



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1896.

NUMBER 46

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
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 No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

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 A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tenders always ready for service.
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 This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:
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 The best disinfectant for vessels
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 Address X. this Office.

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 44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara as to the following:
 NETMANN, Julius—Left his native town Zempleburg, Germany, about 20 years ago for Rio de Janeiro. Information regarding him is desired at the British consulate.
 Rio de Janeiro, October 27th, 1895.

MALAGA WINE
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 Strong, agreeable and strengthening.
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Travelers' Directory.

São Paulo:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m.
 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.
Cachambô and Lambarô:
 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 6:15 a. m. On Sundays and holidays the hours are: ascending 6:25, 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
 On Sundays and holidays the hours leave 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:
 Nova leaves the Praça das Marihas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Marly. Returning, trains leave 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 (Laranjeiras) 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 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:25, 9, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:25 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 Iahorah (opposite Custom House). PETROPOLIS. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua Theophilus Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iahorah (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 October according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. 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 5 a. 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. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 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 Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 13 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 Pinzeira 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. BAGHY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUÉLO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Esquadro do Richards. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pa. tor. Primary School in the church building.

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

Miscellaneous.
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alvira.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
 RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor. W. J. LEMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of self-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilus Ottoni.
 YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96, Rua de Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Stone, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —A telegram of the 6th from Guayaquil says that the insurance companies are paying their losses in full on account of the late disastrous fire.
 —The new President of Chili, in his message to congress, guarantees complete liberty of elections. We would recommend this was not to the thoughtful consideration of Gov. Campos Sales.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 8th announces the resignation of the Zafarrat cabinet, which has been accepted. This was caused by the deputies refusing to vote the budget while this cabinet remained in power.
 —In the Chilean congress the government has a small majority in the senate and the opposition a small majority in the chamber. The prime minister on the 6th informed the latter body that the government would not consider itself at the mercy of a hostile majority of three votes in that house as long as it enjoyed the confidence of the senate.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.
 —A report is current in Buenos Aires that Sarah Bernhardt will visit that city next season.
 —On All-Souls' day Admiral Sallanha da Gama's grave at Rivera was profusely decorated with flowers.
 —The press of Montevideo is said to be opposed to the projected revolution and says that no matter how bad the government may be the people will not take up arms to overthrow it.
 —An officer may have a soldier beaten to death and suffer no great inconvenience, but let a schoolmaster thrash an unruly boy and the nation is aroused, law is outraged and the pedagogue is thrown into prison.—Buenos Aires Herald. And it is quite as true in Brazil as in Argentina.
 —An American exchange says:—"Buenos Aires has now a population of nearly 991,000, and a death rate of 21 1-3 per 1,000 of the population." How these figures were evolved no one can know. But that they are absolutely unreliable, few will care to dispute.

—According to official returns there were 1,456 marriages, 7,700 births and 4,419 deaths in Buenos Aires during the three months ending Sept. 30. Among the causes of death were: typhus 31, diphtheria and croup 44, small-pox 21, measles 8, scarlet fever 19, tuberculosis 305, bronchitis and pneumonia 331.
 —It will surprise our readers to know that hard wood railway sleepers are actually being imported into this country from Australia, but such is the case. Quebracho sleepers cost \$1.50 gold while those from Australia can be imported for \$1.25 gold each and soon a cargo will be landed.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Times of Buenos Aires says that "it is found that monkeys are very fond of locusts and eat great numbers of them with great relish." Our colleague then asks how it would be were the government to import a few thousands of monkeys to check the locust plague. Splendid! And this is just the opportunity for—but stop! It's a good scheme, but it won't do to put it in print. The Times may look for a private communication on the subject.
 —It is to be expected of a congress that deems it wise to persecute foreign insurance companies that it would for the benefit of a small and powerful sugar trust tax all the people who use sugar. Such a congress is a public danger, a menace to liberty and the constitution, and a discreditable horde of cheap masqueraders, with whom are a few able, decent and honest men who are quite ashamed of their company. Some day, the people will remember these their enemies and will manage to get even with them.—B. A. Herald.

—The sugar bounty project now to be sent to congress is the most iniquitous outrage on the public of all the outrages which have been perpetrated in the name of the law. It is an outrage on the constitutional provision for the uniformity and equality of taxation and on the common people, who should arise in their might and so speak that even a venal congress could hear and fear. It is shameful that any ring should have the supreme impudence to ask for such an outrageous impost.—Buenos Aires Herald.
 —The young men of the republic who have brains and pluck should inaugurate a movement to reform the constitution and do away with the provincial governments, which are useless, mischievous, costly and hotbeds of corruption. We have 4,500,000 people, and to govern them we have 15 executive establishments, each one being as elaborate as that of the British empire, 15 senates and chambers of deputies, 15 judicial departments, and all the machinery for 15 governments, any of which should be able to govern a population not so large by a million as that of London. It is all very ridiculous.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The large sums of money voted by the national government for the destruction of the locusts might be used to better advantage or at least in a more just manner. The commission appointed to see that proper work is done in the exterminating line visited a poor man in San Fernando the other day who had six squares planned to maize already sown, and compelled him to plough up the entire field in order to destroy the eggs of the locusts, under a penalty of paying a fine of \$500. The commission refused to pay the poor farmer a cent for his labor or for the loss of his maize crop.—Buenos Aires Herald.
 The New York papers state that Mr. Charles R. Flint is building a new steam yacht which is to run 33 knots, or 38 miles, an hour, which will make it the fastest vessel afloat. The design is such, however, that it can be transformed into a torpedo boat in three days. This will be interesting to Brazil.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with financial details: Capital £ 1,500,000, Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO, 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Discanto 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

- Germany: Direction der Discanto Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg; M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England: N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London; Union Bank of London, Limited; Wm. Braund's Sons & Co., London.
France: Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris; Heine & Co., Paris; Lazard Frères & Co., Paris; Andrieu Neulize & Co., Paris.
Portugal: Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents.

Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Kraß-Petersen, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Table with financial details: Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000, Realized do 900,000, Reserve fund 550,000

BRANCHES:

- Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

- DRAWN ON: London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON; Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS; Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL; And on all the chief cities of Europe.

- Also on: Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK; First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Table with financial details: Capital £ 1,000,000, Reserve fund 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

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THE CRISIS.

They say that at our theatres matters are in a very bad state. The crisis, through which, thanks to the incapacity of those who govern us, we are now passing, has extended to the play-houses. It is even asserted that one company reduced the pay of its actors 35%.

After all there is nothing extraordinary in this. Everything is at famine prices, and beans and carne seca have become luxuries. People are all reducing their expenses though parliament continues to squander and to cost us a mint of money. Men who formerly ordered half a dozen suits of clothing per annum now order only one and wear patched trousers.

Lulu Junior (LUIZ DE CASTRO) in the Gazeta de Noticias, of Nov. 7.

To the lack of meat in the bill of fare of the poorer classes of Rio de Janeiro, who see prices rise day by day, is now added the lack of bread, which, if the crisis continues, will be found only on the tables of the favored few.

The evil is general and affects every one except the favorites, who, as prices rise obtain an increase in their salaries and well-paid special commissions invented for their advantage without the slightest benefit to the country, with whose financial situation they are entirely inconsistent.

The despair of the working and producing classes is aggravated by increased taxation intended to meet new expenses and not to reduce the deficit in the budget, which continues to grow, rendering more and more distressing and critical the situation, whose improvement no one can safely predict.

To-day several bakers announced through the press to their customers that, in consequence of the high price of flour, they can no longer furnish *provena* loaves and are obliged to raise the price of other kinds of bread which they sell.

It is easy to imagine the despair of the people, thus condemned to be deprived of both bread and meat, two of the most common articles of food.

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Nov. 7.

Some of the Plate journals publish telegrams from Rio, stating that new failures are expected. From the Jornal do Commercio, Nov. 8.

We have received the report presented at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario. In spite of the general commercial crisis which has prevailed here, the position of the bank could not be safer or more prosperous. From the Paiz, Nov. 9.

No one can assert that our situation will be improved by the issue of paper money, or by adding to gambling in exchange gambling in gold, as will be the case if merchants have to pay in gold 40% of the duties. No one can assert that our situation will be improved by a decrease in customs receipts. And they certainly will decrease, because a high tariff will reduce the amount of transactions, because low exchange will produce the same effect, because a high tariff, low exchange and the increased cost of living will stimulate smuggling and fraud, and because merchants, having to employ part of their capital in importing gold, will have less to employ in importing merchandise. From the Gazeta de Noticias, Nov. 9.

So far as we are able to gather from reliable sources, the crisis in Brazil has not been overestimated in spite of the fierce denials which the native papers and the government of that country have flung about. In fact that famous telegram to the London Times seems to have just about hit the mark in so far as the truth of the matter was concerned. From the Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 24.

The capitalists in Europe know the grave financial situation of Brazil as well as the bankers and Brazilian merchants who are here. The situation is not a secret; everybody is talking about it. L'Economiste Francais, in a late number, says that the Brazilian funds are as unstable as the whole country. And how is it that our correspondents can conceal the crisis through which we are passing, when the Jornal do Commercio itself and the members of the federal congress openly speak of it in terms clear and precise? Is this crisis therefore due to the agitations of foreigners? Certainly not. The foreigners who criticise the bad administration of the government and of its finances are generally laborious citizens, who contribute by their industry to the public well-being. They do not overt public offices, but they desire to see Brazil prosperous and happy, developing her rich resources, and occupying the first place among the nations of South America. From A Opinião, S. Paulo, Nov. 1.

Renter's Agency has received the following statement from Senhor J. A. de Azevedo Castro, delegate of the Brazilian treasury in London:—"A rumour having been put about by some newspapers that it has been proposed in Brazil to pay the interest on the four per cent conversion loan of 1889 in Brazilian currency, which, on account of the present exchange, would reduce by less than the half the interests in gold, I am officially authorised to state that such a thing has never been proposed, and that in the budget for 1897 the necessary provisions have been entered for the service of the internal and external debt, as usual." From Financial News, Oct. 20.

5.—To pay the equivalent in paper at the exchange of the day, the 4 per cent gold interest on the *aplicação* (bonds) converted from 3 to 4 per cent. (Art. 2, par. 5, general revenue bill for 1897, as passed in 2nd discussion.)

According to the telegram of the Times correspondent in reference to the financial situation—described as a crisis—in Brazil, the remedies mentioned as proposed were (1) a moratorium; (2) the transfer of bonds in the treasury to secure loans in Europe, such bonds being in the treasury as guarantee of the note circulation of the Banco da Republica; and (3) a further issue of currency. The moratorium project, we learn, has been dismissed from consideration, being represented as quite uncalculated. The reference to the bonds in the treasury being set aside to the security of the London loans calls for some explanation of what the position is. In 1889, at the time that the London four per cent conversion loan was issued, there was created in Brazil itself the nominal amount of £11,250,000 of internal gold four per cent bonds of 1889. The internal issue was placed in Rio in September 1889, in bonds of £112,100 nominal, or 1,000 milreis, at 27½ per milreis. To a very large extent, however, the bonds after having been placed, came again into the Treasury, when the banks were authorised in 1890 and 1891 to issue notes against the deposit of gold or government stock in the treasury. The regulation was that the four banks (existing in the Banco da Republica) should be authorised to have notes in circulation to the extent of three to one in gold, and that other banks should have power to emit notes in the proportion of two of notes to one of gold.

Now it is coolly proposed that the bonds, now marked as security for the note issue, shall be diverted to a guarantee of the external debt. The curious financial notions existing in Brazil may be gauged from the fact that it is calmly proposed to re-mark as security for the external debt the bonds already re-marked to the note circulation, and simultaneously there is the talk of alleviating the financial straits by expanding the note issue. Who will wonder that, with such a loose system of conducting affairs, the existent note circulation, amounting to 2,777,000,000—say at 27½, the equivalent of £77,000,000—which 340,000,000 milreis are government notes—has so depreciated that the paper note commands in exchange value of less than one third of the nominal par value, the exchange at the present time being 8 1/16d. against the nominal exchange of 27½ to the milreis. The idea of the government in fixing the deposit of gold with the proportion of 3 to 1 or 2 to 1 of note circulation, if rigidly adhered to, was an excellent one; but it is a case of *quis custodiet custodes?* From The Statist, Oct. 17.

That a crisis in the finances of Brazil is inevitable has been pointed out by The Financial News ever since the republican party in that country entered upon the policy which now seems to have ended in disaster. A bill granting a six months moratorium has been presented to congress, and a revenue bill for the increase of that policy is already intolerable. By these and other as yet shadowy expedients it is hoped to discover some means of dealing with the national finances, and with the service on a debt which is put at close upon £1,000,000,000. But nothing that Brazil may do, of that may be done, will avail to place the national finances on a sound basis unless a policy of permanent retrenchment and an accumulation year after year, and a continuance of special credits and reckless borrowing is the only policy which Brazilian statesmen can formulate, Brazil will never rise again to her old position as a welcome borrower in the London markets. A correspondent, whose remarks we print elsewhere, contends that the most times of Brazil are to be attributed to her abandonment of the responsible statement of the empire in favor of the political adventures of the republic. Whether this is so or not, it is at least certain that Brazil under Dom Pedro was what more recent rulers have never yet succeeded in making her—a prosperous and tranquil nation. Doubtless Dr. Prudente de Moraes has done his best in the exceptionally difficult circumstances in which he has been placed, and with the heritage of trouble which Fonseca and Peixoto had bequeathed to him. But he is not a strong man; and it is essentially the strong man who is needed in Brazil now to secure for the country the internal tranquillity and the through-going retrenchment which can alone place the national affairs once more on a solid and stable foundation. From Financial News, Oct. 12.

It has been proposed that the interest on the Brazilian four per cent gold loan (1889) shall be paid in currency. This means, of course, that holders would get something under 2 per cent, instead of the present 4 per cent. The Rio News emphatically condemns the proposal, which it declares would, if adopted, amount to a breach of contract. Whether that be so or not, the serious consideration of any such scheme could hardly fail to cause a heavy fall in the bonds affected, if not in the kindred securities. In the meantime, the action of the Chamber of Deputies in presenting a petition to the President asking for the expulsion of the Times correspondent is a pretty fair illustration of Brazilian methods. From Financial News, Oct. 17.

Naturally, the Brazilian officials assure us that the financial trouble at Rio has been "greatly exaggerated"; but their assurances must be received with great caution. Brazilian officials are shifty customers. My information is that the trouble is quite as bad as it has been represented, and that there is worse ahead. The currency question alone constitutes a formidable difficulty, and that is not by any means the only one with which the government has to contend. The general finances of the country have for some time past been growing more and more involved; and thanks to The Financial News, English investors have had abundant warning of the crash which seems to be now near at hand. "Midas" in Financial News, Oct. 17.

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THE LOCUST COMMISSION.

The Rosario correspondent of *The Southern Cross*, "Uncle John," has been inquiring into the methods employed by "locust commissions" in exterminating that voracious insect, and this is the result:

"The locust is devastating all over the province (Santa Fé). The accursed insect is destroying all that lies in its way—"scorffing heverythink," as an indignant Briton said to me the other day. The locust does a great deal of depredation by itself, but it is the direct cause of other calamities—it gives rise to the locust commissions. I do not know how these commissions work down south; but if their system is anything like the way things are done here, I can hardly congratulate you. Let me give your readers a little account of the conception, incubation, coming out, rise and work of a locust commission.

The locust appears in a locality; the vigilant authorities send a telegram to headquarters saying so. Headquarters send back instructions "form a commission."

A commission is formed—nification of this circumstance to headquarters: "Go to work, then," says headquarters. "Can't," says the commission. "No resources."—Meaning money, of course. Headquarters then sends money.

Commission lunches on this money and goes out to look at the locusts. "What a lot of 'em there are!" says the commission. "Locusts are laying eggs, we reckon," is the message sent by the commission then to headquarters. "Squash 'em," are the locustic instructions by return wire. Promptly flies back from commission "No resources!"—Meaning of course that the free lunches and other necessary expenses have exhausted the subsidy sent previously. Headquarters having many locust commissions hungry for resources on hand, sends no answer. Then an appeal to the press is made by commission—made indirectly—made as if coming from the paper itself. The paper says: "Work of this or that commission paralyzed for want of resources—what is government about?—darned shame for government." Commission follows up this attack by telegraphing to headquarters: "Eggs pretty big, hoppers about to take the field!—no resources." Headquarters sends back some "needful"—1,000 or 1,500 paper dollars. Commission then hires a few of the local assassins and stock-lifters that are used on election days. Commission also invests in a few sheets of corrugated iron. Then the political battalion of bandits—10 or 12 rank and file—is mobilized. They go out with sheets of zinc and a shower of rain falls, upon which they erect temporary shelter for themselves. Rain stops and then bandit battalion hauls sheets of zinc here and there, placing them in front of one section of "hoppers." In due time "hoppers" arrive at zinc, examine it, consult about it, call up the engineers "hoppers." Engineer "hoppers" study the question and report. "Hop over," say the engineers, and accordingly the myriads of "hoppers" cross the zinc, standing on each others' backs to take the jump.

Commission hears of this, free lunches as usual, comes out in coaches, political bandits saluting obsequiously, and studies the situation. President of commission says corrugated iron is no good, orders it to be conveyed to the tenement where he utilizes it in roofing, orders home battalion of bandits, sends telegram to headquarters: "Unavailing all our desperate efforts to kill 'hoppers'—no more work now as resources are exhausted!"

And so on. The locusts are greedy—so are the commissions—the locusts gobble up everything but the corrugated iron, the posts and the cash sent forward to compass their destruction; the commission then steps in and finishes the feed, swallowing cash, posts, and corrugated iron, after which it approaches the world of Bumbledown once again, hat in hand, asking for more.

There are commissions upon which honest men operate, commissions with the members of which corrugated iron and pine posts do not agree; but the majority of locust commissions are as voracious as the insects, the destruction of which is supposed, by a transparent show of official blindness, to be the object for which they were called into existence.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10th, 1896.

CONSIDERED dispassionately, the recent suppression of the monarchist organization in São Paulo was one of the worst measures that could possibly have been adopted. So arbitrary an act will of course create sympathy and will result in an increased number of adherents, but aside from this it could not fail to be beneficial to the republic and to the people to have such an organized party in open and active opposition. The São Paulo monarchists were carrying on their propaganda in an open and legal manner, and as long as they are permitted to do this there is very little danger of a conspiracy. Could they have elected a few deputies in the coming election, which is far from probable as they are not yet organized and united, the results would have been most beneficial. In his wisdom, however, the governor has thought it best to turn his back on his own professions and to suppress the opposition by armed force. Here in Rio one monarchist candidate for congress is already in the field, and in spite of threats he proposes to contest the election. He is a man of wealth and experience and would be an invaluable addition in legislative work were he elected. We of course can have no personal and partizan interest in such an election, but we have a decided interest in good legislation and good government and we know that these are of very improvable realization as long as there is no opposition in congress. Without the wholesome check afforded by a vigilant opposition, good government in a republic is well nigh impossible. Corruption is sure to creep in, and arbitrary measures will very speedily overthrow the liberties of the people.

THE election news from the United States is not wholly a surprise to us, for we have never believed that the American people would make the ruinous mistake of substituting a depreciated silver currency for the existing system, defective as it may be. As a rule the common-sense and good judgment of the American people can be implicitly trusted. In so large a population, composed of so many heterogeneous elements, we may expect to meet a great many erroneous ideas, and at times such ideas may gain a momentary ascendancy among the people, but in the long run and when the public mind is forced to consider the question seriously, we can feel safely assured that the people will not support any measure which promises to bring discredit upon them. There is no doubt but what a majority of the American people are honestly in favor of bimetalism, and would cordially welcome any measure which might secure that desideratum, and it may be that a very large percentage of them at first believed that Bryan and his followers were honest advocates of such a policy. A closer study of the question, however, soon demonstrated the fact that the democratic-populist party was really advocating silver monometalism, rather than bimetalism, and as this threatened a reduction of the dollar to a billion value of 53 cents, or less, and foreshadowed a profound disturbance of values throughout the whole country, an injury to commerce and industry, besides being an incalculable

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discredit to the country, the people promptly rejected the whole scheme and with such an overwhelming majority that there can be no mistake about it. They have buried Bryan and his sophistries so deep that we shall probably never hear from them again. And it is significant that the victory is not one of party, but of principle. Both parties were divided on the question, but it so happened that the gold standard men were a majority in the republican party and they accordingly chose their candidates and platform in the interests of that principle. Many prominent republicans at once withdrew from the party and thousands from its rank and file voted for the free silver candidates. On the other side, the free silver advocates succeeded in capturing the democratic convention and in choosing candidates and platform representing the most extreme views of free silver coinage and populism. This split the party and drove a very large percentage of it into the republican ranks. Mr. McKinley therefore owes his election to the united efforts of the sound money men of both parties, and his enormous majority is composed of democratic as well as republican votes. Practically he was elected by the better elements of the whole people, and not by one particular party. He can not ignore the circumstance that he does not represent a party, and that it will be a serious mistake were he to seek the promotion of partizan interests. He was not chosen to promote his favorite theories of high protection, for there were multitudes of free traders among those who voted for him. Under such circumstances it would be a mistake for him to urge further protective measures upon congress. He is elected to maintain the public credit and to guarantee stability in money values, and that is the great work set apart for him to do.

A CURIOUS DEFENCE.

On Sunday last the editor—or director, as he prefers to be called—of the *Journal do Commercio* published his reply to the parallel to which we called attention in our last issue. He admits that he criticised the "corruption of some employés of high rank," but denies that he was hostile to Gen. Grant. He also denies that he sought to have us expelled from Brazil, and says that it was not our opinions but the "false telegram" to the *Times* that he had attacked, and that only once before, in the case of the Trindade discussion, had he undertaken to call us to order. In this, as in the present case, he assumes that the editor of this paper was guilty of deliberate falsehood, and he shows no compunction in saying so.

As for the truth or falsity of Dr. Rodrigues work as editor of *O Novo Mundo* and as correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio*, we have nothing to do with it in this discussion. We sought to establish the fact that he exercised the fullest liberty of criticism while a resident of New York, and as he admits this there is no need of further argument. If he exercised that privilege, even to the extent of discussing the "corruption of some employés of high rank," how is it that he seeks to throw odium on an American exercising the same privilege, by virtue of the highest law of the country, while residing in this city? It is idle to say that it was the *Times* correspondent whom he censured, for he repeatedly asserted that the editor of this paper is said correspondent, and he repeatedly quoted from the columns of this paper to prove that its editor was engaged in a campaign of systematic defamation. From October 14th to October 17th the *Journal* devoted about one column a day to this task, and when its director now says that he never "occupied himself with such opinions" (those of *The Rio News*), he asserts what he knows to be false and what his own paper proves to be false. The attack was personal in character, full of charges of "falseness," "defamation," and insulting insinuations. And it was an attack so unscrupulous in character, so malignant and venomous, and so devoid of all courtesy and honesty that even many of his best friends were repelled by it.

As for the denial that he sought to have us expelled from the country, what did Dr. Rodrigues mean when he wrote (Oct. 15th): "What is seen in everything the *Rio News* writes is profound hatred for this country which has tolerated so much and for so long a time?" To be sure he repented the following day—or pretended to do so—and hypocritically protested against expulsion, after having driven two deputies to demand that

penalty and the government to seriously consider it; but he couched his protest in terms so insulting and so devoid of even the commonest courtesy, that no one took it seriously.

His main defence however is based on the falsity of the *Times* telegram. But was it false? It stated that the situation was critical—which was true; that it was reported that 300 applications in bankruptcy had been made—which was true; that many important firms were embarrassed—which was true; that the banks were restricting operations—which was true; that a moratorium bill had been presented in congress—which was true; that an increase in taxes in the revenue budget was proposed—which was true; and that the government was helpless and congress incompetent—which was also true! Now where is the "falsity"? The only falsehoods in the whole matter are to be charged to Dr. Rodrigues himself. He accused us of saying that there had been a "general increase" (*augmentação geral*) in taxation—which was maliciously false; he says that we have systematically defamed this country—which is contemptibly false; and he himself telegraphed to the *Times* that the only increase proposed in customs duties was on beer—which was deliberately and absurdly false. In fact, this tempest in a teapot was nothing but an ill-tempered personal attack on the editor of this paper because of unfavorable news from London in regard to business transactions to which Messrs. Dumont and Rodrigues were not strangers. This was virtually confessed in the *Journal* of October 17th.

As for the "300 applications in bankruptcy," that subject has been pretty well thrashed out already. The statement was first made October 3rd, and was afterwards repeated. Its authors were two prominent and respectable lawyers. And it was repeated everywhere in the street by respectable business men. And yet not one word of denial ever appeared in the *Journal*, or any other paper, until October 14th, eleven days after its first publication here and four days after it appeared in London! Wonderful is the patriotism, surely, which can overlook so serious an assertion until a personal grievance arises! It reflects as much credit on the *Journal do Commercio* as did Dr. Rodrigues' previous attack on us, when he had to invent opinions and assertions for us in order to find an excuse for his thunderbolts. We proved his assertions false at the time, and he dropped the subject, but now he resurrects them and seeks to make capital out of them again! He is welcome to all the credit he can get out of such journalistic forays, for neither one of them has added to his reputation as a journalist, nor improved his reputation as a man.

Before concluding he tells us, somewhat defiantly it would appear, that we can not close his mouth by trying to shift our responsibility upon his shoulders. Let him rest in peace; we shall never make such a mistake. We can better carry our own responsibilities, than José Carlos Rodrigues can carry his. From a man in his position we might expect courtesy and consideration, but we are no longer deluding ourselves in that respect. Of one thing, however, he can be fully assured: we are not looking to him for instruction either in journalism or in morals, and some day, should he continue his policy of abusive and slanderous criticism, we shall feel compelled to tell him why. We do not claim to be infallible in our work, nor have we any objection to public criticism, but we do object to the corsair method of ascribing to us bad motives and perverted statements.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 16.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill fixing the pay of members of the next congress, with an amendment striking out the provision for free passage on the government railways. The appropriation of 40,000\$ for the tribunal of accounts and that of 37,939\$975 for paying Dr. Pinho Borges were also voted in discussion. In 2nd discussion was passed the bill on examinations at the Pelotas Veterinary Lyceum and Juiz de Fora Commercial Academy. Barão do Ladário spoke on naval affairs. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted the general revenue bill in 2nd discussion and one of the electoral bills in 2nd discussion. The budget of the department of interior was discussed at both the day and the night sitting.

Oct. 17.—*Senate*.—The senate in executive session confirmed the appointments of officers of the tribunal of accounts. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted with amendments the senate's electoral bill. It also voted in 2nd discussion part of the budget of the department of industry and

adopted a motion to ask the government for information in regard to smallpox in Pernambuco. It discussed the budget of the department of interior and the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 1,787,802\$270 for the navy department.

Oct. 19.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the discussion of the law of August, the Alagoas railways and the Chojim railway. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—The voting of the budget of the department of industry was concluded. The chamber concurred in some of senate's amendments to the budget of the war department and rejected others.

Oct. 20.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the budget of the navy department. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill.

Oct. 21.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the budget of the navy department and the bill, introduced by senator Coelho Rodrigues, for postponing to Feb. 3 the general congressional elections. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—At the day sitting the chamber discussed the general revenue bill and voted amendments to the federal district electoral bill. It also voted the following special and deficiency appropriations: — 75,000\$ for the Catalão railway (3rd discussion); 2,500,280\$744 for the war department (2nd discussion); 1,787,802\$270 for the navy department (2nd discussion); 88,215\$806 for the war department (2nd discussion); 1,115,208\$500 for payment of arrears of indebtedness on account of the Baturité railway (3rd discussion). At both the day and the night sitting the chamber discussed the budget of the department of industry.

Oct. 22.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 1st discussion the bill postponing to Feb. 3 the general congressional elections and that for establishing a revenue station at S. João da Barra. It discussed the Chojim railway bill. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill.

Oct. 23.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the budget of the navy department. The bill for postponing the general congressional elections was voted in 2nd discussion with an amendment which designates the 30th of December as the day for holding those elections. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the department of industry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There have been sent from Bahia 100 regular troops to prevent Antonio Conselheiro from taking possession of Petrolina.

—It is said that important and valuable marble quarries exist in the neighborhood of Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes.

—There was an election in Alagoas on the 1st for seven senators and 30 deputies to the state legislature. The result was in favor of the federal party.

—Counterfeit notes are said to be circulating in Alagoas; but the governor of the state telegraphs that he knows nothing about it and is going to make inquiries.

—A telegram from Bahia states that Clementino de Mattos, defeated by the police at Lençóis and severely wounded, is retreating, pursued by Col. Pevercarpo. His band, it is said, has been dispersed.

—A man was arrested in S. Paulo on the 5th inst. for attempting to pass five counterfeit 10\$ notes, 8th estampa, Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, No. 33,338. The notes were much used and were patched.

—Antonio Conselheiro and his followers are reported to be on the point of crossing the line between Bahia and Pernambuco. The authorities of the latter state are said to be preparing to send a force to meet them.

—On the 4th inst. the S. Paulo legislature voted a resolution, offered by Deputy Julio de Mesquita, asserting its solidarity with other constitutional authorities in the defence of the republic. Had there been any doubt of it expressed?

—The state of Piahyá has lately been trying to achieve celebrity through the medium of electoral disturbances and violence. The opposition accuses the state authorities of interfering with the election, by driving voters away and tampering with the vote.

—The tribunal of justice of S. Paulo has refused to act on an application made by Dr. João Mendes for writ of habeas corpus in favor of the Centro Monarchista and the Centro dos Estudantes Monarchistas. The excuse given is that his language is violent. Dr. Mendes has declared that he intends to appeal to the Supreme Court.

—The Italian consul in São Paulo having asked that the luggage of the immigrant Dolcemosculo Cezone be restored to him, the same having been lost, the S. Paulo authorities have referred the petition to the national inspector of immigration who will call upon the contractors A. Fiorita & Co. for it. Who A. F. & Co. will apply to we can not conceive!

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* is now carrying out the "silent protest" so dear to the Brazilian heart. When the police raided the monarchist meeting and closed a student's monarchist paper, the *Comercio* announced that it would no longer discuss Brazilian politics. And now it has nothing to say on that subject. It reminds us of the *Journal do Commercio* during the naval revolt. How the republic is to exist under such a regime we do not know.

—We extract from *A Opinião*, of São Paulo, the following information in regard to the Canadian immigrants:—"Some of the recently-arrived, quartermen and painters, are finding work on the São Paulo railway. One of them, an Englishman, says he will remain in São Paulo, and with his labor will make his fortune. There is no doubt but what he will succeed. Whoever wishes to work in São Paulo will not die of hunger. But this is not the class which should emigrate for account of the government."

—In Itabaiana, Sergipe, the police delegate is said to have arrested a man for refusing to vote for Col. Valadão.

—There was a fight in S. Paulo on the evening of the 6th inst. between regulars and police soldiers, one of the former being gravely wounded.

—According to private sources of information from São Paulo some of the French Canadians who were supposed to be settled on plantations, are drifting back to that city, and it is feared that the whole crowd will soon be asking for assistance to return to Canada. This does not agree with the rose-colored statement just issued by the authorities.

—It is annouced that the São Paulo medical congress next year will be opened October 12th. It is expected to have plans presented for sanitary improvements in São Paulo, and for the extinction of yellow fever in South America. It is to be feared that the date selected is much too late in the season, as foreigners will not care to come at a time when the heat is becoming unpleasant. October 12th may do very well for sentimental reasons, but July 12th would have been much more practical.

—According to the published statements of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida, there seems to be no justice for monarchists in São Paulo. His appeals to the courts are simply disregarded. In the case of the monarchist club recently closed by the police, the furniture and other effects in the place were confiscated and sent to the *juiz dos ausentes*. A republic ought to represent equal justice for all citizens, irrespective of their opinions, but this is apparently very far from being the case in the state of São Paulo.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The general commercial and financial crisis seems to be intensely felt in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The price of beans has risen to 40,000 per bushel and those of other articles of prime necessity are stated to have risen in proportion. Trade is reported to be almost completely paralyzed. At Bagé there continue to be bitter complaints against the custom-house authorities for refusing to permit the shipment of merchandise to towns in the interior. The minister of finance is said to have declared in answer to the complainants that they must apply to congress. The newspaper *Rio Grande do Sul* has published an article vigorously protesting, in the name of the republic, against the suppression of monarchist clubs in S. Paulo and against the employment of troops to prevent ladies from carrying wreaths to the Paqueta cemetery.

There have circulated in Rio Grande reports of the arrests of Silveira Martins, Visconde de Ouro Preto and other prominent men, but they have since been contradicted.

At Santa Anna do Livramento some days ago there was a fight between 13 Uruguaian and soldiers of the 18th battalion of infantry. Two of the former were wounded.

Pantaleão Telles has been threatening to assault Castilhos' chief-of-police, Borges de Medeiros, but the *Educação*, Castilhos' organ, says that precautions have been taken for protecting the person of the chief.

In the *Opinião Publica* of the 5th inst. Dr. Piratininga de Almeida published a card confirming the report of his withdrawal from public life.

Rio Grande papers assert that there is little security for life or property at Livramento, Quaraí, Alegrete and other towns on the border. Rio Grande papers state that one of the police stations was recently attacked by a sergeant and four privates of the 11th regiment of cavalry. The assailants were repulsed, the sergeant and one of the privates being wounded.

At a meeting of the liberal party held in Porto Alegre on the 7th inst. Pedro Moacyr, Barros Cassal and Antônio Faria were nominated candidates for congress in the 1st district.

Major Pedro Nunes Baptista, a prominent castilianist, has announced through the press his withdrawal from public life.

At Porto Alegre Ensign João Baptista da Silva Barros, of the 4th battalion of infantry, has been arrested on the charge of having lost at the gambling-table 8,000\$ intended to pay the soldiers.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The first section of the Therossopolis railway was opened on the 1st inst. It runs from Piedade, at the head of the bay, to Bananal at the foot of the *serro*, a distance of 22 kilometres. When completed it is expected that the journey will be made in two hours, and one of the finest mountain health resorts in the neighborhood of this capital will then be open to daily intercourse.

—The Leopoldina &c., bondholders' committee notifies that bonds of the following issues—Leopoldina Railway six per cent loan, 1884, for 2,500,000; the five per cent loan, 1888, for 2,000,000; and the five per cent loan, 1890, for 1,150,000; Macahú and Campos five per cent loan, 1888, for 2,800,000; and the five per cent loan 1889, for 2,500,000; Rio de Janeiro and Northern six per cent loan, 1887, for 2,250,000; and Rio de Janeiro and Northern (Grão Pará division) five per cent loan, 1888-90, for 1,350,000, will only be received upon the terms of payment originally fixed—viz., 2s. 6d. per 100—by the committee's bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co., Limited, 54, Lombard-street, E. C., on or before November 14, next, after which date the terms of deposit will be reconsidered and due notice given.—*Financial News*, Oct. 20.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to all reports the blossoming this year is most promising for the next crop. The September drought served to hold back the blossoms somewhat, but the hot weather since, broken by occasional rains, has brought them out profusely. Should no accidents occur the next crop will be large.

—During the month of October 420,833 bags of coffee were embarked at the D. Pedro II docks in this city, against 262,795 in the same month of last year.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 7th inst. says: "In some municipalities of the interior the coffee blossoming is enormous, a large crop being expected."

—Some planters of the municipality of Itapeitinga, São Paulo, have informed the local paper that the coffee blossoming is so full that if a half of the blossoms develop into fruit the crop will be enormous.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President has signed the Sergipe amnesty bill.

—Gen. Bernardo Vasques resumed the office of minister of war on Wednesday last.

—The British minister to this capital, C. E. H. Phipps, Esq., embarked for Brazil on the 2nd inst.

—It is said that the minister of foreign affairs will reside in Tijuca during the coming hot season.

—Had Col. Moreira Cesar any legal warrant for the act of violence which he committed towards the commander of the *Itaipu*?

—Art. 72, § 2, of the Brazilian constitution, interpreted by Brazilian republicans: — All are equal before the law—excepting those who suffer at the hands of Col. Moreira Cesar.

—On Sunday President Cleveland and the King of Portugal were elected honorary presidents of the Historical Institute of this city.

—A heavy rain visited this city on the 5th and brought a welcome relief from the intense heat which had prevailed for the two or three preceding days.

—Art. 72, § 11, of the Brazilian constitution, interpreted by Brazilian republicans: — Every person's house is an inviolable asylum — unless it belongs to a political adversary of the government.

—Vice-President Manoel Victorino arrived here on his return from Bahia on the 6th inst. It is said, on good authority, this hurried visit home was for the purpose of taking leave of his family.

—A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was organized in this city last week. A similar society was organized some years ago, but it failed to prosper and its members finally decided to dissolve it.

—Art. 72, § 8, of the Brazilian constitution, interpreted by Brazilian republicans: — It is lawful for all to join together and freely assemble without arms—except at the house of a political adversary of the government.

—On the 3rd a private of the police brigade attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself across the rails before an electric car on the Carioca line. The motor-man was too quick for him though and stopped his car in time to save the man's life.

—Art. 82 of the Brazilian constitution, interpreted by Brazilian republicans: — Public functionaries are strictly responsible for their abuses and omissions in the performance of their official functions—provided always that this does not apply to Col. Moreira Cesar.

—Some of the members of the national (jacobin) party have bolted under the lead of Annibal Mascarenhas. The remainder retain as their leader Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. Were it not so vindictive and dangerous, the jacobin party would be highly amusing.

—Since Col. Moreira Cesar's arrival the jacobins have been very much in evidence. Several disorders have occurred and they are apparently assuming that the happy days of the Floriano regime have again returned. From all appearances they are resolved to make trouble.

—On Sunday at the Tuf-Club races a large number of spectators crowded into the grand stand for the purpose of witnessing a fight between soldiers and civilians. The railing gave way under the pressure and many persons were thrown to the ground and wounded. Fortunately none of the wounds, it is stated, are dangerous.

—The many old Rio friends of Mr. R. C. Shannon, for many years connected with the Botanical Garden tramway line, will be glad to hear that he was nominated for congress in the 13th New York district and that the sweeping victory gained by his party last week unquestionably secured his election. This will be Mr. Shannon's second term in congress.

—Two short sections of street, that of Rua do General Camara between 19 de Maio and Candelaria, and that of Rua de Theophilus Otton between Quitanda and Ourives, are being laid with asphalt pavement. The property-holders of those sections are contributing toward the cost of the improvement. It is a pity one long stretch of street can not be laid at once.

—The *Noticia* of last Thursday says that Gen. Dyonisio Cerqueira, while occupying *ad interim* the office of minister of war, gave proof of his devotion to the republic by acts which, when they become known, will be duly appreciated. Is one of these the courageous act of preventing ladies from entering the cemetery at Paqueta with wreaths to place on the graves of the dead?

—We regret to hear that the American minister has been ill for some days past, but we are glad to say that it was nothing serious.

—Is there any law authorizing the commander of a detachment of soldiers to examine wreaths carried to a cemetery and to refuse admittance to such as fail to obtain his approval?

—Another prorogation of congress—this time to December 10th—is now spoken of. No better proof is needed of the absolute unfitness of this congress for the work it has in hand.

—It is a curious fact that the *Estrella Polar* of Pedreira, São Paulo, of the 25th ult., repeated that long exploded story about the disappearance of the Juan Fernandez island in March last. We take pleasure in advising our colleague that the island is still to be seen, and is of full life size.

—We take much pleasure in noting that the Equitable has recently appointed Mr. T. T. Watson, formerly manager of that company's business on this coast, as general manager of its business in the western states. He will be located at Chicago, where he entered the company's service twenty-six years ago.

—There is something very curious about our cable news service. Not long since we were informed by cable of the election of Alheman Fandell Phillips as lord mayor of London, and yet newspapers received about the same time state that the said election occurred Sept. 29. Is it possible that our cable news are manufactured from the newspapers received on this side?

—The prefect has resolved to strictly enforce the municipal ordinances against the deposit of rubbish, garbage, dead animals, etc., in the public streets. This is well, but at the same time he should provide a better service for the removal of such things from private houses. It would be extremely inconvenient for a house-holder to keep a dead cat in the house for three or four days.

—The jacobins very appropriately celebrated the arrival of Col. Moreira Cesar and his battalion on Tuesday by making disturbances. They assaulted Col. Accioli in a barber's shop on Rua da Assembleia, Lieut. Vinhaes in a confectionery on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula and several other persons. The *Gazeta da Tarde* was threatened with an attack, but the threat was, fortunately, not executed.

—It is pleasing to note that the London correspondence of the *Jornal do Commercio*, which was published on the 4th inst., discreetly omits the extraordinary telegram of the 15th ult. from the editor of that paper to the *Times*, and gives a long excerpt from the *South American Journal* which the *Jornal* occasionally denounces as "subsidized." Necessity sometimes makes strange bedfellows, surely!

—On Thursday night soldiers of the 7th battalion "moreira-cesarized" the café at No. 1 C Rua da Guarda Velha. The proprietor succeeded in effecting his escape, but his furniture and crockery were reduced to a pilable state. The soldiers' excuse for this demonstration was that the proprietor wished to collect pay for the beverages which they had consumed. Of course that was an unpardonable insult to the republic!

—For the past fortnight reports have been daily current of the intention of the President to resign, and also of conspiracies for his deposition. It is now openly said that the military element will not permit Manoel Victorino to succeed to the presidency, as he is legally entitled to do under the constitution. He is not a favorite with the jacobins and the military agitators, and the late activity of these two disturbing elements gives some foundation for the reports.

—In the Senate on Saturday Gen. Pires Ferreira made a violent attack on the governor of Piahy, who he called a petty tyrant and accused of having caused voters to be shot because they attempted to exercise the right of suffrage. Criminal governments, he said, should be treated like criminals. This is certainly true, but, if the general had said it in the time of Floriano, he would have gone to prison and probably been shot. And yet the general was a florianista and voted for the resolution endorsing all the crimes of Floriano and his subordinates.

—The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, in his unsuccessful effort to defend his conduct towards another journalist, claims the right to say what he deems advisable without regard to consequences. He should not, then, deny this right to the *Times* correspondent, who, in the performance of his duty of furnishing news to the paper which he represents, appears to have been so fortunate as to protect the public from the schemes of those who are endeavoring, for purposes which in time will doubtless be disclosed, to conceal the nature and extent of the present commercial and financial crisis in Brazil.

—The chief of police, when informed of the threatened attack on the office of the *Gazeta da Tarde*, is said to have advised the proprietor to defend the establishment and the lives of his employes in any way he deemed most efficacious. This advice is significant and conservative men would do well to meet and adopt an organized plan of self-defense and mutual protection during the troublous times that are apparently coming. The object of such a step would not be to shield any one from the legitimate consequences of his acts, but merely to see that he is treated in conformity with law and justice.

—The minister of marine has given orders for the cutting, at the marine arsenal, of a granite shaft four metres long, to be placed on a masonry foundation, which is to be erected on Tindade Island. On the four sides of its base will be inscribed: "Discovered in 1501 by João da Nova, incorporated under the dominion to Portugal in 1603 by Afonso de Albuquerque. Occupied in 1781 by England and restored to Portugal in 1782. Incorporated in the empire of Brazil in 1823 in virtue of its independence. Transitorily occupied by England in 1895 and restored to the republic of the United States of Brazil in 1896."

THE PRESIDENT.

For some days past the condition of the President has been far from satisfactory. On the 1st inst. the attendant physicians reported malarial complications, but stated that the wound caused by the operation was healing satisfactorily. Since then the reports have shown considerable restlessness at times, and finally an opening of the wound. His temperature continues low, however, and he rests comparatively well. Last night's report (1 a. m.) was not so favorable, stating he had not slept as well as the preceding night and that the debility continues.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

—The editor of *The News* desires to thank his colleague of *Don Quixote* for the courtesy and complimentary allusions contained in his last number. It is quite what he expected from Angelo Agostini, and does credit to his independence and love of fair play. And it is all the more to be appreciated when compared with the contemptible ill-will of *A Bruxa*.

Petições, Leis e Convenios for the regular collection of the imposts upon the exportation of coffee. A compilation of the various acts regulating the imposition and collection of the export duties on coffee, made by Messrs. Newlands and Pereira Sampaio. The collection will be useful for those who wish to study the question, but it will not convince everyone that the proposed monopoly in this coffee *grais* is a satisfactory settlement of this complicated dispute.

Brazilian Exchange: the Study of an Inconvertible Currency; by J. P. Wileman, C. E. Buenos Aires, 1896. This small volume of 260 odd pages discusses a question of the very highest importance to this country, and in a manner which renders it deserving careful and thoughtful consideration. From the lucid exposition of the subject which Mr. Wileman gave to the readers of *The News* some months ago, it must be admitted that he understands the question thoroughly, and that his opinions are worthy of consideration. The book is divided into two principal sections: "International Exchange," and "Nominal Exchange," and the Local Depreciation of the Currency." These two phases of the question are hopelessly confused here, and it is full time that their differences should be explained. Mr. Wileman's book is written in English, but we shall hope to soon hear of a Portuguese edition.

DEATH.

MANSFIELD.—On 7th November 1896, ELIZABETH ANN (Beisey), eldest daughter of the late James Emery and Ann Beisey Mansfield, 240 Praia de Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro. R. I. P. New York, Manchester and Belfast papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The *Opinião* of São Paulo says: — "The *Reporter* has disappeared. It was born at a banquet and came to an end at an auction."

—The Pernambuco senate has telegraphed to congress, asking for an extension of the period which by the legislation now in force must elapse before restricting the coast trade as the constitution requires, to Brazilian vessels.

—In the *A pedidos* of the *Jornal do Commercio* there has appeared a communication signed by three persons who say that they bought 3,364 Sorocabana debentures for Poyares from Antonio Francisco Pereira, a planter residing near Bicas, who had been recommended by Eldibrando Criscimmo, ex-employé of Banker Mayrink.

—The receipts of carne seca at this port for the three years from 1893 to 1895, inclusive, amounted to 157,391,528 kilos from the River Plate and 5,845,874 kilos from Rio Grande do Sul. During the first 9 months of the present year the quantity imported was 41,508,200 kilos from the River Plate and 159,130 kilos from Rio Grande.

—Yesterday's *Paiz* publishes a letter from Curitiba merchants complaining that they are unable to collect money due them from the government to the amount of 80,000\$. One of them, it is stated, will have to close his establishment, if he is not paid before the 24th inst. They say that they write to the *Paiz* because it is the only journal that the government respects.

—On Friday Antonio Joaquim Machado Pereira, of the firm of Souza Mator & Co., directed to public delegate Carrijo 2,000 of the alleged counterfeit Sorocabana debentures. There had been previously discovered 3,774, and the total number in circulation is supposed to be 15,000. In S. Paulo on the same day Broker Poyares and his son and José Queiroz de Lacerda, director of the Banco do Commercio e Industria, gave evidence on the subject in the presence of the secretary of justice.

—It gives us much gratification to see that the London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* attaches so much importance to *The Rio News* that he considers it necessary to advise us by cable when *The Financial News* quotes from us. Advertisers and subscribers will please take notice. We have no intention of increasing our rates in virtue of this appreciated notoriety, but we intend to invest in a new subscription ledger in which to record the names of those who must now feel that they can not do without the paper.

—Brazil has always hitherto so honorably met her foreign engagements that it did not seem possible that there could be any foundation for the rumour that the interest of the 1889 four per cent. loan was to be paid in currency. It is satisfactory, however, to have the assurance of the delegate of the Brazilian Treasury in London that he is officially authorized to state the such a thing has never been proposed, and that in the budget for 1897 the necessary provisions have been made for the service of the internal and external debt, as usual.—*Financial News*, Oct. 20.

—On the 8th ult., two days before the appearance of that much criticised telegram to *The Times*, the *New York Journal of Commerce* published an interview with a member of the firm of W. H. Crossman & Bro. on the situation in Brazil, which was prefaced by the following statement: — "Private cables to merchants in this city from Brazil quote a serious condition of financial and commercial affairs in that country. The troubles began with the failure of Frias Hermanos several weeks ago with liabilities exceeding \$2,000,000, and cables quote several failures and rumors of failures daily." The director of the *Jornal do Commercio* should make a note of this.

—We do not credit the story, but it is said that one of the Nictheroy aldermen, in his zeal to protect that municipality against the exportation of their beef supply to Rio de Janeiro, actually contemplated presenting a project of municipal law for the imposition of a beef tax on all residents of that city who cross daily into Rio to transact business. He argued that it is exactly the same in principle whether a man carried his morning's beef steak across the bay in his stomach, or in a basket, or in a piece of brown paper. In the former case it would be difficult to determine the quantity carried out of the municipality, but he thought it could be closely approximated by having each passenger gauged at the ferry station and taxed accordingly. "We are glad to say, however, that the project was not presented for approval.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—"It is becoming urgent that the minister of finance should take notice of what is going on in Alagoas. It is reported to us that in this state thousands of counterfeit notes are circulating, and what is more, there are interested in this emission persons of high position, whose names have been suggested to us."—*Jornal do Commercio*, Nov. 4th.

—A contributor to the *Jornal do Commercio* of Saturday last on the subject of "Paper Money," prefaces his discussion with the astounding statement: "The financial policy of inflation originated in the United States of North America." Is it possible that Sr. Angelo do Amaral has never heard of the French *assignats*, which were first issued in 1789, and by 1795 reached the enormous aggregate of over 45,000,000,000 francs and were then quoted at 288 francs paper for 1 franc gold?

—The October returns from various custom-houses show the following receipts, compared with those of the corresponding month of last year:

Table with 2 columns: 1896 and 1895. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pará, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Uruguayana, Victoria, Ceará, Penedo, Natal, Jaraguá.

—The following statement shows the amount of cash at the various banks of this city according to their balance-sheets of the 31st ult.:

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Amount. Rows include British Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank, Banco Rural e Hypothecario, Banco Commercial, Banco da Lavoura e do Comercio, Banco do Commercio, Banco Nacional Brasileiro, Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, Banco da Republica do Brazil, Banco de Depositos e Descontos, Banco Credito Rural e Internacional, Banco Constructor, Banco Rio e Matto Grosso, Banco Hypothecario do Brazil.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, November 9th, 1896. Columns include bank names and various financial metrics.

EXCHANGE.

November 7 - The market was all at 8 d. officially, and at this rate bank sterling was to be had all day...

November 8 - The market was very irregular. At opening 8 1/2 was paid at all the banks, but the Brazilian Bank refused money at this rate...

November 9 - The London & River Plate Bank was drawing freely at 8, which rate the Banco da Republica also sustained...

November 10 - The London & River Plate Bank was drawing freely at 8, which rate the Banco da Republica also sustained...

BALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing bales of stocks and shares for November 9 and 10, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

Table listing bales of stocks and shares for November 10, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

Table listing bales of stocks and shares for November 10, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

Table listing bales of stocks and shares for November 10, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

Table with financial data for November 7, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

Table with financial data for November 7, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

Table with financial data for November 7, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

Table with financial data for November 7, including Apolices, Republica, and Nacional.

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Lord - The only receipts are 100 kegs per Cavalari from New York. Receipts have again advanced quotations to 74 rs. per lb. for George's and 720 rs. for other American marks...

Port - Receipts nil, and retail quotations are unchanged viz: 1800-1850 for American and 1800-1850 for native per kilogramme.

Cash - The only receipts are 2008 bags from Europe. The demand continues very fair, and the market is firm at 4250-4300 for Halifax and 4250-4300 for Caspe and 4250-4300 for Newcastle, all of which are higher than last week.

Swedish Pine - The L'Yra brought 2000 bags from Helsingfors, who were sold at 1200 per bag. The market is firm at 1200 per bag, with native with 1200-1250.

Rubber - Receipts are 2000 cases per Cavalari. Retail quotations are 1200-1250 per case and unchanged and the market continues firm.

Rosin - The Emma L. Shaw brought 1500 lbs. from Savannah and the Cavalari 1500 lbs. from New York. We have no changes in last retail quotations of 2500-2550-2600 nil, according to quality, and stocks are very considerable.

Genet - Receipts have been 500 lbs. from Hamburg and 500 lbs. from Antwerp. Dealers are now quoting at about 1500-1550 per lb. for Dutch, 1500-1550 for Belgian and 1500-1550 for French.

Indian Corn - Receipts are 45000 bags per Cavalari and 45000 per Cavalari from the River Plate. Re 1 quotations are advanced to 1800-1850-1900 for River Plate and to 2500-2550 for native corn.

Hay - Receipts have been 300 bales per Cavalari, 3000 bales per Cavalari and 3000 bales per Cavalari from the River Plate. No changes in retail quotations of 120-125 rs. per kilogramme, according to quality.

Brass - Receipts nil, and the native mills are still selling at 800-850 per bag.

Coal - Receipts since our last report are: 5000 tons per River Plate, from Cardiff 4250, 4250, 4250, 4250.

Rum - Receipts coastwise are 131 pipes, 5 lbs. 6 de - joints, and no changes are yet made in quotations viz: Penamolin and Alacedo 14500-15000, Avacoti and Bahia 15000-15500, Campos 15000-15500, Angra and Paraty 15000-15500.

Shipping News - ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 2. HAMBURG - Dan by Sophie, 254 tons; Svarrer, 58 ds; sundries to Bremen, 1000 & Co.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Table with financial data for BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND, BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1896.

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THE SHIPMENTS SINCE OUR LAST REPORT HAVE BEEN:

Table listing shipments since our last report, including destinations like Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc.

THE VESSELS SAILING WITH COFFEE ARE:

Table listing vessels sailing with coffee, including ship names and destinations.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST WEEK WERE 90,110 BAGS, AGAINST 87,157 BAGS FOR THE PRECEDING WEEK AND 91,773 BAGS FOR THE WEEK BEFORE.

THE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS, PER 100 KILOS, ON SATURDAY WERE:

Table with official quotations per 100 kilos, including various coffee grades and prices.

AND BROKERS' QUOTATIONS ACCORDING TO NEW YORK TYPES, AND AT WHOLESALE, WERE THE FOLLOWING:

Table with brokers' quotations according to New York types, including various coffee grades and prices.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including ship names and quantities.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 2. HAMBURG - Dan by Sophie, 254 tons; Svarrer, 58 ds; sundries to Bremen, 1000 & Co.

NOV 3. CHICOUTIM - Nor by Munter, 106 tons; Jansen, 58 ds; pine to order.

NOV 4. SAVANNAH - Br by Emma L. Shaw, 576 tons; Horton, 73 ds; pine to order.

NOV 5. HAMBURG - Br by Bruckshaber, 901 tons; Blunt, 60 ds; sundries to order.

NOV 5. HERRSAND - Nor by L'Yra, 492 tons; Anonsson, 83 ds; pine to order.

NOV 5. HYERES - Nor by Drot, 1107 tons; Sorensen, 83 ds; sundries to order.

NOV 6. NEW YORK - Br by Cavalari, 550 tons; Reid, 85 ds; sundries to Wilson, Ritchie & Co.

NOV 7. BALTIMORE - Amer by Pioneer, 614 tons; Erickson, 51 ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.

NOV 7. NORRÖPING - Nor by F. P. Ross, 390 tons; Westermarck, 61 ds; pine to order.

NOV 7. KUSA - Br by L'Yra, 395 tons; Pika, 89 ds; pine to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 3. SHIP ISLAND - Br by Monrovia, 1449 tons; Hillard, ballast.

NOV 4. BRENSWICK - Port by Triumph, 400 tons; Barreto, ballast. Mobile - Nor by Louis, 171 tons; Schaeke, do.

NOV 4. PENNSACOLA - Br by Montevideo, 2548 tons; McVicker, do. Ital by Monte Moro, 630 tons; Gledano, do.

NOV 5. CHANNEL - Br by Emilie Dingler, 240 tons; Humphreys, ballast.

NOV 6. PENNSACOLA - Port by Jansen, 610 tons; Almeida, ballast.

NOV 7. PENNSACOLA - Nor by Don Quixote, 1127 tons; Johansen, ballast.

NOV 7. BARBADOS - Nor by Svanholm, 981 tons; Flingsen, do. Buenos Aires - Br by Torrey Carder, 1299 tons; Jones, do.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including ship names and quantities.

Table with receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including ship names and quantities.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th November, 1896. COFFEE - During the five working days of the past week the sales reported amount to about 62,000 bags, and, although there has been a good deal of reselling going on, factors and dealers have shown firmness and quotations are advanced by 200 rs. per arroba.

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The market opened on the 3rd with 7 q. quoted at 17500-18100 per arroba, and some 8,000 bags changed hands, on the basis of about 18800. On the following day the sales of 18,000 bags strengthened prices to about 18300, and on the 5th brokers quoted at 18100-18500, but the market was quiet at the highest quotations.

On the afternoon of the 6th sales of about 20,000 bags were reported, which one firm was credited with 16,000 bags, and some of the brokers advanced the extreme quotation for No. 7 to 18800, the basis of the business done about 18500, and on Saturday the demand was light, with dealers firm, however, and the sales of some 6,000 bags, were supposed to have been the result about the banks. On the following day with dealers talking of 19000, although the receipts on that day were very considerable. This morning the demand does not appear to promise much business, and 18500-18800 still about represent prices, with the market steady.

Ship	Origin	Arrival
Leonia G.	Antwerp	11 Aug
Licht	Hamburg	27 July
Luís	Barcelona	17 Aug
Luís Barreto	Batavia	17 Sept
Luzia	Penacola	17 Sept
Maria B. Tom	New York	17 Sept
Maria G.	Oporto	17 Sept
Maria L.	Penacola	17 Sept
Maria S.	Oporto	17 Sept
Maria T.	Hamburg	17 Sept
Maria U.	Cardiff	17 Sept
Maria V.	Cardiff	17 Sept
Maria W.	Cardiff	17 Sept
Maria X.	Cardiff	17 Sept
Maria Y.	Cardiff	17 Sept
Maria Z.	Cardiff	17 Sept

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, November 8th, 1896

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug Isabella Gill	325	Oct. 19	Baltimore	Quayle D. & C.
lug Rhode Island	640	24	B. Aires	To order
lug Payson Tucker	620	25	New York	Watson, R. & C
lug R.C. Conwell	520	25	New York	To order
bk Alice Reed	820	28	Rosario	Silva, Vieira & C
bk Carrie Winslow	826	31	Rosario	To order
lug Frances	644	Nov. 7	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Austrian				
lk Emma	377	Oct. 25	High seas	In distress
British				
sp Macedonia	1453	Sept 14	Penacola	Leveing & C.
bk F. of Ettrick	2135	18	Dumfries	Gas Co.
bk Birnam Wood	2134	23	Fasegnola	F. P. Passos
sp Canada	2137	23	Cardiff	To order
bk C. E. Lefurgey	935	12	Marseilles	A. Avenir & C.
bk Cathaya	790	12	Savannah	Quayle, D. & C.
sp Fleris	1246	14	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C
sp Avon	1590	15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk N. B. Morris	699	28	St. John	V. W. Guim & C
lug Gaesta	470	28	Savannah	Souza Alves & C
bk Eglshire	2028	28	Hull	Gas Co
lug Westaway	207	28	Pernambuco	To order
bk Antiga	350	28	Marseilles	Gen. de C & I
bk Lizzie Curry	497	30	Rosario	Silva Vieira & C
sp Melville I.	1419	31	Rosario	To order
lug E. L. Shaw	570	Nov. 4	Savannah	To order
bk Berwickshire	901	4	Hamburg	To order
bk Carrizal	550	6	New York	Watson, R. & C
Danish				
bk Prin. Marie	1288	Sept 22	Rangoon	Ferraz Sob. & C
bk Kroyng Lænie	609	23	E. Ota & C.	
bk Daniel	50	Oct. 13	Iha do Sal	Macedo Jr. & C
lug Sylphie	140	28	Mosso	To order
bk Sophie	254	Nov. 2	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
German				
bk Victoria	762	Oct. 1	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
bk Atlantic	1030	15	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C
lug Falke	180	19	Macao	Sal Mosso
lug Herm Becker	353	27	Paranaguá	To order
Italian				
bk Frat. Lamin	616	Sept 25	Penacola	F. P. Passos
bk Mont'Allegro	304	Oct. 2	Marseilles	E. Ott & C.
Norwegian				
bk Tomeshire	1111	Sept. 4	Penacola	Gen. de C & I.
bk Wilhelm Ant.	922	24	Bernswick	Gen. de C & I.
bk Lolla	520	24	Penacola	C. Heckler & C
sp Garibaldi	284	Oct. 7	Penacola	To order
sp Amalio	1520	26	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co
bk Pons Asin	360	27	Westw'k	Gen. de C & I.
bk Munter	1016	Nov. 3	Chico'm.	Gen. de C & I.
bk Lya	492	5	Hernosand	Ferraz Sob. & C
bk Drot	1107	5	Hydes	A. Avenir & C.
bk Pasteur	390	7	Norkopping	F. P. Passos
Portuguese				
bk Margarida	366	Sept 14	Iha do Sal	Costa Leite & C.
bk Paes	600	22	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C.
scrl'3 Amigos	198	Oct. 3	Macao	Sal Mosso
sp Olmo	1140	13	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Venturosa	420	19	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos.
bk Sophia	425	21	Macao	F. Avenir & C.
lug Argos	234	25	Aracaju	Com. Nac. Co
Russian				
bk Vesta	554	Sept 21	Boa Vista	G. Saboia & C.
bk Primus	102	27	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
bk Lilly	385	Nov. 7	Norkopping	Gen. de C & I.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Nov. 2	Vilna Arg	Buenos Aires 2d	Camyrano & C
3	Las Palmas It	Genoa 2d	La Vetoce
3	Blue Star Br	Cardiff 2d	Lage Imaios
3	Nie Br	River Plate 2d	Royal Mail
4	Bien Br	Manchester 2d	Norton, M. & C.
4	Hamburg Gr	Bremen 2d	H. Stoltz & C.
4	Orion Aust	Trieste 2d	Rombauer & C.
4	W. Balls Br	Buenos Aires 6d	W. R. McViven
4	Oakley Br	do 6 1/2 d	Nonhrel & C.
6	Porugal Fr	Bordeaux 2d	Mess. Maritimes
6	Belluca Br	London 2d	Norton, M. & C
6	Montlake Br	Cardiff 2d	Lage Imaios
6	Reg. Maria It	River Plate 2d	Ficita & De V
6	Atanao Fr	Santos 2d	E. Johnston & C
7	Fataguna Gr	Hamburg 2d	do
7	Olinda Gr	Santos 2d	do
8	Nasmyth Br	Liverpool 2d	Norton, M. & C.
8	Aracuna Br	do 2d	Wilson Sons & C.
8	K. F. Wil'n Gr	Buenos 2d	H. Stoltz & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Nov. 2	Corientes Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
2	Thames Br	River Plate	do
2	Olinda Gr	Santos	do
2	Nimes It	do	do
4	Costica Fr	do	do
4	Las Palmas It	do	do
4	Santos Gr	do	do
4	Nie Br	Southampton	do
4	Reg. Maria It	Genoa	do
5	Thesis Br	River Plate	do
7	Porugal Fr	Cardiff	Sundries
7	Volmer Dan	Rosario	Ballast
7	Vilna Arg	Paranaguá	do
7	Hamburg Gr	Santos	Sundries
8	Orion Aust	do	do
8	Olinda Gr	Hamburg	do
8	Drummond Br	Galveston	Ballast
8	Drummond Br	Santa Lucia	do

Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Nov. 9th

Circulation	Public Funds	Value
262,126,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies)	928,000 - 53,300 0
105,000,000	Bonds of 1894	916,000 - 532,000
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	12,350 0
19,234,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	2,400,000
24,679,000	Do do 1870, 4 1/2 %	---
18,350,000	Do do 1880, 4 1/2 %	---
Fca. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	---
10,350,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%	---
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	---
25,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	153,000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8\$00 - July 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3 000 - July 96
24,000,000	Constructor	300	---
16,000,000	Credito Movel	200	3 000 - July 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6 000 - July 96
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - July 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	10 000 - July 96
15,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6 000 - July 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3 000 - July 96
20,000,000	Paralel Hypotecario	200	9 000 - July 96
---	do 2nd series	100	4 500 - July 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40F	---
14,000,000	Muzambinho	100	---
64,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	---
---	do 2nd series	200	40\$00 - Jan. 96
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	---
75,000,000	União Sorocabana-Hauna	200	---
---	do 2nd series	60	---

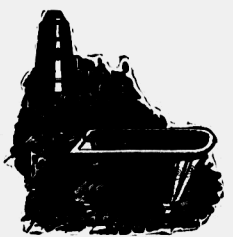
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	--- Oct. 96
14,000,000	S. Christovão	200	--- July 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	--- Aug. 96
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial	200	61\$00 - Aug 96
3,000,000	Carroca	200	1 1 000 - Jan. 96
6,000,000	Coufanga Industrial	200	13 000 - Aug. 96
5,000,000	D. Isabel	200	49 000 - Jan. 96
1,200,000	Industrial Mineiro	200	--- Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manoel de F. F. F.	200	8 000 - Mar. 96
4,000,000	Petropolitana	200	000 - Mar. 96
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	--- July 1897
3,000,000	Santa Luzia	200	8 000 - July 96

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"
"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas. These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 80 o/100 less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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

Agents for the
Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.
Undertake the installation of electric light, bells, postable and fixed Telephones, Lighting-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.
The public is cordially invited to visit the agents,

Thomas Price & Co.
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Ask for

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78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
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LIPTON'S Teas,
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Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists, the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$12.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

"JOHANNIS"

The king of natural table waters.

The finest in the world.

Walter, Block & Co., 115, Quitanda.

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"APENTA,"

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE FAVORABLY-CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT WATER."

L. Liebermann, Royal Councillor, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

USES OF "APENTA"

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient. For occasional or habitual constipation. By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder. In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation. In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver. Against hemorrhoids. During pregnancy, and in many female diseases. In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration. Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil consequences of indigestion in diet. Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast. Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A much-esteemed purgative water." "Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results." "A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known waters." "Agreeable to the palate." "Exceptionally efficacious."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special remedial agent." "Constant as regards its general characteristics." "Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out for the treatment of gouty patients." "Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

SHIPPERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

4, STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

AGENTS:

WATSON, RITCHIE & Co.

25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

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. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguá, 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. Aymoiés, 15th November 1892. AGUSTO DE ALMEIDA 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 *Aquitania* 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 benefited, 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 Bueno 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.

N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journey, as he will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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