug. 31.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill prohibiting official immigration. The senate discussed the bill on the civil code.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber adjourned to the following day in token of respect for the memory of deceased Deputy Costa Azevedo.

Sept. 1.—Senate.—The senate discussed political affairs in Amazonas, the transit tax, the tribunal of accounts and the civil code.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill fixing pay for the members of the next congress and also the Caminda claim and the budget of the navy department.

Sept. 2.—Senate.—The senate discussed the civil code.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill appropriating 59,813,827\$ for the payment of functionaries illegally dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and the budget of the navy department. The first article of the bill confirming the commissions of brevetted second-lieutenants and ensigns was voted in 2nd discussion.

Sept. 3.—Senate.—The senate discussed the civil code and adopted the motion of Senator Vicente Machado for publishing in the *Diario de Congressos* the information furnished by the *Diario de Congressos* Grande do Sul.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the special appropriation of 59,813,827\$ and the budget of the navy department.

Sept. 4.—Senate.—The senate voted the following bills: bill for transferring to the state of Maranhão certain property belonging to the general government (and discussion); bill authorizing the modification of the contract with the Companhia Estrada de Ferro do Norte do Brazil (and discussion). It rejected the bill on the civil code and the bill appropriating 26,000\$ for the payment Paulo Robin & Co. The discussion of the bill on copyright was postponed for eight days and that of the bill abolishing the office of deputy-sectional judge for 48 hours.—Chamber of Deputies.—The

chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill for confirming the commissions of breveted second-lieutenants and ensigns. In 1st discussion it voted the bill giving an official character to examinations at the Lyceu de Agronomia e Veterinaria at Pelotas, and the bill exempting certain vessels from gauging. The first article of the bill fixing the pay of the members of the next congress was voted in 2nd discussion. On the amendment giving congressmen free passes on the government railways the vote was 58 to 58. The special appropriation of 661,058\$842 for paying the cost of the charter of steamers *Iris* and *Aymore* was voted in 2nd discussion. There was also voted in 2nd discussion the special appropriation of 23,592\$827 for the department of industry. There were also voted several amendments to the budget of the war department. The chamber rejected by a vote of 61 to 46 the motion of Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti for placing in discussion without awaiting the report of the respective committee the bill on expulsion of foreigners.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that a copper mine has been discovered at Grajaú in the state of Maranhão.

—Among the persons implicated in recent troubles in Sergipe was Captain Messias. With such a name the captain ought to be a man of peace.

—The reporters of São Paulo have followed the example of their Rio brethren and have organized a club, which is to be called the "Club Imprensa."

—The eminent composer Carlos Gomes died in Pará on the 16th inst. at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock at night. His body has been embalmed and will be brought to S. Paulo.

—The horses and equipments of the mounted police battalion in Sergipe which revolted against the Padre Dantas government, have been sold. The national troops will now do Valladao's police work.

—In consequence of dissensions among the São Paulo monarchists Dr. João Mendes de Almeida announced his intention of retiring from public life, but, at the earnest request of his friends, has since consented to desist from executing this resolution.

—It is said that Boss Glycerio will make a triumphal tour through the northern states, from Victoria to Manaus, leaving here in October. Of course his salary as deputy goes on just the same. It is expected that Dr. Forcinucula will manage the deputies during his absence.

—Vagrant dogs are said to be making the timid citizen's life uncomfortable in the streets of Pará. The *Provincia* of the 28th mentions various complaints, and says that the authorities are indifferent. Why not try a little strychnine then? Not on the authorities, of course, but on the dogs!

—According to Arecajú telegrams Col. Valladao has induced the minister of war to transfer six officers of the 26th battalion who refused to interfere in the recent political squabble to protect the Padre Dantas government. After his mischievous interference in Rio Grande politics, the minister knew just what to do, and did it.

—The *São Paulo e Minas* says that the *partido nacional*—as the jacobins call themselves—of São Paulo has fallen into a state of genuine demoralization, and that the persons of real influence in that capital have retired from its directory. This might have been expected. Chauvinism may have honest though mistaken advocates, but violence can have no respectable supporter.

—According to the message of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro that state had last year 762 primary schools, at which were matriculated 27,105 pupils and which were frequented by 18,070. The number of children of the proper age for attending school was estimated at 242,425. The state spent last year on public instruction the sum of 2,359,000\$000 (about £ 90,000).

—On the morning of the 2nd inst. Capt. Gemianio Nunes was making the customary inspection visits about the city of Pará, when he came in contact with a fallen wire of the electric light. His horse was instantly killed and he himself received so severe a shock that his right side was paralyzed. His orderly also received a shock, but only severe enough to dismount him.

—It is said that a fight occurred at Chapada Velha in Bahia some days ago between a police force and a large body of bandits. The police had 3 sergeants and 14 soldiers killed. It was not known how many bandits were killed, but the police force succeeded in breaking through and escaping from a force much superior in numbers. The interior of Bahia seems to be almost wholly dominated by these outlaws.

—The official organ in Bahia denies the reported defeat of the state police force at Chapada Velha in that state. It says that a messenger reports a conflict on August 15th, in which 3 police soldiers were killed and 10 wounded, while the bandits lost over thirty killed and wounded. It is claimed that the bandits have withdrawn to another locality for want of provisions, and that the reinforcement sent to the police is to enable them to surround and crush the bandits.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

There continue to be complaints in regard to tampering with the mails at the post-offices in the state of Rio Grande.

A telegram of the 18th states that Dr. Wenceslau Escobar has been appointed auditor at the headquarters of the commander of the district. This is evidently a mistake, since Wenceslau Escobar is one of the leaders of the federalists.

There have been published telegrams showing that Julio de Castilhos dismissed the intendente of S. João do Montenegro for refusing to interfere in the municipal election.

There has been organized a naval club whose statutes are said to be modeled on those of the naval club of Rio de Janeiro.

It is stated that Col. Zea Soares, an influential federalist leader, will present candidates for the offices of municipal intendente and councillors in the municipal district of S. Lourenço.

The *Echo do Sul* says that the castillistas are intriguing against Col. Supcizia, commander of the 12th battalion, because he has refused to allow that battalion to be used for political purposes. It is asserted that Major Rosario is to be permitted by the war department to return to the 25th battalion of infantry, from which he had been transferred to the 20th by order of Gen. Cantuaria in consequence of his threats against a Porto Alegre newspaper.

The *Correio Mercantil* of Pelotas states that a letter from Rio de Janeiro containing orders for money, addressed to a gentleman at Pelotas, was opened at the post-office and afterwards forwarded with the address changed to Uruguayana.

Major Guillon, who, our readers will remember, was dismissed some time ago from the telegraph service for having tampered with a telegram of the President, has been elected president of the military club of Porto Alegre.

CRICKET.

The following match between the Santos Athletic Club and the São Paulo Athletic Club was played at Santos on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September, resulting in a win for the visitors by 92 runs. The following is the score:

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st innings.

J. Blomeley, b. Wilmot.....	11
P. Crewe, b. Tross.....	—
C. Miller, b. Stock.....	72
E. A. Roberts, b. Tweedie.....	14
G. K. Stewart, c. Kepp, b. Stock.....	4
M. King, c. Gepp, b. Stock.....	11
F. Sparks, hit wicket, b. Elworthy.....	5
F. Goodier, b. Stock.....	—
W. F. Rule, not out, b. Theobald, absent, E. W. Theobald, absent, C. A. Turnley, c. Tweedie, b. Stock.....	2
Extras.....	4
Total.....	123

2nd innings.

J. Blomeley, b. w., b. Stock.....	7
P. Crewe, b. ".....	11
C. Miller, b. Wilmot.....	30
E. A. Roberts, c. and b. Stock.....	2
G. K. Stewart, c. and b. ".....	2
M. King, b. ".....	6
F. Sparks, l. b. w., b. Wilmot.....	—
F. Goodier, b. Keelman.....	1
W. F. Rule, b. Elworthy.....	5
E. W. Theobald, not out, b. Elworthy.....	19
C. A. Turnley, b. Wilmot.....	10
Extras.....	10
Total.....	91

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st innings.

C. L. Stock, b. Stewart.....	5
F. H. Gepp, b. Stewart.....	—
J. H. W. Russell, b. Stewart.....	—
J. A. Cross, b. Sparks.....	12
H. Tross, b. Stewart.....	8
O. Wilmot, c. and b. Sparks.....	18
J. W. Elworthy, b. ".....	10
A. Keelman, b. Roberts.....	3
A. L. Tweedie, b. Sparks.....	2
J. Crossland, b. ".....	2
J. Thomson, not out, b. ".....	2
Extras.....	2
Total.....	74

2nd innings.

C. L. Stock, run out, b. Stewart.....	10
J. H. W. Russell, c. Sparks, b. Roberts.....	2
J. A. Cross, l. b. w., b. ".....	2
H. Tross, b. ".....	7
O. Wilmot, b. ".....	7
J. W. Elworthy, not out, b. Sparks.....	14
A. Keelman, l. b. w., b. Sparks.....	—
A. L. Tweedie, retired hurt, b. Sparks.....	1
J. Crossland, b. Sparks.....	1
J. Thomson, absent, b. ".....	—
Extras.....	9
Total.....	48

LOCAL NOTES

—The paging of the *Journal* on Sunday seems to have been a little mixed. Pages 3 and 4 were changed.

—A Paris correspondent says that there are 1,216 Brazilians residing in that city, according to the police registry.

—In a bill now before Congress it is proposed to create three Brazilian consulates in Japan—at Yokohama, Kobe and Nangasaki.

—It is proposed to erect a granite monument on Trindade Island to advise all chance interlopers in future that the island belongs to Brazil.

—Through an oversight we failed to correct the date of the late Mr. Andrew Steele's arrival in Brazil as published in the morning papers. The date should have been 1824, and not 1822.

—On the 19th the master of the Br. ship *Breckfield* advised the police of the death by drowning of a member of his crew named George Madine, aged 21 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

—When the jacobins read Mr. Studebaker's letter to Cordeiro da Graça, their feelings, we fear, will be so much hurt that they will go in a body to Largo da Lapa and demolish the Monroe statue.

—The Brazilian minister in Paris has notified the French foreign minister that Brazil accepts the President of Switzerland as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between this country and French Guiana.

—The postoffice complains of the deposit of articles in street letter boxes which cause injury to the letters deposited in the same receptacle. The director asks the newspaper to caution the public against such practices.

—A telegram from Halifax last week announces the departure of a thousand Canadian emigrants for Brazil. There has been something very secret about this quest. Where are these immigrants to be located? Our English exchanges intimate that they are French Canadians.

—We take much pleasure in announcing the marriage, which occurred on the 16th inst., of Dr. Arthur E. Hanson, of São Paulo, to Miss Delphinia V. Mendes, daughter of Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, of this city. The happy couple will accept our sincere congratulations.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* credits Brazil with having two submarine boats. We do not know where they are, unless the *Destroyer*, sunk at Bahia, is one of them. But, as the *Destroyer* was not paid for before she was destroyed, perhaps this boat ought not to be credited to the Brazilian navy.

—The Argentine squadron left port on the 15th at half past one o'clock, the president of Argentina having declined to permit a longer delay in port. The customary salutes were exchanged on the departure of the squadron, which now goes to the coast of Santa Catharina for evolutionary practice.

—We see that a great part of the trees and shrubbery in the grounds to the back of the Friurgo palace, having been improved out of existence. When Aarão Reis gets through with his improvements the new presidential residence will be as bare as patriotism and prejudice against trees can make it.

—The sultan of Turkey having decided to expel from the country all foreigners whose presence is considered inconvenient or perilous to the government, this precedent is recommended to the jacobins here as justifying their own aspirations in that direction. They have shown themselves to be excellent imitators of the Turks in many respects.

—Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro has failed to secure his reelection to the office of president of the engineering club. At the election of officers, which was held last Tuesday, he received only 33 votes against 107 obtained by his competitor Dr. Oliveira Bulhões. Evidently his conduct as director of the Polytechnic school has seriously impaired his influence.

—We are glad to see that the Dutch government has protested against the seizure of a Dutch steamer in the Red sea which was loaded with arms for Abyssinia, claiming the seizure to be illegal. It is evident that Italy had no right whatever to make such a seizure, for Abyssinia is an independent power with full rights to purchase arms and munitions.

—The story about the escape of Capt. Dreyfus appears to have been true after all, though a telegram from Paris now claims his recapture and the dismissal of the governor of French Guiana. It is singular that the redoubtable Veiga Cabral has not undertaken to rescue Dreyfus. He could get behind some French official secrets in that way which would probably settle the Amayá question on sight.

—A Rio telegram to Buenos Aires says the Italian representative here has received a dispatch from Rome, signed by the foreign minister, fully approving the conduct of Count Brichanteau, the Italian consul in São Paulo, during the recent disturbances. This telegram was not made public here, for obvious reasons, but as the *Pronta* correspondent is an Italian, the report is probably correct.

—From the controversy now going on, it would appear that Messrs. Flint and Meneses have not yet been paid for the fleet they supplied to Brazil. It would be a strange freak of fortune were Admiral Gonçalves to be paid for commanding a fleet which the country refuses to pay. Perhaps the *World*, and the *Sim*, and the *Times*, and the other enthusiastic friends of the jacobin regime will have a serious half hour of retrospection when they consider the case.

—Senator Coelho Rodrigues has seriously hurt the feelings of the Paulistas by proposing that the five thousand and odd contos owing the state of São Paulo by the national government, should be paid from the expenses incurred by the national treasury for account of immigration since the adoption of the constitution. This will hardly suit the Paulistas. They wish to have their laborers imported by the national government without a penny's expense for themselves.

—It must be confessed that in spite of all the money spent on the water supply of this city, it is anything but satisfactory. Two large fires have lately occurred and in both cases complaints were made of a lack of water. For drinking purposes many streets are meagrely supplied, at times not at all, and in the greater part of the city, the water will not rise to the first floor, unless connection is made with the "high pressure" mains. And yet water enough comes into the city to give a good average supply.

—The Italians resident in Brazil did not celebrate the 20th, as they are accustomed to do, in order to avoid exciting any conflicts with Brazilians. This act stands out in sharp contrast to the conduct of the jacobins and youngsters, who seemed to go out of their way to give offence. That there has been no more trouble between Brazilians and Italians is certainly due to the restraint and pacific attitude of the latter, rather than the former. It should be a lesson for the Brazilian schoolboy.

—We see that some of our provincial exchanges called the Italian protocol a "monstrosidade diplomatica." The title is enough to startle one, but when it is remembered that the said "monstrosity" was nothing more than an agreement to refer the dispute to the President of the United States as arbitrator, we can not help wondering at the name. Was the Missions arbitration a "monstrosity 2"? If so, then a few more of them would be very acceptable to the common-sense people of Brazil.

—Senator Arthur Abreu, ex-custom-house-broker, is said to be implicated in the frauds recently discovered at the Paranaguá custom-house. It appears that he threatens to bring libel suits against the newspapers that have published disclosures, but the *Journal do Commercio* advises him to prosecute Minister Rodrigues Alves, who first made the announcement. It is to be presumed that parliamentary immunities will also protect him from prosecution for the alleged frauds.

—What do the deputies mean by "harmless artificial wines"? We know, of course, that they refer to those "artificial" national products which now fill the whole country outside a few large cities, but how can they be classed as "harmless." They are made from rum and various unknown drugs to give them the taste and appearance of imported grape wines, and they are sold under false labels. In what respect are they "harmless"? They are poisonous, and they are forgeries.

—It is just what we anticipated. The Spaniards have been winning victories and killing insurgents in the Philippines until the insurrection was almost crushed out of existence, but, then, a telegram prevents an urgent request for reinforcements because the revolution is spreading. It is a repetition of the situation in Cuba, where the insurgents are wisely thriving on defeat and annihilation. When Spanish officers learn to tell the truth, then there will be a much better chance for their success.

—The situation in Europe is certainly becoming very critical. Deceitful old Spain is struggling desperately to maintain herself, but may at any moment break up and drift into anarchy. Turkey also is rapidly breaking up, and the frenzy of the fanatic Turk is alienating the friendly protection of the great powers. At any moment the crash may come and the Turk be driven from Europe forever. Let us hope that the hour may not be long delayed and that the so-called Christian powers will withdraw their selfish protection from so savage a despotism.

—For some time past the Presbyterian church on Travessa da Barreira has been undergoing repairs and thorough renovation, involving a new roof, ceiling, window frames, doors, etc. The seating has been improved and the edifice to-day presents a new and better appearance. To celebrate the completion of these improvements a special opening service will be held at the church on Sunday next at 11 a. m. An evening service will also be held at 7 p. m., and evening services will continue through the week. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

—Ex-Minister Cesario Alvim and Judge Lucio de Mendonça are having, in the columns of the daily newspapers, an edifying personal discussion abounding in uncomplimentary criticism and containing some interesting disclosures. Cesario tells us, for instance, that Lucio's brother Salvador, Brazilian minister to the United States, made Floriano believe that the United States government would assist him against the revolutionists and that he is now endeavoring to collect for his protégé a claim (which Cesario is opposing) of 2,000,000\$ for vessels furnished to Floriano.

—The large hat factory of J. L. Fernandes Braga occupying buildings Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Rua de S. Pedro, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at 1,200,000\$ of which only the sum of 800,000\$ was covered by insurance, and even this sum is subject to abatement for the value of merchandise stored in the custom-house, which was included in the policy. Buildings Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Rua Theophilus Ottoni, occupied partly by the factory and partly by other commercial establishments, were also destroyed. Buildings Nos. 98 and 106, Rua de S. Pedro, and 95 Rua Theophilus Ottoni, were considerably damaged.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Saturday publishes a letter addressed to Dr. Cordeiro da Graça by Mr. J. M. Studebaker, one of the members of the American commission of merchants and manufacturers. In this letter Mr. Studebaker displays a due appreciation of the cordial hospitality which was shown to the commission and which he regards by offering some good advice. "You need," he writes to Dr. Cordeiro da Graça, "at the head of your government men who are good, intelligent, honest and believers in God." It is evident from this that the jacobins who tried to make political capital out of the commission on the day of its departure, have lost their time. Dr. Cordeiro da Graça and his countrymen follow Mr. Studebaker's advice, there is no chance for the jacobins.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst. at Claremont Villas, Redruth, Cornwall, the wife of T. M. Williams, of a daughter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Andrew Steele desire to express their heartfelt thanks to their friends, all of whom it is impossible to thank personally, who have so sympathetically associated themselves with the bereavement that has fallen upon them.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL BALL.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:—The Committee of the Strangers' Hospital Ball have much pleasure in handing you herewith the Balance Sheet in connection with the same showing a credit balance in the favor of that institution of R. 6,918\$900—say six contos nine hundred and eighteen mil 900 reis.

Through the medium of your paper, the Committee beg to tender their best thanks to the Directors of the Larangiers Club for their generosity in placing the Club premises at their disposal, free

of all cost, and also to those who assisted at the Ball, as well as to the donors and subscribers to same.

We are, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

BARTEN F. ALLEN, FRANCIS H. WALTER, H. L. WHEATLEY, JOHN S. KEOGH, F. L. YOUNG, FRANK WEBB, H. J. REEVES,

BALANCE SHEET.

Table with columns for Dr. (Programmes, Printing and Music, Confectionery, etc.) and Cr. (Tickets sold and Donations, Cash from Ticket Boxes, etc.).

S. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 19th September, 1896.

For the Committee: FRANK WEBB.

CRICKET.

This return match between the Western & Brazilian Tel. Co. and the Brazilian Cricket Club, was played on the Paysandú ground last Sunday, ending in another victory for the Telegraph, by six wickets and two runs.

BRAZILIAN CRICKET CLUB.

Table showing cricket scores for the Brazilian Cricket Club, including 1st and 2nd innings with player names and runs.

WESTERN AND BRAZILIAN.

Table showing cricket scores for the Western and Brazilian teams, including 1st and 2nd innings with player names and runs.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree of the 17th inst. declares lapsed the concession granted to the Companhia Vegio Rio e São Paulo for a railway from Cruzeiro to Santa Cruz.

—A legislative act, promulgated by a decree of the 17th inst., grants extensions of time to 31st December next to all railways or sections of railways, whose surveys have been completed or which have begun construction.

—An exchange says that a new invention by a Cape May, New Jersey, man, threatens to partially revolutionize locomotive construction for fast trains. The new engine, it is claimed, will without difficulty make 120 miles an hour.

—A legislative act, promulgated by a decree of the 17th inst., authorizes the executive to modify the contract celebrated with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte to the end of permitting the company to deposit the whole of its capital abroad and at the disposition of the government, the latter assuming no responsibility toward the holders of the company's paper and paying to the company here in Brazil the amounts needed, in currency, for its construction expenses.

—In the state of Rio de Janeiro, according to the message of the governor of that state, there are 2,105 kilometres of railway in operation, of which 380 belong to the general government, 64 are chartered by that government and 1,661 chartered by the state government.

—From the establishment of the line of electric cars between Largo da Carioca to Santa Theresia the public hoped to derive much benefit; but the company, it appears, has ingeniously contrived to convert this possible improvement into a positive disadvantage.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Argentine government has declined to enter into a treaty with Brazil for regulating guano on transit cargo.

—The directors of the British Bank of South America, have declared an interim dividend of 4 per cent., payable September 23.

—The Italian credit for sending a squadron to Brazil, according to a telegram of Sept. 3 published in our London exchanges, is 45,000,000 lire.

—The official value of the domestic products subject to export duties which were exported from the state of Pará in August, amounted to 3,938,406\$048.

—The proposal of the deputies to reduce the duties on news paper from 30 to 20 reis a kilo is simply a bribe for the daily press. Will it be accepted?

—The English courts have lately awarded 1,200 pounds salvage to the Boston City for towing the str. Depford into the harbor of Rio de Janeiro on the 4th and 5th September 1895.

—For the half-year ended June 30 the gas company of Maranhão paid a dividend of 4\$000 per share. The dividend of the Maranhão tow-boat company for the same period was 3\$000.

—The proposal of the deputies to impose a tax of 15\$ a head on imported live cattle may be expected to completely counteract the good feeling created in Argentina by the cordial reception of the Argentine squadron in this port.

—A telegram of the 17th inst. from Maranhão mentions the arrival of 500 kilos of rubber from the valley of Pindaré and the Lanks of the Rio Cará. It is expected that 2,000 kilos more will be obtained from that source.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro imported last year 112 tons of commercial fertilizers. The governor of the state says that there is great demand for these fertilizers among the planters and that he has consequently ordered a larger supply. It is a peculiar business for a government to be engaged in, surely!

—The two large fires which have recently occurred in this city will severely tax the assets of the national fire insurance companies, as they were the sole losers in the last fire and the principal losers in the first. It will be a genuine test of their financial standing and integrity, and we shall wait with interest to see how they meet the losses.

—On Saturday Messrs. Scott and Co., of Greenock, launched the twin-screw steel steamer Taka, built to the order of the Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira, Rio de Janeiro. She is a steamer of about 500 tons gross, and is the first of three at present being built by Messrs. Scott. The vessel is intended for the coasting trade from Rio de Janeiro. —Transport, Aug. 28.

—When the representative of the Companhia Metropolitana presented himself at the treasury on the 19th to receive the indemnity of 8,500,000\$ which the government has consented to pay, the advocate of Sr. Jacomo Cresta also appeared with an embargo, claiming 4,000,000\$ as due to him from the said company. The money was not paid of course. Our Paulista friends are not quite out of the woods yet.

—Some time ago the Western and Brazilian Co. applied to the minister of Industry for compensation to the amount of 4,000\$ for a cable destroyed during the revolution on the island of Mocagué Pequeno. The minister has answered that he can not grant compensation, since it was not by order of his department that the cable was destroyed. This is equivalent to denying all responsibility for a failure to maintain order.

—In the chamber on Friday Deputy Nilo Peçanha censured the government for not having collected the tax of 1/10 % on transactions in exchange. He had been informed, he said, that one of the foreign banks in this city had threatened the government with a decline in exchange if it attempted to collect the tax.

—The new steamer La Plata of the Royal Mail company, arrived here yesterday on her first voyage out. She is the first of three new steamers designed for special service on this coast, having a large cargo-carrying capacity together with accommodations for a large number of immigrants.

—It has been the custom at the postoffice to forward letters and papers free of charge to parties who have moved their residence. For instance if Mr. John Smith had moved from Rio to São Paulo, the address on a letter arriving in Rio could be corrected and the letter sent on to São Paulo without further postage.

—The mixed commission of the two chambers appointed to report on the respective rights of the national government and the states to impose taxes on coastwise navigation, has formulated a bill which leaves the controversy very much as it was. It declares that export duties belong solely to the states, that the same can be collected in this port for account of the states, and also by federal officials, that the coasting trade is free to national products and foreign duty-paid goods, which covers the import and export taxes, and that the dock and light-house dues and expediente charges belong exclusively to the national government.

—A fast cruiser, the Barroso, was on Tuesday launched by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., Elswick, for the Brazilian government. She is the first of three which the firm are constructing for Brazil. The Barroso is built of steel, her underwater portion being sheathed with wood and coppered. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length, 130 feet; breadth, 43 feet 9 inches; draught, 16 feet 10 inches; displacement, 2,450 tons. She is protected throughout the whole of her length by a curved steel armour deck, varying in thickness from 1 1/4 inches on the horizontal parts to 3 1/2 inches on the sloping sides. —Transport, Aug. 28.

—On the 14th inst. anonymous letters were sent to the directors of the foreign banks threatening them with dynamite in case they did not elevate the rate of exchange. One of these letters says:—"The anarchists give notice of the destruction, by means of dynamite, of the foreign banks if they do not fix the exchange rate at 11; now make your choice. The design is to avoid future peril. Enough of monopoly. Down with the speculating banks (banca exploradoras)." This is a new role for the jacobins. We knew they were anarchists at heart, but we did not suppose they would start in on dynamite so soon. Police were at once placed in the banks to prevent attacks.

—The legal process in regard to the counterfeit revenue stamps discovered at Pernambuco gives the following particulars. The stamps came from Genoa, Italy, on the Italian steamer Roario, in a box containing flannel and white duck, addressed to Ricca Bernardino and José Rodrigues. The steamer arrived June 28, the box was dispatched shortly after official classification, and was examined for clearance on July 30, when a false bottom was found, beneath which were counterfeit 2\$ revenue stamps of the nominal value of 78,320\$. The addressee firm turns out to be fictitious, and the goods were really destined for Bernardino José Rodrigues Braga, who was dispatching them.

—At Santos on the 15th inst., according to the Jornal do Commercio, the inspector of customs assembled the agents of steamers and begged them to delay discharging for 48 hours. It appears that they all refused with enthusiasm, and one of them took the trouble of explaining to the inspector the impropriety of his request. Delay in discharging, he informed this functionary, means an increase in expenses, this increase means higher freight rates and consequently dearer merchandise, which checks consumption and restricts trade. Why then the inspector saw the point or not your deponent saith not; but the agents carried theirs, and the steamers were permitted to discharge without the solicited delay.

—The news from Brazil is again unpleasant. The strange unrest which began with the overthrow of the empire, and which has been more or less shared in by all other American communities, is leading the Brazilian people from one excitement to another. Scarcely is the difference between our own country and Brazil respecting Trinidad at an end when the collisions with the Italians begin. We may hope, with good reason, that nothing serious will follow. The Brazilian government must look with strong disfavor upon what is happening, and Italy has quite enough upon her hands without another quarrel. Still, the matter is not pleasant, and does not forebode well for Brazil. —Statist, Aug. 29.

COFFEE NOTES

—Complaints are again appearing in Santos of the thefts of coffee while being transported to the ship for exportation. The difficulties encountered in prosecuting the thieves renders it almost impossible to check their depredations.

—A Campos Alegre correspondent of the Commercio de São Paulo complains bitterly of the situation for the coffee planter. He says that this year the coffee machines are turning out only 50 per cent of cleaned coffee on account of the withered beans (café chato). Both exchange and the price of coffee are now against the planter and unless help soon comes in the way of better prices, he fears that his industry will be ruined.

—It is said that the Fazenda Dumont of São Paulo has at last been transferred to an English syndicate for the sum of £1,200,000. The Journal regrets that so fine a national property should pass into foreign hands. On our part, we are glad to see it. With more foreign property-owners in Brazil the country will make greater progress. The Fazenda Dumont is one of the most valuable coffee estates in Brazil.

—The Mexican state of Vera Cruz has imposed a tax of \$6 per hectare on coffee plantations, to which the federal government adds 30 per cent, making \$7.80 per hectare in all on planted areas. This is equivalent to \$21.8 per acre. The tax goes into effect in December next, and is causing great discontent among planters, some of whom are threatening to remove to other states. Some allowance is promised in case of the partial or total failure of the crop, but this will require so much trouble to prove the loss that it will be of very little use.

—In commenting on the pretensions of the planters, a contributor to the Diario Popular of São Paulo (Sept. 19th) says:—"In general those who complain of a lack of means to save agriculture from dying of want, are displaying themselves in the capital in fine and costly palaces and in a luxurious life, which establishes a threatening competition with the well-to-do classes who do not command the same revenues. If life is dear in São Paulo, we owe it to the Paulista planter and to the terra roxa (the soil most suitable for coffee) which are multiplying the grains of coffee and diminishing the real value of the money."

—The 1895 exports of coffee from Ceylon and those of the first seven months of this year were as follows:

Table showing coffee export statistics for 1895 and 1896, including plantation names, quantities in cwts, and values in rupees.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenues of the state of Piahy for 1897 are estimated at 894,870\$, and the expenditures have been calculated at 800,727\$016.

—The August receipts of the state rectoria of Pará aggregated 971,378\$717, of which 849,515\$898 are described as effective revenue, or about 30,000\$ more than in the preceding year. Of this revenue, 766,864\$892 were derived from export duties, of which 746,262\$801 came from the 21 per cent of export duty on rubber.

—The proposal to pay the interest on the 4 per cent gold loan in paper currency, deserves consideration. Is it not a better mode of service? Perhaps a majority of local holders of these bonds would willingly receive paper at the current exchange rate (even the fictitious rate of the Banco da Republica), but this should be a matter of individual arrangement. To decree that the interest on the whole loan would be paid in this way, is certainly a breach of contract.

—According to the report of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro the revenue of that state amounted last year to 16,509,084\$253, of which the sum of 12,218,449\$316 was derived from the export duty on coffee. The expenditure for the same period amounted to 16,623,730\$430 including the sum of 1,737,000\$000 lent to the municipal governments. The revenue collected in the first half of the present year amounted to only 3,646,117\$791 and the expenditure to 7,968,985\$880.

—Decree No. 2,340, of the 14th inst., opens a credit of 8,500,000\$ for the indemnification of the Companhia Metropolitana for the rescission of its contract of 2nd August, 1892, for the introduction of one million immigrants. The terms of the agreement were signed on the 5th inst. between the minister of industry and the president of the company Carlos Augusto de Miranda Jordão. The indemnity will be paid this month in bonus. The company seems to be largely composed of patriotic Paulistas, who are now reaping a valuable reward for giving up a contract, illegal at the outset and most onerous for the treasury.

—A Paris contemporary announces in a confident way that the Brazilian government has entered into negotiations with a Parisian banking house for a loan of 2,500,000 sterling. That Brazil badly wants the money is unquestionable, and that London is not now the best place for the government to seek for financial aid is equally beyond doubt. The terms on which the Parisian group would advance money to Brazil will considerably interest the market, but the negotiations are apparently in too early a stage for any details to be obtainable. —Financial Review, Sept. 2. This probably refers to that much-talked-of Minas loan.

The governor of Rio de Janeiro estimates the revenue of that state for 1897 at 15,118,034,800 and the expenditure at 14,058,105,822.

A defalcation of 232,000\$ has been discovered in the cash of the treasurer of the Bahia custom-house, Dr. Valentim Antonio da Rocha Bittencourt. This official has been placed under arrest.

The funded debt of the state of Rio de Janeiro according to the governor of the state, amounts to 4,000,000\$. In 8,000 bonds of 500,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum. The floating debt, he states, amounted on the 30th of last June to 3,588,205\$218.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 21st, 1896.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including London, U.S., and other international rates.

EXCHANGE.

September 15.—The Banco Nacional and two of the foreign banks posted 8 1/16, and the Banco da Republica was still firm on 8 1/16 at 9. For the end of the month and first week in October, the market opened regular.

September 16.—The London & Brazilian Bank posted no rates, but the others opened at 8 1/16 with the Banco da Republica always drawing at 8 1/16, with the usual conditions as to delivery date.

September 17.—The British Bank was officially at 8 1/16, and the Banco da Republica still furnished bills at 9. The London & Brazilian Bank was drawing at the higher rate.

September 18.—The British Bank posted 8 1/16 and the other banks 8 1/16. The Banco da Republica still furnished bills at 9. The market closed with the usual conditions.

September 19.—The market during the day was rather irregular and closed quiet. The British Bank furnished moderate sums for good money.

September 20.—During the morning the demand for bills was active at 8 1/16, but the banks were free takers, but in the afternoon there was a better feeling.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various stocks and shares such as Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 15, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 16, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 17, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 18, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 19, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 20, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 21, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 22, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 23, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 24, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 25, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 26, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 27, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 28, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 29, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for September 30, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for October 1, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for October 2, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for October 3, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for October 4, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for October 5, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

Table with market data for October 6, including Apolices, Republica, and other financial instruments.

The disappearance of the higher quotations is said to result from the complaints of planters that the State authorities place the official value of coffee, entirely too high, and these latter furnished by the brokers to the 'Cancara Syndicate'.

Brokers' quotations according to New York types, and per arroba, were the following:

Table showing coffee prices and market activity, including 'In Santos' and 'In Santos' market details.

The market has been active also, and the week's sales were about 20,000 bags. On the 17th of the month sales were quoted at 18 1/2 per 100 kilos, and prices advanced daily to 18 1/2 on the 19th.

Stocks in all hands, were estimated this morning to be 32,727 bags.

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Kerosene—Receipts nil. Brokers last quoted, for 100 lbs. at 18 1/2 per case, but retailers are still quoting at 18 1/2 per case.

Turpentine—Quotations are unchanged at 50-52 1/2 per kilogram, and there have been no receipts.

Rosin—Receipts nil. Last quotations of a 100 lbs. at 18 1/2 per barrel, according to quality, may be continued.

Cement—The Portuguese, from Gouva, brought 22,727 lbs. We may now quote: British 2800-2850 per ton, Belgian and German 2800-2850 and French 2800-2850.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 15,000 bags per 100 lbs. from the River Plate. Brokers last quoted at 18 1/2 per 100 lbs. per bag, but retailers are asking more money.

Hay—The Italian Hay brought 9,000 bales from Brazil. Quotations vary between 100-120 per kilo.

Brass—Receipts nil, and the local mills are selling all they can make at 1800-1850 per ton.

Coal—Receipts since our last report are: 67,316 per ton from Grangemouth, 5,727 from Santos, 1,000 from Newport, 5,000 from Santos, 1,000 from Santos, 1,000 from Santos.

The last comes to the gas company and the others to dealers.

Rum—Receipts coastwise during the week were 100 pipes, last quotations.

Permethanes and Macchi 15,000, Araucaria and Bahia 115,000, Campos 1,000, Angola and Paraty 15,000-16,000.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 14. PENSACOLA—By ship Mackay, 1453 tons; McMaster, 97 ds; pine to order.

SEPTEMBER 15. GASTRE—By ship Othman, 260 tons; Baur, 58 ds; cod fish to Luiz A. Macalices & Co. HERONSAND—By ship L. L. L. 374 tons; Nielsen, 93 ds; pine to Ch. Hecker & Co.

SEPTEMBER 16. MARSSELLES—By ship A. G. 139 tons; Irgens, 72 ds; sandies to A. Avenir & Co. ILE DE SAL—By ship Marguerite, 360 tons; Seta, 55 ds; salt to Costa Leite & Co.

SEPTEMBER 17. MARSSELLES—By ship Monte Moro, 804 tons; Giordani, 104 ds; sandies to order.

SEPTEMBER 18. RANGON—By ship Adolph Harbor, 1030 tons; Petersen, 103 ds; rice to order.

SEPTEMBER 19. RANGON—By ship Campbell, 1113 tons; Mayer, 94 ds; rice to order.

SEPTEMBER 20. ROSARIO—By ship William Wilson, 21 ds; hay to order.

SEPTEMBER 21. DUNKERQUE—By ship B. B. 2135 tons; Williams, 120 ds; coal to Gas Company.

SEPTEMBER 22. DIAMANTINA—By ship A. B. 210 tons; Larsen, 60 ds; pine to order.

SEPTEMBER 23. MARSSELLES—By ship Marguerite, 349 tons; Mueninger, 71 ds; tiles to A. Avenir & Co.

SEPTEMBER 24. RANGON—By ship Naimah, 995 tons; Ewing, 120 ds; rice to order.

SEPTEMBER 25. ROSARIO—By ship Adolph Harbor, 1030 tons; Petersen, 103 ds; rice to order.

SEPTEMBER 26. ROSARIO—By ship Adolph Harbor, 1030 tons; Petersen, 103 ds; rice to order.

SEPTEMBER 27. ROSARIO—By ship Adolph Harbor, 1030 tons; Petersen, 103 ds; rice to order.

SEPTEMBER 28. ROSARIO—By ship Adolph Harbor, 1030 tons; Petersen, 103 ds; rice to order.

SEPTEMBER 29. ROSARIO—By ship Adolph Harbor, 1030 tons; Petersen, 103 ds; rice to order.

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Primos	Cardiff	17 July
Princesa Maria	Cardiff	25 Aug
Princesa Maria	Rangoon	2 June
Penny Castle	Leith	3 Aug.
Payson Tucker	New York	..
Ramon	Savannah	..
Rosenberg	Pensacola	..
Royal	Pensacola	..
Somerset	Pensacola	..
Seven (ste)	Baltimore	..
Serpe	Liverpool	..
Serita	London	..
Sophie	Hamburg	..
Southold	Pensacola	..
Southern	Pensacola	..
Stagner	Mobile	14 July
Triumph	Oporto	8 Aug
Thomas Hayward	Mobile	..
Tanda	Pensacola	..
Victoria	Hamburg	8 Aug
Vidua	Baltimore	3 Aug
Yacouan	Oporto	20 July
White Wings	Baltimore	21 July
Wichita Anton	Dranswick	..
Z. King	Newport	..

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, September 20th, 1896

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
bk Bonny Doon	546	Sept 4	New York	Watson, R. & C
lug Good News	675	10	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Austrian				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles	To order
British				
sp Br. Army	1166	July 1	Cardiff	In distress
sp Forest King	1602	24	New York	V. W. Guim & C
bk Edinburgh	1299	Aug 5	Hyères	A. Avenir & C
bk East African	1537	11	Antwerp	Laurey & C
sp Monrovia	1449	15	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
sp Falls of Clyde	1741	Sept 2	Hull	Gas Co
bk Cadegan	1267	2	Grimby	Gas Co
sp Lord Walsley	2518	3	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co
bk Ivanhoe	1249	4	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
lug C. W. James	825	5	Rosario	To order
sp Macauliff	1235	16	Rangoon	To order
sp Phoenice	1351	12	Cardiff	In distress
bg Cemury	181	12	Gaspé	L. A. Mahalhes
sp Marcon	1453	14	Pensacola	Levinger & C
bg O Blanchard	26	14	Gaspé	L. A. Mahalhes
bk W. Wilcox	833	17	Rosario	John Moore & C
bk F. of Estrick	1139	17	Rangoon	To order
bk Nainshire	965	19	Dundee	Gas Co
Port				
sp Adrianna	1740	Aug 22	S. Rosalia	In distress.
Danish				
lg Haslet	107	Jan. 31	Alton	To order
bk Serapis	965	Aug 14	Rangoon	To order
lug H. Goldmann	247	Sept 5	Rio Grande	Artez & C
bk Ad. Harboe	1050	16	Rangoon	To order
lug Amete	292	19	Bou Vistau	G. Sabeia & C.
German				
bk Montana	481	Aug 19	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
bg Margaretha	349	Sept 18	Marseilles	A. Avenir & C.
Italian				
lg Felicia	618	Aug 17	Marseilles	Karl Valais & C
bk Medina G.	546	16	Marseilles	C. Heckscher & C
bk Eitrea	779	25	Marseilles	To order
bk Monte Moro.	804	Sept 15	Marseilles	A. Avenir & C.
Norwegian				
bk Helca	1447	June 19	Leith	Thedim, R. & C
bk Gulligren	825	July 31	Pasagola	V. W. Guim & C
bk Arizona	1229	Aug 17	Pensacola	C. Heckscher & C
bk America	820	28	Pensacola	Genal de C. & I.
bk Lancashire	1111	Sept 4	Pensacola	Genal de C. & I.
lug Invalia Capt.	379	4	Henosand	C. Heckscher & C
lug Arthur	579	4	Nokkoping	Genal de C. & I
bk Zampa	407	4	Abo	F. P. Passos
bk P. Quitor	123	5	Pensacola	To order
bk Fox	309	10	Henosand	C. Heckscher & C
lug Seven	386	13	Grang mth.	Wilson Sons & C
lug Alf.	339	14	Marseilles	A. Avenir & C.
ug A. B. Bull	299	15	Drontheim	To order
Portuguese				
bk Oliveira	749	July 31	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Quetia	374	Aug. 12	Illa do Sal.	J. A. G. Santos
sp America	1013	Sept 10	Oporto	To order
bk Margarida	366	14	Illa do Sal.	Costa Leite & C.
Swedish				
bk Neptun	1047	Aug 6	Pensacola	C. Heckscher & C
lug Saati	1404	Sept. 5	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
Spanish				
sp Rosa Alegrete	1318	June 21	Cadiz	Souza Filho & C
Swedish				
lug J. G. G.	241	Aug 15	Messora	A. O. Maia
bk Curt	691	19	Leith	Wilson Sons & C
bk Valeska	304	Sept 14	Henosand	C. Heckscher & C

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Sept. 14	Flaxman Br	Cardiff 48d	Norton, M. & C
	Helena Br	Maryport 31d	do
	Franklin Br	Newport 25d	Lage Irmao
	W. Bulls Br	Buenos Aires 6d	E. Ashworth & C.
	Tucuman Gr	Santos 18h	E. Johnston & C
	Lorenburg Gr	do 20 h	H. Stoltz & C.
	Arno It	Liverpool 35d	Lage Irmao
	Tolosa Br	Liverpool 35d	ChargeursRéunis
	V. de Mont'co F	Genoa 27d	do
	Paraguay Fr	Rosario 12d	W. Samson & C.
	Cn. Derry Br	Liverpool 20d	Wilson Sons & C
	Heria Br	Valparaiso 16d	do
	Potosi Br	Santos 16h	ChargeursRéunis
	Entre Rios Fr	do 23h	Rombauer & C.
	Poluce Aust	do 27h	ChargeursRéunis
	Parahyba Fr	Hamburg 27d	E. Johnston & C.
	Taguay Gr	Marseilles 23d	Karl Valais & C.
	Les Alpes Fr	Genoa 20 d	La Veloce
	M. Bruzo It	do 16d	Florida & De V.
	Orione It	Rosario 12d	W. Samson & C.
	Unionist Br	P. Alegre 4d	E. Johnston & C
	Rio Nor	Santos 16h	Lage Irmao
	Paraguassu Gr	Newport 23d	E. Johnston & C
	Nehfneid Br	Santos 16h	E. Johnston & C
	Capim Gr	S. J. da Barra 30h	Carlos Lisboa
	Uruba Fr	S. J. da Barra 30h	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Sept. 14	Volmer Dan	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	Tucuman Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
	Lorenburg Gr	Buenos	do
	Arno It	Genoa	do
	Graf Bismarck Gr	Santos	do
	Paraguay Fr	do	do
	California Fr	do	do
	Egypt Fr. Br	Liverpool	do
	Potosi Br	Valparaiso	do
	Heria Br	Santos	do
	Helena Br	do	do
	V. de Mont'co F	do	do
	Entre Rios Fr	New Orleans	Coffee
	Poluce Aust	Trieste	Sundries
	Parahyba Fr	New York	do
	Les Alpes Fr	do	do
	M. Bruzo It	do	do
	Orione It	New York	do
	Hevelin It	Hamburg	do
	Paraguassu Gr	do	do
	Parahyba Fr	do	do
	Taguay Gr	Santos	do
	Flaxman Br	do	do
	Franklin Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast

Toucing at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Sept. 21st

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
262,156,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apollines)	937\$000	939\$010
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895	930	940
124,625,000	Stock 4% (gold) converted	1,245	1,250
12,254,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	---	---
24,679,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %	---	---
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %	---	---
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	---	---
10,030,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%	---	---
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	---	---
25,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	160	162

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8\$000 - July 06
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8 000 - July 06
20,000,000	Constructor	200	3 750 - July 06
16,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2 000 - July 06
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6 000 - July 06
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - July 06
150,570,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	10 000 - July 06
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6 000 - July 06
20,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - July 06
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	200	9 000 - July 06
	do 2nd series	100	4 500 - July 06

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	---
15,000,000	Manatimio	150	---
6,000,000	Oeste de Minas	75	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	240	---
7,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna	70	---
	do 2nd series	35	---

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$.. - July 06
14,000,000	S. Christovão	200	.. - July 06

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$.. - Aug. 06
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	.. - Aug. 06
3,000,000	Carioca	200	10 000 - Jan. 06
500,000	Confiança Industrial	200	12 000 - Aug. 06
1,200,000	D. Isabel	200	40 000 - Jan. 06
1,500,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10 000 - Feb. 06
4,000,000	Manufactura Fluminense	200	8 000 - Mar. 06
2,000,000	Petropolitana	200	5 000 - Mar. 06
350,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	.. - July 1897
	Santa Luiza	200	8 000 - July 06

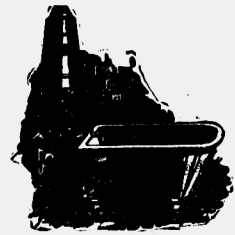
The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



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

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

1. They consume 20 to 30 less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They last a lifetime and do not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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

Also Agent for the Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co. Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years. The public is cordially invited to visit the agent, Thomas Price, 81, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for

Chateau Lalugyay

Sole importers: ROMBAUER & Co. 78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

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

115, Rua da Quitanda.

CHAMPAGNE LANSON PÈRE & FILS À RHEIMS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importer and Agent: J. C. V. MENDES. Largo do Paço No. 1.

Nectandra Amara Pills. These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$12.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 78, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

Companhia Serviços de Portos Office: No. 64, Rua do General Camara

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight. Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1º DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for

John Robertson & Son, Dundee.
Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.
Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peck Frean & Co., London.
Biscuits.

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

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

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

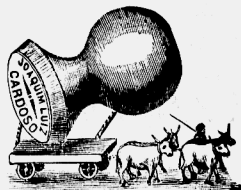
For those who have used this well-known brand, no further commendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

Sole Agents:

ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,
34, RUA DO OUVIDOR.
3 m.

MANUFACTURE

OF
INDIA - RUBBER STAMPS
and Offices for
Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.

JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOZO

18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

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

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

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

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

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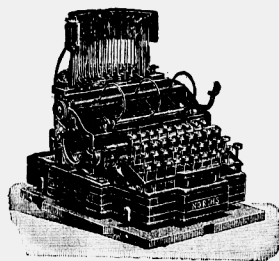
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