NEWS.

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Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TH, 1895.

Number 3

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From the Montevideo Times, Dec. 28.

THE CHOLERA PANIC.

From the Montwickee Times, Dec. s8.

THE CHOLERA PANIC.

This panic continues in full force, and our contemporaries are full of what may be described as "cholera literature," though every day shows the panic and the extreme measures taken to be less justified. We note, however, that our contemporaries are less eager in their demand for such extremities. Perhaps the threat of closing the port, and the loss and inconvenience already caused, are cooling them down and will bring about a reaction. Amongst the worst sufferers are the poor hotel and lodging-liouse keepers, who find themselves suddenly deprived of the annual harvest they expect to reap from Argentine visitors. The shopkeepers and commerce in general will also severely leed the difference, if the quarantine is prolonged. In fact there is hardly a branch of trade that will not suffer. The sanitary guards, however, will hencelfi, for we hear that not only are the river steamship companies connelled to give them food and doguing on honard and to pay them \$2 \text{ gold for the pleasure of their company, but are also expected to continue the same during the \$2 \text{ gold for the pleasure of their company, but are also expected to continue the same during the \$3 \text{ days quarantine to which they become subject! This is certainly a monstrons imposition. With the loss of passenger traffic and heavy extra satitary charges, it is quite possible that the river service will be suspended entirely, except for a weekly rrip to Urugayan ports.

No startling movelly appeared yesterday. The five "suspected" cases in Buenos Aires all proved to be of the most ordinary description, to which no attention would have been paid in normal times. However, to keep the ball rolling, two more were reported yesterday, which will probably prove of the same description. Some four more anything more than an acute form of cholerina. Two fattle cases, which the alarmists immediately stignatise as cholern, are also reported from San Nicolas. There is no doubt there is a slight epidemi

weather.

An attempt has been made to trace the appearance of the epidemic to the uncovering of the corpses of some cholera patients who were buried near Santa Fé in 1886. If these had been cremated there never would have been any danger on this

there never would have been any danger on this score.

We are glad to say that the local health authorities have at last bethought them of some internal measures, and have ordered the sanitary inspectors to keep, a sharp eye on the common lodging-houses, (conventilos) and other centres of unhealthiness and infection, also ordering any measures of disinfection that may be found necessary. If they had done their duty in this respect from the first, they need not have been so mightily afraid of infection and could have dispensed with quarantine measures so immensely injurious to commerce, and which are sure to provoke an equally injurious reprisal on the first opportunity. Fortunately no "susveced case" has been declared here yet, and with ordusary care and the return of milder weather we ough to keep free.

RAMOS MEJIA'S SURRENDER

On the 11th inst, the Argentine legation of this city received the following telegram from Buenos Aires :

"In view of information received, the depart-ment of hygiene yesterday sanctioned the follow-ing resolution which it asks the government to put into execution at once. It reads:

In view of favorable information from our minister in Rio de Janeiro in relation to the progress of cholera in Brazil, and while this state does not become worse, the national department of hygiene

Art. 1.—The sanitary treatment for arrivals from Brazil is hereby reduced to prudential observation only for the ships which carry a medical inspector on board.

Art. 2.-The ships from Brazil which enter the port of the Capital should be subjected to the prescriptions of the decree of 24th October, 1893, and 9th March, 1894, relative to the embarkation of fiscals (guardas).

Art. 3.-The ships on board of which have occurred cases of cholera, or yellow fever, during the voyage, or while remaining in port, will be subject to the prescriptions of the sanitary regulations.

Art. 4.—The dispositions of the department relative to the disinfection of immigrants, remain in force.

Art. 5.—The confirmation of these resolutions is hereby solicited from the superior government.

hereby solution from the superior government. The sanitary condition of the ports of Buenos Aires and La Plata is completely satisfactory. There is no news from Rosario, Santa Fé and Colastiné. The rest of the republic is uninfected. Salutations, Sr. Minister.—7. M. Ramos Mojia, president of the department of hygiene. F. Al. 2012. Sacretary. varez, secretary.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1895.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1895.

The absurdity of our ordinary precautions are now shown to good advantage along the Central railway, where a kind of quarantine is maintained against the infected districts of the Parahyba valley. To be valuable, a quarantine should be effective, which is very rarely the case. The gate is closed, perhaps, but there are a hundred holes in the fence each side through which contagion can creep. To illustrate this, let us cite a few examples. The place which has suffered most from the epidemic is Barra do Pirahy, where there have been about 120 cases of illness up to the present time. The passenger trains on the Central railway do not stop at this station, to avoid infection—but they stip about 50 yards outside, where passengers are permitted to leave the coaches and converse with the residents, buying food, fruit, etc., and even to walk up to the station. It is nothing but a roaring farce! If there is infection in the Barra, then it is just as dangerous 50 yards away from the station, as in the station itself! And it is particularly dangerous in the water and fruits supplied to the passengers. Every one of these passenger trains includes a sanitary coach, loaded down with brios, remedies and authority. The sanitary inspector runs the train. And yet, he is not at all aware that it is a silly farce to run through the Barra station, and then stop 50 yards beyond, where the passengers are permitted to it is a silly farce to run through the Barra station, and then stop 50 yards beyond, where the passengers are permitted to mingle with the residents just as freely as they could possibly do in the station itself. When the train reaches Belém, then the grand display of scientific prevention begins! It it unquestionably one of the most brilliant comedies of the day! The arriving train is carefully run in on the track opposite the station, the passengers are compelled to alight on that side where they are interrogated as to name, age, nationality. interrogated as to name, age, nationality, business and residence, where their bags and parcels are ticketed and taken away and parcels are ticketed and taken away from them for disinfection, where they are sprinkled or drenched with a disinfecting fluid by means of a syringe, and where they are then compelled to wash their faces and hands in disinfectants. What good the foul smelling fluid does, the Lord only knows. The victim is then marched into a kind of tent, or shed, where he waits until the so-called disinfecting process is finished. Wet and chilled, his situation is anything but comfortable. Add to this the consciousness that men of influence, and those who stubbornly refuse to subthe consciousness that men of influence, and those who stubbornly refuse to submit to the "disinfecting," are allowed to escape the infliction and consequent discomfort, and to retain their bags free of disinfection, and we have enough to cause an illness even where one did not exist. Then when the disinfection is finished, the passengers are sent across the track and are permitted to grow the first are tracked. sengers are sent across the track and are permitted to return to their coaches, where they find everything wet and smelling of carbolic acid. The sanitary guards have been throwing water containing carbolic acid all over the coaches, inside and out, and have left them in that condition for the hour's ride into the city! One may escape the bacillus comma in this way, but if he escapes a chill, or a fever, or rheumatism, he may consider himself fortunate. His clothes are spotted, if not spoiled, and his temper is grievously upset, and if he does not say that he prefers Asiatic cholera any day to those ——sanitary blockheads, it will be because he is a good practical Christian, full of forgiveness, and unable to swear.

It is singular how easily a public man an deceive himself. He thinks that a can deceive himself. He thinks that a certain thing ought to be done and that he will use every effort to have it done — and then, to him, it is done. The Czar — and then, to him, it is done. The Czar and Kaiser have for years been proclaiming peace in Europe and assuring us that they are using their very best efforts to maintain peace, and all the while they have been watching each other like angry dogs, increasing their armies and preparing for war. Apparently they really believe that they are the guardians of peace, and that by using force to repress every symptom of disturbance they are really preserving the peace. It is something like choking your adversary into insensibility in order not to fight with him. On the 13th inst. there was an exhibition of this amiable weakness in Buenos Aires which is worthy weakness in Buenos Aires which is worthy of comment. The ex-minister of foreign affairs, now minister of interior, Dr. Eduardo affairs, now minister of interior, Dr. Eduardo Costa, gave a little luncheon to the diplomatic corps, and then improved the occasion to talk about peace and disarmament here in South America. In the course of his remarks he expressed the opinion that the disarmament of Argentina, Brazil and Chili would contribute greatly to the progress of South America. We agree entirely with the opinion expressed, but we have serious doubts as to its sincerity. Dr. Costa is a man of high character and ability, and and he unquestionably believes just what and he unquestionably believes just what he says, but when we reflect that the ministry of which he is now the chief, has only just purchased a hundred thousand nifles, several batteries of Krupp guns, immense stores of ammunition, a torpedo cruiser, and various other military recour-ses, we are compelled to doubt his sincerses, we are compelled to doubt his sincer-ity. If we are not mistaken, Argentina has an order in Europe for more war ships. Chili and Brazil are also rapidly increasing their armaments, in ships, guns, rifles and ammunition. All three nations are imaminuntion. All three nations are impoverishing themselves to keep up a military force, wholly unnecessary and largely beyond their means. Disarmament would be a blessing to all three of them, but—we would like to remind Dr. Costa—disarmament and the cost of would like to remind Dr. Costa—disarmament does not mean the acquisition of more arms. More ships, and guns, and rifles and powder is a poor preparation for peace, and affords no relief whatever to the overburdened taxpayer. Horace Greeley once said that the way to resume specie payments, is to resume. It may be said, with equal force, that the way to disarm is to disarm ! Let the ships be sold; China and Japan will buy the whole lot of them. Sell off the guns, and rifles, and cartridges also, and disband the armies! Send the generals and colonels home and tell them to earn their own living henceforth. And generals and colonels home and tell them to earn their own living henceforth. And then remit the taxes required so that the tax-payer can at once know something of the practical blessings of peace. That prosperity will result, we are certain, and that peace and good order will follow we do not doubt. The military classes have here the rime causes of most of the dibeen the prime causes of most of the dis turbances in South America; turn them into plain civilians, without any special priv-ileges, and we shall know more of peace and orderly development than Dr. Costa has dared to believe possible in his sweetest

No better testimony could have been supplied as to the accuracy of our remarks on quarantines in South America, than the Olympo incident of the past week. This steamer arrived at Ilha Grande on Decem steamer arrived at 11na Grande on Decem-ber 25th with a cargo of live cattle, wheat, etc., for this port. On the 25th she was sent up to discharge the cattle just outside the harbor entrance. On the 3rd inst. she returned to Ilha Grande to undergo she returned to Ilha Grande to undergo quarantine preparatory to entering this port for the discharge of the remainder of her cargo. Some kind of an epidemic broke out on board, however, which proved to be very fatal. Not being a passenger steamer, the Olympo had no physician, and was probably provided with a very meagre supply of medicines. Help was promptly solicited from the quarantine authorities, and permission to land the sick for treatment and the dead for burial. But, though Ilha Grande is a quarantine station on which hundreds of contos have been expended for the express purpose of meeton which hundreds of contos have been expended for the express purpose of meeting just such cases as this, the unfortunate ship was repelled at every point. We are told that the quarantine doctor has never been on board, and up to last advices he has not even sent aboard the medicines and disinfectants so urgently needed. He

believes the epidemic to be cholera, but he does nothing whatever to overcome it. As for landing the sick and the dead, both requests were refused on the ground that they had no lazaretto hospital and no cremating furnace. The captain was therefore left to the alternative of throwing the dead overboard — which is far more dangerous than landing them for burial on an isolated island — and of caring for his sick as best he could without medicines and medical advice. This state of affairs lasted until the night of the 9th, when the captain determined to come to this port for the relief he could not obtain at Ilha Grande. He entered this port without difficulty, but was induced on the following Grande. He entered this port without difficulty, but was induced on the following morning by the sanitary officials of this port to return to Ilha Grande, under an express promise to send him the relief needed within twenty-four hours. This promise has not been kept, nor can we learn that any steps have been taken to do so. Another armed vessel, however, has been sent down to stand guard over these unhapsent down to stand guard over these unhap sent down to stand guard over these unhappy victims of cowardice, incompetence and selfishness. If they reach out for water or food, give them no mercy! They are unfortunate, and afflicted, and helpless; let them die! To save our worthless bodies from contagion, let them die! To show how enlightened and humane we are, we have built a great quarantine station, and how enlightened and humane we are, we have built a great quarantine station, and then to keep it free from contagion we let the afflictedlook on it from afar off—and die! We have a medical fraternity numbering many thousands, and we are manufacturing hundreds more every year. They are supposed to be devoting their talents and lives to the relief of the sick and suffering! And yet, not one of them has the courage to offer his services to this unfortunate ship, and barely two or three have humanity to offer his services to this unfortunate ship, and barely two or three have humanity enough to protest against this cold-blooded selfishness! Talk as you may, there is no defence, no excuse for such inhumanity! A government which can do no better than this is unfit to govern, for its first and highest attribute is to protect life. And a people which consciously commit such acts of barbarism in their relations with the outside world, are unworthy a place such acts of barbarism in their relations with the outside world, are unworthy a place in the sisterhood of nations. The commercial world should permit these barbarities no longer. If a country can not exist without artificial barriers to keep out contagious disease, then it should be compelled to maintain them efficiently and properly, or else to delegate the service to led to maintain them efficiently and properly, or else to delegate the service to some properly equipped international commission. It is time that this shooting, and starving, and betraying the helpless sick should be ended! It is time that such barbarities as the expulsion of infected passenger ships from port after port, should be prohibited by the strong hand of international law! If the weaker nations are unwilling to take the risk, then a "Red Cross society" of the seas should be organized for the relief of those cast out upon its unfriendly bosom! unfriendly bosom!

According to a telegram from Bueno Aires to the Argentine legation on the 11th, the sanitary authorities of that port have thrown up the sponge and acknowledged themselves beaten at their own game. They have been taught a lesson which we trust t themselves beaten at their own game. They have been taught a lesson which we trust will not soon be forgotten, for they have been made to see that quarantine is a game that two can play at, and that they no longer hold the position of advantage in the contest. They have been made to see that Brazil has become a very important customer for their products and that a war of quarantines will cause them much the greater injury. As long as Brazil took but few of their products, they amused themselves every year with the imposition of quarantine for the most trifling causes, and that too with an effrontery and arbitrariness that practically added an insult to the injury. There are good reasons for believing that they wished to compel the steamship companies to omit their calls at Brazilian ports, and to thus secure an important advantage in the commercial rivalry between the two countries. The trade with Brazil, however, has been too valuable to be ignored, and these companies have therefore submitted to every kind of vexation and prejudice rather than surrender their Brazilian connection. The last two or three years has worked an unexpected change in julian connection. The last two or three years has worked an unexpected change in the situation, a change of which the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities seem to have been ignorant until within the past month. The outbreak of some kind of an epidemic in the province of Santa Fé, similar

apparently to what has been raging here, has enabled the Brazilians to return the compliment by declaring quarantine against Argentina. To the evident surprise of the Argentine officials, an immediate protest was the result, and they found that several important industries were prejudiced by important industries were prejudiced by this interruption to the trade between the two countries. They protested, of course, and denied the existence of a cholera and denied the existence of a cholera epidemic in the country, but they very soon found that they could do nothing effective because of their own quarantine against Brazil, and because of the unsavory record which they have made in past years. And so, to save themselves from further loss they have been compelled to raise their quarantine against Brazil, not withstanding the fact that the so-called epidemic here is not yet suppressed, and the further circumstance that we are just entering the months not yet suppressed, and the further circumstance that we are just entering the months when fever generally makes its appearance. A more complete surrender has rarely been put on record, and it is all the more noticeable because hitherto the Argentines have refused even to listen to the protests against their own arbitrary action.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine Senate has thrown out the general amnesty project.

Rumors of the intended resignation of President Saenz Pena are again current.

A heavy rainstorm visited Mendoza on the 8th inst, and caused immense prejudices. The damages are estimated at two millions of dollars, currency.

—A boy of 16, belonging to one of the military battalions in Montevideo, recently tried to commit suicide. He wounded himself severely with a rifle, and when asked why he did it, he said that 'it is better to die than to live under continual blows."

and blows."

—Several important strikes have been in progress in Buenos Aires during the past ten days,
which include the bakers, the stevedores and
the laborers and sailors in the docks. It is
estimated that nearly 20,000 men are involved in
these strikes.

— The passeneer and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo in November numbered 1,501 from across seas and 3,734 from Argentina. The departures were 433 across seas and 3,921 for Argentina in the same month. Of these 377 were from Brazil and 163 to that country.

Brazil and 165 to that country.

—The following prices and resolutions have been definitely adopted by the Baker's League, and, excepting the last, seem reasonable enough. First-class bread, 8 cents the kilo. Second-class bread, to be sold to poor people over the counter, 6 cents the kilo. Bread one day old, to poor people, 4 cents the kilo. No loaves exchanged or returned. No letting of overs for the baking of private dough.—Montevideo Times.

—General Mansilla takes excention to the kilo.

people, 4 cents the kilo. No loaves exchanged or returned. No letting of ovens for the baking of private dough.—Montevideo Times.

—General Mansilla takes exception to the following criticism on Argentina which appeared in Le Temps of Paris: — "While foreigners work, citizens are involved in political intriques, they occasionally fire a few shots in the streets, etce the accounts of their electoral triumphs with public money and observe the tottering condition of their government between anarchy or disconsisting." Is there really any exaggeration in the picture? That is the question.—Times of Argentina.

—A lunch was given to the diplomatic corps in Buenos Aires on the 13th by Dr. Eduardo Costa, minister of the interior and chief of the cabinet. The Brazilian minister, Dr. Fernando Abbott, was not present, and Brazil was represented by Admiral Custodio de Mello, who was one of the speakers. The principal topic was the hope expressed by Dr. Costa that Argentina, Brazil and Chili might arrange a disarmament, which he considered would contribute powerfully to the prosperity of all South America.

—Of the cholera scare and the quarantine restrictions decreed against Argentina arrivals, the Montevideo Times of Dec. 25th says: — It is probable that the Uruguayan authorities to decrease a promote a scare and the first interview of the Admiron. The board of health has constituted involved the substitute of the cabinet. The board of health has constituted interviewed and Faysandia as the only tonsitute Montevideo and Faysandia as the only tonsitute Montevideo and Faysandia as the only a first of call for vessels from Argentina. At the fortist of call for vessels from Argentina. A tree and a sale to act promptly as further occasion may asise. We have not yet heard of a single present the energy of the authorities."

—An example of provincial legislative decorum comes all the way from San Juan. One honour-shale dead and what and the deducated classes, do not share the alairn of the

educated classes, do not share the alarm of the authorities."

—An example of provincial legislative decorum comes all the way from San Juan. One honourable deputy shot another dead in the hall of the San Juan legislature on Wednesday afternoon, Samuel Robles, the assasin, is a school teacher as well as a provincial deputy. His victim was Dr. Avelino Alvarez, a retired amy surgon. Hot words arose between them during a debate. When the session was over and as Alvarez was leaving the house he met Robles in the hall and offered to shake hands with him. Robles refused, Alvarez then slapped him in the face; whereupon Robles drew a revolver and shot his colleague dead on the spot. It is by patriotic and superior for the spot of the spot of the spot of the publican fraternity is nourished in this federal and very republican republic. It is by generous and touching acts of this kind that the civic virtues, culture and greatness of the Latin race are manifested and vindicated. — Southern Cross.

-Owing to heavy rains there has been a dis-

astrous inundation at 'Tucuman...

— The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Pais telegraphed on the 11th that the quarantine there against Brazilian arrivals had been reduced to simple observation.

— The Buenos Aires Handels Zeitung estimates the number of cattle in Argentina at 27,000,000, the estimate being based upon the number killed for consumption and for the saladeros, and the number exported.

— A Santa Fé telegram of December atst explains the situation there as follows: — "The troops and police force were kept under arms last night fearing a revolutionary movement. The cholera-scare having been played out, the revolutionary scare takes its place. It seems as if the official people had undertaken to provide public excitement. It is understood that the next excitement will be "yellow fever" unless another earthquake turns up."

— Cholera in the province of Santa Fé has been officially recopied and accree was issued yesterday closing the Santa Fé ports, which means that no communication will be allowed between those places and the capital. The funny part of the considerations which gave rise to the decree is, that the measure is taken because the "infection focus" which did exist in Colastine, is now extinguished. We presume that when another "infection focus" which did exist in Colastine, is now extinguished. We presume that when another incetion focus "is officially reported, the Santa Fé ports will again be opened.—Timus of Argentina.

— Passengers and trains from Rosario continue to be disinfected in Belgrano station to guard against the importation of cholera. The procedure is on a par with many other resolutions of the health board. If the passengers are supposed to convey the bacilli, why wait until they arrive in this city to disinfection of control to the control of the cont

WEST COAST ITEMS

A Valparaiso telegram of the 6th says that it precautions have been taken there through great precautions fear of an epidemic.

tear of an epidemic.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 14th, published in the Paiz this morning, says that suspected cholera cases having been denounced in that city, the doctors who saw them declared that the illness was cholerina of a serious character. This will be quite sufficient, we presume, to warrant an extension of the quarantine farce.

From The Review, Buenos Aires, December 29. THE CHOLERA SCARE AND ITS SUGGESTIONS.

Every year we seem to get scared during the summer over yellow fever, cholera and the like. This time it is more than a scare, apparently, though it is hard enough to make sure—even for the experts engaged in its observation. The great difficulty is to diagnose between the bad summer-cholera of temperate climes and the genuine Asiatic cholera, and the difference is not so very great as one might be inclined to suppose. Short of the clear and absolute demonstration of Koch's comma bacillus in the intestinal secretions (often no very easy or certain job), Asiatic cholera is

mainly recognised by its great violence, and its virulent infectiveness. It is this latter characteristic which will mainly concern us here. Cholera spreads exclusively through the direct or indirect pollution, by the choleraic secretions, of drinking water, milk, vegetables, fruit, and food generally. Practically, we do not inhale its germs by the air, although it is indeed conceivable that a town reeking with cholera poison and covered with dust and insanitary accumulations, might convey that poison direct into the mouths of its citizens with every wind that raises the dust! Notwinstanding, it is found, as a matter of fact, that where purity of food and drink can be secured, cholera ceases to spread.

Witness that remarkable epidemic in Mendoza arrested by Dr. Gil in a few days by boiling the drinking water of the town.

Our precautions must therefore be mainly directed to the vigilant provision of safe food and water, no less than to the frequent removal of rubbish, and all insanitary accumulations, and the cleansing of sewers and drains. As compared with these precautions, quarantine shrinks away into absolute insignificance. Indeed, there is a growing feeling in Europe, and more especially in England, that where sanitary authorities and their resources are both nelive and efficient, quarantine is but a grauutous infliction on trade, that it is even apt to give a very false sense of security to communities whose real duty it is to put their own house in order rather than to put their trust in a town like Buenos Aires, whose house in med in order, where we have our systems of Boca, "conventillos," "pozo" waters, river water, and so forth, quarantine may become a very justificable regulation indeed. As regards drinking water and milk, there can be no doubt of it that, with cholera in our midst, behilts; is a very necessary precaution, and if thoroughly done, a very efficient one.

The most scrupulous care, however, should be enjoined to prevent all possible contamination of

regulation indeed. As regards drinking water and milk, there can be no doubt of it that, with cholera in our midst, boiling is a very necessary precaution, and if thoroughly done, a very efficient one.

The most scrupulous care, however, should be enjoined to prevent all possible contamination of towashing water, and of all its sources throughout a house. For although it may sound very easy to say "we will boil all our drinkables and so shall be safe," yet the reflecting man will readily perceive how very difficult it is to ensure safety by that means alone. For it is practically impossible to boil all the water in an establishment for washing plates, jugs, spoons, etc., etc., and we would like to remind our readers that a milk-jug, e. q., washed out with unboiled water and then wiped 'clean,' as we say, and charged with milk again, is a fertile source of danger if the washing water is impure, even supposing the milk teel has been boiled. For it is impossible to tor/x jug clean of germs, and of the dew which contains them, and such germ-dew coming in contact with even the purest milk, finds therein all the requisites for its incubation and development.

Doubtful water, therefore, even though we boil what we actually drink of it, is a constant menace to our lives, whether it be a question of typhoid, cholera or anything else. And so the most scrupulous general precautions should be taken in a house to prevent contamination all round.

While on this subject, it may be well to mention that there is growing evidence of the fact that wells and algibes are more often poisoned by dirty hands, dirty buckets, chains and ropes, dead rats, mice and fries, etc., etc., than through subtervancan communicatione, with severs. And so the most are directly and officials.

The question of dirty hands is one of peculiar and vital importance in relation to cholera. It is a fact, as true as it is unavoidable, that almost all our food supplies, especially hindly from, are worth more than armies of sanitary experts and officials.

The

toes, beets and vegetables should never be taken uncooked.

And now let us pass to a semi-medical matter of almost equal importance—chills and their prevention. How many attacks of yellow fever, cholera, typhold, dysentery, entertisy, etc. take their origin in chilis! It is a known fact that numbers of us have carried considerable quantities of the germs of these diseases in our coils of intestines—and with perfect safety and impunity so long as our mucous linings are healthy and intact, and no accident occurs to depress or lower the vitality of their epithelial cells and of the nervo-vascular structures of their bases. So long as all goes well in this respect the germs and poisons are destroyed or antagonised by those cells, and safely ejected as innocuous foreign bodies.

cells, and salely ejected as innocuous foreign bodies.

The commonest accident, however, which, especially in tropical climes and seasons, disturbs this beneficent mechanism of nature is the taking of a cold or chill—especially in the abdominal region of the body. At the outset of the chill the blood flees from the surface of the body, and rushes to the internal organs, producing "congretion." If there he no germs and poisons in their vicinity, this congestion passes away, and all goes well; but if the poisons be there, the temporary shock to those delicate nervo-vascular mechanisms, to which we have referred, may suffice so to lower the vitality of those scavening cells as to decide the constant struggle between them and

the bacteria in favour of the latter; "congestion" passes into "inflammation," and disease, and acute disease begins. Such is the early history of numberless acute disease—cholera amongat them. Hence the great advantage of encasing the abdomen and pelvis night and day in flamel or woollen early belvis night and day in flamel or woollen cloth to avoid sudden changes of temperature—the so-called "cholers skill." It may be here remarked that we are more subject to abdominal chills in hot weather than we are in cold: we have taken off our winter things, draughts are rather courted than avoided, windows and doors are open night and day, we sleep without blankets, often even without sheets, we use open trams and conches, we undergo alterations of the most profuse sweats, and the het variations of night and day are often extreme. It is well known in Buenos Aires that when a tormento and cold weather follow on the top of a period of intense heat, thousands of persons are often attacked by colic and diarrhea of varying degrees of severity. To these remarks we might add that in all tropical countries and times of epidemic, it is found that a most powerful anti-zymotic safeguard is to be found in the regular action of the bowels, thus keeping the blood pure and cool, preventing the accumulation of poisons, and manufating intact the vitality of the great gastro-intestinal mucous lining. Many young men by fast and irregular living, and the consequent disregard of these primary periodic necessities, have fallen victims to acute tropical disease. We will conclude by warning our renders that ic, acrated waters and bottled drinks all need their careful consideration. Ice made of impure water may be full of danger if mixed with drinks; and the fabricar of aerated waters, beer, porter, etc., which use artesian water, or water especially putified, are to be much preferred to those which take no such precaution at all. Even from the little we have said, it will be seen how very difficult it is to entire security. The principles, ho

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram from Pelotas on the 11th announces that the telegraph lines had been cut a little beyond Candiota and also beyond Pedras Altas.
—It is said that the governor of Pernambuco, Barbosa Lima, has a well-armed force of 3,000 men under his command. He is accused of entertaining a very ambitious project.
—Telegrams of the 12th state that the Brazilian troops, pursuing a body of insurgents, had again invaded Uruguayan territory, wounding a commissary and killing a police soldier.
—The 2nd battalion of S. Paulo police arrived in S. Paulo on the 14th from Paraná, What were they have been stationed since April, 1893. What were the S. Paulo police doing in Paraná?
—The German sch Johann, freighted with salt from Macáo for Rio Grande do Sul, was reported on the 10th as having been wrecked at Paracuid, on the coast of Ceará. The crew was saved, but the ship is a total loss.
—After navigating all the way to Santos, the cruiser Republica and topped-o-bort Pato Afformoentered that port on the 10th for supplies and repairs. After receiving these they proceeded on their way to Rio Grande.
—We regret to note the death of the chief editor of the Moniter Campitia, of Campos, on the 13th inst., who was the victim of an accident. He was run over in the street by an ox-cart and so latally injured that death resulted soon after the accident.

—The state elections in Pernambuco occurred on the John. It is stated that the people generally staged away from the polis, which may be taken as a measure of their appreciation of the free institutions guaranteed to them by dictators and military officers.

—It is said that the insurgent chief Pina after the delat mentioned in our last issue, returned into Rio Grande immediately after. It is said that the reports a divergence in the news, one may easily be torgiven for doubling the whole story.

—The sanitary inspector of Espirito Santo has resolved to save his state, cost what it may. He says that if the report is confirmed that cholera has appeared in Rio, he will close the potros of

-A Torrent filter has just been received here for the water-works at Vassouras, state of Rio de

for the water-works at Vassouras, state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The 14th cavalry, which has been stationed in Sio Paulo, left Santos for Rio Grande do Sul on the 9th. The regiment numbers about 200 men.

—The town of Bios Visia, Goyas, where so much lawlessness has occurred since 1891, is situated on the Rio Tocantins, on the frontiers between Gyaza and Maranihão. The federal force has been withdrawn from the place, leaving the outlaws to work their own sweet with.

—Bitter complaints are being made in Bahia against the intervention of the police in elections. The Gastan se Noticiass of that city says: "The Soldier is paid, by means of taxes which are burdens upon the people, for guaranteeing public order, and not for assisting this or that partizan group."

—Detachments from Pará and Maranihão, with

bounder is pain, by thems of takes with the burdens upon the people, for guaranteeiing public order, and not for assisting this or that partizan group."

—Detachments from Pará and Maranhão, with two field pieces, have been ordered upon some special service. They are to be accompanied by ambulances, and will be prepared for a service of some importance. As the expedition starts from Maranhão, it may be presumed that its destination is Boa Vista.

—The Jornal of the 11th is informed that Floriano Peixoto intends to leave for Poços de Caldason the 18th inst. He has apparently abandoned his intention to go to Barbacena. The ex-Dictator seems to be somewhat uneaxy and uncertain, and is changing his plans rather frequently. Perhaps his conscience is troubling him.

—The Italian immigrants which arrived here on the Instinctiva, some 1,500 in number, were sent up to Juiz de Fora immediately on arrival. There nothing was done for their reception, and consequently they were left without food and shelter. This is another one of the curiosities of officially directed immigration.

—The secretary of the Baha state government has telegraphed to the Jornal & Commercia that the reports about the intended deposition of the unincipal council of Villa Nova, the order for the withdrawal of Senator José Gonçalves and the firing upon the people, are all pure fabrications. In regard to this it must be said that there is more falsehood than reality in all the political news current. Were a newspaper to publish only the truth, it would have nothing to fill its columns.

—We are glad to say that Mococa, Sto Paulo, has been again heard fore). This times this exist.

ums. We are glad to say that Mococa, Sto Paulo, has been again heard from! This time this spirited little town sends us something original in the line of vital statistics. Last year, according to the civil registry, there were 134 births, 33 deaths and 27 marriages in that place. A healther place could not be found any where, if the births and deaths are considered by themselves, and Mococa will soon be overburdened with population. But when we find that the marriages nearly equal the deaths—well, we hardly know what to think!

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic on the Bananal line has been opened, to connect with the S. Paulo express.

—The new scale of wages for the Central railway, recently enacted by Congress, will increase the working expenses of that corporation by something over 2,000,000 ay ear.

—The prefect has vetoed the act of the municipal council authorizing a contract with Luiz Carlos de Moura, or the company he may organize, for the construction of a circular railway in this city.

—There was a meeting of business men in

Carlos de Moura, or the company ne may organize, for the construction of a circular railway in this city.

— There was a meeting of business men in Uberala on the 15th, at which it was resolved to create a tramway service between the city and the Mogyana station. The stock will be taken by local investors.

—The minister of industry has asked his colleague of war for 26 tents for the use of the commission charged with the survey of a railway to the site of the projected new capital of Brazil, on the table lands of Gopaz.

—The new locomotives recently acquired for the Central railway are not giving the best of satisfaction. One of them stopped at Encantado on the 9th with a passenger train, and could not be induced to go on for about fifteen minutes.

—A telegram from one of the Minas stations of the Central line complains that freight is not accepted there, and that the articles sent there for food, such as fainha, etc., generally arrive wet, musty, and unfit for use. The service on the Central seems to be almost hopelessly disorganized.

—The residents of S. Fidelis and neighboring

Central seems to be almost nopelessiy disorganized.

—The residents of S. Fidelis and neighboring towns are to meet on the 27th inst. to protest against the "abuses and violences" practised by the Leopoldina company in that region, and upon the vexatious manner in which he II per cent export tax on coffee is collected.

—The Central is now receiving merchandize for all its branch lines except the Leopoldina. The service, as we learn from a private source, is still extremely disorganized and unsatisfatory. In many places up comitry the people are almost starving and can obtain nothing over the railway.

COFFEE NOTES

-The commercial associations of São Paulo and

—The commercial associations of São Paulo and Santos are protesting against the continued collection of the tax of 44 reis per bag on coffee, as the tax is extinct under the new budget.
—The attention of the customs and police authorities is called to the great necessity of protecting coffee from robbery at the Docas. At present these robberies are not only committed inside the Docas, but in the streets outside, where the bags are punctured in open daylight and coffee extracted. The coffee is then sold in a neighboring venda, whose proprietor is driving a flourishing business. From investigations made on the spot, it has been found that from two to three per cent of the coffee has disappeared between the entace afters and the point of embarkation. The director of the Docas is indifferent to complaints, and the thieves are belligerent, not infrequently attacking the shipping clerks who interfere with them. It is a crying disgrace that something is not done to stop so criminal a practice.

—A Bahia telegram of the 10th says that advi-from the interior of that state promise a large

ces from the interior of that state promise coffee crop.

—The planters of Piáu, Minas Geraes, have made a protest to the governor of that state against the heavy charges imposed upon coffee. They claim that coffee from that neighborhood pays in freights and taxes over 20% a bag, or 5% an arroba, by the time it reaches Rio de Janeiro. There is a good old fable which might be quoted just here—the killing of the hen that laid golden eggs—but we forbear.

LOCAL NOTES

—General Santos Dias has been appointed to command the 5th military district, that of Santa Catharina.

—We are advised that a letter was mailed in São Paulo to our address on the 3rd inst. It has not yet arrived. Will the postoffice look it up?

—General Roberto Ferreira left for Pará on the toth. Within three months we shall expect to hear of political troubles in Pará so grave as to necessitate military intervention.

—The minister of finance, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, has recently purchased the Diogo Velho residence in Rua Senador Vergueiro for 115,000\$, and will soon establish his family there.

—The appointment of Dr. André Cavalcanti, the present chief of police, to the Supreme Federal Tribunal is now spoken of. He is doing so well on the police that his promotion will be sincretly regretted.

—The death of Councillor Eduardo de Andrade Pinto occurred in this city on the 10th inst. The

on the police that his promotion will be sincerely regretted.

The death of Councillor Eduardo de Andrade Pinto occurred in this city on the torh inst. The deceased was prominent in political life in the time of the monarchy, and was generally esteemed as an and high character and great ability.

—The Jonal recommends the suppression of the military attachés in the legations where they are now maintained. They were designed principally as sinecures for some of the young republicans who thought that their services entitled them to live abrond at the expense of the taxpayer.

—The rainstorm which visited this city on New Year's day has been succeeded by almost daily rains. Thus far January has been exceptionally cool, and the city is phenomenally healthy. The death rate this month has been as low as 16 in one day, an abnormally low rate for a city of something over a half million population.

—The government has appointed Dr. João Baptista de Lacerda as director of the Museu Nacional. The new director has been for many years the sub-director of the physiological laboratory of the museum, and is best known, perhaps, for his experiments in connection with the use of permanganate of potash as an antidote against poisonous snake bites.

—The director of the Ilha Grande quarantine

ous smake bites.

—The director of the Ilha Grande quarantine station has asked for a force of 50 soldiers, ostensibly to maintain a sanitary cordon. In reality, however, they are required to keep anyone from making use of the island, and to keep the sick away. They will be provided with cartridges to shoot any poor sick wretch who may want even the poorest service which humanity can render.

—It must be admitted that there are some signs indicating prospects of improvement in the post-office. They are becoming sensitive. We were favored on the 11th inst, with a copy of the Review, of Buenos Aires, of November 24th, and the date stamp was torn off the wrapper, apparently to embarrass reclamations. The next step will probably be to deliver the papers a little earlier.

—In view of the Texectra disaster the minister of marine has issued instructions to the captain of the port to oblige all national vessels, whether ocean-going, coasting, or engaged in port services, to carry the number of boats, life belts, and life buoys, recommended by the marine congress of Washington, and that every steamer engaged in carrying passengers in this bay should be provided with a fire engine and twelve leather buckets.

—The Lornal says that, according to a telegram to the Times from Philadelphia, dated the 21st ult. a Chinese agent was then in Washington negotiating with Minister Mendonca for the purchase of the Nichteroy, with its dynamile gun, and the Audinada, the two phenomenal additions to the Brazilian navy made by the said minister himself. The Jornal expresses the hope that the minister will be permitted to recoup the money which he invested in these ships, in which pious hope many others will fervently join.

—A peculiar case occurred last week in the matter of quarantine restrictions. The British steamer Olympo had been condemned to rigorous quarantine at Ilha Grande, having had several deaths of a suspected character on board. Unable to obtain medicines and medical assistance at Ilha Grande, the captain finally resolve

—Another change in the uniform of the army has been decreed. One would think that quite money enough had been spent in this way.

—Another fugitive President has taken refuge in the United States. It is to be hoped that the American people will learn that something more than the name "republic" is required to make a free, self-governing nation.

—A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says that the court martial convened to try Capt. Augusto de Castilhos and some of his subordinates for their action toward the insurgents in this bay and at the River, has resulted in their acquittal by an unanimous vote.

—The lawyers are now busily engaged on the

the River, has resulted in their acquittal by an unanimous vote.

—The lawyers are now busily engaged on the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when they have financed the case for all it is worth, the defendent will be absolved without a stain on his character. In the meantime the victims of the Companha Geral swindle will have become seasuled to the losses which they have subreed.

—There was a row at Cascadura Sunday night between the police and a group of employes of the Central railway. A considerable force of the Central railway. A considerable force of the Central railway. Some of the brakemen were arrested and were given the opportunity to reflect at their lessure in the police station.

—There is some gigantic lying in progress

station.

—There is some gigantic lying in progress throughout the country in regard to the recent elections. One party is denouncing all kinds of traud and violence, while the other is congratulating the country on the good order and scrupulous honesty which reigned. We give it up surely, but we are doubtful about the good order all the same.

Iraud and violence, while the orner is congratuating the country on the good order and scrupulous honesty which reigned. We give it up surely, but we are doubtful about the good order and the same.

—It is said that the authorities have not yet removed the powder left in one of the keeper's houses in the Jardim d'Acciamação. A large quantity of explosives are still stored, also, in the old museum building, and the old huik Pains, on the bay, is believed to have powder on board. Any of these deposits might cause a terrible disaster and loss of life.

—The Gazeta has an envelope in its possession showing that a legibly-addressed letter from this city to São Paulo, which was dispatched November 11th last, reached its destination only on January 8th. On January 8th it was in Uberaba, Minas Geraes. It is curious to see how unmoved the postofice authorities remain under all these disclosures of negligence and incompetence.

—The daily rainstorms which have visited this of the tevel were filled with water to such an extent that the shops and dwellings in many localities were flooded. Much damage was done to the streets by sand and to buildings by the floods.

—The city government has very properly closed the gambling dens, called "book-makers" and "sportsmen's banks," and also the ball-playing establishments, called froutles; except on Sundays. These places afford very little amusement beyond facilities for gambling, and their suspension will be a public benefit. In our opinion the jockey-clubs and race-courses might well receive a little gentle correction also.

—Considerable indignation has been aroused by the conduct of Capt. Cook of the Sorta, who on arrival in port on the morning of the 14th posted a notice advising passengers not to gashore because of an epidemic of yellow fever in the city. The port officers interfered and had the notice taken down, but the chauvinists are considerably agitated over the matter still. The captain says that he was advised by the agents in Montevideo that yellow fever is raging li

notice taken uswin, our incansumines are considerably agitated over the matter still. The capitain says that he was advised by the agents in Montevideo that yellow fever is raging in Rio de Janeiro.

—The Jornal do Brazil has recently published particulars of the occupation of the town of Magé, first by the insurgents and then by the government forces. The first treated the residents considerately and paid for what they received. The latter, when they took possession of the place, committed every kind for what they received. The latter, when they took possession of the place, committed every kind for what they received. The latter, when they took possession of the place, committed every kind for what they received. The latter, when they took possession of the place, committed the government commander. Col. Godolphim, gave the order "saque e degola;" (sack and cut throats) when the national forces entered the town.

—If Brazil enters into another negotiation with Argentian for a sanitary convention between the two countries, she should insist on the abolition of the sanitary inspector for steamers. These men are generally young medicos who have had no medical experience and know very little of the responsible duties entrusted to them. Occasionally men are appointed who are not physicians. These men are the cause of much trouble, and they will continue to be an obstacle as long as they are employed. A responsible, experienced visiting physician is all that the service requires.

—The Jornal do Commercia of the 13th contains a letter from Dr. Serzedello in regard to the incidents which led to his resignation of the portfolio of finance in April 1893. He says that he and Custodio de Mello were strongly opposed to the continuation of the twa against Rio Grande, and that Floriano consented to a proposal for the pacification of that state. Failing to keep his word in this metter and insisting unon the suspension of the tribunal de conta., against the advice of the minister, he felt himself compelled to resign. He char

-The new Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires, Manoel da Silva Pontes, left for that city on

Sr. Manoel da Silva Pontes, left for that city on the 13th inst.

—The cruiser Andrada has been sent down to Ilha Grande to help maintain order among the ships in quarantime.

—The necessity of a sanitary convention with Brazil is now talked of in Buenos Aires. Possibly Dr. Ramos Mejia is now willing to make a few concessions.

—It is reported that Dr. Affonso Penna, ex-governor of Minas Geraes, has declined the appointment to the Supreme Federal Tribunal. We are inclined to believe that this act is a wise one, for he can be far more useful where he is than in the judiciary.

—Col. Godolphim. who is now account.

inclined to believe that this act is a wise one, tor he can be far more useful where he is than in the judiciary.

—Col. Godolphim, who is now stationed in \$30 Paulo, denies the charges that Magé was pillaged by the force under his command. In proof of this, after delying the complainants to prove the contrary, he asserts that he found the monarchical flag at the public offices. If this is a proof, then the Central railway is rebellious, for it is still using stamps with the title "E. de F. D. Pedro II" on them. Col. Godolphim should try again; perhaps he can find a better proof of his innocence next time.

—The Pair hears that one of the naval officers who abandoned the revolt because of \$Saldanha da Gama's manifesto of December 1893, and who has been imprisoned ever since, has recently escaped from the hospital where he was under treatment. He probably expected that he would be received with a brass band and fireworks when he let the revolt and returned to the fold. After a year's imprisonment he finds that the fate of the prodigal son has been reversed in these enlightened times, and he has probably gone back to the ranks of the discontented.

—According to the recently-published defence of Dr. Felisbello Frence, a conspiracy was on foot.

and he has probably gone back to the ranks of the discontented.

—According to the recently-published defence of Dr. Felishello Freire, a conspiracy was on foot in April, 1893, headed by Senator Cunha Junior, the confidential adviser of Floriano Peixoto, to secure the re-election of the President for the next four years. As this is expressly prohibited by the constitution, Cunha Junior called on Dr. Felishello to consult him about an amendment to the constitution. Dr. Felishello asys that he pointed out the impossibility of this, as such an amendment must be considered in two sessions of Congress and time only remained for one session before the presidential elections. He concluded, however, that the difficulty might be overcome by calling an extra session in January, 1894, at which the question could be resolved. Soon after giving this decision, Dr. Felishello was appointed to a cabinet position, and Serzedello and Custodio resigned. These are historical points worth remembering.

BIRTH.

At Bahia on the 4th January the wife of Frederick Benn, of a son.

YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever epidemic of the past year was the cause of 4,701 deaths, the monthly totals being as follows:

January	368
February	1,335
March	1,934
April	65 i
May	275
June	101
July	14
August	12
September	3
October	2
November	0
December	6

THE "TERCEIRA" DISASTER.

THE "TERCEIRA" DISASTER.

The terrible disaster of the 6th inst. is still the subject of anxious inquiry and the topic of general conversation. Although a police investigation has been in progress for many days past, the original cause of the fire is still unsettled, though it is generally believed that it originated in the unprotected woodwork surrounding the smoke-stack of the small engine used to run the electric lights. There are reasons for believing, class, that the electric light was not well mounted, the machinist employed for that purpose not being an experienced electricand to the passengers of the Quinta is also being allowed to fall into the background. Conduct of this description does not appeal to popular prejudice, somethow, and no one cares to urge an investigation. Had a schoolboy been soundly dioged, the newspapers would have bristled with indignant denunciations, for flogging is one of the pet aversions of the public. An act of criminal cowardice, like the forcible prevention of the master of the Quinta from going to the rescue of the passengers of the Terceira, is quite another thing. It appeals to no prejudice, and the enormity of the act is really not understood.

The number of lives lost is still unknown. Over 70 bodies have been recovered thus far, but many persons are still missing and the search is still going on. Some of the bodies were found outside the harbor, having been carried down with the wreck, having been unable to escape from the burning boat, but no diver has as yet been sent down to investigate. It is believed that the total loss of life can not be less than one hundred.

Business Notes

BUSINESS NOTES

The Royal Mail agency has been moved to 73, Rua 1º de Março.

The Brazilian consulate at Cardiff is to be suppressed for want of an appropriation.

The November receipts of rubber at Manáos amounted to 874,375 kilos.

The Royal Insurance Co, has obtained permission to transact business in Santa Catharina and Paraná.

—A telegram from Uberaba on the Lath says that many thousands of cattle are passing that place for the pasture grounds of southern Minas.

—The terrible accident of the 6th to the ferry boat 72rocira has been the means of resurrecting the scheme of building a bridge across the bay.

—The Pará state government has been authorized to call for tenders for a steamship service between the river ports of Manáos and Mediterrance, with calls at Itacontar and Peranis.

—Trade is so bad in the north that the steamers running between Maranhão and Liverpool va Lisbon have recently been compelled to seek return cargeos at other Brazilian ports. It is said that this has never before occurred during the twenty-years service of these steamers.

—An extaordinary meeting of the St. John del Rey Mining Co. was held in London on the 20th ult, at which it was resolved to increase the company's capital from ∠462,000 to ∠500,000, by the issue of ∠83,000 in £1 shares. This capital includes ∠177,760 of convertible bonds, which may be converted into shares at the pleasure of the holders.

—There is evidently something wrong in Bahia. The Ger. bk. Paranā, the Nor. bks. Expansanā and Neptune, from Hamburg, and the Ger. bk. Maria, from Liverpool, have been denounced as having brought out large quantities of smugglegoods. It is said that their manifests have disappeared. There have been so many denunciations of this character lately, that we must believe either that Bahia is full of smugglers, or that some customs official is trying to make mischiel.

—The Bahia municipal shop-keeping experiment is resulting in a costly failure, as we anticipated. The municipality lost about 100,000\$ during the 42 days it dimin

FINANCIAL NOTES

—At Maranhão the customs receipts in November amounted to 282,326\$284.

—The export tax on coffee yielded 133,192\$311 for the state of Expirito Stuto Iast month.

—The November receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,126,731\$375, and of the state receipts at 1,28,104\$903.

—The Expirito Santo hudget for this year estimates the receipts at 3,311,000\$, and the expenditures at 3,304,365\$770.

—The President has declined to accept the resignation of Drs. Rangel Pestana, Fernando Lobo and Castello Branco, the government directors of the Banco da Republica.

—The municipal council of Nova Friburgo has resolved to borrow 800,000\$ for a system of water works. The taxpayer should have something to say about these schemes, for it means an immense load of indebtedness for the Brazilian people in the near future.

—The Langla for Cammercia, of the 10th says.

say amout these sciences, for to means an immense load of indebtedness for the Brazilian people in the near future.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the toth says that although Prefect Valladares borrowed 5,000,000\$ only a few days ago, barely one-fifth of that sum now exists in the municipal treasury. The rate at which money is being squandered in this city will soon bring us into a state of indebtedness serious enough to alarm even the jobbers who are now enriching themselves at our expense.

—The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house amounted to 1,699,002\$664, against 1,644,502\$539 in the same month of 1893. The state treasury receipts in the same month were \$16,087\$62 in 1894, aganst \$624,07\$\$43 in 1893. The total receipts for the year were:

custom-house
custom-house
state treasury
**state treas

1894..... 19,515,586\$945 1893..... 18,338,617 558 5,251,497\$218 4,914,796 823

-The Para municipal receipts in November amounted to 188,455 \$757, and the expenditures to 105,000 \$428.

The Gazeta de Noticias of the 12th says that the Rothschilds are ready to advance £2,500,000 more on the same terms as those of the last operation, viz.: 5 per cent. treasury bills.

for the year were 1,544,350\$50, an increase of 951,897\$15,0 over the receipts of 1893.

—Telegrams from Brazil received in the City this week from correspondents in the best position to be well informed, and who hitherto have been pessimist, are now most encouraging. The policy of the new government is highly approved. The people are rallying round it, the danger of political troubles is removed, trade is good, and, generally, the future of the country is looking brighter than for many years past. It is understood that the government is studying the financial and currency situation, and that intelligent reforms will be introduced at an early date.—The Statist, Dec. 22.

—The Diario Official of the 11th inst. publishes a balance of municipal receipts and expenses for the month of December, in which it is stated that the receipts had been 5.290,0265598, the balance from November was 70,782\$244 and the expenditures 3,361,651808, leaving a surplus of 1.999,247\$34. Of the receipts, 5,000,000\$ ought to have been described as a loan, but figures as "cerentianes." The actual revenue was, therefore, only 290,025\$508. The neural revenue was, therefore, only 290,025\$508, the severatoria of the council, 7,000\$ to the perfect, 422,360\$267 to the board of public instruction, 183,000\$550 to public health and relief, 192,733\$-\$30 to street cleaning, garbage removal, etc., 204,588\$40 interest on internal debt, 413,17\$8,98 to povements, buildings, etc., 234,530\$60; to new works, disappropriations, etc., and 335,316\$421 to eventuares.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 14th, 1835.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S
coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg 54.75 cts do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$827 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 390
Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 10 213 d

| Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). | 3\frac{3}{2}\text{562} \\
\text{ad} & \text{do} & \text{do} & \text{(pager)} \\
\text{ad} & \text{do} & \text{do} & \text{(pager)} & \text{38}, \text{s, gold} \\
\text{do} & \text{do} & \text{do} & \text{do} & \text{do} & \text{1.8}, \text{s, gold} \\
\text{Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, so per \$\frac{1}{2}\$, is, m. in Brazilian currency (paper). | 4\frac{1}{2}\text{319} \\
\text{Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is sterling | 9.5\frac{1}{2}\text{32} \\
\text{Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is sterling | 9.5\frac{1}{2}\text{32} \\
\text{32} \\
\text{Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is sterling | 9.5\frac{1}{2}\text{32} \\
\text{Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is sterling | 9.5\text{32} \\
\text{Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is sterling | 9.5\t

EXCHANGE

January 8.—Banks opened with the official rate at 10-316 on London, which was kept up daming the day by the Banco Nacional and the London and River Plate Banks, but the market was very firm and the other banks raised their rates to 16½. Transactions took place in private paper and approved bills were quoted and approved bills for February at 10½ to 11.0. April 10.0. Applied to 10½ for this month. The official rates for the day were: 10.7½ to 1.0. Applied to 10½ for this month. The official rates for the day were: 10.7½ to 1.0. Applied to 10½ for this month. The official rates for the day were: 10.7½ to 1.0. Applied to 10½ for this month. The official rates for the day were: 10.7½ to 1.0. Applied to 10½ for this month and private paper at 1.2½ to 10.1½ for 10.0 New York at 20½; extremes being 10.7½ to 10½ for 10.0 New York at 20½; extremes being 10.7½ to 10.0½ for london, the market being firm Busting 10.0 New York at 20½; extremes being 10.0 London, the market being firm Busting 10.0 New York at 20½; extremes being 10.0 London, the market being firm Busting 10.0 New York at 20½; extremes leave the this month and paper and approved bills at 10½ and the london and Brazilian withdraw-topic or approved bills at 10½ and the last transaction which took place was at 10.12½ for 10.0 New York and 10.0 New York and

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. MARKET REPORT.

January 8.	Rio de Janeiro, 15th January, 1895.
316 Apolices of 5°[0	Exports.
2 do (500\$)	Coffee There was a little more animation in the mar-
1 (0 (2005)	ket last week, but still nothing worth speaking about
oco\$ of small ones	and as long as the Central Kallway remains partly closed
15 Apolices 4 °10 (gold) 1,220	to traine from the interior, business must remain slack
Banks	on account of the small receipts.
339 Auxiliar 1\$000	There are hopes that transactions will increase this next week on account of rumours that the Railway is to open
15 Brazil e Norte America	its traffic to the interior very shortly.
1000 Constructor	Sales for the week ending amount to about 55,000 bags,
100 Lavoura e Commercio	and receipts to 30,500 bags. Santos advices are that the
1,0	market is hrin.
Railtoays.	Prices of 10 kilos superiors are at 14\$200.
100 Sorocabana 100\$000	Vessels cleared with coffee since our last report have been.
300 V. Ferrea Sapucahy 11 500	United States : bags.
Miscellaneous.	In a Dalidan C
50 Loteria Nacional 041000	1 0 New Orleans Nasmyth
3,,,,,,	g Baltimore Baltimore
Debentures	11 New York Dalton 31,446
500 E. F. Leopoldina (100\$ 4 0[0]) 24\$con	Europe:
NoteMessis Francisco de Paula Palhares and Manoel	Jan. 5 Southampton Magdalena 750
sacio de Oliveira Custa, Tunior, stock brokers, declared	5 Antwerp do
it the transaction realized on the 4th inst., of too Lloyd	7 Marseilles Réarn
azileiro debentures, has been annulled.	Training D
January g.	Elsewhere:
47 Apolices 5 °10 1.020 \$000	Jan. 6 Pernambuco Itapoan
47 Apolices 5 °lo	9 Kio Grande do Sui Itaoui
15 do 4 % (gold)	9 Pelotas d,
10 do 1,218	9 Porto Alegre do 160
45 do	Brokers' quotations for to day are per 10 kilos.
00\$ Small ones 1,220	No per arroba. per arroba.
1 1889 Loan	
Banks.	7 •• do 0 11 234
200 Constructor 18\$000	DALL III DECEMBER
150 Republica do Brazil	DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

115000

135\$00

Apolices state of Rio de Janeiro

Banks

Republica do Brazil

Republica do Brazil

Republica do Companio

Classes Hypothecario

Classes Economia Popular

Franco Brazileiro (40'20)

Operarios (40'20)

Operarios (40'20)

Miscellaments

Miscellaments

Central do Brazil

Central do Brazil

Miscellaneous.

O Central do Brasil.

Manufactora de Conservas Alimenticias

Avenaria, Cantaria e Construções.

Desario. Depues Hactuantes, 49%.

Materiaes e Methoramentos do Rio 50%.

Nacional de Pesca.

Oceia Constructora, 30%.

830 Constructor
15 Nacional Brazileiro
15 Nacional Brazileiro
16 Mercantil dos Varegistas.
40 União de Credito.

Rativasys.
Treba (250a)*

Miscellancous

Prosperidade

Vigilancia.

Apricola do Paranspanema (40 ° 4).

So Agracola do Paranspanema (40 ° 4).

Construções Civis (30 ° 4).

Bazalleira de Loteria dos Estados.

Debralleira de Loteria dos Estados.

Debralleira de Loteria dos Estados. Miscellaneous

30 Brazil Industrial.

Hypothecary bills.
100 Banco Piedial.
300 do

18 Apolices of 5%.....

Banks.

Jan. 14.

5 Apolices of 5°/₂.

57 do

5 do of 500\$

3 do of 4°/₂ (gold).

94 do

10 do of 500\$

22 1858 loan.

Banks.

Kairienys,
nas de S. Jeronymo.
ocabana.
do (prolong.)

Miscellaneous.

Brasil Industrial.
Construcções Urbanas ...
Melhoramentos no Brazil
do

Jan. 14.

Tramways.

Debentures

January 10.

January 11.

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18\$000 170			Þ) OF	Č	O F	F	C E	I P	T8 T	R	A N	D	S E	HI	PM NE		NTS O.	
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46\$000		ipts a	ner fr	ange	. spo	9	*	age p		Shi	Coa	Riv	Ç	1	, Meg	eipts.			
140\$000		Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 7	N. Y per a	Average price No. 6.	Stock	shipments	Coastwise	River Plate, etc.	Cape	Europe.	Shipments U. States.	Receipts			
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Imports.

Imports.

Coal.—Receipts since our has report have been, 3,422 tons per Sandy; 3,500 per Largehnory. 1,25 per Part, 1,500 per Largehnory. 1,25 per Part, 1,500 per Fate. Reader; 3,75 per Blackhold in Charles Dickens and 529, per Metor, all from Cardiff. Ton Newpool the Asson brought 2,500 tons. the Prince Arthur 2,326, and from Hull the Darwin brought 3,750 Coal. Coal. 1,250 per Sandy 1,500 per S

Quotations for the	week remanied at :		
Guinness' Stout.		16\$000-16\$500	
Danish Carlsberg do Crystal		56 000-58 000	
do Finhada	,,	57 000 -58 000	
GO EMBECK	,,	57 000-58 000	
wing shipments:	reporting this man	ket received the f	0.

lowing shipments: 24,623 bags per Port Cartifac, 44,075 per 1'rongate from Rangoon, also 1,133 bags construies. Phices reminded unaltered at 18500—118500 per bag. Fitters reminded unaltered at 18500—118500 per bag. Gordon Cattle from tested amounted to 5,000 bags per lax. Batter and 2,374 bags per Laxin and 15,000 bags per lax. Batter and 2,374 bags per Laxin and 15,000 bags per lax fitter and 18500—18500 per bag. Butter.—Receipts of this article during the last week amount to 20 cases per Dicks from Trieste, 50 per Orenopue from Bordeaux and 78 cases coastwiss per Alexandria.

Quotations are:	
Demagny Isigny (small tins)	2\$100-2\$200
do do (assorted tins)	2 140-2 160
do (large tins)	2 100-2 120
J. Lepelletier (assorted tins)do (large tins)	2 010-2 120
Bretel Frères (assorted tins)	2 000
Anatole (assorted)	1 800-1 B50
Danish, according to assortment	1 800—1 850 1 800—1 850
Hallan, A. Faccioli, (assorted)	1 800—1 850 1 800—1 840
do Eagle (do)	1 780-1 800
American (assorted tins)	1 500—1 560
Different marks (French)	1 580-1 050
Lard Imports of this article came	to only 20 cas
coastwise per Alexandria and quotation	
as last week's at 740-760 rs. for P. S.	George mark as
Flour - Paccints were seen and	
FlourReceipts were very small, be	ing only 303 ba

rels per Déak from Trieste and 7,692 bags per Olympo from the River Plate.

Richmond 1st	21	\$500-22\$000	
do 2nd		nominal	
Baltimore 1stdo 2nd	21	500-22 000	
do 211d	21	000-21 250	
Western and Interior	21		
Trieste		nominal	
River Plate	18	500-19 500	
City Mills	21	000-23 000	

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 8.

CARDIFF-Br bk Kelvin; 1055 tons; L. H. Lockhart; 46 ds; coal to W. Christiansen & Co.

COM 10 W. Christianise & Co.

74.N. 10.

CARDIFF—Nor bis Gisundal; 493 tons; Tonnesen; 47 ds; coalto the Brazillan Coal Co.

74.N. 11.

PARALYEA—Amer ship W. R. Hutching; 428 tons; E. A.
Armstong; 13 dis sundries to C. W. Gross & Co.

TAPEMEREN—Intl ship Maria; 230 tons; Jacomo Mignoni;
ballast to order. 74 N. 12.

CARDIFF-Gr ship Kilo; 1,596 tons; C. Wittmus; 42 ds; coal to Max. Nothman & C. PASPREIAC-Br bg C. R. C.: 248 tons: Francis P. Romerib 4c ds: codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 8.

ST. THOMAS—Swed bk Lord Palmeraton; 401 tons; C. G. Johnson; ballast.

BABAADOS—Nor bk Brackka; 349 tons; P. Jensen; ballast.

last.

BURNOS AIRES—Br bk Sundoton; 623 tons; C. Richberg;
ballast.

JAN. 9.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Baltimore; 696 tons; R. J. North;
collee.

COURSE AND FRANCISCO—Br bk Drumpock; 2917 tons: ballast.
GUAM—Br bk Lintwood; 1:09 tons: J. McKenzie; ballast.
RAKGOON—Gre bk Fosefa; 8:15 tons: C. Huncke: ballast.
LA PLATA—Nor ship Heidrum; 1397 tons: C. Hansen;
ballast

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE'-Ger bk Meteor; 595 tons; G. F. Nieman; ballast. SANTOS-Amer bk Frances; 677 tons; John Thompson; ballast. JAN. 10.

FALMOUTH-Ger ship Johann: 135 tons; Meniert; hides.
TVBER—Nor bk Posseidon; 244 tons; A. Heuwold; ballast,
BARRADOS—Br sch Western Beile: 143 tons; J. Johnson;
ballast.

CALUTA BUENA—Gr bk Marco Polo; 1,630 tons; Schuwandt; S. Francisco do Sul-Dutch ship Harmonie; 151 tons; H. Zukkien; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

JANUARY 8, Bordeaux*—Fr str Orenoque; 20 ds; Le Gall: Messageries imes.

Glasgow*-Br str Milton; 37 ds; J. Davies; Norton Megaw & Co. Genoa, via Santos and Ilha Grande-Ital str Pará; But-toloth Ferrucio; 21 ds; A. Fiorita & Co.

n Perucio; 21 ds; A. Fiorita & Co.

JAN. 9.

Hamburg*—Ger str Santos; 27 ds; J. Kroger; Edward
nston & Co.

mission & Co.

JAN. 10.

Liverpool'—Br str Orcana; J. E. Kite; 20 ds; Wilson, 15 & Co. Genoa*-Ital str Entella; Carine Salvatore; 34 ds; J. N. de Vincenzi & Filho.

Victoria via Santos-Ital str Las Palmas; M. Motta; s; Max. Nothmann & C.
Cardiff-Br str Henley; E. Cox: 25 de cox -Br str Henley; E. Cox; 25 ds; coal to order.

JAN. 11.
Glasgow—Br str Herschel; John Byrne; 33 ds; Norton gaw & Co. SANTOS-Ger str Patagonia; J. G. Holten; 17 hrs.; Edward Johnston & Co.

Johnston & Co. -Fr str Bretagne; Garceu; 17 hrs.; Karl Valais

Hamburg*-Gr str Coritiba; A. Girck; 24 ds; Edward nston & Co. -Gr str Venus; E. Wolff 33 ds; Edward Johns-

N. Co.

Havre'—Fr str Colombin; Viel; 30 ds.

—Fr str Colombin; Trequenx; 22 ds.

yAN. 14.

New York:—Br str Strabo; Fisher: 3 ds from Bahia;
rton Megaw & Co.

Valparaise'—Fr. str Strata; G. E. P. Cook; 16 ds;
lson Sons & Co.

New Ports—Br str Kestor: A. M. Bardin; coal to New Port-Br str Kestor; A. M. Bardin; coal to

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

yaNUARY 8.

Liverpool via St. Vincent-Br str Phidias; W. Kelly; dries.

Pernambuco-Gr str Catania; Matzen; sundries.
Sautos-Br str Imperial Prince; W. S. Jameson; sunntos-Fr str Entre Rios; A. Richard; sundries.

cautos—Er sit Entre Ries; A. Richard; sundries.

9 AN.

New Orleans—Br sit Nasmyth; Eatin: coffee.
River Plate via Sautos—Ger sit Pelotas; H. Hansomsundries. 7 A.N. 10

Genoa"-Ital str Pará; Buttoloth Ferrucio; coffee and River Plate—Fr str Orenoque; Le Gall; sundries.

3AN. 11.

Bordeaux* -Fr str La Plata; Baule; same cargo brought

from south.

N. B.—This str did not enter the port, and received her bassengers outside the bay.

Second—Ital str Las Palmas; M. Motta: sundries and coffee.

ce. New York-Br stt *Dalton*; A. Barton; coffee, Valparaiso'-Br str *Orcana*, Kite; sundries, Montevideo-Br str *Gordon Castle*; E. Roaney; ballast. -Gr str Patagonia; J. G. Von Holten; sun-

Asimoury"—Let str Palagonia; J. G. Von Holten; sunies.

New York—Br str Chinese Prince; Cohan; coffee.

Santos—Gr str Sandar; J. Kroeger; sundries.

— Hung, str Dłaż; F. Souch; sundries.

7AN, 1;

Genoa—It str Entella; S. Carrini; sundries and coffee.

New York—Gr str Sarrento; J. Zooten; coffee.

Pacific Ports—Br st Millen; J. Davies; cargo in transit,

River Plate via Santos; Fr str Bretagne; Garcie; sundries

d offee.

Cone.

JAN. 14.

Liverpool*—Br str Sorata; G. E. P. Cook; sundries and.

^{*} Calling at intermediate ports.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro (2th January, 1895.

shp Annie Maud. 1952 Locke 19 Cardiff To order Co. shp Balsklava. 1952 Stommond 19 Kangoon Wangoon Variatina Co. Newcastle, 19 bb Shener 1173 Shepred 40 Nutwerp John Moore & Co. Newcastle, 19 bb Dundale 114 Tveena 24 Rangoon Watson, Richie & Co. Co. bb Auriga. 456 Dunham 25 Caratiff Levering & Co. Eatimore 460 Wilson Sons & Co. Baltimore 40 Wilson Sons & Co. Baltimore	NAME	Tons	Master	E	tered	From	Consignees	Destination
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## Anterials ### Ant	Argentine			July	7 10 7 30	Itajahy Pernambuco	Santos Abreu & Co	
British Be Fanemendt	slp Felix	125		Dec	. 1	s IS. Ioão Barra	L. Podestá & Filho Camuyrano & Co. To order	Buenos Aires
shi Balakkana. 1795 Stemmond to 198 Rangson (Royal Alace 1198) Rangson (Roy	bk Josef			Dec	. 8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.	Santos,
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1	bk Wilhelminebk Olgabk Dania	991 362	Nelson	Dec.	15	Pensacola Aracaiú	C. G. C e Industria Chr. Heckscher & Co.	
ble Olgan School of Lanken, ble Gotta School of Lanken, ble Lanken	German							
bk Ginseppe Cappadona bgn Mara. **Norwegian** bgn Argus. bgn Argus. bip Sanhuld. 130 Milgaon 1 256 Andersen 150 Gibbohanse May 150 Hones 150 Phance Kubert 150 Phance Kubert 150 K Friece Arthur. 151 Phance Arthur. 152 Phance Arthur. 153 Phance Arthur. 153 Phance Arthur. 154 Phance Arthur. 155 Phance 157 Phance Arthur. 158 Phance Arthur. 159 Phance Arthur. 150 K Racked. 150 Borresen 151 Angeon Marseilles 150 order 150	ok Olga. br Fritz von der Lanken. ok Gotha ship Fritz Reuter ship Charles Dickens ok Brillian	1280 1297 1700 550	engel Staben Saolzer Kauffmann	Dec.	27 12 14 22 24 25 27	Antwerp Cardiff do Cadiz S. Cruz Wisby Cardiff do do	Souza Alves & Co. C. G. C. e Industria Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Wilson Sons & Co.	Cape G. H.
Norwegian bgn Argus	bk Giuseppe Cappadora	617	Hariello	Dec.	30	Marseilles	To order	
bgn Argus. bgn Andersen 150 Gibbhanae Agy hip Phone Kubert 150 Antwerp 15		230	aignon i	jan.	11	гарелин	do	
bk Agnes	ogn Solveig. Jegn Argus. Mannina. July Samhold. July Pince Robert. July Pince Rob	1556 539 672	Paude Borresen I. Olsen Mathiesen	Nov.	25 28 29 23 25 26 27 28 30 30	Antwerp Pensacola do Aracajú do Cardiff Newport Hamburg do Wisby	To order C. G. C. e Industria To order Helmiro Rodrigues & Co. To order To order Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Royal Mail Co. To order Hern Stolta & Co. To order	Barbados.
Dec. 15 do J. A. G. Santos & Co. Buenos Aires Pernambuco		4.	ioares					
bk Robert		393 F	ernandes	Nov. Dec.		Oporto do	To order J. A. G. Santos & Co.	Buenos Aires Pernambuco
	hip Carl Hendric		ox ievanstron undberg	Dec.	28 1	Cardiff	Chr. Hecksher & Co. Brazilian C al Co. C.G.C. e Industria	

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been despached.

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nettore going there, in order to secure prompt medical atten-dancient employing other physicians can go direct to the Pospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-tion of the property of the property of the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room, Orders 9 admittance may be preserved at this office. The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are: Dr. Bandelba. No. 7,5 km 1° de Março. The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-ing and 5 to 7 in the evening.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

EDWARD LEAY, 72 years of age; has resided 35 years in Brazil.

WILLIAM DAVIS, deserted on the 20th September 1890, at Rio de Janeiro, from barque Hectanooga.

CAMERON MACINTOSH, 25 years of age; last heard of on board of the British ship Jennat Court.

REUBEN SAVERS, seaman on board the barquentine trunette which loaded at Imberiba for Kio de Janeiro,

Mrs. LOBO, daughter of Mrs. Kisten, whose husband was supposed to be in command of the Brazilian vessel Granulary.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December, 1894.

C. F. Ancell, Acting British Consul General,

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Geo. R. Penton.

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For New Orleans: Nasmyth 9th January
A steamer 3oth " For Valparaiso, Calláo and West-

Coast Ports : 12th Januar 31st " For Liverpool:

For Antwerp & Linerpool: King Cawallon 16th Janua Intended saillings from Santos for

New York:	•
Olbers Bessel (Victoria). Flaxman. Herschel.	10th January 17th " 24th "
For New Orleans .	0
Nasmyth	5th January 25th "
Intended sailings from for New York:	Victoria

Handel 5th January
Bessel 28th , Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & C., Agents

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Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1º de Março.

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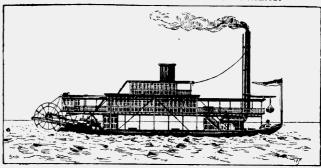


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