THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1896.

NUMBER 40

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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 —A Santiago telegram of the 24th inst. says the state of General Baquedano, the Chilian 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. -Seffor Errazuriz, the new Chilian 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 on for some time between Chili, Argentina, and Brazil. The opposition, too, is reported to have behaved with exemplary moderation, and every-thing looks favorable for the new government.— The Statist, London, Sept. 5.

THE RED LAKE.

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit 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 buttle grave the Brunnardian. that it obushes 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 other sees. were thrown into the lake, while others were too sed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection angered the Burgundian sollorical 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 Mattin 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 hule aquatic plants called by naturalists Orcillatoria rubercens. The curious thing about it is that Lake Morat is 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 inter-

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From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 3 THE PASSING OF SILVER.

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 Lauritum, 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 poor man while silver was the money of the poor man she is liver was the money of the poor man here is no record of it.

Silver displaced copper because it was

greater quantity of merchandise. 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 panquets 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 warms of

ations 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 oreat mass of the 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.

gold, silver and copper. The silver age in finance is slowly following the copper age, and for the same reason. Almost every 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 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. basis.

From the Ceyion Observer, August 4th. COFFEE IN COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica has long been noted as an 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 ewt., and the crophas ranged between 300,000 and 400,000 ewt. 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 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 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 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 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

in the far west state, for Mr. Shand 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 Dumbara 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, gatherel in Costa bushes or trees and immensely superior coffee crops per acre, gathere I 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 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 acte are enough to yield the crops spoken of: and to clear and heap 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 I Gordon at one time had a factory in Kundy I—extensive stores and barbacues (all called the estimate of the control of t Gordon at one time heat a factory in Kindy—extensive stores and barbacues (all called "beneficios") excel, Costa Rican coffee selling up to 1c7 s. per cwt. The great difficulty is in the "harvesting"—since, owing to the searcity of labour, there is only, as a rule, one "plucking" when ripe and unripe cherries are all pulled oft 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 develop coffee lands while supplied with huts or cottages and gardens for their So far, the part of the country chiefly

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 ratiway. 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. Shan't 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 Sarapiqui concession, where they could earn more and be better off.

Pending the publication of the reports

earn more and be better oil.

Pending the publication of the reports referred to, and the prospectus of the Sarapiqui 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 the control of t

THE SKIN AND BATHING. By Dr. Andrew Wilson. 111.

III.

I said in my last article, when I discussed the cold bath and its uses, that cold water, thus employed, could not be reled upon for cleansing purposes. When we desire that the skin should be freed from its accumulated dust and secretions, we must use hot water in the shape of het 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 both in the morning, there may be idifficulties experienced in practising the labit of cold sponging, on account of want of accommodation. A man may have no labth, and it may be impossible for him to duse a tub—although, here, as elsewhere, whe old saying about the will and the way thas a distinct application.

But if it be impossible to obtain a cold.

use a lub—although, nere, as eisewnere, 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 west towel or west 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 enfolded at once in the sheet there is a closer resemblance in this spractice to the cold bath at once in the sheet there is a closer re-semblance in this practice to the cold bath itself than is seen in the case of the wet itself than is seen in the case of the wet towel. The process of rubbing down with the dry towel afterwards should not be de-layed, as there is greater risk of chill, per-haps, involved here than is the case with the actual sponge bath itself. It may readily

haps, involved here than is 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 cutbonic 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 must not, however, be overlooked. The pores of the skim—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.

of a profuse perspiration.

It is in this relation that the risk of cold and chill alter 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 overfull of organs become congested and overfull 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 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 worm-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

swely not, mat 18] has a minimary 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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required. Applicants for admission should present themselves between to and traxm, if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Eunderal before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

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THE THIRD CANDIDATE.

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. Byyan, on the ground that they could not vote for a prohibitive tariff. Now, however, sound democratic candidates are nominated who are opposed to high sariffs 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 east his vote for General Palmer and Mr. Buckner. If so, the loss of the populists and the seceeding republicans taken together. The convention, then, has strengthened by a large majority. — The Statist, London, Sept. 5.

ALFREDO'S CASTLE IN SPAIN.

ALFREDO'S CASTLE IN SPAIN.

It is a pleasure to assis struggling talent into the sunshine of public favor. We need no other reward, and we must ask the Kosario correspondent of The Southern Cross "Alfredo" not to place us under any undeserved 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 Ninetenth 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:

Etituated companion of tashs. You het I make the progress satisfactory. I have receivated the periodic illustrious, the Kio Kross, which you had the friendship to enviate at me, and in the which is registered one reproduction of my colloboration collequial. This me pleasures while it manifests at me the sagacity of the Mister direction of the Kio Kross for the to find the matter good—the style pleasable, the wit, the humouristicated spiritualism contained in my redactions. Soon I am to find myself obliged to not collaborated no more at the periodic The Southern Cross. Soon I am to find myself obliged to not collaborated no 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 Ninetenth Century, so which as the Ally Sloper, so which as the Forum, the Punch and other periodics scientifies and literaries.

Now I shall demonstrate at you one other pro-

literature for our readers beautifuls,—the girls distinguisheds Irishes. I enter myself on their curves by one collaboration fa-thomable. Tudeed I have to tell at them the fashon new in the suit of clothes feminine (trais fiminine). Here I send you one quick description.

The slope (failar) of behind consist of three hair velvet of Genoa, meated coloured, nailed to the waist by one rope of muslin of silk. Hat of tall grass (Apra) colour bloody, I caled with roses yellows, veil of lettuce, plumes blacks, small shirt (caminetal) of wool folded, sleives of three hair velvet with lace yellow.

(consists) of wood folded, sleaves of there hair vel-ve with lace yellow. Much mere could I to tell of the units of clothes news—the Isahions femiumes of the time—bat enough to prove that I now possess mastery com-plete of the idom English. Every time on the job.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-Wanted for the Argentine republic: Some man who knows how to do something more practical about killing locuses than making speeches at them and beliefing them in the papers. —Southern Crist.

For the next two years ex-Deputy Alcohendas will be intent two years extropany Accordinate will be intent and of Buenes Aires. He is said to be the worst min for the post in the city, but then, he may belie his appearance all the same. The secrate sanctioned his appointment in severel session on last Saturday, —Southern Coss, Sept. 18.

-During the year 1895 there were 30,403 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 illegitumate births was 24½ per cent., in one department (8 orano) the percentage being 42,44.

—The new plaza, Cristobal Colon, which will be between the Government House and the docks, will be a hearty. It will have a splendid statue of Columbas 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 —There is one thing more difficult to find in Buenos Aires than the grace of God, and that is a man in the retad 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 retader 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 dip-—Why do not some of the editors who have dip-lomatic 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 re-duction of fares between Rio and Bhenos Aires. If his were done many people would come down here from Rio during the summer months to spend a holiday.—Southern Cress. We have suggested this to the superintendent here in Rio, but the com-pany apparently prefers to carry one passenger at \$\mathcal{L}\$ (1s), than a dozen at \$\mathcal{L}\$ (1o each,

-The steamer Aquitaine, recently from Brazil, —The steamer Aguitaine, recently from Benzil, brought a very large number of Italians to this country. Some of these people were pretty roughly used during the recent disorders. Some have sears 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 apportunity to get to this country. Most of those who came in the adjustance will go to Santa Fé. Cortloba and Mendoxa.—Busins Alves Headd, Sept. 12.

—During the first facility of the first particular of the second process.

-During the first fortnight of this month 3,490 —During the first fortnight of this month 3,490 persons arrived in the republic and 685 left it in ocean sleamers, and 2322 arrived and 1850 left in river steamers; therefore, the population increased, from this source, during the month by 3,400 persons. Of the arrivals in ocean steamers, 787 were immigrants from Bazil who have all been placed without any difficulty by the office of work. That office has many applecations pending for workpeople of all kinds and receives others daily from all parts of the republic. — Burnes Aires Herald, Sept. 17.

-The proprietors of machine shops, foundries 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 tents they have to pay and also to establish cooperative gooceries 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

in the which is registered one reproduction of my colloboration colloquial. This me pleasures while it manifests at me the sagacity of the Mister director of the Kio Meas for the to find the matter good—the style pleasable, the wilt, the humour-listicated spiritualism contained in my relactions. Soon I am to find my-coll obliged to not colloborated no 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 Minetanth Cartery, so which as the Minetanth -What the working-man really needs here is

—Garibaldi is not to have a statue here in Buenos Aires after all—at bart, not for the present. Congress has wisely concluded that with the bad—ship bought form Amsablo X Co-Argentina has ball in a sufficient stock of Garibal lis to tide over the next few years—Southern Con-

—There is a steady though small flow of immigration to this country. In the first half of this me inth, it is excessed of strivids over departures was 3400, but this was due, to a great extent, to the stid can excell so I I I wis from Rio Janeno, whence I we need followed by the serious distributes which control there in consequence of the threat of the I also given ment to enforce its claims.—I am not Alora Liental, Sept. 18.

changes—con my devec theread, Sept. 18.

—Althoush no one has saked us to do it, and although we searcely have Mr. C. Maskern by sight, we have great pleasure in withing hum well in his new words, set as new segent. He is to be found it? Le Privad 513. He is the only 1 it herewise it to this diff. He live, we believe, the has a bettood rangers to choose from, and he has a considering to the loss of the many and he has a carried and stated for the mean unity and fair dealing which shall be recommend him to our people.—Sen it is not the live of the sense of the best of the control of the Makemi's periodices, It won't not been good that the covering the maskern's periodices, at won't need the towellers who intend to call at K one Janeiro.

— Quite a niot occurred in the sugar refinery of Comments in Suntrago del Estero. The pessession a body annihum and very mearly dispatched the cap the width above. The man is seriously wounded. The consequence of the pine provined bother disorder, and even succeeds in carboning the role and the many many and the surfagures are in a sugar so of a few socialities among them we of role in provide a strike. The instigators are to all opening a solid a few socialities among them we of role in provide a strike. The instigator is to each riders have also tried to asset to the interest of the probability that they wish succeed. These, Bismos Aires.

—The availent whole consurred the day before

The a cident which occurred the day before yesterlay in the arsenal may be considered a blessing in describe. It ought to wake up the authorities that sense of the danger the east in having numeric deposits of powder and animarities, as well as corredge-factories, all in the same leeffer, the few cut relies which exploded hard the consistency which exploded hard the consistency of the record one of the shipsen, however, we have the consistency which exists and how easily the tree may at his exception, and how easily the tree may at his exceptions would have have been smoothed to be powder magazines, when something are seen as would have happened. The arsen I should be provided in the proposed of the cry at once, - Tim s, Buenos Aires, Sept. 12.

- Drilling the mational canada is an unprocessory.

—Drilling the national grands is an unnecessary expense and labour. All that could be done would be of mo possible use for an emergency that might come my at hone. There is no justification for it. Hence is no measured at home or alroad. There is also then to much indiviny mixture in our system as my things, and it would be for better if the solids and un forms were not so much in viting the solids and un forms were not so much in viting the solids and un forms were not so much in viting the solids and un forms were not so much in viting the solid and un forms when no in the solid and deep tile government, if ones unes our ray ones, and list influence since they against the schement of disputes by at irretin. It is no results or good government and in obstacle to progress.

—A small is mer near Rosa io, who is working.

—A smail in more near Rosa io, who is working twenty medics of land a calmarker garden [ruising vego a medics] of the sale to cive residents] makes weed by clift to Rosale to cive residents] makes weed by clift to Rosale for the purpose of disposing of the poolects of loss plane, finding that white with or one, i.e. etc., his wors was not yeelfling him ally one the saled a some of pigs to his site has made to a some above a body site was found by the perk and Lac allow in sweet aword out of existence, in the letters in climary. The most here is to be the to to Rosario for deep content, and now he noted the return to the content of the content of the pit of a which he is made to pay 50 cm to some here if he within he is made to pay 50 cm to some her if he mer pay an an annual tox of 50 cm to some intention in the property of the property of the pit of the property of the pit of the property of the pit of the property of the prope

There is no doing, landed from stramers later is no sea house of the petry theits openly perpetrical by assume workner. The labourers have a summary and assume the petry their open percentage and the experts in the plfering line, and he at a very case opened for inspection is more in each of the event of a respectable percentage of the centre. These their grouperstites greated to a men mon stramers and to losses those on the constraints and to losses the constraints of the centre of the event of a respectation of the constraints of the another innostratic. We had occase on very lately twittess the revision of a large pared if we have largely when filty had of the laboures capacycle of much best so freely that they were until proceeded of ion range work. Some of the new were actually retained with bottles of win-amber there area, unnot steel by overseers or insector, and fully unconstraints of the docks, elicited the fact that the best wines imported and immunerable has one in eligiborhood of the docks, elicited the fact that the best wines imported and immunerable has open delicacies, thilled to obtain in the city even at very high proces, were there obtained as a fact of the docks and flyor another. Those shantes are stocked with what is robbed at the custom-nouse and the shanty-proprietors can affer it is self-their goods and Chartes at process much below cost-price in Europe. — Times, Bue as Arres, Sept. 14.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs, a list of the artivals and departures of foreign wessels, the consensal report and price current of the market, tables of stock potations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment of Brazilian trade.

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Rio de Janeiro, September 29th, 1896.

The Italian minister, Sig. Renato de Mar-

tino, arrived here on the 23rd on board the cruiser Premonte. Vesterday he presented his credentials to President Prudents de Moraes, and negotiations for the prompt settlement of the conflict between the two governments will be untitated without loss of time. We are glad to say that the reception of Minister de Martino his 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 suisfactory 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 flug 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 unproductive of the conflict will not be wholly unproductive of good. Although the Italian minister is showing much the whole unfortunate affair in a conciliatory spirit and will not cell 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 publinthropic motives about the salvation of Brazilian planting interests, nor about the davelopment 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 piecework. In our opinion, it would be infinitely better for the government and for the immigrant, were the government to supply them with public lunds, 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 milires per capita, and for this outlay the country derives no benefit whatever. To maintain an expensive immigrantion bureau and expensive immigration bureau

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 gold (or one hundred and twenty thousand contos in currency) at the credit of the Bunco 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 so the same of the course of the Bunco 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 of the currency, but this project has not been adopted. And now it is proposed to transfer the susues 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 Sao Paulo deputy proposes to replace the issue of cedulas (bonus) 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 thoroughlares and parks, while the capital of Brazil, older and with greater natural advantages, is celebrated only 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 bills of marvellous attractives. 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 nocks,—and yet it is a trial of one's loritude and patience to visit even the most accessible of 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 Ianeiro 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 exputation irretrievably ruined by incom-petent and mercenary politicians, and not make one single effort to assert themselves? There is morey enough expended in this There is money enough expended in this city to give it really valuable improvements. The amount expended on a great retaining wall on Santa Thereza 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 Bostfere 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 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 conof the public, but such expectations are never realized. In the meantime, we con-tinue 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 of living in unsanitary worth the citizen's thoughtful consideration whether it is worth his efforts to maintain so unpatriotic and unprogressive a municipal government.

It is interesting to note that the Loreto revolt, which occupied considerable attention a few months ago, was based largely, if not solely, on the expectation of support tion a few mounts ago, was based angely, if not solely, on the expectation of support from the Brazilian states of Amazonas and Pará. It is evident that promises of support had been given, and it is also evident that a very considerable number of people in the Amazon region were in full sympath, with the revolt. The press of Pará and Manáos openly favored the movement and were suspiciously well informed of its beginning and objects at a very early day. Still further, there was an open discussion in the press of the future union of all the future grandeur of the great state which was to result. In one of these articles, which appeared in a Pará newspaper, the union of the revolting Peruvian department with the Amazonian states of Brazil, was expressly advocated, and it was prophesied which appeared in a Pará newspaper, the union of the revolting Peruvian department with the Amazonian states of Brazi, was expressly advocated, and it was prophesied that in good time the Amazonian departments of Bolivia would also follow this movement. It was argued, and not without reason, that the interests of these territories are identical, that the Amazon is their natural outlet, and that their prosperity and future greatness depend upon their union. It was not stated that the Brazilian states of the Amazon valley would then declare their independence, but it is not unknown that this is the dream of mony in that great territory. Threats of separation were not unknown in the days of the morachy, and the same feeling still exists, Then as now the revenues of those districts, derived from export taxes on forest products, were largely in excess of their local expenditures, and the surplus was transferred to Rio de Janeiro. While a number of states are unable to support themselves, and many others are unable to contribute anything toward the support of the national government, Pará and Amazonas have always had full treasuries and have been chalbe founts of revenue for the support of the Amazonians have long chafed under this, and they have not hesitated to say that the time is coming when all this will be changed. In all probability therefore the Loreto revolt was not only a part of this ambitious scheme, but was secretly encouraged by the people of the two Amazon states. It is now known that Col. Seminario expected prompt assistance from them, and when be learned that the Bozilian government at Rio de Janeiro had not only taken prompt steps to prevent the rendering of such assistance, but also to shut him off from communication with the outside world, he at once saw that his cause was hopeless. Under instructions from Rio de Janeiro the assistance, but also to shut him off from communication with the outside world, he at once saw that his cause was hopeless. Under instructions from Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian consul at Iquitos refused to hold any communication with him, he could not procure arms and ammunition, nor could he open up trade with a neighbor on whose sympathy he had counted. He therefore gave up the struggle and withdrew from the country. Whether the Amazon valley is to form one great homogeneous political unit, or not, the indications are that zon vattey is to form one great nonnegeneous political unit, or not, the indications are that the first step toward that end has failed, and that, too, through the inability of the two Brazilian states to meet their promises.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 5.—Senate.—The senate discussed the question of the civil cole and rejected the motion of Senator Coelho Rodriques for adopting provisionally, in a revised and corrected form, the code framed by the late Senator Joaquin Felicio dos Sontos. Senator Just-Chermont introduced a bill empowering the government to make a contract with some competent lawyer for revising the code framed by Senator Coelho Rodrigues. Senator Piers Ferriera moved to place in discussion, without awaiting the report of the respective consister, the bill on inavil officer; but, in view of the opposition which this motion encountered, he obtained leave to without aw it. The following bills were voted in 1st discussion: for organising the secretariat of the supreme military court; for abolishing lotteries; for regulating the retirement of officers of the army and navy. The bill transferring to the state of Maramhão certain property belonging to the general government was writed in grid discussion. The senate rejected the bill regulating the pay of retired officers. After discussing the bill for modifying the centract with the Compania Estrada de Ferro do Norte do Brazil, the senate adjourned.

SEPT. 9.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the army bill and

the senate adjourned.

SEFT 9.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the army bill and the question of free passages for congressment on government railways. On motion of Deputy Rodolpho Abreu it was resolved to place in discussion the bill on railway rates without awaiting the report of the resuccive committee. By a vote of 102 to 14 the election held in the 3rd congressional district of Pernambuco was approved and Dr. Barbosa Lima was admitted to a seat in congress.

SEPT. 10.—Smata. — The senate discussed the prefect's veta of the manicipal ordinance prohibiting the employment of minors under 16 years of age in theatrical companies and voted the following bills: for mobifying the centract with the Companhia Estuada de Ferro do Norde do Brazil (3rd discussion); to organizing the general stuff of the army (2nd discussion); making a deficiency appropriation of 34,0008 for the navy department (2nd discussion); providing that companies which, provided to the provision requiring the transfer of their head fiftee to Brazilian triviny (2nd discussion); toun-ferring to the state government for coast in vergotion shall not be subject to the provision requiring the transfer of their head fiftee to Brazilian triviny (2nd discussion); toun-ferring to the state governments the buildings ferrarryly used for the official residence of presidents of proximes (1st discussion); for prohibiting the apportment of foreigners to public offices (1st discussion). — Chamber of Deputies. — The chamber discussed affairs in Sergipe and Deputies (ast 1st as discussed the bill making a special appropriation for the payment of arrears of solary to public functionaries who had been illegally discussed. — The following bills were voted: in fiving the pay of members of the next congress with an amenhanced giving them free passes on the government rallways (2nd discussion); special appropriation of 24,559.5827 to the department of inclustry (2nd discussion); special appropriation of 661.682800 for paying for the charter of the steamers Drival Great Southern Railway Co., (2nd discussion); special appropriation of the senates of the state of the steamers of the senates of the prefect of the ferth district to the nounicipal administ

PROVINCIAL NOTES

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Through jeabousy Ale'te Paludiul assassinuted of Pedro Fioriti at Mockoa, São Paulo, on the 17th uss. After shooting his victim, the assassin could be allowed to the properties of the forman steamer Graf First and officer of the German steamer Graf First and the format was attacked. —An officer of the German steamer Graf First was their in Santos a few days ago. He lost a black, I make lopided watch in the fray, or at least so an exchange describes it.

On the morning of the 22nd a quantity of merchandise was found concealed in some bushes in Pary, São Paulo, consisting of 15 cases and 9 bottles of portaine, Probably the stuff was stolen from the railway.

On Saturday night the 19th the coasting steamer County was weeked on the coast between the municipalities of Marabe and Campos. Sie blodinged to the S. João da Barra company and became a tatal loss.

The Commercia & S. Paulo being at divergance at tatal loss.

The Commercia & S. Paulo being at divergance at tatal loss, and the same and the politicians together.

According parties not actually in power. Possession of the offices—and of the loaves and fishes, of course—is apparently the only thing that can hold the politicians together.

According to mail adveces from Santa Cathanta the Arcentine squadron put into the port of Desterro, where the officers and crew were rectived with great hospitality. Entertainments of various descriptions, including a grand ball given by the governor were the order of the day. It is a curious way to conduct "evolutions," but we presume it is all right. The Argentine may has always been at its less ton land.

On the arge dimits, in S. Paulo, before the felteral court, was commenced the peliminary investigation of the case of the student Affonso Borges changed with bring in conjunction with other sudents, but the testing flag on Largo de São Francisco in that tay. The Brazillan government says the London parties to punish those responsible for the insults to the Indian flag, and undettales not to permit any of t

NEWS.

—The geaded school (grappe escalar) at Espirito Santo do Pubal, São Paulo, is to have a gymnasiam costing 25,000\$.
—In the city of Pernambuco there were 326 deaths in the first fortinght of August and 422 in the see nd, making a total of 748 for the month. Of these deaths 237 (83 in the 1st fortinght and 154 in the 2nd) were cussed by small-postacara on Sanday the 20th when two of them began to quariel. Enrilly one of them struck the other on the head with one of the balls, injuring hum so severely that he died on the following day. The criminal escaped.

—A Santos just expressly dismissed an accusation against a yoing fellow for schoeng and abducting a yoing girl, on the plea that the said girl went with him of her own accord. States is winning an unenviable reputation for its strange protection of criminals.

—The São Paulo Piario Espalar of the 24th says that the deposit of Messes, Morel Solin & Co., in the subarth of Bazz, had been broken into an 1 to cases of wines carried away. These was no p licensin about, nor did the pole combination of the school of criminals.

—There was a quarrel among some Italians in the Baz shaults of São Paulo on the 18 h, and with the result that Pasch ad Seria was ki fold and Vecente Bellotti was gravely wounded. Another non received a slash across the face from a razor. One of the sa-sasins, lose Passarelli, is moder arrest.

—Our S. Paulo exclonges asser that Gov. Campos Sales used every effort to induce the government to send a war vessel after the remains of Carlos Genes. If our neighbors are not careful of the control of mitating and achieving this designation.

—A Victoria telegram of the 26th says that a device has been published permitting the fee ex-

ment to send a war vessel after the remains of they will be depriving the Programs of Priso of all the cream of the deprivation of Priso of all the cream of mining and achieving this desistant.

—A Victoria telegram of the 26th says that a decree has been published permitting the fee exercise of all intellectual, moral and ministral professors independently of any proofs, diplomas, on this would seem to conflict with certain requirements of the notional government, which exacts diplomas and other proofs of professi and capacity.

—At S. Vicente, Santos, on the monung of the 23th lost, a tady while bathong in the sea went beyond her depth and was to danger of diowning, with it hads, a forcing teacher, seeing the risk, panged most the sea with all her ciothes on an isoccocied after a severe struggle in bringing the near lady sail by ashore. The modal for saving fits should be promptly awarded to this herear governess. It remains to be added that there were many mide warmers of the seens.

—The Sintos juty is a phenomenous surely to the 23th amon named Manoel Jeronymo was tred for having given a large quantity of um to a real place Ferrieral say years of age, the dooking of warch caused to be guilty, and then conformed the wretch to three months and the conformed the wretch to three months of the contemporation of the feater of propos to President Prindente de Moraes' suggestion that the people of Serging should encounterable to guarantee a fee election. He noted that the remains of a triming him so the was contended the proposition of the feater of greenment, now holds us. It is office the proposition of President Prindente de Moraes' suggestion that the people of Serging should encounterable to guarantee a fee election. He noted that the remains of the feater of sevention of the feater of the feater of greenment, now holds us. It is office the proposition of the feater of th

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

securing this honor.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Gen. Catols Engenio, commander of the 6t'i military district, makes a striking display of his ignorance in the foll-wing endons communication and the sect to Wenceslan Escolar:

"Information has reached these head-matters, through statements in the dairy perss, that y at took up arms again-title legal government and are consequently surject to the novisions of namesty law No. 310, of Oct. 21. This law, which deprecederal in others of the army and may of the right of performing military duties for two y-ars, should apply with still greater force to civilians and have consequently resolved to moull your appointment, made on the 17th mist, to the office of acting war auditor during the ausence of the permanent officer."

From this letter it appears that Gen. Carlos Engenio, when he made the appointment, was ignorant of the public and notorious fact that Wencestan Ecolour was a prominent lederalist. He now seems to be ignorant of the fact that neither a general of the army, nor any one cless, has a right to extend the penal provisions of a law to persons not contemplated therein. What aggravates his offense is that the law itself is an odious one, which a court of justice has declared to be unconstitutional.

Rio Grande journals statethat the federalist Line.

tional.

Rio Grande journals state that the federalist Luiz
Rheiro, who served during the war under Dynarte
Dornellos, has been murdered by the casulhistas
in the municipal district of Villa Rea.
A telegram from Lavramento asserts that Major
Minervino, commander of the 11th battation of infantry, inflicts illegal and brutal punishment on
his soldiers.

LOCAL NOTES

-The Pair is being pointed, not whitewashed as Brown suggests. "Pinte de verde! Viva republica!"

publica?

The particle democrata has appointed in each of the congressional districts of this city a committee for organizing the party.

It is expected that the Reporters Club will be side to take possession of its new and elegantly decounted rooms early next month.

tooms early next mouth. Armal of the 25th redly openful it - and the abused words "high bite" are now to masquerading in this guise - "\$\tilde{\text{c}}\tilde

anitury authorities are proposing to per for embarking parients just in front ricordia. The consent of the latter is

pected that the budget of the depart-in-try will be ready to ent r into dis-ne time this week. And it is quite

—For a resecond half of August three were 617, birthe, 551 bachs and 83 meetings in this city. The port a rivals numbered 18,728 and the de-partment 9,475.

The poir activals numbered 18,728 and the departures 0.475.

—There was considerable deorder at the quarted of the 24th lattation, Campo de Scut'Agna, a few days ago, and now it is said that the adjutant general will have an investigation.

—The 2 mats Himsteria contains a picture of Deputy Me heres e allouguerque, who it is start, considers at a hull kennes. And in few we are mable to discover any finger in rass on the fee.

—The B begin minister had a special an hence with the problem of the 25th, on with a consonite first at was asked to serve as a ratio to in the boundary dispute he were Bolivia and Feen.

—The maister of interior has requested the port health inspector and the desector of the Instituto S naturo Feelerd to fell hun how to keep off epidenics during the coming hat season.

—Accordance to recent advises, the Brachian minister or Rome is not to be realled. Hes defining 4 the recent corrow y with Laly, is apparently the overlooked.

—Depute Thomaz Delino s cause to be in a strange hoster to lake to lake the Laliton to the in a strange hoster to lake the lability and being a strange hoster to lake the lability.

apprently to be overlooked,

—Depute Thomas Delino's cause to be in a strange hade to leave that bill possed for he expedient of to claims. If he have portuitate for egact in ever? If so, perlops he might get a special bill solped but he quicker.

—Now that the P. minute has demonst and that its possible for the problems to keep optic, it is to be hoped that they will see their way to giving the unblue less annoying with their minutely and nothing.

—The resistance of the problems of the problems of the minutely and nothing.

It's possible for the problems to keep quirt, it is to he hoped that they will see their way to giving the unible less among a civil their maturally and more many demonstrations approps to every hong and northing.

—The police are again active in their estats to surpers grounding, but undoctantable developments of the police are again active in their estats in this cry, as everyone knows, are a labeligher up in the social scare.

—In the charden of departs on Walesslay Col. Thomas Cavaleari introduced a odil for reorganizing the arow. The army certainly capital to reorganizing the arow. The army certainly capital to be benefited by the plan counting from C.I. Thomas Cavaleari introduced a odil for reorganizing the arow. The army certainly capital cavalearity is another passion.

—On the 24th the Italian vice somal fat São Paulo atroide here with a disposite from Cant Eichanteau in regard to the São Paulo trouble. On the 24th see all prominent Halams of that clony also considered for the panjose of conferring with Mine or de Martino.

—The Journal of Fatial will see proor heartful sympothy. On colleague hat to confess that he could not learn onvilous definite from the radian minister, on his are will be conferenced in the conference of the conference of the some particular to the conference of the form of the conference of the form of the conference of the co

—Hardly was the little revolution at an end in Sergipe before a resolution was introduced in congress to concede immediate annesty to everybody implicated. It surely looks just a little mixed. For those concerned in the naval revolt and Rio Grande revolution the annesty conceded is conditional, for all others it is immediate and complete. —On the 23d inst. Her Majesty Queen Victoria celebrated the event of having exceeded the longest reign in English history, that of George III. King George occupied the ultimose 59 years, 3 membs and 3 days, which period was equalled by Queen Victoria on the 23d inst. It is designed to celebrate this event next year with some national observance on the 60th anniversary of her accession to the throne.

—On Wednesday [23d], as had been exposed.

to the throne,

—On Wednesday [2304], as had been expected, the Iraian minister Sgnor Renato de Martino arrived on board the cruser Picononte. According to the London Trans, he comes on a special units sion with formal instructions from his government to obtain from Brazil such satisfaction as the dignity of his country and the safety of Italian subjects demand, and then to reopen negotiations in regard to the unsettled claims of Italian subjects.

A Bia relaxion of the formal country of the coun

definant, and then for copen negotiations in regard to the unsettled claims of Italian subjects.

—A Rio telegram of the 26th to the *Commercial & S. Pankosays that the remarks which the Italian minister had prepared for the occasion on which he was to deliver his credentials to the President, were of such a character that the government declined to permit them. As the minister refused to modify the speech it was arranged that the credentials should be presented without any formal speeches. The story is very much to be doubted.

—On Sanday evening building No. 51 Rna do Lavradio was totally destroyed by fire and adjoining buildings agond 53 were considerably damaged. The fire was discovered at 6 p. in in the tailor's shop, on the ground floor, belonging to Manoed Iglesias, who had left that morning for S. Paulo. The 1st floor was occupied by lodgers and at the back of the building there was a tenement house with 12 roons. Building No. 49 was occupied by a shoc factory, insured for 110,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$, and the new Italian —On Thursday at 10.45 a. in. the new Italian

a shoc factory, insured for 110,000\$, and No. 53
by a hotel, insured for 15,000\$.

—On Thursday at 1045 a. m. the new Italian minister called on the munister of foreign affairs and asked for a day and hour to be fixed for presenting his credentials to the President. He afterwards had with Visconde de Calo Froa a long talk, which, according to the Noticia, was very cordial. The minister, says that paper, warmly shook the Visconde's hand and addressed him in French many agreeable remarks. Afterwards, according to the same paper, the Visconde and the minister of toreign affairs had a talk.

—The press bill drafted by a committee of which Medeiros e Albuquerque is chairman, is a phenomenon. It requires a signature to every article published, even items and extracts from foreign papers. It authorises not only prosecution, but suspension. In our humble opinion, such a law would be min ago, a paper whose ourageous thels and falsehoods were notorious. However, it was jacobin, and that gave it license.

—It is to be beped that the differences between Valva and ward with the speedily settled. Italy lay and Brazil will be speedily settled. Italy and Brazil will be speedily settled. Italy

outrageous libels and falsehoods were notorious. However, it was jacobin, and that gave it leciuse.

—It is to be hoped that the differences between Italy and Brazil will be speedily settled. Italy has quite chough upon her hands just now, and it would be extremely unfortunate if she were drawn into another serious dispute. On its side, the Brazilian government must feel that it is bound to protect the lives and properties of all residents within its jurisdiction, without respect to nationality or religion. It is quite true, of course, that riots occur in countries far more orderly and advanced than Itazil, and, therefore, that the Brazilian government must not be too much blamed for what has happened; but great governments always hasten to express their regret for attacks upon foreigners within their jurisdiction, and are ready to give reasonable compensation. It is, no doult, difficult for the Brazilian government to act with the promptined which would at more be dignified and conclusive. Ever since the overthrow of the empire the country has been harassed in many ways, and a spirit of unrest has in consequence seized the people, which more or less is shared, throughout North, Cential, and South America. For all that, if the government is to hold its place amongst civilised governments it must give satisfaction, and, above all, it must maintain order within its berders. If the lives of foreigners are not safe, then the country losses its title to be considered civilised. — The Statist, Sept. 5.

PUELICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ed civilsed.—The Statist, Sept. 5.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Affordix to the 23rd Annual General Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, for the year 1895. This volume of 374 pages is a record of shame and dishonor—a record of the borrowers who have obtained money abroad and then have reputlated its honest payment. And foremost among them all stands Argentina, owing over £36,000,000 principal, and nearly £9,000,000 interest on public loans, besides other enormous among them all stands Argentina, owing over £36,000,000 principal, and nearly £9,000,000 interest on public loans, besides other enormous amounts on corporation debts, etc. Those who believe that a country can be developed by borrowing should examine these records.

Sanylomento of the 6th edition, Prospectus of Nectandra Annua. The testimonials given in regard to the use of this recently discovered botancel remedy are certainly worth perusal, for they bear witness to many successful cures. Among them are several well-known physicians, whose testimony is of exceptional value. For information regarding this remedy see advertisement pag. 11.

Fowed Programmer: 1st Annual Report of the Chief Fire Warden. St. Paul, 1896. The devastating forest fress in the extreme northern parts of the United States for many years past had led some of the states to pass special laws for the protection of forests. The general method employed is to empower the township supervisors to act as fire wardens, not only for the enforcement of regulations to prevent fires, but to act promptly for their suppression. In the state of Minnesota, Mr. C. C. Andrews, formerly United States consul-general at this port, was appointed chief fire warden, and the volume before us is his first report. It shows the minute and comprehensive character of the work done, as well as the value of the precautions which it has been found necessary to take.

Railroad Notes

-The state of Rio de Janeiro has given per-nission to João Stelling to construct a railway, 20 kilometres long, from Vassouras to the station of Mendes on the Central line.

—On the 24th a petition was presented to the chamber by Sr. Americo Werneck asking for a railway from S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, to some point in the state of Parama.

—Last Sunday on the switch at Engenho de Dentro on the Central radway a man was run over and killed by a train. A man who was with him threw himself flat on the track and thus escaped.

—The treasury has lately advanced 200,000\$ to the Leopolouna company on account of the interest guarantee on the Carangola branch. The govern-ment apparently prefers to do this than to permit the sare of the line.

—The Argentine executive has approved of the contract entered into between the national railway board and the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the supply of 4 locomotives for the Andine line, at the price of \$55,000 gold.

—The governor of the state of Minas Geraes has been authorized by the legislature to contract with the Banco Inicador de Melhoramentos for completing the construction of the railway from João Gomes to Firanga, advancing for this purpose on a suitable guarantee the money required for the work.

—During the months of May, June, July and August, the Mogyana company collected taxes for the Minas Geraes government at the stations of Uberaba, Uberabinha, Conquisia and Sacramento to an aggregate of 43.8548201. These taxes con-sist principally of interstate duties on imports and exports.

—The director of the Carioca line is now com-plaining of the insinuations directed against the new electric line on Santa Thereza to frighten people away. He should make no mistake. The complaints are based on the bad administration of that trainway. If he will pay some attention to the convenience of the public, he will have no cause to complain.

—For the months of April and May (!) the re-ceipts and expenditures of the Paulo Affonso line [government property] were as follows:

| | April | May |
|----------|--|--|
| Receipts | 4,271\$520 14,607 482 10,335 962 | 4,022\$168 15,959 888 11,937 720 |

Deficits. 10,335 962 11,937 720

The committee of bondholders of the Leopoldina, Macahe and Campos, and Rio de Janeiro and
Northern railway loans announce that the negotiations that have been carried on with the view of
some arrangement between the various security,
holders and the company have failed, and, looking
to the large arrears of interest due, they have come
to the conclusion that it is time to take new steps
to protect the interests of holders of the various
classes of bonds, by legal proceedings or other
means, and provide for the efficient and economical
management of the railways with a view to the regduar payment of interest. They, therefore, request holders to deposit their bonds with Messrs,
Barclay and Co., Limited, 54, Lombard street, E. C.

—Financial News.

—The survey made by experts on the books of the Central railway shows that the shortage of the treasurer, which has been growing ever since May 10, 1851, when it was 640,3188236, amounted on April 17, 1895, 10 5-556.5438946. The following statement shows the amount of the shortage at the end of each year from 1891 to 1894:

| , | 10.74. |
|------|----------------|
| 1891 | 1,513,906\$892 |
| 1892 | 3,433,698\$867 |
| 1893 | 3,817,420\$129 |
| 1894 | 5,524,444\$480 |

It appears that during all this time the treasurer was never required to present accounts and that his books are full of blanks and alterations. In the paymaster's office the experts found no books at all, but from other sources they learned that over 7,000,000\$ had been placed in the hands of the paymaster and divers sums varying from 1,000,000\$ to 2,000,000\$ each in the hands of his assistants, and that none of these officers have yet accounted for the money so received.

THE CENTRAL DEFALCATION.

THE CENTRAL DEFALCATION.

In an editorial introduction to the report of a committee appointed to examine the books of the Central railway, to determine the amount of the defaleation reedited to the treasurer of that road, the Jonal do Commercio of the 26th inst. says:

"Already during the last days of March 1859 we amounced in a varia meticia that the defaleation of the treasurer had reached five thousand contos of reis—which drew upon us the harsh observations of a colleague who accused us of defaming the best employés of the republic. To-day we are officially authorized to fix the defaleation in the enormous sum of Rs. 5,556,543\$9.48.

"From the 1cport of the experts, . . . surprising things are brought to light:—Since October 1891 the ex-treasurer has paid no money into the treasury, nor the balances remaining at the end of each year; he opposed countless obstacles to the opening of the safe: the book entress were in a perfect chaus—behind time, corrected, erased; the inspectors (feizi) without having rendered accounts for many months, being meanwhile responsible for thousands of contos, etc., etc.

"It is necessary to read the whole of this catalogue of genuine horrors, and to remind the scandalized reader, as a complement to these horrors, that the ex-treasurer is free, walking about freely and even posing as a martyr."

The Jornal has much more to say in condemnation of this monumental scandal, but our time and space does not permit its reproduction. The above, however, shows the decadence into which the Brazilian government has fallen.

Business Notes

—A telegram of the 25th from Parahyba say; the cotton crop in that state this year is very large. —The state government of Bahia has annulied the contract for the introduction of Chinese im-

migrants.

—susheription lists for raising money for the publication of an organ for lioss Glycerio's party are in circulation.

—It is stated that the daty of 1\$200 per kilo on imported heer is equivalent to 500 % of the cost of the article in Europe.

—The present tobacco crop of Bahia is estimated at 400,000 bales, or 2,000,000 arrobas. Its value, at the average price of 17\$ per arroba, is 34,000,000\$\$

at the average price of 175 per anoma, is 34,000, 0008.

—The cost of the electric plant, which has been ordered from the United States for lighting Expirto Santo do Pinhal, S. Paulo, is estimated at 130,0008.

—The Campos insurance companies have resolved to alaxadon the ergo of the wrecked steamer G. Companies and the station of S. Pedro do Pequery is offered for sale. Tenders for its purchase will be received up to the salvage.

—The Journal of Brazil of the 25th inst. says that the station of S. Pedro do Pequery is offered for sale. Tenders for its purchase will be received up to the 8th prox.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has placed the new custom-house building at Juiz de Fóra at the disposition of the projectors of an industrial exposition to be held in that city.

—The Journal de Brazil of the 25th inst. says that Messars, Ph. Monnier and A. Rogel, representatives of the Paristan banker Luc, have purchased in the Paristan de Brazil of the 25th inst. says that Messars, Ph. Monnier and A. Rogel, representatives of the Paristan banker Luc, have purchased in the Journal of Paristan of the drugrists of this city against the exaggerated duties imposed on drugs and medicines has been presented to company and chewing-gum a "medicinal pastle," the design in both cases being to increase the rate of duty.

—According to a statement published in the Journal of Commercis her profits of the Companhia Metropolinana on the \$50,000 colonists still to be incompanied to the profit of the Companhia Metropolinana on the \$50,000 colonists have been imported at public cost, the growth of the majority and profit of the monitor of the same profit of the monitor of the profit of the reconstructive and a their own expense and just regulation on this subject? It is unfolked to the manufactured or part of the profit of the same profit of the contract with the Companhia Metropolitana, on which some 150,000 colonists have been imported to pay 167½ fances passage money for each colonist. Since then the states of São Paulo and Minas G

—The minister of finance says that the reason why the tax of 1/10 % on transactions in exclange has not been collected is that this tax is payable in stamps and none of the dealers in exchange have seen fit to buy the stamps required for this

purpose,

—The Companhia Commercio de Lenha e Ma-teriacs, a company engaged in the fire-wood trade, with a capitat of 1,500,000\$8, paid during the year ended on the 300 of last June taxes to the amount of 29,682\$899 and dividends to the amount of 22,864\$200.

or 22,0047200.

—A Pennambuco telegram of the 24th says that a meeting of sugar planters and merchants has been called there for the 30th inst. to consider the proposal of a large number of planters to produce only Demaraca [low grades] sugar which can be exported freely to the United States.

Coffee Notes

The export duty on coffee in Bahia is 17 per This is higher than in other states.

—The expert duty on coffee in Bahia is 17 per cent. This is higher than in other states.

—The government of Paraguay has resolved to encourage coffee growing. Probably it is looking for a new source of revenue.

—We are informed that the coffee plantations in Rio de Janeno and Minas Geraes are already in blossom, and that their appearance is exceptionally davorable. It is rather early for blossom, but the winter has had very lute really cold weather and tarly it has been warm and dry, which will probably account for this early blossoming.

—The two houses of congress at Bogota, the Colombian capital, have passed a law abolishing the export duty en coffee. The imports of coffee into this country from Colombia are not large, but there is hardly any limit to the possibilities of coffee production in most of the countries in South and Central America; therefore, Colombian may in time become an important source of supply for us.

—Dr. Henryque Dimont, a S. Paulo planter, the contributions of the countries.

—Morchants' Review, New York.
—Dr. Henreque Dumont, a S. Paulo planter, reports to the Jornal do Commercio that, according to present indications, the next coffee crop will be below the average. He claims to have learned this by personal observation in the districts of Pirassununça, Casa Branca, S. Simão and Ribeirão Pieto and to have received information to the same effect from other parts of S. Paulo, It must be said, however, that blossoming has as yet hardly begun in S. Paulo, where it is generally later than in Río and Minas.
—The Commercio de S. Paulo in an ironical

If the in the interval of the

Financial Notes

—The mint has received orders to ship 30,000\$ in nickel to the Santos custom-house.

In incise to the Santos custom-house,

-Executive degree No. 2352 of the 21st inst.
makes an appropriation of 618,750% for the pay of
senators and deputies from Sept. 15 to Oct. 14.

-An Aracajú telegram of the 24th says that the
Sergipe state treasury has a surplus of 176,000%
at present. In all probability it will not have it
long.

—The President has asked congress for a sup-plementary credit of 132,809\$998 for the mint to meet expenditures in the manufacture of nickel and copper coins.

and copper coins.

—The war department needs more money, and the President has accordingly sent a message to congress asking for another deficiency appropriation. The sum for which he applies on this occasion is 2,500,280\$744.

—The governor of Minas Gernes has signed the bill, voted by the state legislature, empowering him to contract, on such terms as he deems advisable, a loan of 65,000,000 francs or its equivalent in pounds sterling, at the rate of 25 fr. 20c. per £.

—The government has opened an extraordinary credit of 102,599\$200 for the current expenses of the Fernando de Noronha penal colony during the second half of the current year. It would be interesting to know why this expenditure was not included in the budget.

—The Jornal do Biasil says the freightage of the

reluided in the budget.

The Colucted in the coluct

—To the revenue bill Deputy Glycerio offered on Saturday in the chamber of deputies an amendment embacing the following provisions:—Security of the government for the sam of 40,000,000 in gold to be placed in foreign countries to the credit of the Banco da Republica; faculty of using for the purpose of promoting the respective transaction the gold bonds deposited in the treasury by banks of issue; conversion of bonus into papermoney; payment of principal alone in relation to indebtedness incurred through the borrowing of bonus from the Banco da Republica; application of sums thus paid to the redemption of the paper money into which the bonus are to be converted; conversion into morteage bonds of balances of deposits in the Caixas Economics (government savings banks). Montes de Soccorro, unclaimed property fund and orphans' tund.

COMMERCIAL

| Rio de Janeiro, September | 28th, 1896. |
|---|--------------------|
| Par value of the Brazilian milreis (15000), gold. | 27 d. |
| do do do in U. S | |
| coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold | 54 75 18822 cts |
| do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold | |
| | |
| | |

| | | l,on London to-day | 8 % 1 |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Present valu- | e of the Brazilia | m mil reis (gold) | 3\$130 |
| do | do | do (paper) | 320 rs. gold |
| do | do | do in U.S. | |
| | | o per & t stg | 17.25 € |
| Value of \$1 | .00 (\$4.80 per | &t. stg. in Brazi- | |
| | | (paper) | 5#797 |
| Value of £1 | sterling ,, | ,, | 27 \$826 |
| | | | |

EXCHANGE.

September 3.—No changes were made in the posted rates of 9, at the Binner da Republica, 8%, at the Bintsh Bank and 8 qs/6, at the others and the mask et was higher and steady. The Brasilianische Bank famished bills at 8 1972 from the commencement, and in course of the day all of the banks morning other than bank sterling found money at 3 1170 for ready bills, and at 81% for October in the defension the latter ruled for ready bills, and October delivery was offered. The doubt seemed to be whether the finness resulted from the test supply talks, or from a ligurer demand the latter ruled for ready bills, and October delivery was offered. The doubt seemed to be whether the finness resulted from the test supply talks, or from a ligurer demand the latter tuled for ready bills, and October delivery was offered. The Book of the Sterling Storerigms were quoted on the street at 285-50, and the Bosta Closed without quotation of the street at 285-50, and the Bosta Closed without quotation of the street at 285-50, and the bosta bost without quotation of the street at 285-50, and the Bosta Closed without quotation of the street at 285-50, and the bosta bost without quotation of the street at 285-50, and the bosta bost street at 285-50, and the street 285-50,

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

| Septémber 21. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 48 Apolices, 55 940 | 30 Apolices, 1895 933 |
| 21 do 939 | 27 do 931 |
| 6 do 937 | 57 do 930 |
| 8,000\$ do 94 | 56 do regist 939 |
| 11 do 48.1,248 | 82 hn, Predial 30 |
| 15 do1,250 | |
| Bar | ıks. |
| too Commercial 200 | to Republica 138 |
| 100 Constructor 9 500 | 2 Rural, 25 114 |

50 Geral insce ... 42 500 150 Metropolitana... 101
100 Centro Past, first t d 21 50 Torrens 28

| fficial | l quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were | : |
|---------|---|---|
| | Washed nominal | |
| | Regular 18t 11\$030-11\$575 Ordinary 1st 10 350-10 894 | |
| | Good and 0 668-12 575 Ordinary and 8 851- 0 532 | |
| | Ordinary 2nd 6 651- 9 532 | |

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

14 Apolices, 1895. 930 20 do regist... 940 6 deb 70r, Comm 165 100 hn.C.R.S. Paulo 75 5 Apolices, 5s... 939 124 do ... 940 4 do 4s..1,250 16 do ... 1,248 50 Emp. Municipal 161

Miscellaneous. 800 O. Minas 28... 15 150 Metropolitana. 100

September 22.

| 50 | Braz. Fed. ins. | 10 | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------|------|-----|-----------|---------|-----|
| | September 23 | | | | | | |
| 5 | Apolices, 58 | | | 2 | Apolices, | | |
| 44 | do | 338 | | 24 | do | | 931 |
| 13 | do | 937 | | 2 | do | | 93 |
| 500\$ | do | 31/2 | | 25 | do | regist. | 935 |
| 10 | Gold 4s' 89 1, | 550 | | 65 | do | | 936 |
| 50 | deb.Sorocabana | 6r | 500 | 70 | Emp.Ma | micipal | 160 |
| | , Evoneas | | | 10 | C. R. S. | Paulo | 7.5 |
| 150 | ,, Cred. Movel. | 35 | | | | | |
| | | | Bani | ls. | | | |
| | Constructor | | | | Daniellia | | |

| 500 Constructor | 9 500 | | Republic | | |
|-------------------|----------|-------|----------|----|-----|
| 35 Depos. e Desc. | 84 | 122 | do | | 134 |
| 100 Iniciador | 5 500 | 379 | do | | |
| 15 Sul Americano. | 4 | 210 | do | 28 | 62 |
| | Miscella | неои. | , | | |

| 10 | | Jeron. 4 tram 147 d. mill 170 | 200 50 | Metropol do | itana. | | |
|----|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----|-----|
| | Septem | ber 24. | | | | | |
| 5 | | 58 939 | | deb.Soro | | 61 | 500 |
| 33 | do | 936 | 65 | hu.Cr.R | I, Braz. | 35 | |
| 25 | do | 45.1,248 | 7 | do | | 32 | |
| 50 | do | 1895 633 | 38 | do | gold | 45 | 500 |

| Ba | nks. |
|-------|---|
| 8, | 55 Nacional 201 150 Republica, 28 62 |
| 84 | 100 Rio e Matt. G. 95 2 Rural 230 |
| 5 500 | 27 do 226 |
| | 82 84 82 |

| 150 | Sorocabana | | 20 Prog. Ind. mill 100 |
|-----|------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 70 | | 16 500 | 30 Intern. C.e Ind. 50 |
| 100 | do | | 100 Metropolitana, 101 |
| 5 | S. Christ. tram. | 145 | |

| - 5 | D. CHIN | . than | 145 | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | Septer | nber 2 | 15. | | | |
| 9 | Apolices, | 1895. | 932 | | Apolices, 5s 936 | |
| 74 | do | | 933 | | Gold 48'89 1,570 | |
| 71 | do | -, | | | deb.Sorocabana 61 | 500 |
| 50 | | regist. | 935 | 250 | ,, Cred. Mov. 35 | |
| 61 | do | | 436 | | | |

| | Ba | uks. | | |
|--|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----|
| 20 Commercio 50 Constructor 4 Nacional | 9.500 | 112 50 | Nacional Republica do 2s | 136 |

| | Misce | llaneous | | |
|---|-------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 200 Minas S. Jeron. 25 Sorocab, extens 42 Metropolitana | | (0 20 | Carrls Urbanos Aurora Insce | 20 250 |

| September 26. | | |
|--|------------------------|-----|
| 68 Apolices, 5s 936 | 50 Emp. Municipal 160 | |
| 3,300\$ do 93.8 1 do 1895 935 | 200 deb. L'dna 100\$ 7 | |
| 5,000\$ do Rio Jan. 97 50 hn. Cr. Rl. Braz 35 | 250 do 6 | 500 |

| 50 nn. Cr. Ki. Braz | 35 | | | | |
|---------------------|----|------|-----|-----------|-------|
| | | Bani | ts. | | |
| 40 Commercial | | | 6 | Republica | . 140 |
| 100 Constructor | 0 | 500 | 150 | do 28. | . 61 |
| 45 Depos. e Desc. | | | 30 | Rural | . 220 |
| s. Iniciador | | 500 | | | |

Miscellan

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th September, 1896.

Coffee.—There has been a steady business doing during the week; with sales of about 8.0,000 bags reported, and no remarkable fluctuations in prices, but the tone has hardly been firm, under the continuite there receives and the evidently tery conservative present the mortes. If it supply coast factors here appear to have about accepted the position: the carrying of stocks at this end, until the consuming markets decide as to what coffee is worth, which the daily published telegrams show still to be very uncertaint a communication from a S. Paulo planter which gives a decidedly unsatisfactory account of the bi-soon in some districts of that State, but with Santor receipts still averaging, over 24,000 bags per day, it does not seem likely that these very long date prophecies will have enduring the control of the sound of the so

pments since our last report have been:
49,833 bags for the United States

| | 30,274 | ,, | ,, | Europe | |
|----------|--------------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | ,, | Cape of Good Hop | je – |
| | 2,723 | | ., | River Plate, etc. | |
| | 2,970 | ** | | Coastwise | |
| | | | | | |
| | 85,800 l | | | | |
| The ve | essels saile | d wi | th cof | ee are: | |
| Unt | ted States | | | | bags. |
| Sept. 10 | New Yor | | | Hevelius | 26,209 |
| 23 | do | G | er str | Сариа | 24.525 |
| 25 | do | BI | g str | Olbers | 31,172 |
| Eur | ope: | | | | |
| Sept. 10 | Hamburg | Ger | str F | araguassú | 5,748 |
| 23 | England | Br s | tr Cl3 | de | 2,240 |
| _ | Antwerp | | do | | 2,543 |
| 23 | Marseille | s Fr | str A | quitaine | 8,853 |
| -3 | Smyrna | | | do | 250 |
| | Constanti | inopl | e | do | 250 |
| | Varna | • | | do | 250 |

| Constanting | | | 250 |
|-------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| Varna | do | | 250 |
| 26 Bordeaux I | r str Chili | ····· | 1,230 |
| Oran | | | 125 |
| Lisbon | do | ••••• | 15 |
| Elsewhere: | | | |
| pt.22 River Plate | Fr str La Plan | ta | 1,385 |
| 22 do | Br str Magda | | 2,540 |
| 22 Cape of Good | Hope Ger lug | Montana | 3,000 |
| Caramina | Comfee steams | | 2 100 |

Coastwise, Stundry steamers.

Group Receipts for the past week were q4,344 bags, against 95,489 bags for the preceding week and 94,351 bags for the week before. The receipts in transit were 4,838 bags.

The official quotations, new at 11.

| | | Sept. 21. | Sept. 76. |
|-----|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| No. | 6 | nominal | nominal |
| | 7 | 14\$800-15\$200 | 14\$600-15\$200 |
| | 8 | 14 rco-14 fo | 0 13 800-11 400 |
| | 9 | 13 500-13 80 | 0 13 600-13 700 |
| St | ocks in | all hands, were est | imated this morning to be |

Stocks in all hands, were estimated this morning to be \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ in \$\sigma_{2.5}\$. The Soutes marker has been rather integular, but the sales reported for the week are about \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and on the following stocks and the production was reduced to \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and on the following stocks are supported at \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and on the following stocks are supported at \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and on the following stocks are supported at \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and on the \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ the expected to \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ On. On the \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ the expected at \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ on the receptive were about \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ on the stock one stocks are also as the preceding week; slope ments \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ for the Inter-claim; week; slope ments \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ for the Inter-claim; weak such as the stock on Saturday evening was estimated to be about \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ on the Inter-claim and the stock on Saturday evening was estimated to be about \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ on the Inter-claim and \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ and \$\sigma_{2.5}\$ the support of the suppo

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

| | (| F | С | o F | FF | Е | A' | r | RI | o | D | Е | JΑ | N | EIR | ο. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|---------------|-----|--|
| Receipts at Santos bags | Steamer freight, 5% primage. | Exchange on London 3 21132 a | N. Y. spot quot. No. 7 | do No. 8 | N. Y per & | Average quot. No. 7. | Stock | Total shipments bags | ,, Coastwise | River Plate, etc. ,. | , Cape | Europe. | Shipments U. States | Receipts bags | | |
| 20,820 | 35 0 | 3211324 | 2% 01 | 14 350 | 15,5000 | | 311,465 | 22,867 | ; | 2.562 | ; | 6,037 | 14,263 | 7,561 | | Sept 21 |
| 23,100 | 35 c | 00 % | 2 7/1 01 | 14 400 | 15 7 1 50 | | 305,327 | 19,331 | : | 161 | : | 4,299 | 14,921 | 13,213 | | Sept 21 Sept. 22 |
| 28,250 | 35 6 | 8 48 32 | 10 3% 0 | 14 400 | 15\$150 | | 313.383 | 9,102 | 1,270 | : | : | 1.440 | 6,392 | 17,158 | | Sept. 23 Sept. 24 Sept. 25 Sept. 26 Sept. 27 |
| 29.440 | 35 6 | 8 43132 | 10 % 0 | 14 100 | 14\$900 | | 309,413 | 10,757 | 10 | : | : | 9,693 | 1,612 | 6,787 | | Sept 24 |
| | | 8 21132 | 2 3% 01 | 14 100 | 14\$900 | | 317,243 | 15.922 | 1,491 | : | : | 8,508 | 5 923 | 23,752 | | Sept. 25 |
| 33,620 | 35 6 | 8 19132 | 2 % 01 | 14 100 | 14+300 | | 326,389 | 7.771 | 157 | : | : | 897 | 6,717 | 16,917 | | Sept 26 |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | | 335.215 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 8,926 | | Sept. 27 |
| 631,000 | : | : | | ; | : | | : | 297,358 | 12,841 | 10,035 | 14.930 | 93.778 | 165,754 | 363 919 | | Totals since 1 Sept. |
| 1,746,000 | ; | : | : | : | : | | : | 827,523 | 45,778 | 26,584 | 41,055 | 220.374 | 407.732 | 1,046, 64 | | Totals since 1 July |
| | | | | - | | | - | | | | | | | | | |

Imports.

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 baleses have not yet agreed to, but as they are only holding insignificant stocks, the party of the price of fard and pack have not affected quotations, but rice is higher and conflish lower of the former another cargo is in from Rangson, and of the latter two cargoes of Canadian and a fair quantity of Norwegian have been received. The supply of Pitch pine has been very large, while q portations. Swedish, of while two cargoes are in, is unchanged and steady. There are no changes are in, is unchanged and steady. There are no changes are in, is unchanged and steady. There are no changes are in, is unchanged and steady. There are no changes are in, is unchanged and steady. There are no changes in the other articles we quote, and the supply of Indian corn has been very moderate during the past week. Although the cafee shipments here there has been no improvement in rates, and as the end of the month approaches there are said to be some suspicions that tills will not be offered until after the liquidations are settled. There are prophecies of better rates in October, but there are prophecies of better rates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but there are prophecies of better trates in October, but the control of the october to the october to the october to t

| Trieste | nominal. | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Richmond 1st | 325000-325500 | | | | | | |
| do 2nd | nominal. | | | | | | |
| Baltimore 1st | 32 000-32 250 | | | | | | |
| do 2nd | 31 500-31 750 | | | | | | |
| Western and Interior | 31 500-32 250 | | | | | | |
| River Plate | 26 000-27 000 | | | | | | |
| Local Mills | 29 020-33 000 | | | | | | |

Spruce Pine. —There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine. —Receipts have been \$14 doz, per India from Hernosand and 1,144 doz, per La Bella from Westerwick; both to dealers. Quotations are 7,2600 per doz. for red, and 65\$000 per doz. for white deals, at which the market is steady

Kerosene.—Receipts are 10,000 cases per steamers from New York. Last retail quotations of 10\$500—11\$000, per case, are unchanged.

Turpentine - We continue last quotations of \$00-820

. per kalogramme, and receipts have been 100 cases from ew York.
Rosin — Receipts are 450 bils, per steamers from New erk, and 2 \$000—28\$000 per bil, according to quality may

Il bequisted Cement - Receipts are 3,000 fels. British per 2 notation to Belgian and 80 French. We can learn of no changes in polers que tations, viz. 143, 00-135 so per bil. for British, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{soc}\$ or Belgian and German and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\text{soc}\) - (1\(\frac{1}{2}\text{soc}\))

response to the control of the contr

Bran.—Receipts of foreign rol, and local mills bran still

| HL 4 1500 | S\$ 100 | per bag. | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| oal – Re | ceipts s | nce our last report a | re ; |
| 2,811.1 | ens per | Endesleigh, | from Cardiff. |
| 1,614 | | Primus. | do |
| 1,750 | | Coreland Is and, | do |
| 4,118 | | Netherfield, | from Newport. |
| 1,350 | | Louis, | from Glasgow. |
| 2,007 | | Powys Castle, | from Leith. |

The last comes to the gas company and the others to

culture Recents construct are polympis, chals. Northern Ruma-Recents constructed are polympis, chals. Northern unit signated higher, but other quotations are unchanged: Permulsion and Macion 185, from 165, 500 Araciju and Balsha. 137, 1000-160, 600 Campes. 141 are and Paraty. 141 normal northern are also are also associated as a finite soul Paraty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEP11 MFER 21. Box Vista—Russ bk *Vesta;* 554 tons; Roos; 38 ds; salt to Gustavo Sabota & Co.

GLSCOW - No. 1 k. Lente; \$73 ton; Schanke; Ç de; coul to Thesian, Redigues & Co.

GLSCOW - No. 1 k. Lente; \$73 ton; Le Ban; 60 ds; Collistin in g. Lenter & Lenter; \$70 tons; Le Ban; 60 ds; Collistin in g. Lenter & Lenter; \$10 ton; Lenter; \$10 t

PASA AGULA- Bl. bl. Riemam Wood; 1252 tons; Smith; 125
ds; pine to order,
Pasa AGULA- Bl. bl. Riemam Wood; 1252 tons; Smith; 125
ds; pine to order,
Passacola- Rou ls Sumarkhie; 943 tons; Ellingson; 71 ds;
Casupis-—Nor bl. Cofedand Irland, 1952 tons; Thorensen,
52 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.
Orours-—Port ble Tara; 606 tons; Castanheia; 51 ds; sundirect to Maccol Jr. & Co.

NEPT. 24.

dies to Maceto yr. ec. 0.

**SEPT: 24

Bartsweck: —Nor ble Hillerim Anton; 9/2 tont; Olsen; 63

65, pine to order.

**PRESSA 01.A—Nor ble Lallar, 992 tons; Pande; 99 ds; pine to

PRESSORAL-NOT DE L'ARRIVE 1992 DONNE.
OPORTO—PORT DE TRIMENTO, 490 TONS, BATTERIOS, 47 de SUNdress to Veiga Pitto & Vo.
SEPT. 18,
SEPT. 18.
L'Astelli Laurin: 616 tons Denegui; 94

SEPT. 28,

PRINACOLA—Ital bls. Fratelii Laurin; 616 tons Denegii; 94
dls. pine to F. P. Passos

MONTEVINEO—Br bg 7. C. Hamle 7r.; 530 tons; Wolfe; maize
to order.

to order,

SEPT. 27.

BALTMORR, via Bahia—Amer Ing. White Wings: 654 tons:
Davison: 44 ds; sundires to Wisson & Co.
Marshilla, Son For Ik Enquir: 247 tons; Rogaland: 70 ds; files to A. Avenier & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SEPTEMBER 21.

PASTERIAC—The by Content, 251 to 18: Becqueit ballact, PASTERIAC—The by Content, 374 tons; Gonçalves; do SEPT, 22.

CARE TOWN—Out by Montainer, 451 tons: Heyenga; coffee, SARTOS—By by Materialner, 455 tons: Ewing; same cargo. Bernsswice—Span ship. Near Alegarder, 155 tons; Muratorialities.

TORTICAS—Dan by Serapir: 564 tons; Hansen; do.

SEPT. 23.

Tymer Roads—Swed by Garit; 691 tons; Ljungenberg; ballact.

Bandanos—Russ by Nepton; 1017 tons; Ljungenberg; do.

SEPT. 24.

EAMOUTH 6.0—Dan lag. H. Grohmann: 241 tons; Nielsen; SEPT. 25.

sen: salted lidies,

**SEPT. 26

**Passman v.— Br by **O'Rinschardt; 260 tons; Briard; ballast,

**Pressaco.a.— Nor ble **Cristingen; 202 tons; Brock; do.

**SEPT. 26.

**ST. Timonas—Nor ble **Ferr; 3-9 tons; Jensen; ballast,

**SEPT. 27.

**Perssaco.a.—Br lug **C. W. James; 857 tons; Carriveau; tallist.

ust. Island—Br bk Edinburgh; 1300 tons: Hensickson; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

| lantic | Glasgow | 22 Aug |
|--|--------------|---------|
| wrea | Brunswick | to Aug |
| non | Cardiff | 20 Aug |
| atioch | New York | |
| manda | Pensacola | 18 Aug |
| ldur | Hamburg | • |
| ldwin | Philadelphia | |
| niamin C. Cromwell | New York | 15 Aug |
| rwickshire | Hamburg | ., |
| nductor | Brunswick | |
| arles E. Lefurgey | Marseilles | 18 July |
| mada | Cardiff | 22 Aug |
| thaya | Savannah | 2 Aug |
| mbria | Pensacola | /B |
| ra | Dalhousie | -:- |
| Southard Hulbert | New York | |
| rrisal | New York | 11 Aug. |
| rot | Marseilles | II Aug. |
| D. J., 17 | Baltimore | 10 Aug |
| m Pedro II | Hull | 10 Aug |
| ginshire | Cardiff | |
| lerslie | | 19 Aug |
| rato | Marseilles | 4 July |
| arl Derby | Rangoon | 3 Aug |
| mma L. Shaw | Savannah | 22 Aug |
| orella | Pensacola | |
| rda | Mobile | 17 Aug |
| nesta | Swansea | |
| torge T. Hay | Mobile | 24 Aug |
| vribaldi | Pensacola | 21 July |
| ama | Oporto | |
| abella Gill | Baltimore | 19 Aug |
| dines | Oporto | 23 Aug |
| ing Cenric | Pensacola | 19 Aug |
| atahdin | Pascagoula | 6 Aug |
| elverdale | Ship Island | 1 Aug |
| ronprinzesse Louise | Marseilles | 20 July |
| Patá | Marseilles | |
| onie G | Antwerp | rr Ang |
| uisa | Barcellona | 27 July |
| ······································ | conome | -/ July |

| 10 |) | | | | | | IHE | KIO |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Lilly Listic l Lovise | Burrii! | | 12 Au. | | | | | N THE POR |
| Magda Moses I | lena | New Yor | k | NAMIC | 2 | AR- | FROM | CONSIGNRES |
| Marijo | sa e Island Al egro | Opert - Rangoon | ta Inly | NAME. | TONS | RIVED | FRUM | CONSIGNERS |
| loute : | 47egro | Marseille Saguena | s an Inte | | | | | |
| unter arabe | v | Pensocol | 1 | American bk Bonn y Doon | | Caus . | New York. | Watson D & |
| B | ut Vorris | St. John Operto | ri Aug | I lug Go d News | 675 | 10 | Baltimore | Wilson & C |
| ns A | ė.W | Westerw | ick to Aug | lug White Wings | 654 | 27 | Baltimore | Wilson C. |
| VACE : | Amadeo | Cardiff New Yo | 25 Ang ck 24 Ang | Austrian bk Emma | | Pate | Marseilles. | To order |
| mon | 7 | Savanna Pensaco | h | | 305 | reo. 11 | Ministeries, | 10 order |
| ignar | e.ii | Pensacol Pensaco | | sp Br. Army | 1106 | July 1 | Cardiff | In distress |
| माराव १८२५ | (str) | Baltimore | | sp Forest King bk East African | 1602 | Aug 11 | New York. Antwerp | In distress V. W.Guim & Laureys & C |
| ine . | | Liverpoo | | sp M- nrovia | 1449 | 15 | Pensacola | F. P. Passos Gas Co |
| hic | | Hambur, | | sp Falls of Clyde bk Cadwgan sp LordWolseley | 1264 | 9 | Grimshy | Gas Co |
| 111.0 | e Hilward | Mobile | | bk Ivanhoe | 2518 | 3 | Cardiff | Braz. Coal Co Wilson Sons & |
| uta tori | | Hambura | 8 Aug | sp Macduff | 1235 | . 8 | Rangoon | To order |
| fefte. | e a | Danimore | 3 Aug | sp Philomene sp Macedon | 1453 | 14 | Cardiff Pensacola | Levering & C. |
| nturi s.e.a | e a la Cama Corsar | Oporto | | bk W. Wilcox | 833 | 1.7 | Resario Rangoon | John Moore & To order |
| Kim | ('msar t | Cardiff | | ble F. of Ettrick | 2125 | 18 | Dundee | Gas Co. |
| | | FOREIGN ST | | lug F. Breslauer. bk Em. Dingle | 1 246 | 27 | Gaspe | L. A. Magalhã L. A. Magalhã Gas Co. |
| A | KRIVALS OF | FOREIGH 31 | DAMEKS. | bk Powys Castle bk Birnan Wood | Leain | 22 | Leith Pascagoula | Gas Co, F. P. Passos |
| TE | NAME | FROM | CONSIGNED TO | Entch | 1232 | 1 23 | r tarongouna | 1.1.1.1.1.303 |
| | | | | sp Adrianna | 1740 | Aug 22 | S. Rosalia | In distress. |
| 21 | Magdalena Br | Southpton* 1615d | Royal Mail | Danish | | | | |
| 21 | La Plata Br La Plata Fr | do" 25d Bordeaux" 15d | Mess. Maritimes | bg Haabet | 107 | Jan 31 | Alloa, Marseilles | To order |
| 21 | Persê : It | River Plate 5d B. Aness 5d | Florita & De V W. Samson & C. | bk Hans bk Ad. Harboe | 1050 | Sept. 8 16 | Rangoon | A. Avenier & C To order G. Saboia & C. |
| 21 | Kathir Pr Br | New York* 27d River Plate* 7d | Quayle, D. & C. Karl Valais & C. | bk Prin. Marie | 1288 | 19 | Boa Vista Rangoon | G. Saboia & C. Ferraz Sob. & C |
| 22 | Aquitaine Fr Clyde Br | River Plate* 7d | Royal Mail | German | | | | |
| | | do 3 d Cardiff 21d S. I da Barra 20h | Lage Irmãos | bg Margaretha | 349 | Sept 18 | Marseilles | A Avenier & C |
| 22 | Fidesieigh Br Fideomayo Br Buenos Aires Gr Canova Br | Hamburg 26d | E, Johnston & C. | Italian | | | | |
| 22 | Canova Br Bellarden Br | | Norton, M. & C | kq Fidelta bk Mad'na G | 628 546 | Aug. 11 | Marseilles . Pensacola . | Karl Valais & C. Heccsher & To order |
| 25 | Coleridge Blg Chili Fr | New York 18d River Plate 3d | do Mess, Maritimes | bk Eritrea, bk Monte Moro | 779 | | Marseilles. | To order |
| 26 | Cintra Gr | Hamburg 22d Buenos Aires 7d | E, Johnston & C | bk Frat. Lamin. | 804 616 | Sept 15 | Pensacola. | A. A enier & C F. P. Passos |
| 06 | Middleton Br Taquary Gr | ISantos zah | E, Johnston & C W. Sam-on & C. E. Johnston & C | Norwegian | | | | |
| 0.75 | Magellan Br Colombia Fr | Laverpool* 26d Havre* 3cd River Plate 5d | Wilson Sons &C Chargeurs Pénnis | bk Helga | 1447 | June 19 | Leith Pensacola | Thedim, R. & C. Hecksher & |
| 27 | Medic Fr | River Plate 5d | Mess. Maritimes | bk Arizona bk Amerika | 820 | 28 | rensocota. | Geral de C. & I Geral de C & I. |
| D 12 F | ADTURES | FFOREIGN | TEAMERS | bk Lancashire lug Insula Capri | 379 | | Hernosand 1 | C. Hecksher & |
| DEF | ARTORES | 1 | 1 | lug Arthur bk Zampa | 379 | | Norkonning | Geral de C. & F. P. Passos |
| ATE | NAME | FOR | CARGO | bk D. Quixote | 467 | 5 | Abo Pessacola | To order |
| | | | | lug Severn | 386 330 | 1.4 | Grang'mth, Marseilles | Wilson Sons & A. Avenier & C |
| pt. 21 | Perseo It | Genoa* | Sundries | lug Alf lug A. B. Bull bk Louis | 290 873 | 18 | Dromtheim. Glasgow | To order |
| 21 | Samoa Br Kilburn Br | New Orleans Buenos Aires River Plate | Baliast do | sp Juletrae | 695 | 2/ | London | Thedan, R. & Hime & C. |
| 22 | La Plata Fr Magdalena Br | River Plate | Sundries do | lug India lug La Bella | 382 | 22 | | C. Hecksher & C. Hecksher & V. W. Guim, & |
| 22 | Chyde Br | do Seuthampon* | do | bk Sumarlide bk Copeland I | 941 1092 | 23 | Pensacola | V. W. Guim. & Braz Coal Co |
| 23 | Aquitaine Fr Capua Gr | Marseilles New York | do Coffee | bk Wilhelm Ant. | 992 | 2.1 | Brunswick . | Geral de C. & |
| | Canova Br Birchfield Br | Pacific ports Galveston | Sundries Ballast | bk Lalla bk Exquis | 990 | 24 | Pensacola Morseilles | Geral de C. & C. Hecksher & A. Avenier & C |
| 23 | Hillbrook Br | do | do | Portuguese | ., | 1 | | |
| 23 | Monrovia Br | New Orleans Santos | do Sundries | bk Olivena | 749 | July 31 | Oporto | J. A. G. Santos |
| 24 | Buen. Aires Gr Others Blg Kathir Pr. Br Rio Nor | do New York | do Coffee | sp America bk Margarida | 366 | Sept 10 | Uporto Ilha do Sal. | To order Costa Leite & C |
| 25 25 | Kattir Pr. Br | Santos | Sundries | bk Pará bk Triumpho | 606 | 23 | Oporto | Costa Leite & C Macedo Jr. & C Veiga Pinto & |
| 25 | Chili Fr | S. João da Barra Bordeaux* | do | ł | 490 | 24 | oponto | · eiga i into & |
| | Chili Fr Co. Derry Br | Buenos Aires | Ballast | Russian lug Saatibk Vesta, | 1404 | Sept. 3 | Hamburg | H. Stoltz & C. |
| 26 | | | | ble Vacta | 554 | 21 | Boa Vista | G. Saboia & C. |
| 27 27 | Taquary Gr | Hamburg* | Sundries | bk Primis | 1707 | 1 | Cardiff | Benz Cool Co |
| 27 27 | Middleton Br Taquary Gr Pikemayo Br | Hamburg* S. João da Barra | Sundries do | Swedish | 1122 | 22 | Cardiff | Braz Coal Co. |
| 27 27 27 | Addiction Br Taquary Gr Pilcomayo Br ching at intermed | Hamburg* S. João da Barra | Sundries do | bk Primus | 1122 | 22 | Cardiff | Braz Coal Co. A. O. Maia C. Hecksher & |

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Sept. 28th

| Circulation | Public F. | unds | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| 262, 126,000\$ 105,000,000 124,655,000 12,234,000 24,675,000 18,359,000 25,000,000 4,000,000 25,000,000 | Stock \$96 currency (aphilics). | 935\$000— 939\$00 938 000— 1,752 000—1,260 000 ————————————————————————————————— | | |
| Capital | Banks | Par | Last drv. | |
| 20,000,000\$ 20,000,000 24,000,000 16,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 | Commercial. Commercia do and sense. Constructor. Constructor. Lavoura e Commercia do and Brazelina. Nacional Brazelina. Republica do Brazil Funda e Itypothecaus and senses. Fund for Junta entes. | 200 \$ 200 \$ 200 200 200 200 200 100 200 200 100 200 2 | 8\$000 - July 96 8 000 - July 96 3 200 - July 96 2 000 - July 96 3 000 - July 96 6 000 - July 96 6 000 - July 96 3 000 - July 96 3 000 - July 96 4 500 - July 96 | 90\$\)00 - 20\$\)000 - 315 000 \$10 000 - 315 000 \$2 500 - 10 000 \$10 000 - 10 000 \$10 000 - 56 000 \$15 000 - 137 000 \$15 000 - 137 000 \$15 000 - 127 000 |
| Cafital | Railways | Par | | |
| 40,000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000 | Babia & Minas Muzambinho Oese de Minas de 2nd series S. Paulo-Rio Grande Unido Sorocabana-Iroma, do 2nd series | 40 f 100 200 75 200 200 60 | | 14\$000—15\$ 00 70 000—75 000 16 000—17 500 |
| Capitai | Теанпелуг | Par | Last div. | COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART |
| 14,000,000\$ 12,000,000 | Jardim Botanico S. Christovão. | 200\$ | July 96 July 96 | 98‡000—110≸000 —147_500 |
| Capital | Mills | Par | Last div. | |
| 10,000,000:\$ 6,000,000 3,40,600 6,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 3,60,000 | Allianga Brazil Industrial. Caracca Confiança Industrial D. Isabel. Industrial Minetia Manufactora Fluminense S. Petre de Alcantara Santa Lunza. | 200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 | — Aug. 96 6\$coo — Aug. 96 10 0co — Jau. 96 10 0co — Aug. 96 10 0co — Iau. 96 10 0co — Feb. 96 8 0co — Mar. 96 0co — Mar. 95 — July 1896 8 0co — July 96 | 19\$\$000—210\$000 -145 007 150 000— -190 000 -185 000 -200 000 |

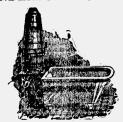
The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

bollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



1. They consume 5 opt (is gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They use will last a likeling and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object from as necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a hands me feature of decoarding to any part of a house and are guaranteed for royears.

In steek; (Sassinie machines, expandily adapted for the use of planters, important machines, suitable far Horels and Restaurants.

coffee machines, suitable far Hordes and Restaurants.

Also Agonf for the

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

Undentakes the installation of electric light, belts, portable and fixed Telephones,

Lightning-conductors, in the City of in the linear.

Guaranteed for two years.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent

Thomas Price,

81, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for



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115, Rua da Quitanda.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

J. C. V. MENDES.

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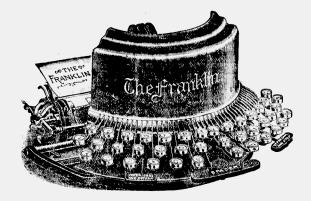
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