

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 42

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 English testimonials may be seen on application. Arithmetic, English subjects, Mathematics, elementary Latin, Physics and Chemistry taught as required.
 He would also be glad to accept a resident tutorage in a family residing in a healthy situation during the ensuing summer.
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 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.
Cachambú and Lambary:
 Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a. m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.
Petropolis:
 Barca leaves the Praiaha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).
 Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 8 a. m. and 3:37 p. m.
 On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praiaha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.
Nova Friburgo:
 Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Marujy. Returning, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays.
Corcovado:
 Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Larangeiras) at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 5:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m. 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Church Directory
CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. *Explicit services* at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fabrica Catete. Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 145 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELO.—424 Rua de Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 o. p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory
Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 73, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o. m.

Miscellaneous.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
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WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —A slight earthquake shock was felt at Valparaíso on the 11th inst.
 —The police force of Valparaíso is to have a military organization. This is serious mistake.
 —The Peruvian chamber of deputies has approved the project of law establishing civil marriage.
 —A Guayaquil telegram of the 11th says that General Eloy Alfaro has been formally proclaimed acting president of Ecuador.
 —The Chilean government is also sending a vessel loaded with provisions to the relief of the suffering population of Guayaquil.
 —A Protestant school at Cuzco, Peru, has been closed by orders of the government. Bigotry and intolerance seem to be as strong in Peru as ever.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 12th announces the resignation of the minister of finance. Efforts are now making to reunite the factions in the liberal party.
 —In Chili the law imposing a tax on unmarried men is said to be well on the way toward adoption, and is now under popular discussion in the newspapers.
 —A dynamite bomb was placed at the door of a private house in Santiago, Chili, on the 11th, and a person passing at the time was injured by the explosion.
 —Another vestige of the missing steamer *Copernicus*, in the shape of a life-buoy, with the name of the ill-fated vessel painted on it, has been picked up at Puerto Angel, Magellan Straits.—*Chilian Times.*
 —In addition to her other troubles Peru now has an Indian insurrection on hand of considerable magnitude. Several attacks by them are reported and troops have been sent to reduce them to obedience.
 —The *Chilian Times* says that the agricultural prospects in Chili are very cheering. The reports upon the condition of the cereal crops from all parts of the country are extremely favorable. The vines and fruit trees, too, never looked better.
 —For some time past there has been a perfect epidemic of suicides in the country, and scarcely a day passes without one or more cases occurring. Persons of all ages and conditions, and of both sexes, are afflicted with the mania.—*Chilian Times.*
 —Prompt relief for the homeless victims of the recent fire has been sent to Guayaquil from Peru and Chili. The Peruvian government sent a naval vessel loaded with provisions. Subscriptions are being solicited throughout Chili for this same object.
 —Politics seem to be a serious and all-absorbing business in Chili. Although the elections for senators and deputies will not occur until March next, the campaign has already begun. It is a pity the people can not let politics alone long enough to do a little productive and wholesome work.
 —Telegrams of the 8th and 9th announce a destructive fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, which raged for two days and destroyed a great part of the city, including many public edifices. It is stated that fire was the work of incendiaries. Three of them were caught and shot. The city presents a pitiful aspect and 25,000 people were rendered homeless.
 —The escape of Captain Dreyfus from the French penal colony at Cayenne is now confirmed. In many respects it resembles the romantic escape of Marshal Bazaine from the fortress in which he was interred, and on this occasion, as on the former, it was effected through the devotion of the wife of the captive. Madame Dreyfus received permission to join her husband, but instead of doing so, she sailed for Grand Salut, where he was confined, she stayed at Cayenne, under the pretext of wishing to become acclimated. Having ample means, she was able to secure the services of a Venezuelan schooner, which smuggled off the prisoner one dark night, and took him to Carapanao, whence he proceeded to La Guayra. The governor of French Guiana has been dismissed on account of this incident, and will be succeeded by the governor of New Caledonia.—*S. A. Journal.*

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
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Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
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Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co. GENOA,

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

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 108.) (Caixa 185.)
 (Caixa 520.)

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Germany..... { Direction der Disconto }
 Gesellschaft, Berlin. (and corres-
 pondents.
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 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
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 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 595, of 17th October, 1895.

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

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 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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 Rio Grande do Sul.

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PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN MEXICO.

Continued from our last.

PROPAGATING THE PLANTS.

Coffee plants in Mexico are mostly propagated by seed, and the seedlings are either raised in seed beds, or taken up from under cultivated trees. After or at the time of commencing the clearing a sheltered level piece of land in a location within easy reach of a good supply of water is chosen for a nursery, which should have a soil of the same quality and not less fertile than that of the future plantation. The plot should be thoroughly cleared and the seed bed prepared by stirring and inverting the soil with hoes or mattocks, dug to a depth of from 10 to 14 inches and slightly raised to promote drainage. The ground is divided into sections 5 feet in width and 40 feet in length, leaving walks of 4 feet in width and at a slightly lower level than the surface of the beds, which ought to be surrounded by drains.

The number of plants in the nursery beds ought to be three times that required in the plantation, so that the planter will always have good trees to select for transplanting, with a reserve of trees for replacing those which fail.

The seeds adapted to germination must be perfectly formed and have reached a proper degree of maturity, the latter quality being recognized by its having reached full development and by falling from the mother plant. The best-formed coffee is that which is called planchuela, but the "saracollillo" (pea berry) in it should be avoided. After taking the pulp off, the berry, slightly dampened, is exposed to the sun for a day, and then the seeds are placed with their flat sides downward, at a depth of about an inch below the surface. The sower makes narrow furrows in the earth with small sticks across the ridges at a distance of 8 inches, the one from the other; another laborer follows, placing the coffee beans in the furrows, 6 inches apart, until the ridge is completed. Immediately afterward, the seed beds are watered with a sprinkler, and this is done every other day for forty days, at the end of which the seedlings begin to appear. This operation generally takes place in the months of May and June, in places where the rains are early, as in Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Morelos, and Guerrero, that the nursery may receive the benefit of these rains; but in Veracruz, Chiapas and other states, it is mostly done in the months of September, October, November, and as late as December.

In production, it is safe to say that 2 pounds of coffee seeds will give from 800 to 1,000 seedlings. Having terminated the sowing, it is necessary to shelter the beds with a trellis work made of sticks, supported by forked trunks, having a height of 4 1/2 feet and inclosing the whole surface of the beds. The seed beds are then covered with damp straw or dried leaves and the trellis with banana or platanillo leaves, allowing a few interstices to permit the light to penetrate. As the seedlings appear, the cover from the seed beds should be removed gradually, and in like manner, the trellis work, when the young plants are 6 or 8 months old. All grass and weeds must be carefully removed as fast as they appear, and the earth watered whenever it seems dry. Some seeds may not grow, and others, as soon as the seedlings come up, may wither; so it is advisable to replace them directly from the seed.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

The first stage in attending to the work of preparing the plot to be planted is commenced in the first part of the dry season (January or February), which in the tropical region generally begins in the month of November. The first part of the work consists in cutting down all the underbrush and small vegetation, with either the machete, hoe, or garrabato; this operation is followed by that of felling the large trees with axes or saws, leaving a few suitable trees every 20 or 25 feet, either way, to furnish shade for the young plants. The branches must be lopped and strewn evenly over the ground, and stumps left to rot on the ground. The large trunks which can afford timber for the carpenter's work in buildings and other improvements are carried away, while those which can not be utilized in this manner are left lying on the ground. In four weeks, on a sunny day after the morning dew has evaporated and when the wind is blowing in the proper direction, the whole heap of twigs, brush-

wood, etc., is burned. The burning of the brush on the ground in the preparation of the future plantation, especially in rich virgin lands, destroys many a seed that would otherwise produce weeds, and also all sorts of vermin and insects. Yet, where possible, it is better not to burn the brush, but to pack it in lines between the young plants.

The land having been cleared, the next thing is to line it out and then sow in corn so as to harvest it before June or July.

METHODS OF PLANTING.

In Mexico, as most of the coffee lands are hilly, area and configuration exercise a great influence on the distribution of the plants; hence lining, or marking and distance, must be regulated by the topography of the plot. The arrangement that has been adopted by the greater part of the planters in this country is that of dividing the land into blocks, generally 100 meters each way (328 feet square=2.47 acres), which are separated by roads 4 meters (13.13 feet) in width. In marking the plot, care should be taken to get the lines symmetrical, for a badly lined plantation causes much trouble in cultivation and harvesting. A good way to line out the land is to get two or three laborers to make a stake line, called "maestra" (the main line) throughout the distance intended to be planted, endeavoring to make it as straight as possible. For this purpose, two straight sticks are cut according to the length of the distance desired between each tree; with these sticks, the spaces are measured out along the ground. Then a laborer follows, placing the sticks straight in the ground until the main line is completed. From this line the other lines are staked out, the places where the coffee trees have to be planted being thus indicated.

The distance at which coffee trees should be planted will vary according to the soil and the lay of the land. On very fertile soil, where there is an abundance of nutritive elements, the distance adopted ought never to be less than that which is required for the lateral development of the plant. In that case, the distance should not be less than 10 feet (3 1/20 meters) either way, which should give 435 to 450 trees to the acre. On poor soil, and also on steep hillsides, shorter distances may be used, but the trees should never be closer than 7 by 7 1/2 feet, which would give a little over 800 trees to the acre. For an average soil, with little or no exposure, 681 trees, 8 by 8 feet distant, would be a fair number.

Along the Mexican and Agricola railways, in the districts of Orizaba and Cordoba, Veracruz, the trees are sometimes so overcrowded as to injure each other and diminish the crops. It is a mistake to imagine that the greater the number of trees on a given piece of land the greater will be the return in crops. The atmosphere, sun, and rain have a great deal to do with plant growth; and in order that these important agencies may work properly, there must be sufficient space around a tree for the air to circulate freely and for the sunlight to enter. Crowding of plants prevents this and does much harm in other ways. The roots intertwine and rob one another of the available plant food, which should now exist in the soil in a soluble condition. This plant food is abstracted from the land in order to build up the many wood stems and sterile branches of the crowded trees, whereas if the plants were put in at proper distances, the food in the soil would be taken up to produce not a number of useless stems, but a quantity of fruitful branches on well-formed trees. Thus it happens that large crops are obtained from fewer trees, as may be seen in some districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, and Oaxaca.

When the plot of ground has been staked out, immediately after, it is necessary to "hole" the land, except where the virgin soil is rich and friable, but generally this work is done in the month of April or May. The pits are dug by means of spade bars, aiming always to keep the original distance of the stakes in a straight line. The size of the pits varies according to the nature of the soil. If the ground is rich and loose, 11 and 12 cubic inches is sufficient, but if it is hard and poor, the pits should be 18 inches square by 2 feet deep. Care should be taken that there are no stones or roots of trees at the bottom of the pits; otherwise, the coffee root will not be able to penetrate the soil perpendicularly, and the plant will, in consequence, wither. The earth dug out should be placed below

the hole in different heaps, if the land be lilly, and the holes must be left open for a few weeks so as to allow the air to get into the subsoil and act on the dormant constituents.

The young trees having two or three lateral branches, should be planted, if possible, at the commencement of the rainy season, in the months of June and July, preferably on a dull, cloudy day, when the ground is moist from recent rains; but it should not be too wet, else the tender horizontal roots may become clogged and twisted in the mud, which is always bad for the plant and must be avoided.

In removing the plants from the nurseries, care must be taken not to injure the roots; and they should be taken out by a spade or cut, together with the earth surrounding them, according to the pylon system. Then they are carefully conveyed in boxes, wheelbarrows, or in large baskets, the bottoms of which are covered with moist earth, to the pit, which should, one or two days previously have been prepared with selected and fertilized earth. The laborer who has charge of the planting must open the hole sufficiently to place the coffee tree and its accompanying roots so as to fit snugly, and then press the soil down firmly with the hands or spade, so as not to leave any hollows around the plant. If, in taking out the young plants from the nursery, the taproot and fibrous roots stick out too far, they should be shortened, so that they may not be doubled up in the planting. The plants should be set higher than the surrounding earth; the object of this is to allow for the subsidence which will occur afterwards, and on a steep slope the outer edge may be slightly higher than the inner, to check the effect of any wash that may take place. The ground should be watered in the afternoon of the day of transplanting, and, if dry weather comes on suddenly after that, the seedlings ought to be irrigated at least once a day, until they become well rooted. Even when the young plants are rooted, they require careful nursing until they throw out several pairs of branches.

The young plant should be protected from both the wind and the strong rays of the sun. The local surroundings should determine the amount of shelter required, but generally in places too much exposed, staking and low topping ought to suffice, in order to secure the stability of the plant. The coffee trees, while young, need some shade, except in very sheltered and damp places. Trees planted on lands having plenty of rains during the year and on those whose temperature is between 60° and 72° F., require no shade after one or two years' growth, excepting where the soil has a tendency to crack or dry up and there are no facilities for irrigation during a prolonged drought.

The amount of shade required must be according to the exposure, descending rate of elevation, and increase of temperature. But the conditions to be borne in mind are that the shade must not be total, but rather moderate; that the trees which provide the shade, if the plantation is not in a forest, must be of quick growth, must preserve their leaves throughout the winter, must not produce heavy fruit or any substance which might affect the quality of the crop or the coffee tree itself, and their roots must not grow laterally, but vertically. The natural trees left on the plot for shade are cajete, capulin, jinetuil, chalabura, zapotes, huemba, guachipil, chanaqui, juncie, pagua, sanje de drago, dragon's blood, and tepeguaje; but for artificial shade, aguacate, banana, castor bean, maney, mango, anona, chimoya, papaw, guamachil, and rubber are mostly used. When the coffee trees begin to bear, the shade plants growing among them had better be taken away altogether, and the shade trees thinned out or pruned.

CULTIVATION OF THE PLANTS.

After the young plants are established in the fields, they will require constant weeding; this may be done at intervals of three or four months by using the machete, hoe, or a scraper pulled by a mule. Whichever plan is used, the ground must not be penetrated more than 2 or 3 inches, to avoid injuring the surface roots of the coffee trees, but should be well loosened around the tree and the weeds rooted out. The weeds should be gathered and placed in holes made in the middle of every four trees (burying them in different holes, in each weeding), where they will rot and become manure, serving also the purpose of keep-

ing the moisture in the ground, thus preventing the withering of the tree where irrigation is impossible. If the ground of the plantation is very steep and the soil inclined to be washed away, it is better not to keep it too clean of grass and not to root out the weeds, as these retain the earth by their roots and stems that lie on the soil.

It is a question with many Mexican coffee-growers whether the tree should be topped and pruned, as a good many trees have thrived splendidly and yielded well by merely taking off the suckers or sprouts and by keeping each one entirely free from contact with the other trees. But if the coffee trees be allowed to grow unrestrained, they will become very tall, especially the myrtle and the liberia. In these cases, it is very difficult to pick the berries, for the trees when not topped, generally bear mostly at the top, as, frequently, many of the lower branches die out as the trees increase in height. A system of topping has been devised, and it consists in removing the two primaries—the one or two top branches—by a sloping outward cut close to the stem, and then the top by an oblique cut, so that the stumps resemble a cross; but when the stem is thin and tender, its cutting should be done by means of the thumb and forefinger. This operation should be performed after the plant has borne its third or fourth crop of flowers and reached 6 feet in height. Besides the above advantage, the topping increases the spread and fruitfulness of the lower branches, and prevents strong winds from having as much effect on the plantation as they would if the trees were higher.

Proper pruning of coffee trees is also very important, for if allowed to grow unchecked, they will become a tangled mass of stems, branches, and leaves, and will bear very small crops. The trees having been topped, all suckers must be removed. These are vigorous, erect shoots that spring up between the main stem and the horizontal branches and sometimes on these branches, which should be torn off, because they rob the tree of strength. In so doing, a clear space is allowed around the stem for the free circulation of the air and for the entry of light. In this way, the temperature is raised, stagnant moisture is prevented, and the growth of mosses and other such parasites about the trees is greatly hindered.

In warm and humid sections, all sprouts appearing on the stem up to 1 1/2 to 2 feet from the ground should always be destroyed, and only in case a big space is found between the branches, should a sprout be left, in order to make up for this defect. Pruning should be done after the rainy season on such trees as have borne fruit, and directly after the crop has been gathered. This operation should be resorted to once a year, because otherwise twigs sprout everywhere, and it is impossible for the sap to supply nourishment to such numerous outlets and at the same time be productive. To obtain the largest and most constant production is certainly the most important object of pruning. The dry twigs found on the trees after the crop should be torn off with the hands only; for the soft parts, shears must be used; for the bark and smaller branches, a sharp knife will do; but trunks and strong branches are better pruned with a fine, sharp, and small saw.

The pruning ought to be done with a perfectly clean cut, as the coffee tree suffers greatly from any wounds that may be left by the instruments; for this reason, close pruning is very dangerous.

The careful planter will every year observe whether the plants already set out become diseased or withered, replacing these and those that have died. For this reason, as stated before, the nursery ought to contain three times the number of plants.

Generally, if the soil of the plantation is originally of sufficient fertility, little or no manure will be required, if the leaves that fall annually from the trees and the vegetation that grows between the rows are turned under the soil to decay.

An excellent manure is made from alternate layers of sugar-cane refuse, of the hull and pulp of the coffee berry, yard manure, and bone dust. Fertilizers should be applied only to those plantations that show weakness and decay, and, excepting animal manure, should not be put on during the dry season. The best time to apply all fertilizers is during the rains; about 6 inches in depth of manure will last three years.

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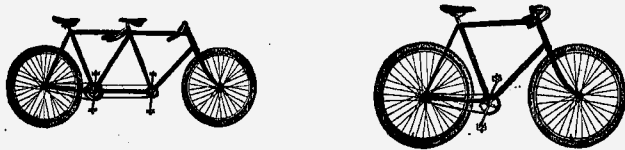
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A MAMMOTH PRINTING MACHINE.

The mammoth printing machine which has been erected for the New York *World*, is the first of three specially designed for that newspaper by Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. of New York and London. It is properly described as an octuple perfecting press—that is, at each revolution of the cylinders it prints, cuts, pastes, folds, delivers and counts eight copies of an eight-page newspaper. The cylinders revolving at 200 to the minute, the product of the machine is 96,000 completed papers per hour. The three machines when installed will therefore give an output of 288,000 copies of the *World* per hour. The present circulation of the paper being stated at 744,000, the edition can be run off in a little more than two-and-a-half hours. The whole capacity of the *World's* machine-room, when these three giants are at work, is estimated at 748,000 eight-page papers per hour, with a consumption of 42 tons of paper in that period. The *World* gives the following description of the new machine :

Each of these octuple presses will occupy a ground space of 25 ft. and 6 in. by 11 ft. and 8 in., and they are 13 ft. and 8 in. high. It will take a crew of ten men to run them, supplying the rolls of paper, and seeing that each part is kept in such perfect condition that they will move with the precision and smoothness of a watch movement. The paper will be fed to each machine from four rolls, each 73 inches wide. The press will draw the paper from the rolls at the rate of thirty-two and one-half miles an hour. Were the rolls only the width of one page of the *World* the paper would be run off at the rate of 130 miles an hour. This monster press is divided into two working parts. The printing is done on the half of the machine.

The paper passes over the cylinders there, where it is printed from the stereo-type plates, and then runs through the other half of the machine, where it is cut, inserted, pasted, delivered, and counted from four outlets folded in half-page size. Study of the new press reveals four distinct double printing machines, each fed by its own roll of paper. The paper from each roll passes against two sets of stereo-type plate cylinders—one for each side of the printed sheet. The machine is so perfectly adjusted that by simply turning a screw and moving a gear a few inches, each of the four sets of cylinders can be thrown out of operation; that is to say, one-quarter, one-half, three-quarters, or the whole press can be operated at will. The folder is harmonised for each adjustment of the printing cylinder. The folding of the papers has been brought to the highest state of perfection. The sheets are folded, cut and delivered by a rotary motion at a speed that never could have been attained with the reciprocating arms, such as were used prior to the Hoe inventions. In the octuple press the paper passes over the longitudinal folder at the extreme left hand of the machine. When a sixteen-page paper is being printed it comes in four-ply thickness, and then doubles and shoots eight thicknesses under the knife. When a twenty-four-page paper is being printed it passes over the longitudinal folder in six-ply thickness and passes under the knife in twelve thicknesses. All this is attained without the use of guiding tapes. In fact, the speed could not be attained with them. As the papers are folded and delivered from the four outlets, with a speed too great for the eye to follow, the machine itself counts them in total and in bundles. The folded papers are pushed out on even edge until every twenty-fifth is counted. The twenty-fifth paper comes out with its head above the rest. Those who stand at the outlets to receive the papers, and to send them to the delivery and mailing rooms, are therefore saved all necessity of counting them.

The arrangement of type cylinders is such as to make the press one that can be handled with great ease and rapidity. Between the two rows of cylinders there is an open passageway. It is large enough for men to pass through either from the ground or from the gallery near the latitudinal centre of the press. From this open passageway the pressmen will be able to watch every movement of the machine's interior working, and from it they will be able to make quick changes on the plate cylinders. The change in position of only two ink-rollers is necessary to change a plate on any cylinder. This is a matter of great importance to a paper like the *World*, which prints so many editions, has to change plates so often and has to economise every minute of time in order to catch the fast mails which carry the papers to all quarters of the earth. In running a press at such a tremendous speed as these octuple presses are run the greatest care has to be taken in order that the paper may not break. Breaking of paper means delay, and delay means loss. On the new octuple presses each roll of paper is especially guarded against breakage. There is a device in the shape of a short endless belt of rubber which passes over two pulleys and rests on top of the roll of paper. The paper then is pulled from the roll as gently as the thread is pulled from the spool of a sewing machine. The belt pushes the roll along at a speed equal to and sometimes a little greater than that of the stereo-type cylinders. Hence all tension is removed from the paper.

Only the man whose mind conceived this magnificent octuple press could do justice to a technical description of its operation. To witness its operation is to marvel. From the stereo-types department, where they have been made in a few minutes, come the plates of curved, bright metal. Passed to the pressmen, they are locked on the cylinders as fast as they can be handled. The rolls of paper have been placed in their proper positions. This accomplished, the men step back from the machine, the brakeman pulls the lever, and the giant press begins its work. Slowly its cylinders revolve at first, but as headway is gained the rumble that accompanied the start increases into a shrill shriek as the limit of speed is reached. The paper rushes from its continuous rolls, is printed, folded, cut and thrown out from the four outlets at a speed that would be over twice greater than that of any express train if it were confined to one roll. Every paper is just

like every other one, perfect in every detail. Four men who cannot for an instant cease their activity are kept bustling, simply taking the finished product of the press from the receiving racks. When this has gone on for an hour, two hours, or however long it may take to run off the editions, the monster press can be stopped in an instant. With the simple touching of a lever all its movements will cease before the cylinders can revolve five times, and they had been revolving 200 times a minute before. Each of these giant octuple presses will have its own dynamo, so that at any time should the steam power become crippled electric power can be used.

THE CANADIAN FIASCO.

The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 9th inst. has the following editorial on the Canadian immigrants who arrived there at the beginning of last week. It is quite what we expected and is fully in harmony with the mercenary immigration schemes which have again and again stained the records of this country. The exposé has come much sooner than we anticipated, but if it leads to the shipment of these poor, deluded people back to Canada, it will be none too soon. In regard to their situation, the *Commercio* says:

In point of immigration, what there is in São Paulo is still due to the old organization of the time of Conde de Paratyba. Everything attempted in the sense of altering this regimen has resulted in prejudices and disappointments.

We have now to register the Canadian fiasco. The government agents in that colony promised worlds and riches (*mundos de fincas*) to the poor Canadians, and these, on arriving at the immigrants' hospedaria, did not find the things the agents had promised them, and to those who are leaving it also there will not be given the year of gratuitous support (*alimento gratuito*) which the official prospectuses had also promised to them.

There come as Canadians many Frenchmen, diverse Belgians, a good number of Irishmen, some Englishmen and one more!

Now these poor people are for the last 45 hours without either destination or prospects (*arrazojos*). Accompanied by a priest who already does not know where to lay his head, and by a journalist who knows nothing of the matter, the Canadians, the rest as well as the false, are there in the hospedaria, filled with anguish and distress.

What is the government going to do? Probably it will not pay Mr. Gavoiti, emigration agent and contractor for the same.

It is necessary, however, that the government should not limit itself to this refusal of payment. It ought to adopt energetic measures and not allow the immigration service to fall into the same degree of disorganization which is characteristic of all the republican public services.

On the succeeding day the *Commercio* stated that the condition of the immigrants had been improved. The state government had conceded better rations and accommodation and had distributed 300 bottles of milk among them. Some families had signed contracts with various planters, while the majority of them were to be located on the Dumont plantation which is now passing into English hands. The *Commercio* hears also that the government has suspended immigration from Canada until further notice.

THE NEW IMMIGRANTS.

A singular emigration incident has just taken place in Canada. The agents of a Brazilian vessel laying at Montreal had been canvassing very energetically to secure emigrants for Brazil, and had succeeded in persuading about 1,000 people, mostly French Canadians, to agree to try their fortunes in that country. The Canadian government did everything in its power to dissuade the intending emigrants from departure, and requested the clergy to give warning from the pulpits to their congregations as to the dangers they ran in going to Brazil. These measures, and the circulation of a letter from the British consul at Rio de Janeiro, had the effect of causing many people to change their minds.

About 10,000 people assembled on Monday last to see the steamer depart from Santos. There were about 400 emigrants on board including children. Up to the moment when the gangway plank was withdrawn dubious husbands and wives and families would leave the ship and declare their intention not to go, their action being received with loud cheers from those on the wharf. Many in the crowd besought those on board to come ashore while there was yet time. As the hour for departure approached the excitement grew, and it looked at one time as if the ship's hawsers would not be cast off because of the opposition of the crowd. Then, when all was ready, exciting jumps were made both to and from the ship by wavers. Finally, at 12.30, the ship began to move, and was soon passing down the St. Lawrence. It now becomes the duty of the government of Brazil to show that the Canadian government are mistaken in opposing emigration to Brazil.—*South American Journal*, Sept. 19.

—The editor of the *Commercio* should remember that the Canadian people comprise Frenchmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and all other nationalities caring to settle in the country. The immigrants sought were French Canadians, and there are many of them in the province of Quebec who can hardly speak a word of English.—*Ed. News.*

From *The Financial News*, Sept. 15.

A BIG COFFEE COMPANY.

It is a long time since British investors have been invited to take part in a purely industrial enterprise abroad on such a large scale as the Dumont Coffee Company. The object of the undertaking is to buy and work a huge coffee estate in the Brazilian province of São Paulo. It is sixteen years since the founder of the estate set to work to plant coffee in the vicinity of the town of Ribeirão Preto, and so much success attend d his efforts that when he died, in 1889, he was entitled with the ownership of the finest coffee estate in Brazil, the entire area being 70,000 acres, with 6,000 acres of it under cultivation. This was no small distinction in a region which furnishes nearly a third of the world's supply of coffee, and is rather increasing than diminishing its production. After M. Dumont's death the enterprise was formed into a limited company, the Companhia Agricola Fazenda Dumont, which continued the extension of the estate, increased the area under cultivation, and added to the railway lines which the town had laid down. In 1894 the heirs of M. Dumont determined to sell their interest, which passed into the hands of a syndicate, headed by Signor Corneio Pucopio de Araújo Carvalho. Under the management of that gentleman the estate has continued to flourish until it embraces some 110,000 acres of freehold land, of which 13,000 acres are under coffee. The number of acres of the property is estimated at 427,000, of which 2,470,500 were in bearing last season. The annual profits have grown continuously as the younger plants came into bearing, and as planting has been systematically attended to all the time the estate is steadily progressive. For the year 1895 the profits are certified by an eminent firm of London chartered accountants at £127,453, and those for the current year are estimated at £142,000. The coffee season, it must be remembered, ends in June, and so an estimate drawn before August and confirmed by the sale of a considerable part of the crop is by no means pure guesswork.

The proposal for the transference of this great estate to British capital was made last November to Messrs. P. R. Buchanan and Co., of Leadenhall-street, and the fact that that firm at once went out to inspect the property. His lengthy report is published with the prospectus of the new company, and concludes by valuing the estate at £1,300,000, which makes no allowance for the large tracts of land suitable for other cultivation than coffee. Mr. Buchanan makes few criticisms on details in the management of the estate; but in other respects his report is enthusiastic. He was particularly impressed by the evident signs of prosperity and security of property in São Paulo and with the condition of the Itaipu immigrants who furnish the labour on the coffee plantations. Of the Dumont Estate he speaks very highly, describing the land as unusually rich and the coffee plants as luxuriant beyond all experience in the east. In this he is confirmed by two other experts trained in India and Ceylon, who seem to have been astonished at the depth of the loan and the great spread of the coffee trees. The various plans, on which the development of production depends, are described as healthy and promising, and the duration of life of the trees as exceptionally long. The estate is connected with the Mogyana railway by a private line 10 miles long, and this is extended to the length of 19 miles, through-out the plantations. If the property should only maintain its present rate of production and profit it will, without doubt, prove to be a highly remunerative enterprise. The price to be paid for it is £1,200,000, two-thirds of it in cash, and the remainder in equal proportions of debentures and preference and ordinary shares. The capital is divided equally into these three categories—£400,000 in five-and-a-half per cent. mortgage debentures, of which £266,700 are offered to the public, and £133,300 in seven-and-a-half per cent. cumulative preference and in ordinary shares of which £266,650 are offered for subscription. The directors and their friends are to receive full allotments of £50,000 of each class of security. The debenture interest and preference dividends will require £52,000 per annum, which leaves an ample margin for a reserve fund and dividend on the ordinary shares, even if the 1895 profits of £127,453 be not exceeded in future.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 2,387 births, 518 marriages and 1,027 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires during the month of August.

—In Argentine contingents of the regular army are to be employed in fighting locusts. It is not stated whether they will use their Mousers, or their sword bayonets.

—The River Plate latitudes were visited by a violent *furacão* on the 8th, which caused a great deal of damage. The Argentine ship *Damon* was wrecked at Montevideo, causing the loss of three lives.

—The well-known Montevideo house of Insissich launched a new wrecking steamer of the most modern type on the 9th inst. The steamer is to be called the *Cielon*, and will be provided with seven powerful pumps and all the latest life-saving appliances.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the last obstacle to the delivery of the *Garibaldi* has been removed, while a Genoa telegram of the same date says the Senator Bombini, chief of the Ansaldo firm has agreed to waive the claim for indemnity and also deduct 500,000 lire from the excess of expenditures on the cruiser not specified in the contract. The cruiser is expected to sail for Buenos Aires on Thursday next.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that new difficulties have arisen in regard to the delivery of the cruiser *Garibaldi*. It would seem that there is still a great depth to this shameful transaction. The Argentine government, or its representatives, on the one side, and the Genoa ship-builder Ansaldo on the other, have shown how little importance they attach to a thoroughly straightforward business transaction.

—The number of persons who arrived in the republic this year to the end of September exceeded the number leaving it by about 47,000, being 17,000 more than the increase in the corresponding period of 1895. The population of the capital at the end of August was estimated at 694,541.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The Uruguayan Bank of the Republic will be opened on the 15th inst., commencing operations with a capital of \$5,000,000, besides over \$1,000,000 which the government will hand over from the treasury reserves and \$5,000 belonging to the judicial deposits.—*Herald*. And if the said bank is as successful as the Brazilian Bank of the Republic, it will want these sums doubled at the end of a twelvemonth and will be able to show a fine list of losses and had debts to account for it.

—Srs. Azzevelo, Mattos & Co., concessionaires for the fresh meat supply of Rio Janeiro, has contracted with Guttmann & Bros. for 3,000 head of cattle monthly to be bought by preference in Uruguay and shipped at Montevideo by all steamers taking live stock. Some 300 animals have already been bought on account of this important contract, and the first lots will go forward in the Norwegian steamers *Arctology* and *Clad* which sail for Rio Janeiro this week.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 29.

—The proposed military port at Bahía Blanca is said to have a great many friends in congress and to be quite certain to become a law, but we hope that it will be considered by our legislators during a lucid interval.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—It will be a vain hope, neighbor. The average South American legislator is not so disturbed by any such interests now-a-days. His insanity is constant, active and progressive. Should he ever show any signs of a "lucid interval" we shall feel inclined to view it as a new phase of his insanity.

—The Paraguyan Central Railway Company has received a telegram stating that the Paraguayan chamber of deputies had approved the arrangement with the company with certain modifications. What these alterations are is not yet known on this side. The bill has already passed the senate. We will be remembered that the main provisions of the bill are that the company will agree to give up its guarantee and arrears overdue, about \$6,000,000, on condition that government gives up the shares held by it, and allows the company more freedom in its management. The company will undertake to prolong the line to Villa Iguazú on the River Paraná.—*South American Journal*, Sept. 19.

—Up in São Luis they have a very effective way of carrying on a political canvass, but sometimes it works backwards to a certain extent. Recently two commissaries of police and a civilian who was a member of the official party, sent out requisitions to a number of the neighbors of the last named to meet at his house. The guests were given something to drink and then asked to sign a paper in favor of the official candidate for governor. Two refused. One was arrested and the other attempted to escape. He, however, finding himself surrounded when he got to his horse, dismounted and put his knife into one commissary and the officious civilian and then rode off during the confusion.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—According to a recent official statement the customs receipts in Paraguay during the last three years were \$4,309,233 in 1893, \$3,799,299 in 1894 and \$4,519,812.95 in 1895, all in Paraguayan currency. The real value of this revenue will be better understood when it is explained that gold was quoted at over 600 during all this period. The greater part of the revenue was collected at Asunción, the amount being \$4,081,906.04 last year. The official values of imports and exports during these three years including merchandise and products classed as free of duty, were:

| | imports, | exports, |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1893.... | \$2,533,299, gold | \$ 7,994,800, currency |
| 1894.... | \$2,222,203 " | \$11,100,600 " |
| 1895.... | \$2,460,050 " | \$12,728,627 " |

—Smokers should take care how they accept a proffered weed from any person whom they do not know for it is pretty well certain that they will have to pay very dearly for a cigar if they are not careful. The police have been very much bothered within the last few weeks with a new departure in the swindling trade. Here in town there have recently appeared a number of men, who, under the name of sharps who carry about adorned cases of cigars. They invariably invade a confeteria at a late hour, and with little difficulty get into conversation with young fellows, and more often than not offer them cigars. The cigars are dragged and in the course of half an hour in the open air, the victim drops senseless, and is robbed without any difficulty. The most curious part is that on recovering consciousness the victim never can recollect how he came to be lying on the pavement nor can he call to mind his smart associates. Young men are therefore put on their guard against cigars in general unless taken direct from a tobacconist.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Those who have never had the opportunity of visiting Monte Carlo and its tables might pay a visit to the Argentine Pavilion at the present time for it has been converted into a very gambling den, especially upstairs, where there is an elaborate table on the principle of the roulette with all its available cash left in the hands of the bewitching young ladies. The chances against winning are very fair, but playing all the evening at dollar stakes is an expensive game where the bank is sure to win in the long run. Many win forty and fifty dollars in a very few minutes but it is invariably lost again, generally with all the remaining cash in the player's pocket; a very sorry state of affairs, but one that is evidently borne in the cause of charity although not a very high toned or commendable mode of obtaining money.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.
Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.
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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1896.

The meeting held to-day under the auspices of the Associação Commercial to consider the present critical state of affairs in this city should have the hearty co-operation of every business man. We have reached a point beyond which we can not safely go. We are in the midst of a serious crisis in our affairs, which threatens widespread ruin to trade and industry and grave disaster to the finances of the country. It is not a time for temporizing, but for plain speaking. The government should be told in the plainest terms what inexcusable mistakes it is making. It should be told how vicious and prejudicial its tariffs are, how vexatious its taxes have become, how ruinous to trade and industry its administration of the Central railway has been. Still further, it should be told that its military expenditures are needlessly and ruinously high, and that it is steadily destroying the credit of the country by spending so much more than its income. With so great a depreciation in the value of its currency, it has become extremely difficult to adjust our incomes to the exaggerated costs of living, and this bears directly on trade and industry. Our banking system is also most chaotic and the continued interference of the government through the medium of banks maintained by the national treasury, is extremely disturbing and pernicious. The merchants, who unfortunately are not represented in congress, should tell the government that instead of higher taxes and more irritating restrictions as proposed in the new revenue bill, we want lower duties, simpler customs regulations, better defined classifications, an honest administration of the custom house, and a more generous appreciation of the value of commerce as a factor in the development of the country. Let them say in express terms that the country requires its government to spend less money so that the burdens of taxation may be reduced and the credit of the nation may be restored.

There is no longer any concealment of the fact that we are passing through a very serious crisis, the most serious, in fact, that Brazil has known for many years. It is asserted that over three hundred applications have been made to the courts in this city for decrees of insolvency, but that the judges are hesitating to take action for fear of precipitating a panic. For some time foreign creditors have been quietly conceding extensions on bills in order to assist business men in their difficulties, and we doubt not that other means have been used to avert a commercial crash. But unhappily it has been of no avail. The difficulties in delivering merchandise up country because of the abominable administration of the Central and Leopoldina railways, the difficulties encountered in making collections, the enormous increase in duties on many articles now in force, which requires the locking up of large sums of money, on account of import duties, in merchandise that is now finding a very restricted sale, the steady increase in rents, taxes and costs of living, and, in addition to all this, the threatened further increase of duties and taxes, are contributing to precipitate the crisis and to close every avenue of escape. And for all this, the government alone is to be blamed. It has wasted the revenues of the country, it has grossly mismanaged its finances, it has created disorder in every public service, it has failed to conciliate factions and warring interests, and it is actually using its power to embarrass and obstruct trade. The incapacity of congress to meet the emergency is notorious, and it is doing more to intensify the crisis and increase our burdens, than to relieve us from the peril. The only recourse that could be

thought of was the six months moratorium proposed by Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque on Wednesday last, which it is now said was solicited by this deputy's S. Paulo friends. Very properly the chamber finally declined to discuss the bill, and we hope no further makeshifts of that description will be suggested. What the business interests of this country demand are not moratoriums and other devices for cheating their creditors, but lower taxes, fewer restrictions on trade, better transportation facilities, less official and legislative interference, and a fair chance to do business. If given these they will very soon settle their difficulties, in spite of a depreciated currency and in spite of disturbing political agitations. To speak frankly—and plain speaking is very necessary in such an emergency—this country is at present abominably misgoverned. With all its great resources, and in spite of the fact that neither war nor any great calamity is burdening it, the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenditures, and congress is in a predicament. Robberies and defalcations are going on in the public service in every direction, but no one is punished. Parasites swarm everywhere, and the general, state and municipal governments are paying double what they ought for administration. Jobbery is also rampant everywhere and legitimate business is crowded to the wall by it. On every side there is waste, extravagance, dishonesty and incapacity, and the result is that this country, which ought to be rich and prosperous, is steadily drifting into anarchy and bankruptcy. Under such conditions, depression in trade will become chronic, and Brazil will soon find herself classed among the non-progressive, bankrupt nations of the world.

The arrival of a party of French Canadian immigrants in São Paulo is a matter for serious consideration. How the scheme originated for seeking these immigrants we do not know, but we do know that there is considerable secrecy connected with it, and the quest was not generally known until the cable announced the sailing of the first shipload. From the account published in another column, it will be seen that the Canadian authorities tried to dissuade these poor people from coming to Brazil, and that they themselves were very undecided what to do. Out of about 1000 recruits, less than 500 embarked and many of these were strongly inclined not to come. From this it is apparent that this new element in our immigrant population is a very uncertain one. And from our knowledge of the people themselves we can safely say that it will result in a very disappointing experiment. The French Canadians will assuredly not make good colonists for Brazil. They are a patient, frugal, hard-working people, intensely loyal to their birthplace and to their church. For many generations they have clung to their little homesteads in Lower Canada with the passionate loyalty which the French peasant feels for the sunny fields of Normandy and Brittany. The inhospitable winters of those latitudes have served only to intensify their love for their poor homes, for they invariably return to them when they have finished their summer's work elsewhere. They are accustomed to seek work in summer hundreds of miles from home, as sailors on the great lakes, as miners and lumbermen, as farm laborers in the American border states, and as mill hands among the factories of New England. It is the exception, however, for them to settle down permanently in any of these places. Better employment, higher wages, a more genial climate, better educational opportunities, greater home comforts—none of these can tempt them to turn their backs on the little homesteads where they were born and where their relatives and friends still live. And, strangely enough, they very seldom seek the southern parts of the United States where the climate is warmer and the possibilities of winning a comfortable home are so much greater. On the contrary they prefer the long, cold winters of the north, and they are loyal to their ice-bound Canadian homes in spite of poverty and discomfort. To induce such a people to come to Brazil, especially as contract laborers on the coffee plantations, is in our opinion a capital mistake. They are a timid, simple people, and they will not readily understand the conditions of the new life about them. They have lived a perfectly free life in Canada and the United

States, and they will be discontented under the restrictions which Brazilian officials place upon them. If they do not like their employers or their work, they will want to move elsewhere, and they will not understand why they can not do so. They will find the climate too hot for them, and the first epidemic of yellow-fever which breaks out will fill them with terror. And before the coming summer ends they will be mortally homesick for their old homes. They have all the good traits of agricultural laborers, but they are better suited for the small farms of the temperate zone, than for the great plantations of this climate. We should be sorry to arouse a thought of discontent among them, but we know their faults as well as their virtues, and we feel certain that they are not the people for this country.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 21.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill on the collection of export duties and the budget of the department of justice and interior. Deputy Rodolpho Abreu moved to ask for information in regard to the Central railway and Deputy Timotheo da Costa introduced a bill on the election of members of the municipal council of the federal district.

SEPT. 22.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan, sustained its amendments to the army bill and discussed the budget of the department of finance. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the amnesty bill for Sergipe and the budget of the department of justice and interior.

SEPT. 23.—Senate.—The senate discussed the budget of the department of finance. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the Sergipe amnesty bill and the budget of the department of justice and interior. Deputy Paranhos Montenegro introduced a bill on the pay of military judges of the supreme military court and Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti a bill on the reorganization of the army. Deputy Gaspar Drummond again requested that the electoral reform bill should be placed in discussion.

SEPT. 24.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion with amendments the budget of the department of finance and discussed the bill for counting the time of officers of the navy promoted by decree of Aug. 30, 1894. It concurred in some of the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill on the tribunal of accounts and refused to concur in others. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Rodolpho Abreu to ask for information in regard to the Central railway. It voted in 1st discussion the Sergipe amnesty bill and in 3rd discussion the amendments to the bill for confirming the commissions of officers breveted by law No. 350 of Dec. 9, 1895. It discussed the budget of the department of justice and interior.

SEPT. 25.—Senate.—The senate sustained the veto of the President to the bill transferring to the states of Pará and Santa Catharina certain property belonging to the general government and discussed the bill on officers promoted by decree of Aug. 30, 1894. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber concurred in the amendments of the senate authorizing the government to make an appropriation for the Companhia Soroceba and discussed the revenue bill. The bill fixing the pay of members of the next congress was voted in 3rd discussion. A bill on railway rates was introduced by Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira and a bill on public lands by Deputy Simão da Cunha.

SEPT. 26.—Senate.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill on federal elections and that for granting the six months' leave of absence to Supreme Judge Fernando Orosio and in 3rd discussion the bill on officers promoted by decree of Aug. 30, 1894. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed amendments of the budget of the navy department and the revenue bill. It rejected by a vote of 84 to 33 a motion of Deputy Franca Carvalho to place in discussion the bill for harmonizing the pay of public employees.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill for granting a 6 months' leave of absence to Supreme Judge Fernando Orosio and in 1st discussion the bill on holidays. It discussed in 1st discussion the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices, and the motion of Barão do Lardario to ask for information in regard to the Conacana hospital. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the revenue bill and the bill on the collection of export duties.

SEPT. 29.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced three bills; one for altering the national flag, another for giving the federal courts full jurisdiction over political crimes and the third penalizing citizens under certain circumstances to carry weapons. The senate discussed the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the revenue bill and the bill on the collection of export duties. Amendments to the bill on the Lyceu de Agronomia e Veterinaria de Pelotas were voted in 3rd discussion.

APPARENTLY OUT OF STEP.

The chamber of deputies had the satisfaction of listening to the following frank confession from the lips of Deputy Zama on the 5th inst. : "We are in a republic which gives little attention to the welfare of the people, which gives but little attention to the alarming crisis through which we are passing, and which instead of giving attention to these things is purchasing luxurious palaces for the residence of its chief officers, and (of 7) without being authorized to do so, in spite of what they are saying here, which moreover is making other expenses for which a legal authorization can not be shown; a republic which has a com-

mission on the table land of Goyaz to lay out a new capital, which proves the capital ought to be moved, while at the same time it purchases luxurious palaces in the very locality from which the capital is to be moved."

—Sr. Biuno de Andrade.—"It was in payment of a debt. It was purchased in order not to lose the whole."

—Sr. Zama.—"This republic, which purchases a palace and alleges that it was purchased in order not to lose the whole (debt), is now going to concede a credit to this same bank of 40,000,000\$ for future operations."

It surely does look queer. If the government was obliged to take over a costly piece of real estate in order not to lose the whole amount owing to the treasury, why should that extremely doubtful, if not discredited debtor now be favored with another loan?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A new issue of counterfeit notes has made its appearance at Campinas, São Paulo.

—There were 116 deaths in the city of Campinas during the month of September, of which 69 were children.

—Mail advices from São Paulo of the 10th inst. state that it had been raining copiously throughout the interior.

—The coasting steamer *Itaipá*, after receiving the remains of Carlos Gomes, left for this city on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Paralyha do Sul, and it is said the authorities have taken no measures whatever to check it.

—A canoe loaded with passengers was overturned in the Rio Guaná, Pará, on the 19th ult. and ten persons were drowned, principally children. Afterwards one of the men who was rescued, became insane.

—The first shipload of French Canadians, 470 in number, arrived at Santos on the 6th inst. They were accompanied by a priest and a reporter. Within six months we shall probably hear of their wanting to return home.

—In the city of Pernambuco there were registered in the first fortnight of September, 353 deaths (of which 132 were caused by small-pox) against 422 (of which 154 were caused by small-pox) in the 2nd fortnight of August.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 8th says that at the Santa Cruz election on the preceding day the Federalist candidate was elected by a large majority. This is the first election contested by the federalists since the pacification treaty.

—The *Provincia*, of Pará, says that the people of that city are indignant over the recent exploits of thieves. And well they may. But why not punish them? The blame rests very largely with those charged with the administration of the laws.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* sailed from Bahia on the 7th inst. for this port, leaving behind the executive officer and 40 marines, all ill of beriberi. It is a curious circumstance that a Brazilian naval vessel is never out on a cruise for a time without being visited by beri-beri. Why is it?

—An Aracaju telegram of the 8th says that Padre Dantas has fallen out with his party and is now "solito" only with his secretaries. The situation in Sergipe shows how utterly bad the Valladao government was, and how incompetent his supporters are. He was a king among the blood-suckers.

—Telegrams from Sergipe state that on the 9th inst. members of Col. Valladao's legislature held a meeting and decided not to re-elect Padre Dantas. It is asserted, however, that Valladao insists on his re-election. It is said that several ex-politicians have been murdered by order of the de facto government.

—A medical congress in 1897 is now being promoted in São Paulo. It is to be called for the month of September, and the medical schools of Argentina, Chili and Uruguay are to be invited to send representatives. Scientific and hygienic questions relating to Brazil and to all South America are to be subjects for discussion.

—In the Campo Alegre district of São Paulo there is said to be a great scarcity of laborers. At present they are receiving 80 milreis (nearly 14 dollars gold) per month, which is more than the wages paid in many other districts. The planters are condemning the jacquin agitation against the Italians, as it will tend to check the coming of immigrants.

—A Spaniard named Bernardo Alonso was arrested at Morro Grande, near Rio Claro, São Paulo, a few days ago, for passing a counterfeit 200\$ note. A search of his place of business disclosed other notes of the same description. After the recent acquittal of a number of influential Brazilians for the same offence, it will be difficult to punish this one offender.

—The Utherba correspondent of the *São Paulo Minut* says that Mr. Peter James Adams, a native of Washington, U. S. A., celebrated his 112th birthday on the 3rd inst. He has been a resident of Brazil 89 years, and is still active. His statement is correct, he arrived here before D. João VI, and has therefore seen the country in all its different political phases.

—The intense heat of the past fortnight has caused no slight apprehension in those districts of São Paulo which were visited by yellow-fever last year. And well it may! Such a heat, accompanied by an exceptional drought, is sure to cause a paucity of the fever. There has been no cold weather to destroy the germs, and in our opinion the disinfections of the past year were worthless.

—On the 3rd inst. a child of three years was considerably injured by a tram-car in one of the crowded streets of Santos. The driver was at once arrested, although it was clear that he was not to blame. The parents of the child are the ones who should be arrested and punished for gross and criminal negligence. It should be made a punishable offence to permit such a child to play in the public street.

—During the violent wind on Thursday a fishing smack was capsized near Itaipá and of the five men on board all perished except one.

—The *Comercio* of São Paulo (6th) says the government of that state has resolved upon the acquisition (*compração*) of the sanitation works of Santos, the price being 1,100,000\$.

—The municipal council of the little town of Itabora, Minas Geraes, has apparently taken offense at the proprietor of the local paper, for the tax on printing offices has been raised from 20\$ to 200\$ per annum.

—A theatre at Amparo, S. Paulo, was burned on the night of the 3rd inst. during a performance. There was great alarm in the audience and some persons were injured in escaping from the building, but fortunately no lives were lost. After three hours work with buckets, the fire was extinguished. The Cardinalian company lost its scenery and a great part of its other properties, and the building, which was not insured, was greatly damaged.

—Capt. Eduardo Gonçalves Ribeiro, ex-governor of Amazonas, has obtained from the war department a 90 days' leave of absence on account of his health. When are these fares to end? This officer has been governor of Amazonas and has now secured an election to congress. What military service has he been rendering, and why should he be granted a leave of absence for his health when he is not in actual service? It is so monstrous a farce that we doubt whether anyone will care to defend it.

—The town of Rio Claro, São Paulo, has been lately suffering severely from wounded feelings. At the beginning of the month, Gov. Campos Salles went there to visit his aged mother. The attempt at once expressed a wish to make an official visit to him, but the governor declined the honor as he was visiting the place in a purely private capacity. To decline a *manifestação* is so extremely rare an event in Brazil that the aldermen could not understand it, so their feelings are deeply lacerated, and they have made their grievance public.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

At the election on the 7th inst. for choosing an incumbent of the municipal district of Santa Cruz, which is the first free election that has been held in the state, the federalists triumphed by a large majority. Their candidate Carlos Fréire received 439 votes (with three precincts still to be reported) against 187 cast for the catholic candidate and 92 the casillista.

A telegram from the *Canahero* to the *Mercantil* states that at Rosario two carabinieri soldiers attempted to kill the federalist leader Maximiano Monte, but were prevented from doing so by the people. They succeeded, however, in inflicting on him a dangerous wound.

The celebrated Major Minervino, noted for his cruelty, is said to have recently caused a poor woman to be flogged.

It is stated that in the fire which destroyed the bonded warehouse at Porto Alegre 825 packages were burned and only 114 saved.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Botanical Garden company celebrated its 25th anniversary on the 9th inst.

—The government has conceded an extension of four years to the Mogyana and Sorocaba companies for the completion of their projected extensions to the port of Santos.

—The Sapucahy line, it is said, is being rapidly extended toward a junction with the Mogyana. The erection of the bridge over the Rio Mogyaguassú was begun on the 10th inst.

—Hardly a day passes without a fatal accident on the Central railway in this city. And yet, it is treated with much less condemnation by the press than would be the whipping of an incorrigible school-boy.

—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has reported against the idea of authorizing the sale of one or more government railways. The committee evidently prefers the existing mismanagement and prospective bankruptcy.

—The governor of São Paulo, who seems to be a zealous of the Paulista line, has cancelled the contract (No. 324, Dec. 12, 1895) celebrated with the Mogyana company for a branch from S. Simão to Seriãozinho. He also orders the return of the guarantee deposit. It would be interesting to know if the executive assumes the right to cancel contracts at pleasure. If so, then there is precious little security for any contract in the state of São Paulo.

—The locomotive of a passenger train was derailed at the Mogyana line near the Visconde de Parahyba station on the night of the 5th inst., and was badly damaged. The postal car was also damaged, but by a happy chance the passenger coaches became detached and no one was injured in them. The engine-driver and fire-master were slightly wounded. It is charged that the derailment was caused by some unknown person, who had put an iron bar across the rail.

—The management of the Central railway may possibly be irresponsible, but it would be worth while to have that fact officially stated. The number of people killed in the city and suburbs by the trains of this line, is simply incredible. On one Sunday it was reported that five persons had been killed. Of course, the carelessness and stupidity of the people themselves is a principal cause, but this will not excuse the employees of the railway for their recklessness and disregard of all precautions. Something should be done to keep people off the crossings when trains are passing.

—There were only two collisions on the Central railway on the 9th, one at the Carlos Hargreaves station between a freight and passenger train, and the other at Rodin between two freight trains. The former resulted in considerable damage to the locomotives and wagons, and an interruption to traffic for some hours. The latter ruined two locomotives and three wagons, and apparently considerable loss to the merchandise carried. No one is concerned, however, as the owners of the merchandise have no recourse and the tax-payers will have to pay for the destroyed rolling-stock.

COFFEE NOTES

The rain-frost of the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. was general throughout the coffee districts...

When you want a lucid explanation of something you don't know, be sure to go to Deputy Serzedello for it. He never hesitates...

LOCAL NOTES

The President was slightly ill during one or two days of the past week.

One of the political priests of Sergipe, Padre Olympio, has arrived in this city.

The sums advanced by the war department to officers of the army now amount, it is asserted, to over 10,000,000. Will it ever be repaid?

In the senate on Thursday Senator Severino Vieira introduced a bill declaring that the public lands in the Misiones territory belong to the general government.

Our moving colleague, the Cidade do Rio, has just been "reformed." The improvement was only in material, however, and did not extend to the editorial department.

General Vasques, minister of war, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to remove to Tijuca for convalescence.

One of the Italian societies of this city has opened a night school for the children of poor operatives of that nationality.

It is stated that artillery costing 6,000,000 and ammunition costing 3,000,000, purchased for the government by agents of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, have proved to be worthless.

The president of the chamber of deputies says that he has been informed of the absence of only 31 members of that chamber.

On Friday in the chamber of deputies Glycerio offered a resolution for prolonging the congressional session to Nov. 14.

On the 9th Dr. João Carlos Teixeira Brandão retired from the administration of the national lunatic asylum because of ill health.

The government, irritated by the condemnation of many of its illegal acts by Judge Aureliano de Campos, has succeeded in causing this independent judge to be indicted.

The President has signed the army bill. This law provides for 28,160 enlisted men, 1,200 cadets at the various military schools and 200 at the sergeants' school.

A Havana telegram of the 12th says that there are 4,500 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers in that city, and that some of the great sugar warehouses are being turned into field hospitals.

The Club dos Reporters formally opened its new quarters last evening with a varied and interesting programme, consisting of a concert, addresses and a fencing exhibition.

The telegrams from Havana are really too absurd! On the 8th the official report says that the Cuban leader Maceo was flying toward the coast pursued by Col. Bernal.

Alderman Heredia de Sá proposes to make school attendance compulsory for all children in this city from 7 to 12 years of age.

If the city government of Rio de Janeiro, with a revenue of 15,000,000 per annum, supplemented with the product of loans whenever it is able to borrow money, cannot repair the pavements or even keep the streets clean, it would as surely be the height of folly to give it 150,000,000 for sanitary improvement.

No country should have an army large enough to overawe the government and people. As long as the Brazilian army can do this, it is too large and ought to be reduced.

The surgical record of the Misericordia Hospital still deserves investigation, but it never gets there. The most trifling wounds lead to gangrene, tetanus, "pneumatic shocks," etc.

One of the steps to be taken for the reduction of the army is to cease recruiting and consolidate the skeleton commands. Another is to admit no more cadets into the military schools.

Ex-Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho has published his parliamentary record in order to show the electors how faithfully he executed their wishes.

A much-needed rain-storm visited this city on Thursday last, but did not much reduce the temperature. On Friday morning, however, it changed into a cold sou' wester, and the temperature fell rapidly.

Some of our colleagues are greatly troubled about the false reports sent to Italy about the conflicts here between Brazilians and Italians.

Can anyone suggest a plan by which the aldermen and other officials responsible for cutting down so many shade trees, can be located in some of these glaring, unshaded streets and compelled to remain there all day?

All lovers of high art are in ecstasies over the illustrations which are appearing in the Jornal do Brazil. It shows so much vivacity, progress and enterprise that doubts can be no longer entertained as to the prominent place which Brazil is to hold in the artistic world.

The Spaniards in Cuba are almost wise enough to run alone. A telegram of the past week contains a signal victory for the revolutionists under Maceo, and also that Gen. Weyler had threatened all journals with severe punishment should they publish the news.

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CRICKET.

The return match between the Mr. Ginns XI and the Club Brazileiro de Cricket, was played at Rua Paysandu on Sunday 5th inst. resulting in a win for the Club on the first innings. The score was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mr. Ginns XI 1st innings and Club Brazileiro de Cricket 1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mr. Ginns XI 2nd innings and Club Brazileiro de Cricket 2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Afro Amaral, J. Whidborne, H. J. Reeves, A. Smythe, E. Manners, L. Moura, A. Skeay, G. P. Cox, H. Hargreaves, C. Robinson, Afro Amaral, Extras.

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BUSINESS NOTES

The grant for cutting down the Sant'Antonio hill is to be sold at auction next Saturday.

The bill for a 6 months' moratorium was not admitted to discussion by the chamber of deputies.

The National Brazilian Harbour Company Limited has been authorized to transact business in Brazil.

In the 2nd quarter of the current year there were shipped from Curumbá in Matto Grosso 8,449 kilos of rubber.

Senator Ramiro Barcellos says that the Banco da Republica owes the national treasury more than the whole amount of its capital.

According to Senator Otizica the banks are refusing to lend money on any terms and decline to accept even government bonds as collateral.

The first step for the government and congress to take for restoring commercial confidence is to display a serious intention of reducing public expenditure.

Last month there was a large decline in the sales made by jobbing houses. In some instances, it is asserted, this decline exceeds 300,000\$ for each house.

It is stated that the budget committee of the chamber of deputies has decided to report in favor of Glycerio's measure for converting the bonus into currency.

Dr. Pires de Almeida estimates the average daily consumption of milk in this city at 127,000 litres, including 5,000 litres received by railway from dairy farms in the interior.

The Correo de Campinas, São Paulo, says that it is proposed to build a large ice factory in that city, which will be capable of producing 4,000 kilos (8,000 pounds) a day.

The Porto Alegre chief of police has called upon the intendencia of Rio Grande for a list of goods landed there in August from the German steamer 'Haber.' They came from Hamburg, and it is believed that arms formed a part of them.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Associação Commercial has been called for to-day at 1 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of taking into consideration commercial interests as affected by the revenue bill which congress is now discussing.

According to a telegram from London Mr. Edward Herdman, of the London and River Plate Bank, is coming to Brazil to arrange some settlement, if possible, with the Leopoldina company. This company owes large sums in England and is now unable to pay either principal or interest.

The planters association recently organized in São Paulo does not seem to be altogether harmonious. At the meeting of directors on the 10th, three prominent planters resigned as directors. The board was organized, however, and Conselheiro Antonio Prado was elected president.

On Friday in the chamber of deputies, Frederico Borges presented a petition in which some of his friends ask for the issue of the 5th series of 20,000,000\$ in bonus.

The Commercio de São Paulo of the 6th inst. notes the discovery of a coal mine at Imbituba, nine leagues west of Ponta Grossa, Paraná, which is said to cover twenty square leagues of land and to produce a coal equal to the best found elsewhere. Let us hope this is not a repetition of the Santa Catharina fiasco.

In the chamber of deputies on Wednesday Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque introduced a bill for a six months' moratorium. If, as is reported, the majority of business men are opposed to the bill, it should be rejected at once, since the effect of its continuance is very detrimental to the commercial interests of the country. On Friday the chamber decided not to discuss the bill.

The state government of S. Paulo has been cherishing the fond delusion that the sale of the Dumont plantation would furnish it 2,000,000\$ more to squander. But the purchasers, who knew a trick worth two of that, have effected the transaction by purchasing the shares of the old Dumont company and consequently have to pay not the 0% tax on the transfer of real estate, but merely the stamp tax.

A New York telegram of the 11th announces the return of the American commission. Mr. Fishback says that it is impossible for the United States to develop commerce in South America. In our opinion Mr. Fishback is not a first-class authority on that point. Here in Brazil he remained at Petropolis during the whole visit and practically did nothing to make himself familiar with the subject on which he gives so sweeping an opinion.

How much longer do the authorities intend to permit the present telephone company to stand in the way of a good service. It is simply incapable of putting its lines in order, it is inattentive to the interests of subscribers, and as long as it holds a monopoly no one else can install a decent service. A worse imposition never was practised, and if the people of this city were not such an apathetic, spiritless crowd, they would toss this company's telephones into the street and tear down its lines. It is worse than useless, worse than helpless, worse than incompetent. It is a criminal imposition all round.

Notwithstanding the payment of a part of the indebtedness of the American Republica to the national treasury by the transfer of real estate, the item of "Thesouro Federal, diversas contas" in the balance-sheet of the bank increased from the end of July to that of August from 119,000,000\$ to 132,000,000\$. In September the increase continued and in the balance-sheet of the 30th ult. the item amounts to 134,777,509\$478. This, however, does not represent the bank's total indebtedness to the treasury, which, according to Senator Otizica, amounted at the end of August to 205,000,000\$. Probably maintaining a fictitious exchange rate will explain a part of this increasing indebtedness.

Most of the French Canadians who were on the point of taking ship for Brazil thought better of it at the last moment, on the strong representations of their government that the lot of immigrants into the huge republic was not altogether a happy one. The Brazilian government has a theory that the preponderance of any one nationality among the foreign inhabitants may become a source of political danger, hence its recent heaving up for immigrants in two such divergent regions as the French portions of Canada and Japan. Italians seem to be the most suitable immigrants into Brazil; for they readily accommodate themselves to new conditions of life and become happy and contented under circumstances which are easier than those at home, where the struggle for life is severe. The fortunes of the 400 French Canadians who preserved in their intention to go to Brazil will be watched with some interest. - Financial News, Sept. 17.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Are the bonus to be converted into currency merely to be idle in the safes of the banks?

On Thursday the President signed the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts.

The mint has recently shipped 30,000\$ in nickel to Santos and an equal sum to Porto Alegre.

The revenue of the state of Goyaz for 1897 is estimated at 555,567\$500 and the expenditure at 597,683\$882.

On military instruction, which in 1890 cost the country 494,000\$, the government now spends 2,666,000\$ per annum.

Last month the receipts of the municipal government of this city amounted to 982,342\$700 and the disbursements to 1,207,382\$621.

During the current month, this market received 250,000 gold by the Banco and 25,000 by the Magalhães. Another 250,000 are expected by the Nile.

In London, on the 10th inst., in consequence of news being received of the commercial crisis in Rio de Janeiro, the price of Brazilian bonds of the loan of 1889 fell from 69 3/4 to 66 1/2.

A credit of 102,599\$200 has been opened at the Pernambuco custom-house to cover the maintenance expenses of the Fernando de Noronha penal colony during the current half year.

The treasury remitted 1,000,000\$ by the coasting steamer 'Aymoré' last week to the Porto Alegre custom-house. Probably the military force down there will soon have the benefit of it.

An aggregate of over 132,000,000\$ in cash in the banks of this city at the end of last month does not indicate a scarcity of money. The problem for congress to solve is how to keep it in circulation, not how to increase it.

Until confidence is restored no one who happens to hold a representative of value is going to part with it unless he is obliged to do so. This is a natural and legitimate circumstance, which is no new issue of currency has been authorized to open a credit of 649,644\$864 in "exercício" funds to pay overdue interest guarantees to the União Sorocabana company for the extensions from Botucatu to Tibagy, and from Tatuhy to Iatarré.

—When the workmen of the United States are paid in silver dollars worth 53 cents and that will buy no more than 53 cents worth of anything imported into that country they will see less heavy in their demographic demonstrations.

—There is a controversy on the part of the government and the Botanical Garden tramway in regard to the payment of a stamp tax on the dividends declared in 1893 and 1894, with the corresponding fines, amounting in all to 38,036,250. The treasury officials are not disposed to waive their claims upon the company.

—The Banco do Brazil has been definitely constituted with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, of which the Comptoir National d'Escompte took 4,000,000 and Société Générale 3,000,000. The staff, which will be exclusively French, is expected to arrive here some time this month. The new bank will enter the field at a very difficult time.

—The Gazeta de Noticias advises the government to pay its debts to commercial houses as a first step to relieve the present crisis. The Gazeta gives a list of over 5,000,000 of such debts in exercise of funds owing to about 1,500 commercial houses. If the debts not yet in exercise of funds be added, the government indebtedness to business houses here will not fall short of 10,000,000. Pay up by all means!

—The São Paulo custom-house has had to draw upon the federal treasury for 18,500,000 to pay September salaries. It has building, employes, officials and a regularment, but it does not get business enough to pay salaries. This is due to the opposition of the Santos docks company. It also shows how wise our legislators are in creating a custom-house without first finding out whether it can be used. In view of the poverty of the treasury and the extreme distress in business circles, this waste of public funds is noticeable.

—The following is a statement of the amount of cash in various banks according to their balance-sheets of the 30th ult.:

Table listing bank names and their cash balances as of October 30th, 1896. Includes Banco da Republica, Nacional Brazileiro, London and River Plate Bank, etc.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 10th, 1896. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold, 75 d. do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$100. do do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1882 1/2 d. do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold, 8 8/100.

EXCHANGE.

October 6—The Banco da Republica was still officially at 8 1/2, and the other banks posted 8 1/16. The market opened rather unsteady, with small transactions in bank bank and other sterling at 8 1/2, and bank obtainable at 8 1/16, but later bills were again offering at 8 1/2, and the banks showed more firmness, refusing to take under 8 1/16, and business was then reported by the banks showed some indication to rise further, and at the close bank sterling was readily obtainable at 8 1/2, and other sterling was of difficult sale at 8 1/16. During the morning the market indicated that there are bills somewhere, but the holders consider them worth 8 1/2. Only a small business was reported at 8 1/16—8 1/2 for bank and 8 1/2—8 1/16 for other sterling. The Bolsa closed without quotations for sovereigns on the street; the gold was quoted at 310 1/2.

October 7—All the banks posted 8 1/2, and the market opened firm, with bank quoted at 8 1/2 and other sterling sold with difficulty at 8 1/16. During the morning the market was offered freely—from Santos principally—and rates hardened until 8 1/16 was reported in bank and 8 1/2 in other sterling, the last quotation ruling for Santos bills, and for Rio paper with a little option, but later the banks showed some hesitation, and for a time all the foreign banks were not drawing at 8 1/16, and other paper was readily negotiated at 8 1/16. At the close however, the banks were again drawing freely at 8 1/2, and other sterling was quoted at 8 1/16—8 1/2 with the market firm. There was little action during the day, and the reported business consisted of bank sterling at 8 1/2, and other bills at 8 1/16—8 1/2. The Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 27 1/2, and sellers at 27 1/2; on the street nothing was reported in gold.

October 8—The market opened with 8 1/16 posted at all the banks, and business at 8 1/2 in other sterling considered difficult. During the morning the banks showed some indication to draw and offers from Santos were decidedly free, the British Bank finally furnishing bills at 8 1/2, at which all the foreign banks realized business, and 8 1/16 was reported for other sterling. In the afternoon the market was steady with bank at 8 1/2—8 1/16, and other sterling at 8 1/16—8 1/2. The Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 27 1/2, and sellers at 27 1/2; on the street nothing was reported in gold.

October 9—The official rate of 8 1/16 was sustained by the banks, the market opening with bank sterling to be had at 8 1/2 and other bills offering at 8 1/16. During the morning Santos bills were again offering and business was reported at 8 1/2—8 1/16. The day's business was very quiet, and the close money was more abundant and the banks refused to draw at better than 8 1/16, the last quotations being 8 1/2—8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16—8 1/2 for other sterling. The activity in the c fee market did not appear to affect the supply of bills, and its only effect would seem to have been a reduction in the exporters' engagements with the banks. The day was rather quiet, the declared business consisting of bank sterling at 8 1/2—8 1/16 and other bills at 8 1/16—8 1/2. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 27 1/2 and sellers at 27 1/2; on the street nothing was reported in gold.

October 10—The official rate was 8 1/2 at all the banks and the market was quiet, and steady all day. In the morning there was some talk of business in bank sterling at 8 1/2, and in the course of the day 8 1/2 for other sterling was mentioned, but bills were to be had from some of the banks at 8 1/2, and the lowest rate for business realized with a bank in other sterling was 8 1/16. The afternoon on the other was slightly better; that is the banks were drawing more freely at 8 1/2, and there was no money at 8 1/16 except for cash bills, at which rate there were sellers with a little option. The day's business was very small at 8 1/2 for bank and 8 1/16—8 1/2 for other sterling. Sovereigns sold on the street at 27 1/2, and at the Bolsa at 27 1/2, closing with buyers at 27 1/2, and sellers at 27 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales for October 5th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 6th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 7th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 8th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 9th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 10th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 11th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 12th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 13th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 14th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 15th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 16th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 17th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 18th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 19th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 20th, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

Table of stock sales for October 21st, listing Apolices, Nacional, Conf. Ind. mill, etc.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: Oct. 4 New York Big St. Colombia, 2422; do do St. Louis, 10651; do do Gerst. Hamburg, 2539.

Oct. 4 Have Fr. str. California, 8539; do do Ham. str. Bahia, 8283; do do Genoa Str. Orizaba, 7250; do do Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, 40; do do England by the Mediterranean, 4377; do do Marseille Fr. str. Les Aps, 8578; do do Mediterranean ports, 40; do do Hamburg Forest Str. Orizaba, 7250; do do Copenhagen, 2539; do do London Fr. str. Plata, 8283; do do Antwerp, 4000; do do Liverpool, 4220.

Oct. 5 Rion Plate Str. Panama, 1111; do do Comisive, Sundry Steamers, 1189.

Receipts for the past week were 31,380 bags, against 8,651 for the preceding week, and 31,414 bags for the week before. The receipts in transit were 4,000 bags.

The official quotations, per 100 kilos, on Saturday were: Washed, nominal; Regular 1st, 118 1/2—124 1/2; Ordinary 1st, 110 1/2—115 1/2; Ordinary 2nd, 102 1/2—110 1/2.

And brokers' quotations according to New York terms, and per unit, were the following: Oct. 5, Oct. 10, No. 6, nominal, nominal; 1st, 158 1/2—162 1/2; 2nd, 148 1/2—152 1/2; 3rd, 140 1/2—144 1/2; 4th, 130 1/2—134 1/2; 5th, 120 1/2—124 1/2.

3214 7 bags, of which a very large part must be awaiting shipment. In Santos the market has been active also, and on the 6th it was said the "shorts" were covering and prices jumped 7 1/2 to 18 1/2, and on the 7th to 18 1/2, but on the following day 18 1/2 was quoted, and at this price the market closed steady on Saturday. The sales for the week were 24,000 bags, against 25,000 for the week ending on the preceding week; shipments 650 bags for the United States, and 900 bags for Europe, and the stocks on Saturday evening were estimated to be about 95,000 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Oct 1 to Oct 13, 1896. Columns include Receipts at Santos, Receipts at Rio de Janeiro, Shipments, etc.

Imports.

The markets show generally a weaker tendency, although there are only few considerable changes made in quotations, and coffee goods seem to be well maintained. The position is still delicate, and failures are reported among the flour dealers and one of the largest receivers of pine—a trading company—has called a meeting of the shareholders to consider the liquidation of the society, but a proposal submitted to Congress for the passing of a law to secure a moratorium for the whole commerce of Rio during six months was generally condemned, and the Legislature very properly declined to consider it. Failures there must be, but the situation does not require drastic measures for its correction. Flour is firm, and while brokers do not change quotations there has been a fair retail business done, at high prices. Land, pork, rice and coffee are all unchanged. Pitch, pine and Swedish are all lower and the former continues flat, but while pitch is unchanged, Kerosene, turpentine, 10-11 and cement are also unchanged, as are the retail quotations of Indian corn, although the supply continues very few. A fair quantity of Rio Plate Bar has arrived and fetched a high price and receipts of hay are also fair. There is nothing to report in other articles. Exchange has fluctuated only slightly, and it would appear that the present value of the milreis may be considered to be 8 1/2, sterling. The recent large coffee business did not affect the market.

Flour—The receipts since our last report have been 140 lbs. per Acaia, 1000 from New York and 670 bags, or 315 lbs. from the River Plate. The suspension of payments by two large dealers has not affected prices, for stocks of American flour continue very moderate, and although quotations for bills are unchanged, bakers have been buying in small quantities at considerably higher quotations. The receipts for the week were about 19,500 lbs., and all the stocks are now estimated to be about 24,000 lbs. of foreign flour, of which 2,000 lbs. American and 9,500 lbs. Western and Italian, and about 12,500 lbs. of all the receipts in second hands. The market is reported very firm at the following quotations, viz:

Table of flour quotations from various sources including Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, etc.

Lard—Receipts nil, and retailers still quote American at 60—65 cents per lb. with native at 42—45 cents per kilo, grammes.

Pork—The Atlantic Price brought 30 lbs. hams, 160 lbs. hams, and 30 lbs. of New York. No changes are made in quotations since Oct. 28, 1896—8 1/2 per kilo-gramme for American and 10—11 1/2 for native pork.

Codfish—The market continues dull, without receipts during the week, and dealers still quote Halifax fish at 34—35 cents per 100 lbs. with Cape at 42—45 cents per 100 lbs. and 30—35 cents for native fish.

Rice—The market is reported very quiet, and the receipts for the week were 200 bags via Europe. We may mention the last quotation of 150—160 per bag for Penso, and the market has declined to 140—150 per bag, and is still reported flat.

White Pine—Receipts nil. Quotation 150—160 per 100 lbs. in London, and the market is reported steady.

Swedish Pine—There is nothing to report.

Spruce Pine—Receipts nil. Bakers quote a sharp advance, viz: 200—210 per 100 lbs. and white 150—160 per 100 lbs.

Kerosene—We learn of no changes in last quotations of 145—150 per barrel, and there have been no receipts.

Turpentine—Receipts nil, and we continue last quotations of 20—25 per kilo-gramme.

Rosin—The Atlantic Price brought 600 lbs. from New York. Last quotations were 2500—2550 per barrel, according to quality.

Cement—There have been no receipts, no change in quotations of 150—160 per bag for German and Belgian and 150—160 for French cement.

Indian Corn—The receipts are 25,300 bags per Oct. 10, 18 1/2 cents per bushel, and 7 1/2 cents per bushel, from the River Plate, and retail quotations are still unchanged, viz: 18—19 cents per bushel for River Plate and 18—19—20 cents for native.

Hay—Receipts have been 6,850 bales per Tarsoe from Rosario. We may continue the last extreme quotations of 180—190 per kilo-gramme, according to quantity and quality.

Brass—The receipts are 2,000 bags per Oct. 7, 240 per ton, and 4,000 bags per Oct. 7, 240 per ton, from the River Plate, and for this quality is quoted at 180—190 per bag, the native mills continue to sell at 180—190.

Coal—Receipts since our last report are: 3479 tons per shipment, from Cardiff; 3445 tons, from America, do.

Rum—Receipts of raw sugar are 512 pipes, 6 bbls. 16 demijohns. Last quotations are unchanged, viz: 120—130 per barrel, and 140—150 per barrel.

Penmanship and Macico 140—150 per barrel; Anacard and Bahia 110—120 per barrel; Campos 110—120 per barrel; Angola and Paraty 120—130 per barrel.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 6. ROSARIO—Brk. Tanager, 868 tons; McLaugh, 41 ds; hay to order.

OCT. 7. PENSACOLA—Nor. ship Garibaldi, 125 tons; Bacher, 78 ds; pine to A. FORTES & Co. OROTEO—Port. Brk. Bahia, 640 tons; Almeida, 45 ds; sundries to Macedo Jr. & Co.

OCT. 10. MOVIMENTADO—Ital. brig. Luigia, 275 tons; Ballari, 20 ds; maize to order.

OCT. 11. LIMA NO SEA, via Pernambuco—Dan. brk. Dama, 346 tons; Thorgersen, 47 ds; salt to Macedo Jr. & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 5. PENSACOLA—Nor. brk. Lusitania, 460 tons; Kundert, ballast.

OCT. 6. ROSARIO—Ital. brk. Felicitas, 628 tons; Oneto, ballast. ROSARIO—Brk. William Wagner, 836 tons; McLaugh, do.

OCT. 8. FALMOUTH EN—Swed. brig. John, 241 tons; Staker, sailed ballast.

OCT. 10. PENSACOLA—Nor. brk. America, 820 tons; Meing, ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including Australia, Amalia, Arago, etc.

Imports.

Table listing imports from various sources including Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, etc.

Champagne Piper Heidsieck
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42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO.

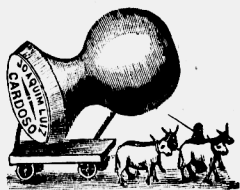
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1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the Nectandra Amara accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of Nectandra Amara. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Have, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Honoro Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the Nectandra Tincture of Nectandra Amara; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMIRIDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s Aquitaine on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Nectandra Amara, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established. Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board s/s Alagoas, 17th January 1895. It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefitted, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, — JOSE' CESAR DE MATTOS. Rua Augusta n. 265.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of Nectandra Amara, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE' J. PEREIRA BORGES.

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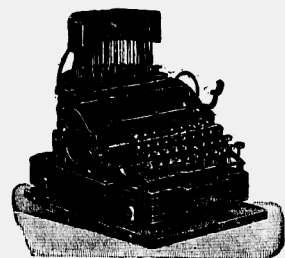
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