

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1896.

NUMBER 40

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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**NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;**

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Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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 Reserve fund .. . . . 1,328,751  
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.  
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 Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.  
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**YELLOW-FEVER PREVENTIVE PIREXINA**  
 This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:  
 Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Pernicious-fever.  
 For sale at the  
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 Sole property now of  
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**CREOLIN-PEARSON**  
 The best disinfectant for vessels  
 Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.  
 Rua da Alfandega n. 70  
**J. F. Jensen.**

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 Strong, agreeable and strengthening.  
 For sale at  
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 João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.

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 Hot and Shower Baths, Sulphur and Medical Baths, Plunge Baths, etc.  
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 Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.  
 STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS & Co.  
 The launch "Martha" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

**FURNISHED HOUSE**  
 to be let in Petropolis for the summer season.  
 For particulars apply to  
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 Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.  
 44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44  
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 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.  
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 Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in business. Best of References.  
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 Superior quality of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes and tobacco, sold at  
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 Apply to O. P., this paper.

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 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**  
 CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.  
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 8.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.  
 Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fabrica Coração, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev FRANK WILHELMSEN, Pastor.  
**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.  
 Residence: Rua Princeza Imperial 33.  
 JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH**—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
 W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.  
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.  
 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação da Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASHIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

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

**Miscellaneous.**  
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
 RIO SEAMAN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. T. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilo Ottoni.  
 YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 10.00 to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 24th says that various capitalists are proposing to establish a ship-building yard in Chili, which will be capable of building any kind of a ship.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 24th inst. says the state of General Baquedano, the Chilean commander in the Peruvian war, is considered desperate, and that a fatal result may be expected at any moment. A telegram of the 25th, how reported a slight improvement in condition and on the 26th he was reported to be out of danger.  
 —Señor Errazuriz, the new Chilean president, is spoken well of by all ranks and conditions of men. Especially he is in favor of the greatest economy in all departments of the administration, and naturally, therefore, is opposed to that competition in armaments which has been going on for some time between Chili, Argentina, and Brazil. The opposition, too, is reported to have behaved with exemplary moderation, and everything looks favorable for the new government.—The *Statist*, London, Sept. 5.

**THE RED LAKE.**  
 Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every ten years. It is a pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its peculiar freak is attributed to a disposition to celebrate the slaughter of Burgundians under Charles the Bold, on June 21, 1476. But the French say that it blushes for the conduct of the Swiss, who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter. The old fishermen of the lake, who catch enormous fish called silures that weigh between twenty-five and forty kilograms, say when they see the waters of the lake reddening, that it is the blood of the Burgundians. As a matter of fact, some of the bodies of the Burgundians killed in the battle were thrown into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection angered the Burgundian soldiers of the victorious armies of the republic of 1798 so much that they destroyed the monument raised in honour of their compatriots who fell heroically in that battle, and Henri Martin very justly reproached them for that piece of vandalism. It would hardly do to attribute the reddening of the waters of the lake to the blood of the soldiers of Charles the Bold. The color is due simply to the presence in large quantities of little aquatic plants called by naturalists *Oscillatoria rubescens*. The curious thing about it is that Lake Morat is the only lake in which this curious growth is developed, and the peculiarity is beginning to interest scientific men.

IF ALL the telephone lines of the world were combined and stretched in one straight line they would reach 85,000 miles, or enough to encircle the earth nearly thirty-seven times.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOVA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
 (Caixa 108.) (Caixa 550.) (Caixa 185)

- Draws on:
- Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. (and correspondents.)  
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a M.
  - England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
  - France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 André Noël & Co., Paris.
  - Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
 Boetiger-Petersen, Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

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

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

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

**BRANCHES:**

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- Frist National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

- Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG, and correspondents in Germany.
- Sig. Giulio Belinsoghi, and correspondents in ITALY.
- The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

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Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

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

Board of Directors:

- President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,
- Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUAHY,
- Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE, L. R. GOMES.
- Manager of the Paris Branch: M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

- Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.
- London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
- Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.
- Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.
- And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 3.

**THE PASSING OF SILVER.**

There was a period in ancient Greece when the common currency consisted of copper rods called obeliskoi, hence the obolos, or small copper coin of a later period, and as many of these as could be easily grasped with the hand constituted the next higher monetary unit, the drachma, still the name of the principal coin of Greece, but in tables of weights generally called the dram. After a time, by trade with the Phoenicians, and afterwards by voyages of their own to Spain, and still later by the development of the mines of Laurium, the Greeks came into possession of silver. Every one desired silver far more than copper; perhaps it was foolish, but it was just as universal as the need of food or the love of country. As everyone was willing to exchange for silver and for a much smaller quantity of silver than of copper, silver ingots, and finally coins, came to be the usual money. Now the interesting thing is that the royal Greek who made the first silver coins hung up a drachma of obeliskoi in the temple of his favorite deity as a memorial, and thereafter copper rods ceased to circulate and silver coins replaced them, and if there was any political party at that time that said the copper rods were the money of the poor man while silver was the money of the rich, and especially of foreigners, Phoenicians, Iberians and the like, there is no record of it.

Silver displaced copper because it was more valuable. A smaller piece would command a greater amount of service, a

greater quantity of merchandise. Silver answered the purpose of money for a long time because for centuries the wages of labor were low and there were rarely large financial transactions. Rome had so small a monetary unit that the prices of such banquets as made Lucullus famous are expressed in millions, but the masses of the people were extremely poor, and copper and silver were quite valuable enough to express the sums that came to them.

As civilization advanced commercial operations became more extensive and values assumed greater proportions; the wages of labor rose, and gold began to replace silver as silver had in its day replaced copper, and for identical reasons—it was more valuable; a given value could be represented with a smaller bulk. The advance of civilization has carried with it the increasing compensation of the great mass of the population and something more valuable than silver is required to represent conveniently the earnings of the average man. A man who is earning \$12 a week would receive on Saturday night more than a pound of coin; this would not be convenient, and for that very reason gold has been displacing silver.

The only trace of the copper age in finance now to be found among civilized nations is in Portugal, where the treasury holds as security for the government notes, gold, silver and copper. The silver age in finance is slowly following the copper age, and for the same reason. Almost every civilized country now has the gold standard, or is trying to get there, or is floundering around in a morass of inconvertible paper which it hopes some time to redeem in gold. For us to go back to the silver standard would be like Mexico or Japan going back to copper. Silver is convenient for small change, and so are nickel and copper, but the wages of labor in civilized countries are now too high to permit of silver being a convenient full legal tender. Silver is the money of the poor man in a different sense from that meant by the silverites. It is the money of the poorly paid laborers as compared with the well paid laborers; the money of the working population of Asia and Mexico in distinction from the better paid laborers of France, Germany and England, and the still better paid laborers of the United States. An American mechanic who earned four dollars a day would find his week's wages weigh about two and a quarter pounds. If his wages were as low as they are in China or Japan silver would do very well to pay him in. The real significance of the symbol 16 to 1 is that the wages of about sixteen Asiatics paid on the silver basis equal the wages of one American paid on the gold basis.

From the Ceylon Observer, August 4th.

**COFFEE IN COSTA RICA.**

Costa Rica has long been noted as an important coffee-growing country. In our latest summing-up of the coffee production of the world, Costa Rica is put down for a total export of 325,000 cwt., and the crop has ranged between 300,000 and 400,000 cwt. for some time. It is evident that there is room in this state, as in other Central and South American states, for a large expansion of the area under coffee, but two, if not three, factors operate in delaying this process:—(1) the limited and uncertain labour supply, (2) the difficulties and costliness of transport, and (3) in some cases the want of settled government. As regards the last it is of interest to learn from Mr. J. L. Shand—who has been over to report on Costa Rica coffee lands—that there is no prospect of trouble in the state under review; while he considers the two other obstacles may also be overcome in respect of the large enterprise which has been the subject of his inspection and report. In the first place it is worth noting some respects in which Costa Rica and the Ceylon hill-country may be compared. They do not differ much in latitude, both on the north side of the equator—Ceylon about seven and Costa Rica ten degrees north. The hilly country may be said to lie between two seas or oceans and rises in both cases to 7,000 or 8,000 feet at the highest; and although full and reliable meteorological returns are wanting for Costa Rica, the seasons seem wonderfully to agree in both countries; the dry season in both being from January or February till May, the rest of the year wet with occasional dry intervals in August or September. In some parts the rainfall must be more abundant

in the far west state, for Mr. Shand speaks of one extensive forest-covered plain in the concession he went to report on, which he compares to the Dumbra valley—a thousand feet above sea level—but with 150 inches of rainfall. And this brings us to the one great factor on which the two countries differ: the richer soil and consequently bigger forest, larger and stronger coffee bushes or trees and immensely superior coffee crops per acre, gathered in Costa Rica. On this point there can be no mistake; all evidence goes to show such returns up to a ton or two tons of coffee per acre (from limited areas) as fully justifies an estimate of 15 cwt. per acre average over no less than 1,500 acres, which it is proposed to open and plant on the concession Mr. Shand has inspected. For ourselves, who have never seen Costa Rica—and with the question of sufficient labour to be considered—we should have been ready to put the estimate down at 10 to 12 cwt.; but the return, as estimated, shows so large a margin of profit—the estimates being by mercantile men who have another independent report besides Mr. Shand's to guide them—that, even if half were taken off, there would still be ample justification for going on. Then, as regards the mode of planting, cultivation, harvesting and especially of preparation, it is interesting to learn that Mr. Shand does not really think there is much to be taught the Costa Ricans. The Ceylon system of clean weeding is quite inapplicable. The soil is so rich as to bear any strain put on it. From 300 to 400 coffee trees per acre are enough to yield the crops spoken of; and to clear and h-up up the earth for a limited space round each tree seems quite enough. In preparing coffee, especially, the people with the aid of "Gordon pulpers" chiefly—the late John Gordon at one time had a factory in Kudy—extensive stores and barbacoes (all called "benificios") excel. Costa Rican coffee selling up to 107s. per cwt. The great difficulty is in the "harvesting"—since, owing to the scarcity of labour, there is only, as a rule, one "plucking" when ripe and unripe cherries are all pulled off together, so making the outcome often very unequal. In this direction there is room for reform if only the needful number of "hands" can be got. It is surprising to learn that the native Indians do no work on the plantations, only the Costa Ricans who pride themselves on being pure Spaniards; and the president and his government are very anxious to have more Europeans—poor Spaniards or Italians—introduced and settled in the country, to develop coffee lands while supplied with huts or cottages and gardens for their own use.

So far, the part of the country chiefly planted with coffee has been that called "the interior" surrounding the capital, San José, and alongside the railway. In many places such gardens or fields have been used up so far as coffee is concerned; and then the trees are pulled up, grass or jungle encouraged for a few years, and then sometimes coffee planted again. But Mr. Shand found also a good deal of the old coffee country yielding such poor results, that it is thought very likely the people working on it would be glad to be transferred to the Sarapiquí concession, where they could earn more and be better off.

Pending the publication of the reports referred to, and the prospectus of the Sarapiquí Estates Company—which is likely to be supported by several Ceylon men in London—we need not enter more into detail. The company is to have a capital of £120,000 and deals altogether with a concession exceeding 22,000 acres, most of it magnificent forest-land for coffee, and running from 1,000 to 7,000 feet above sea-level. Cacao, sugar, bananas and tobacco are spoken of as subsidiary products; but it is possible subsidiary separate companies may be formed for these. In respect of saving of labour, "spouting" (or "flumes" as locally known) is likely to be largely used in Sarapiquí; and no less important may be the utilisation of river carriage to bring the crops to the sea, boats already plying for a considerable distance.

We have said enough, however, to show that the Sarapiquí Company, established in London, to develop coffee in Costa Rica, is likely to be an important, and we trust, for the sake of enterprising countrymen taking it up, a very successful undertaking. Ceylon can have no jealousy in respect of "coffee-growing"; while there is no chance of "tea" being entered on (profitably) in any part of the Americas.

THE SKIN AND BATHING.

By DR. ANDREW WILSON.  
III.

I said in my last article, when I discussed the cold bath and its uses, that cold water, thus employed, could not be relied upon for cleansing purposes. When we desire that the skin should be freed from its accumulated dust and secretions, we must use hot water and soap, or the equivalent of hot water in the shape of hot vapour. The cold bath we saw to be a stimulant and a tonic, and if, as is the practice with many persons, salt be dissolved in the water of the cold bath, its tonic effects become increased, in so far as its skin action is concerned, and we imitate, in this way, the benefits of bathing in the sea. It has been often pointed out that in the case of many persons, otherwise willing to take a cold bath in the morning, there may be difficulties experienced in practising the habit of cold sponging, on account of want of accommodation. A man may have no bath, and it may be impossible for him to use a tub—although, here, as elsewhere, the old saying about the will and the way has a distinct application.

But if it be impossible to obtain a cold bath, and if, as is only right, the person objects to relinquish or remit that luxury in the morning, he may find a fair substitute in what is known as the *wet towel* or *wet sheet*. Indeed, this plan may be followed with advantage by those who are too delicate to withstand the shock of plunging into a cold bath itself. The towel must be a thick one. It is dipped in cold water (or it may at first be dipped into water with the chill off) and with this towel the body should be quickly and smartly rubbed. Then a dry towel will, of course, be used for the purpose of a final rub down by way of restoring the circulation. The wet sheet is used very much in the same way, but, of course, the whole body being thus enveloped at once in the sheet there is a closer resemblance in this practice to the cold bath itself than is seen in the case of the wet towel. The process of rubbing down with the dry towel afterwards should not be delayed, as there is greater risk of chill, perhaps, involved here than in the case with the actual sponge bath itself. It may readily be seen that we aim at getting reaction here, just as in the case of the cold bath itself; and so long as the reaction takes place, and the blood returns vigorously to the skin, imparting the feeling of warmth, we may be sure the bath is doing good.

The *warm bath* has an average heat of from 92 to 98 degrees, while the *hot bath* varies from 98 to 112 degrees—at least these are fair average limits of temperature respectively. What are the effects of a warm bath on the skin and body? No doubt a first effect is that of raising the temperature of the skin and also of the blood circulating through it. When we examine the pulse, we find its beats to be quickened, this fact indicating that the heart is being stimulated to increased exertion. Again, the breathing is quickened, and this latter fact implies that the waste matters given forth from the lungs (and notably the carbonic acid gas) are increased in quantity. It is evident in this case that we obtain from the hot bath a *stimulating effect*, similar in some degree to that seen in the case of the cold bath. The later effects of the warm bath on the skin itself, must not, however, be overlooked. The pores of the skin—which are the openings of the sweat-glands—are relaxed, and the glands themselves are stimulated to action of increased kind; and if, after leaving the hot bath, the person goes to bed, it is probable that the reaction will assume the form of a profuse perspiration.

It is in this relation that the risk of cold and chill after a hot bath becomes an important consideration. It is obvious that, in the stimulated and relaxed condition of the skin and its glands, great care must be taken that any sudden cooling is avoided and guarded against. When we catch cold, we often do so on the principle first named—that is, when the skin is heated and its pores open after exertion, we allow ourselves to be chilled, and thus react upon our lungs or other organs with untoward results. If this happens, we get the blood rapidly driven inwards from the skin; the internal organs become congested and overflow of blood, and disease is thus set up.

The uses of the warm or hot bath may be summed up, first, by saying that it acts as a cleanser of the skin, especially where

we associate with it the use of soap. The relaxation of the skin, and the opening of the sweat-pores, are actions which cause the skin to discharge its duty of getting rid of waste more actively, and the soap readily removes the surface dirt which the skin contains, together with the old worn-out cells or particles of the skin itself. Secondly, the hot bath causes an increased circulation of blood, and this represents a stimulant action on the body. It has well been said that while a cold bath stimulates the body directly, a warm bath does so by encouraging an increase in the actions of its various organs. Thirdly, a warm bath (not excessively hot, that is) has a distinctly reviving and refreshing effect. After great muscular exertion, the effect of a warm bath in reviving us is very marked. It seems to act on the muscles in a most efficient way by doing away with their rigidity and stiffness, and by increasing their suppleness. People have been known to do without sleep after great exertion when a warm bath has been taken. It is said that Napoleon was enabled to undergo great fatigue for prolonged periods without sleep by aid of warm baths. That the warm bath has a soothing influence cannot be doubted, for a feeling of contentment, if not of actual drowsiness, is often experienced during the bath.

The value of the hot bath in warding off the effects of chill may again be mentioned here. There is no better preventive of cold and other more serious ailments than a hot bath. If it is taken at once, and if the sufferer in addition goes straight to bed (between the blankets) and takes a hot drink, the probabilities are that the excess of perspiration which will ensue will save him from perhaps a serious illness. The reaction, here, takes place through the skin, and the congestion of the internal organs which has taken place in consequence of the chill, will be relieved. Of course, we must see that no subsequent chill is taken through the cooling of the body, and through the too rapid evaporation of the perspiration.

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**THE THIRD CANDIDATE.**

The democratic sound-money convention at Indianapolis has, as was expected, repudiated the Chicago convention, and nominated candidates of its own—General Palmer, of Illinois, for the presidency, and Mr. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for the vice-presidency. Mr. Cleveland having positively refused to be put in nomination. The convention declares for the maintenance of the gold standard, and also for sustaining the parity of every existing dollar; and further, it wisely declares that the present currency system should be reformed, and that the government should withdraw altogether from banking business. Of course the convention represents only a minority of the democratic party, but its acts are important for all that, and no doubt will have a considerable influence upon the elections.

It was feared that many democrats would refuse to support Mr. McKinley if he was opposed only by Mr. Bryan, on the ground that they could not vote for a prohibitive tariff. Now, however, sound democratic candidates are nominated who are opposed to high tariffs as well as to the free coinage of silver. It may be expected, therefore, that every democrat throughout the country who desires to maintain the credit of the United States will cast his vote for General Palmer and Mr. Buckner. If so, the loss of votes to Mr. Bryan will, in all reasonable probability, be much greater than the gain from the populists and the seceding republicans taken together. The convention, then, has strengthened the probability that Mr. Bryan will be defeated by a large majority.—*The Statist*, London, Sept. 5.

**ALFREDO'S CASTLE IN SPAIN.**

It is a pleasure to assist struggling talent into the sunshine of public favor. We need no other reward, and we must ask the Rusian correspondent of *The Southern Cross* "Alfredo" not to place us under any unreserved obligation in that respect. We are glad to see that he is pleased over our recognition of his literary efforts, and we trust that we may continue to receive them—if not in *The Southern Cross*, then in *The Nineteenth Century*, or, let us say, *The Spectator*. The last number of our welcome Buenos Aires contemporary, which is threatened with the loss of so active and valuable a correspondent, brings us the following gem:

*Estimated companion of tasks.*  
You bet I make the progress satisfactory. I have received the periodic illustrious, the *Rio News*, which you had the friendship to enquire at me, and in the which is registered one reproduction of my collaboration colloquial. This me pleasures while it manifests at me the sagacity of the Mister director of the *Rio News* for the to find the matter good—the style pleasurable, the wit, the humour-satirized spiritualism contained in my reductions. Soon I am to find myself obliged to not collaborate more at the periodic *The Southern Cross* for the necessity of the time; indeed for that epoch I shall may have to am writing at magazines of reputation universal, so which as the *Nineteenth Century*, so which as the *Ally States*, so which as the *Forum*, the *French* and other periodics scientifics and literaries.

Now I shall demonstrate at you one other progress I have to made. And it treats itself of the

literature for our readers beautiful,—the girls distinguished Irishes. I enter myself on their curves by one collaboration fashionable. Indeed I have to tell at them the fashion new in the suit of clothes feminine (*cross feminine*). Here I send you one quick description.

The slope (*faldas*) of behind consist of three hair velvet of Genoa, treated colored, nailed to the waist by one rope of muslin of silk. Hat of tall grass (*gorra*) colour bloody, laded with roses yellow, veil of lettuce, plumes black, small shirt (*camiseta*) of wool felled, sleeves of three hair velvet with lace yellow.

Much more could I to tell of the suits of clothes news—the fashions feminine of the time—but enough to prove that I now possess mastery complete of the idiom English.

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**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—Wanted for the Argentine republic: Some man who knows how to do something more practical about killing locusts than making speeches at them and belicing them in the papers.—*Southern Cross*.

—For the next two years ex-Deputy Alcobendas will be intendant for Buenos Aires. He is said to be the worst man for the post in the city, but then, he may belie his appearance all the same. The senate sanctioned his appointment in secret session on last Saturday.—*Southern Cross*, Sept. 18.

—During the year 1895 there were 30,493 births, 12,119 deaths and 4,154 marriages in Uruguay. The population of the country at the end of the year was estimated at 792,800. The proportion of illegitimate births was 24½ per cent, in one department (S. Maria) the percentage being 42.44.

—The new plaza, Cristobal Colon, which will be between the Government House and the docks, will be a beauty. It will have a splendid statue of Columbus in the centre and in a good position. Thanks to Deputy James O'Farrell, there will stand there a statue of the Irishman, William Brown, the founder of the Argentine navy and one of the heroes of independence.—*Southern Cross*.

—There is one thing more difficult to find in Buenos Aires than the grace of God, and that is a man in the retail trade who will make the same haste to reduce his prices on the fall of the gold premium as he makes to increase them when the gold premium rises. It is extraordinary in many ways to see with what facility a retailer can increase his prices and the comparative difficulty with which their reduction is generally effected.—*Southern Cross*.

—Why do not some of the editors who have diplomatic relations with the Royal Mail suggest to Mr. Green that he could do a great service to his company and to his fellow-men by obtaining a reduction of fares between Rio and Buenos Aires. If this were done many people would come down here from Rio during the summer months to spend a holiday.—*Southern Cross*. We have suggested this to the superintendent here in Rio, but the company apparently prefers to carry one passenger at £ 15, than a dozen at £ to each.

—The steamer *Aquitaine*, recently from Brazil, brought a very large number of Italians to this country. Some of these people were pretty roughly used during the recent disorders. Some have scars on their heads and faces and others have fingers missing. When these people left Brazil there were fully three thousand other Italians waiting in S. Paulo and Rio for an opportunity to get to this country. Most of those who came in the *Aquitaine* will go to Santa Fé, Corrida and Mendoza.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 12.

—During the first fortnight of this month 3,499 persons arrived in the republic and 685 left it in ocean steamers, and 2,322 arrived and 1839 left in river steamers; thereof, the population increased, from this source, during the month by 3,499 persons. Of the arrivals in ocean steamers, 787 were immigrants from Brazil who have all been placed without any difficulty by the office of work. That office has many applications pending for workpeople of all kinds and receives others daily from all parts of the republic.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 17.

—The proprietors of machine shops, foundries and similar establishments have again held a meeting at which large numbers were present. They resolved to form a union for the purpose of settling the labour question. Their object will be to construct wherever possible suitable houses to be let out cheaply to labourers, in order to save them the high rents they have to pay and also to establish cooperative groceries where the labourers can get the necessary articles for consumption at a reduced rate. By such means they expect to settle forever the discontent among their workmen. We hope they will succeed.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—What the working-man really needs here is not an increase of wages, but a reduction of rent and of the cost of all articles of consumption, and this reduction ought to be made, inasmuch as prices rose with the premium on gold, and, indeed, always in a higher proportion. Tradesmen in general, however, refuse to make any reduction, and this will, it is said, lead one of the principal railway companies to establish a Cooperative Supply Association for the benefit of its employees, upon the system of the "Civil Service Supply Association" in London, which was wonderfully successful. The prices charged to members would be only a little above the actual cost of the articles.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Garibaldi is not to have a statue here in Buenos Aires after all—at least, not for the present. Congress has wisely concluded that with the bad ship bought from Ansaldo & Co. Argentina has left in a suitless stock. Garibaldi to tide over the next few years.—*SOUTH AMERICAN*.

—There is a steady though small flow of immigration to this country. In the first half of this month, the excess of arrivals over departures was 3490, but this was due, to a great extent, to the sudden exodus of 11,000 men from Rio Janeiro, who were being furnished by the serious disturbances which occurred there in consequence of the threat of a Federal Government to enforce its claims.—*THE RIO NEWS*, Sept. 18.

—Although no one has asked us to do it, and although we scarcely know Mr. C. Mackern by sight, we have great pleasure in wishing him well in his new business as newsagent. He is to be found at the Hotel 513. He is the only 17th newsagent to his city. He has, we believe, the best of the papers to choose from, and he has earned a reputation for regularity and fair dealing which will do him good service.—*SOUTH AMERICAN*, Buenos Aires. We shall hope to have the pleasure of interviewing Mr. Mackern's periodicals. It would just Buenos Aires to read it, and I am very glad to see the travellers who intend to call at Rio de Janeiro.

—Quite a riot occurred in the sugar refinery of Centeno in Santiago del Estero. The men in a body marched and very nearly dispatched the captain with a lance, etc. The man is seriously wounded. The energetic interference of the police prevented further disorder, and even succeeded in calming the workmen. The latter were raised to the high pitch of excitement by the intrigues and machinations of a few socialists among them who had provoked a strike. The investigators of the orders have also tried to cause to quail in the refinery, and have sent several emissaries. They are sure they expect to stop up the riot. But there is little probability that they will succeed.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The incident which occurred the day before yesterday in the arsenal may be considered a blessing in disguise. It ought to wake up the authorities to a sense of the danger there is in having immense deposits of powder and ammunition, as well as cartridge-factories, all in the same locality. The few cartridges which exploded and the consequent blowing up of the adjacent boxes, do not cause serious damage, but the blowing of the roof of one of the shops, shows the extent of the danger which exists, and how easy the fire might have reached the powder magazines, when something more serious would have happened. The arsenal should be removed out of the city at once.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 12.

—Drilling the national guards is an unnecessary expense and labor. All that could be done would be to improve the use for an emergency that might come to pass. There is no justification for it. It is not necessary to have a home or abroad. There is also that too much military mixture in emergency is not things, and it would be far better if the soldiers and uniforms were not so much in evidence.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. Quite right, indeed. There is nothing but too much military in South America. It is a source of constant trouble, and a total and despotic government is the most serious danger, and its influence is being against the settlement of disputes by arbitration. It is so dangerous to good government and an obstacle to progress.

—A small owner near Rosa Bay, who is working two or three acres of land as a milk-man [raising vegetable, etc.] to sale to city residents] makes weekly trips to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of disposing of his products. His plan, finding that what will be sold, etc., his work was not yielding him a profit, he has added a score of pigs to his stock, and has a few cows, but not making much. We have been to his park and had a good time, and now he looks like every farmer in the country. He is obliged to take out a license for which he is made to pay 50 cents, and the risk of fine and confiscation. Some of the land is under a small annual tax of 50 cents, and twenty-six dollars a year for the privilege of using a few pounds of butter in Rio de Janeiro. This is a tax on his land, and a small tax on the right to carry vegetables into the city.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The revision of (eng. land) from steamers is a serious business, is becoming quite an article as a view of the petty thefts openly perpetrated by customs workmen. The laborers have been more expert in the pilfering line, and the tax is a case opened for themselves in a manner that is the event of a reasonable percentage of the cost. These things propensities give us a view of steamers and to losses of money, and they are becoming quite a serious item to the import-trade. We had occasion to witness the revision of a large parcel of goods, and when I by half of the laborers employed, I can not so far as they were not right. The chief of the work, some of the men were actually retreating with bottles under their noses, unnoted by over-zealous or insect and fully conscious or oblivious that they were carrying away what belonged to others. An invitation to visit the shanties and tippling in the neighborhood of the docks, and the fact that the best wines imported and immured in the shanties, difficult to obtain in the city even at very high prices, were there obtainable at ridiculously low figures. The inference was conclusive. Those shanties are stocked with what is robbed at the custom-house and the shanty-proprietors can afford to sell their goods and chattels at prices much below cost-price in Europe.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 14.

# 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 commercial 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 in Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1896.

The Italian minister, Sir Renato de Martino, arrived here on the 23rd on board the cruiser *Reanante*. Yesterday he presented his credentials to President Prudente de Moraes, and negotiations for the prompt settlement of the conflict between the two governments will be initiated without loss of time. We are glad to say that the reception of Minister de Martino has been cordial and that a disposition has been shown on both sides to treat the dispute in an amicable and conciliatory manner. It must be remembered that the difficulty is not due to any fault of the Brazilian government, but rather to the insane pranks of a small number of agitators, undisciplined boys and rowdies in two or three cities. The government itself has been anxious to find a satisfactory solution to the questions which have arisen between the two nations, and the measure proposed would unquestionably have secured that result. Unfortunately, other and less judicious counsels prevailed, and the government is now compelled to face not only the original questions at issue, but also others of a more serious character, arising from insults to the Italian flag and unprovoked assaults on the Italians resident in this country. Fortunately the mob has kept quiet since Minister de Martino's arrival, and it may be that the agitators are beginning to see that international disputes are best settled through diplomatic channels, and not by burning flags in public, by mob processions, and by persecuting inoffensive foreigners. If they have really reached this conclusion, the result of the conflict will not be wholly unproductive of good. Although the Italian minister is showing much vigor in opening negotiations and in placing himself in communication with those of his own countrymen who can furnish him with information, it may be assumed that he will treat the whole unfortunated affair in a conciliatory spirit and will not call upon Brazil for any reparation which a self-respecting and honorable people could not give.

The large and apparently increasing number of Italians emigrating to Argentina clearly proves two things: their dissatisfaction with the existing situation in Brazil, and the folly of paying out public money for the introduction of colonists. In regard to the first, it should be frankly recognized that the immigrant comes here principally to better his own condition. He has no philanthropic motives about the salvation of the development of the country. He may have been anxious to escape the military burdens which weigh so heavily upon many countries in Europe, and to leave the privations which poverty and lack of work have imposed upon him, but his principal object has been and will continue to be that of making money. A small minority, principally North Europeans, will also be looking forward to the acquisition of a home and the education of their children, but the

great majority will think only of better opportunities to earn and save money. If they are unable to do this in Brazil, it may be considered certain that they will go elsewhere at the first opportunity. The remedy, then, for this emigration is to improve their wage-earning condition. The wages paid on the plantations, when transformed into gold, are certainly not enticing, and when the costs of food and clothing are considered, they are decidedly insufficient. For the wage-earners the situation here is not an attractive one, even though many have managed to do fairly well in the execution of contracts, or piece-work. In our opinion, it would be infinitely better for the government and for the immigrant, were the government to supply them with public lands, in 25 and 50-hectare lots, at a low price, and in localities convenient to markets. Their labor would then be available for the planters in the busy seasons, and they could cultivate their own holdings at other times and with the aid of the less robust members of the household. Such a system would permanently locate them in the country and would increase the aggregate of production as well as diversify the products. The planter would have to pay more, perhaps, for their labor, but to offset this he would not have the expense of providing for the location of a large force of laborers which is needed only a part of the year. As for the second consideration above mentioned, its application is apparent. The government is expending millions on the introduction of immigrants, who are now leaving the country by hundreds in order to settle in a neighboring country. At the lowest calculation, these immigrants, or colonists, cost the public treasury 250 milreis per capita, and for this outlay the country derives no benefit whatever. To maintain an expensive immigration bureau and expend millions on the passages and support of colonists, who are free to leave Brazil for Argentina as soon as they please, is surely a very foolish waste of money. And, in the opinion of many, Brazil is not now in a position to squander her revenues in this prodigal manner.

The amendments offered to the budget by Deputy Glycerio on the 26th inst. afford a fair illustration of the financial measures which are likely to be adopted by this congress. Instead of going to the root of the trouble, makeshifts will be proposed and passed for temporary relief, or the correction of mere symptoms. Placing forty thousand contos in gold (or one hundred and twenty thousand contos in currency) at the credit of the Banco da Republica in Europe, will not help the situation one moment after the cash has been expended. It is designed, of course, to bolster up exchange, on which that bank has already lost heavily, and to enable the government to meet its obligations abroad without entering the exchange market here. Certainly, some improvement can be realized in this way, but will it be sufficient to counterbalance the sacrifices which the government must make to obtain the money? The government has made this same experiment before, and has always lost money by it, but somehow it has never learned that it is better to leave the exchange rate alone. As for the use of the gold bonds deposited in the treasury to guarantee the bank emission, it can not be characterized as anything else but a breach of contract and a subterfuge. When the issue of bank notes began, gold was first deposited in the treasury as security, then government bonds, then (as in the case of the Banco Popular) a mere promise to pay. Later on the government spent the gold, and then when a day of reckoning came it was remedied by issuing gold bonds to cover the default. Then the issues of all the banks were transferred to the Banco da Republica, to which the deposits were credited. Then it was proposed to transfer the issues to the government, the latter taking over the deposits (whatever they may be) and becoming responsible for the redemption of the currency, but this project has not been adopted. And now it is proposed to transfer these gold bonds to Europe to the credit of the same bank, against whose currency issues they are held, and to permit that bank to transform them into current funds for government expenditures and for gambling in exchange! This will of course end the security given for the redemption of outstanding bank issues, and will tend to depreciate them all the more. In ad-

dition to this, the São Paulo deputy proposes to replace the issue of *cedulas* (bonds) by another issue of paper money, which will greatly augment the amount in circulation and thus serve to further depreciate its value. And he proposes to do this in spite of the recent redemption of some thirty thousand contos and the pledges given, notably in the conditions of the last interior loan, for the redemption of the issues already made. The project for redeeming the currency with the proceeds of these operations is of course a subterfuge. To redeem one issue of paper by another and a larger one, is a financial feat worthy of such a financier. As for the conversion of the deposits (book accounts?) now held by the government into mortgage bonds, this must be considered as a preliminary step toward another scheme for "assisting agriculture." Surely the planter might be left to himself for a few years, and congress might devote the time saved to a little much needed legislation regarding taxation, legal procedure, education, industrial development, domestic commerce, transportation, etc.

While the city of Buenos Aires is adding to the number of its public parks, and opening wide avenues for the accommodation of an increased traffic, the city of Rio de Janeiro remains stationary. The capital of Argentina is rapidly becoming celebrated for its public spirit and the attractiveness of its great thoroughfares and parks, while the capital of Brazil, older and with greater natural advantages, is celebrated only for its narrow dirty streets, its epidemics, and its sordid, non-progressive spirit. Why should this be? Rio de Janeiro could be easily made one of the most attractive cities in the world, and yet it is a by-word for all that is offensive and perilous to health. It has a magnificent harbor, full of beautiful islands and surrounded by little bays and hills of marvellous attractiveness—and there is not a single pleasure-boat on its waters, nor a single pleasure-resort along its shores. It is surrounded by strikingly beautiful mountain ranges and peaks, full of magnificent views and lovely nooks,—and yet it is a trial of one's fortitude and patience to visit even the most accessible of them. In the city, there are but few edifices worth visiting, the streets are narrow, crowded, dirty and badly paved, the hotels are barely second rate, the restaurants are nearly all bad, the parks few, small and uncomfortable, carriage-hire is exorbitant, the amusements are questionable, and there are no drives whatever. The people are apathetic and without public spirit, and the government is uniformly bad. Why is all this? Are the people of Rio de Janeiro willing to drift into a second, third, or fourth place on this coast without a word of protest? Are they willing to have their reputation irretrievably ruined by incompetent and mercenary politicians, and not make one single effort to assert themselves? There is money enough expended in this city to give it really valuable improvements. The amount expended on a great retaining wall on Santa Theresa to improve the private property of an influential personage, would have gone far toward widening and improving some of the narrow, crooked streets which are now obstructing traffic. The unnecessary wall begun in Botafogo bay, which is not now necessary, would have gone far toward improving the Saude district from which originate so many of our fever epidemics. And the persistent retention of such mismanaged services as that of the Santa Cruz abattoir, which is a source of annual deficits, although a source also of much patronage and private gain, stands in the way of many an improvement in the food supply of this city which would go far to improve the health and comfort of its population. There are so many improvements required, so much intelligence and experience in government wanted, so much energy and public spirit lacking, that it seems hopeless to expect anything else from its officials but petty political intrigue and unending jobbery. Its government costs enough to warrant us in expecting a little dedication to the interests of the public, but such expectations are never realized. In the meantime, we continue to pay high and ever-increasing taxes for the privilege of maintaining a decaying business in dirty, badly-paved streets and of living in unsanitary localities. It is worth the citizen's thoughtful consideration whether it is worth his efforts to maintain so unpatriotic and unprogressive a municipal government.







To the revenue bill Deputy Glycerio offered on Saturday in the chamber of deputies an amendment embracing the following provisions:—Security of the government for the sum of 40,000,000 gold in gold to be placed in foreign countries to the credit of the Banco da Republica; facility of issuing for the purpose of promoting the respective transaction the gold bonds deposited in the treasury by banks of issue; conversion of bonds into paper-money; payment of principal alone in relation to indebtedness incurred through the borrowing of bonds from the Banco da Republica; application of sums thus paid to the redemption of the paper-money into which the bonds are to be converted; conversion into mortgage bonds of balances of deposits in the Caixa Economica (government savings banks), Montes de Socorro, unclaimed property fund and orphan's fund.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various locations: Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Bahia, etc. Includes values for gold, silver, and paper money.

Table with bank rates of exchange on London to-day and values for various currencies like the Brazilian milreis and U.S. dollars.

EXCHANGE.

September 23.—No changes were made in the posted rates of exchange on London to-day. The market was quiet and steady. The Brazilian Bank furnished bills at 8 1/16 for the commencement, and in course of the day all of the banks were drawing, more or less freely at 8 1/16. In the morning other than bank sterling found money at 8 1/16 for ready bills, and at 8 1/16 for October, in the afternoon the latter ruled for ready bills, and October delivery was offered. The doubt existed as to whether the firmness resulted from a better supply of bills, or from a higher demand for bank sterling, and the business reported as being done at 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16-8 1/16 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 285 1/2, and the Bolsa closed without quotations.

September 24.—The Banco da Republica sustained 92 and other banks, excepting the London & Brazilian, posted 85 1/2 the market ruling quiet and steady during the day. In the morning bank sterling was readily obtainable at 8 1/16, and other papers, ready bills, and October delivery was offered for October delivery was offered rather freely, and after securing some of this at 8 1/16, the banks were reported to have drawn at 8 1/16. The fluctuations during the day were trifling, and the business reported very moderate, the extreme rates being 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16-8 1/16 for other paper, ready bills, and at 8 1/16 for October. The market closed slightly easier, but quotations were firm, and the banks showed little animation, restricting their business to systematic purchases and sales. The Bolsa closed with buyers at 287 1/2, and sellers at 285 1/2, on the street 285 1/2 was quoted.

September 25.—There were no material changes in the market during the day, but at the close it was easier to sell than to buy. The Banco da Republica continued to post 92, and other banks at 85 1/2, the latter banks drawing in the morning at 8 1/16, against purchases at 8 1/16. Brokers made complaints regarding the market, and the close the British and the Brazilian Banks were drawing moderately at 8 1/16, and other paper was quoted at 8 1/16-8 1/16, although there was said to be money on the street at 8 1/16. The business reported was only moderate at the extremes of 8 1/16-8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16-8 1/16 for other paper, at the last rate business reported as being done at 8 1/16, and nothing was reported on the street, and the Bolsa closed without quotations for sovereigns.

September 26.—The market was very quiet, but fairly well maintained, and the banks were generally unwilling sellers. The Banco da Republica continued to post 92, and the British Bank was drawing, with more or less freedom, at 8 1/16 all day, but other banks would not accept money over 8 1/16, and in the morning the market was quiet at 8 1/16, and October paper was placed with a nice facility at 8 1/16. The demand slackened and bills appeared at 8 1/16, the banks were reported to have drawn at 8 1/16 in the afternoon the market was steady at 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16 for other sterling, with buyers of ready bills, and October delivery offering, at the last rate. There appeared to be some suspicion of a decline in the price of the banks that holders of bills were "blinking" for it was reported that a refusal to draw was at once met by an offer of bills. The very moderate business reported comprised bank sterling at 8 1/16-8 1/16, and other bills at 8 1/16-8 1/16, and nothing was reported on the street.

September 27.—The Banco da Republica was still furnishing bills at 92 for the late October packets, and the other banks opened at 85 1/2, which ruled officially during the day. The market opened firm, with the British Bank drawing at 8 1/16, but there was some money at the banks for ready, real commercial sterling at 8 1/16. During the forenoon the offer of bills was free, and the bank all commenced to draw at 8 1/16, and later this rate was advanced to 8 1/16 and bills, with a little option, came out at 8 1/16 for the market closing steady at 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16 for other sterling, with money at the last rate for ready commercial and bills offered with some option. There was not much animation, but as the firmness appeared to result from a better supply of bills, and the market was reported as being favorable, than if it had been caused by anxiety, on the part of the banks to draw. The day's business comprised bank sterling at 8 1/16-8 1/16, and other sterling at 8 1/16-8 1/16. The Bolsa closed overbought at 278 1/2, and sellers at 278 1/2, on the street nothing was reported in gold.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for September 21, including Apolices, Municipal, and various bank stocks.

Table with market data for September 22, including Apolices, Municipal, and various bank stocks.

Table with market data for September 23, including Apolices, Municipal, and various bank stocks.

Table with market data for September 24, including Apolices, Municipal, and various bank stocks.

Table with market data for September 25, including Apolices, Municipal, and various bank stocks.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th September, 1896.

Exports.—There has been a steady business going during the week, with sales of about 8,000 bags reported, and no remarkable fluctuations in prices, but the tone has hardly been firm, under the continued receipts, and the evidence is very conservative policy of exporters. The supply cases continue a feature in the market, and the dealers and factors here appear to have about accepted the position: the carrying of stocks at end, until the consuming markets decide as to what coffee is worth, which the daily published telegrams show still to be very uncertain.

The market opened on the 21st with brokers quoting at 14,300—15,800 for No. 7, per arroba, and 15,800 along the basis of the sales realized. On the following day some 12,000 bags were sold on the basis of 14,800—15,800, with 14,800 quoted by some brokers. The market closed quiet on Saturday with sellers' ideas about 14,800, and to-day it has opened with exporters' views considerably under this price, and with little probability of business.

Table listing exports for the United States, Europe, and other regions, including quantities and values.

and broken quotations according to New York types, and per arroba, were the following: No. 7... 14,800—15,800; No. 8... 14,000—14,500; No. 9... 13,500—14,000.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including quantities and values for various types.

Imports.—The supplies of most articles are fair, and prices generally are not so firm as a week ago. There has been an advance in quotations for flour, which the bakers have not yet agreed to buy, but as they are only holding minimum stocks, the higher prices are likely to be maintained.

Receipts.—Receipts have been 5,300 bbls per Coleridge from New York. The sudden advance in prices is said to have surprised the bakers, and the withdrawals for the week have been only about 5,000 bbls, but more demand is now expected, and the market has ruled very firm, with quotations advanced 50 rs per bbl for American and 45 for River Plate and local mills. Stocks are estimated to be about 27,000 packages, and the market is weak at the following quotations: 38,000—48,000 per tub for old Canadian and Newfoundland; 43,000—48,000 for new and 53,000—54,000 for Norwegian cases.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is firm at 190—200 rs. Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report. Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 8 1/2 doz per India from Heronand and 1 1/4 doz per La Beila from Westwick; 65 doz to dealers. Quotations are 24 1/2 per doz for red and 25 1/2 per doz for white, at which the market is steady.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 10,000 cases per steamers from New York. Last retail quotations of 103 1/2—110 1/2, per case, are unchanged.

Turpetine.—We continue last quotations of 300—320 rs per kilogramme, and receipts have been 100 cases from New York. Rosin.—Receipts are 450 bbls per steamers from New York, and 2,000—25,000 per bbl, according to quality may still be obtained.

The last cons to the gas company and the others to dealers. Rum.—Receipts of coarse are 250 pipes, 6 bbls. Northern rum is quoted higher, but other quotations are unchanged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and departure dates.

VESSLS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and charter details.



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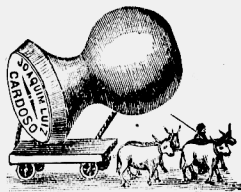
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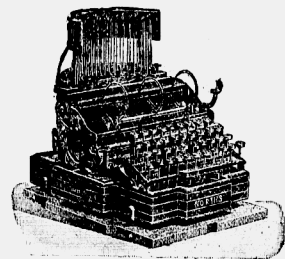
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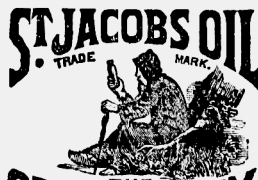
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