

NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1895.

NUMBER 9

[]/ILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — N° 8, Travessa
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Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Run do Evaristo da Veiga. Moraing service every Sunday at 11a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion desired the service and the service and the moral had on ad Sunday at 0 am 35 unday at 1 miles moral had on ad Sunday at 0 am 35 unday at 1 miles of the service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Jobo Tavares.

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a. m. Biblical class to study in te Hox-Swy
afternoom, Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Hours, from 12 to 3, Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Bottogo, Telephone 1556.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Maryo No. 50, from 2 to 4p. m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Perveux, professor of Histology, especially of Gyuccology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Officer 28, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Larangeirak.

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Missing Friends.

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COHEN, or RAPPOPORT, LEAH; when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.

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do. THERESA: formerly residing at Rua Passo
da Patris, Nictheroy, and S. Vicente de Pauls, Estado de
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no de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro, soth February 1895.

C. F. Ancell,

Acting British Consul General,

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. Hennessy & Co	573,349
Rouyer, Guillet & Co	281,491
Bisquit, Dubouché & Co	255,077
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ules Robin & Co	218,388
Otard, Dupuy & Co	171,556
. Denis, Hy. Mounié & Co	129,408
Pinet, Castillon & Co	109,334
lanat & Co	103,389
Renault & Co	98.731
Boutelleau & Co	94.413
mbert & Co	71,364
Th. Hine & Co	66,858
Barnett & Elichagaray	66,465
G. Martineau	57,340
. Courvoisier & Courlier Frères	57,159
ricoche & Co	56,579
Comandon & Co	55,539
a Grande Marque	46,127
. Duret & Co	36,943
Oubois Frères & Cagnion	36,198
ociété Centrale	32,705
. Remy, Martin & Co	30,977
Rizat.	29,745
ugier Frères & Co	28,231
Riviere Gardrat & Co	27,278
ther Shippers	1.266,661
ther Suppers	1.200,001
Total	4,248,900

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The contract entered into between Messrs. Anderson and Cunha, for the supply of 20,000 horses to the Brazilian army, has fallen through. - Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9.

-The President of the Oriental republic has received two magnificent swords from Italy, but does not know what to do with them, as his excoes not know what to do wint neem, as his ex-cellency, having no military rank, is not entitled to buckle one on.—Review, Buenos Aires. Why not make him an "thonorary general" as we do here in Brazil? We have civilian "generals" here who do not know on which side to wear the sword, and who flee to the country at the first sounds of war.

war.

—The Venus, with Captain Murray in charge, arrived on Thursday afternoon with the Thams: passengers. On Thursday morning at 8, the Venus signaled the Tridents, anchored 20 miles to the east of Ponton Chico, with her machinery disabled. Captain Murray was unable to render the vessel any assistance as by so doing he would have placed all her passengers in quarantine when they arrived in Montevideo. The passengers were finally transhipped to the s. s. Montevideo and taken back to the port of the same name, and the Tridents, in spite of the heavy gale that was blowing on Friday, managed to reach Montevideo with one paddle.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. It would appear from this that South American quarantines compel shipmatters to withhold assistance to those in peril. It is a fine "Christian" institution, this quarantine! We ought to be proud of it!

lance to those in peril. It is a nne "Christian" institution, this quarantine! We ought to be proud of it!

—The health board, which was so remarkably and uselessly officious in the imposition of quarantine between various parts of the republic, does not seem to have, or if it has does not appear to use, the necessary powers for dealing with actual cases of cholera. It is shocking to know that the two persons who died of cholera on Piaggio's island, almost opposite the Tigre yard, have remained unburied for several days. The occurrence of isolated cases of this kind appears to prove that the disease is not a contagious one, as in the cases of which we speak, as well as in other cases in the Tigre district, it has atisen from some indiscretion in the eating of fruit or the like. But cholera or no cholera, surely we have even in the neglected Tigre islands some authority which could take action and put an end to such a disgrace to humanity as the utter abandonment of the victims of disease.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9th.

—Another of the inscrutable mysteries of that tariff which was briefly discussed and rushed through at the beginning of the year, has been brought to light by a native contemporary. Iron piping, it appears, was formerly allowed in free of import duty, which seemed a reasonable thing, as it was principally used for public work, and could not be manufactured at a reasonable price here. In 1894 a duty of one half cent per kilo was imposed, and for 1895, as if this were not quite sufficient, the duty was raised to one cent and a half per kilo. This is at the rate of \$15 gold per ton, and as the cost is about \$2 per ton, it follows that our sagacious legislators are impossing on this useful article, which it is practically impossible to produce here, a duty at the rate of \$15 gold per ton, and as the cost is about \$2 per ton, it follows that our sagacious legislators are imposing on this useful article, which it is practically impossible to produce here, a duty at the rate of 100 per cent I twill, o

It will, of course, be a very serious question for gas and water companies to consider, for the cost of laying down new piping will be immensely and unreasonably increased.—*Review, Buenos Aires.—The Argentine minister of finance the remission of laying down new piping will be immensely and unreasonably increased.—*Review, Buenos Aires.—The Argentine minister of finance the remission of an exorbitant and unjust fine of \$200 imposed by the port authorities on the Platense river steamer on exorbitant and unjust fine of \$200 imposed by the port authorities on the Platense river steamer that if the case occurred again she would be threat that if the case occurred again she would be the case of the Output on the part of the proving to the port of the proving to the port of the proving to the

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sumary of the daily codhee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance) ription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30\$ when SINGLE COPIES. SOOD rais, for sale at time office of publication, or at the English Book Stores. No. 67 Rua de Ouvidor, and at the Victoia Store in SAD Publication. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 50th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Bete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

REO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 26th, 1895.

We can heartily support the statements made in another column by the secretary of the British Subscription Library. There is no question as to its value and usefulness. It is one of the oldest distinctively foreign It is one of the oldest distinctively foreign institutions in this city, almost as old, in fact, as the English church. It contains many rare and valuable books, and it is now provided with a working collection of light reading which renders it practically useful to the whole English-speaking community. It has done much good in the past, and can easily be made still more useful in the future. It should be remembered that a library like this can not be collected in a day, and it should be borne collected in a day, and it should be borne in mind, also, that its possession is an honor to the colony to which it belongs. No other foreign colony in this capital has ever accumulated such a store of books; to the British and American colonies (for they have always been united in this insti-tution, as well as in others) alone belongs this honor. No better testimonial could have been left of the intelligence and public spirit of our predecessors than this library and no better record can be made by our contemporaries than that of its preservation and improvement. As for the permanent quarters needed, surely it ought to be possible to arrange them. Should some r ber of our two colonies be rebuilding either on a purchased site, or on one secured by a long lease, it might be arranged to pro-vide ample accommodations for the library and reading room, the latter providing funds for the extra expense involved. Surely someone will be able to satisfy this condition.

IT ought not to be necessary to again It ought not to be necessary to again call the attention of the police authorities to the abnormal and shameful state of things existing at the D. Pedro II docks, where exporters are compelled to ship their coffee. Complaints of the thefts to which coffee shippers are subject, have been made again and again but have been made again and again, to no purpose. The thieves are have been made again and again, but to no purpose. The thieves are not only still there, but they are openly using violence against the persons who try to interfere with them. They rob the coffee bags in the open street while awaiting admission to the docks, and they rob them again inside the docks where the coffee is transferred to vessels or lighters. In consuming markets, the they rob them again inside the docks where the coffee is transferred to vessels or lighters. In consuming markets, the complaints of shortages, amounting to not less than two per cent on the average, and frequently to much more, are of long standing but it has been impossible up to the present time to establish the responsibility. The impunity which the thieves have been enjoying, has now rendered them less cautious, and they carry on their criminal practices in open day and in the open street. It is now possible for the exporter to say just where the shortage is caused, and the government will some day be called upon for an explanation in regard to it. The coffee robbed is the property of foreigners. They have appealed to the police for protection, but thus far in vain. The next step will be to appeal to their own governments. Brazil is under every obligation to protect their property, and if this is not done the victim will clearly be entitled to compensation. It the meantime, however, the reputation of the country will suffer, and its trade will have to stand the discredit which invariably follows the license granted to such unlawful practices.

THE dispute between the states of Minas Rio de Janeiro in regard to the methods to be employed in the collection of the export duty on coffee, came to a climax on the 23rd, the inspector of the federal custom-house of this city, who has nothing to do with the dispute, deciding to support the Minas side and refusing to dispatch Rio coffee without accompanying guias. This is an express refusal to recognize the certificates issued by the state of Rio de Janeiro that the duties had been paid and that the bearer is entitled to ship a specified number of bags of coffee. As the export duty on coffee is now a state tax, and as the states are empowered to collect these taxes and authorize the clearance of their products in whatever the clearance of their products in whatever way they consider best, it is evident that the inspector of customs has exceeded his powers and has committed an illegal act in stopping the shipment of Rio coffee and exacting guias for the same, which implies the payment of duties a second time. Having filled out their dispatches, paid the export duties, and received a formal clearance from the meza de rendas of the state the exporters are legally entitled to state, the exporters are legally entitled to ship the coffee specified without let or hindrance from the custom house. The in-spector has no business to inquire into the method of collecting the tax, nor whether it covers coffee from any particular locality, nor whether there is coffee enough in stock to satisfy the dispatches. All these matters belong exclusively to the states in question, and the national government has nothing whatever to do with them. If nothing whatever to do with them. If complications arise, they must be liquidated by the states themselves. At Santos, and Victoria, and Bahia, the states exercise full control over the clearances of coffee dispatched for exportation, and the states using this port must be allowed the same privilege. It is unfortunate, of course, that Minas and Rio have not been able to agree on some common method of collecting the tax, but this is no concern of the federal authorities. It is even questionable whether the national authorities have a right to compel exporters to use the D. Pedro II docks and to exact returns as to quantities and values. If the state of Rio de Janeiro were to authorize clearances of coffee from Nictheroy, or were to acquire a *trapiche* in this city and authorize the shipment of Rio coffee from its piers, we doubt whether the national government would have any right to object. The state of Rio de Janeiro has an unquestionable right to do just what it pleases in this matter. As for the causes for this deadlock, we may perhaps be permitted to say in these columns what the exporters can not say in their protest. The controversy between the two states has been caused by the manipulations of cer tain speculators—a trust, if you please—who have bought up all the guias current amounting to a very large sum of money amounting to a very large sum of money, and are now insisting on a continuation of the old system so that they can unload at an enormous profit. Having all the guiat in circulation, they are in a position to "squeeze" the exporters to any degree, and this accounts for the heavy dispatches of "Rio coffee" on Saturday last. The exporters are making no question as to the 11 per cent. duty imposed, but they are trying to escape the surtax which the guiat trust is now proposing to force upon them. Instead of protecting the exporters, who have a legitimate claim upon the government for protection and assistance, the ment for protection and assistance, the Minas fiscal and the federal customs inspector have now definitely joined hands with the speculators. There will be a heavy profit on these guias if the state of Rio de Janeiro can be driven into the ring, but we trust the minister of finance will not permit the conspiracy to succeed.

The amusements of a people unquestionably play an important part in their development, and are determining influences in their growth. They are illustrations to the text which relates their history, and which outlines their future progress. They are character-forming influences which help to determine a nation's true place in the civilized world. The true place in the civilized world. way in which a man amuses himself indicates very closely what his character and tastes are, and from them one can and tastes are, and from them one can generally divine, if he is young, what his future career will be. To a great extent this is also true of nations. There is wisdom and true statesmanship, therefore, in every effort to encourage innocent and wholesome amusement, and to repress all that is vicious

and demoralizing. The best strength of every nation lies in the intelligent and moral character of the masses, and the true patriot will therefore seek to elevate his people, to give them sound and whole some views of life and to restrain vicious ten dencies. A good example of this is to be found in the Puritans of England and the found in the runtans of Engand and the United States, to whom is due much of the progress and strength of those two great nations. The Puritans, however, carried their sober views of life to an extreme, and their sober views of life to an extreme, and sought to repress even the most innocent diversions. In this they made at least one serious mistake, for it aroused feelings of hostility to their austerity and piety which finally ended in reaction. They gave us, however, a good and wholesome example which is worthy of study and imitation. They recognized the fact that a nation is simply an aggregation of individuals, and that its strength and influence rests directly upon their tastes. Abits and a nation is supply in 1882 duals, and that its strength and influence rests directly upon their tastes, habits and beliefs. They sought therefore to magnify the nation by improving the individual, by correcting his vices, purifying his tastes and emobling his ambitions. And they were right. No nation can be truly great whose people are frivolous, vicious, and careless of their character and reputation. And no statesman can be truly wise and patriotic who fails to correct the vicious tendencies of his people, and who neglects to arouse worthy ambitions in their hearts. For this reason, if for none other, something should be done to abolish or modify the method. the mad follies of Carnival. There may be much that is innocent and amusing in De much that is innocent and amusing in its festivities, but at the same time there is more that is vulgar, indecent and vicious in them. It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find anything connected with them worthy of preservation. They encourage the expenditure of money on trumpery decorations and costumes; they afford licence and opportunity for indecent displays: they protect and encourage invocaplays; they protect and encourage immor-ality and gross intemperance; they culti-vate vicious tastes and create low ideals; they permit disorder and violence; and they they permit disorder and violence; and they give opportunity for the waste of money which could be better spent on other things. Although we have cholera and fever in our midst, and dirty, badly-paved streets and crumbling houses all about us, the people are encouraged to spend enough on tawdry dresses and decorations, on hideous music and processions, on bits of colored paper, and all that, to almost make their city clean and wholesome. If there were any good in it, we should not venture to say a word, but there is not. It is nothing but a vulgar exhibition of vulgar tastes, it is nothing but vice running riot. For three is nothing but vice running riot. For three days all common restraints are withdrawn days all common restraints are withdrawn, and the streets are given up to buffoonery and tawdry display. It would be well, in our opinion, were the government to repress Carnival altogether, and to substitute something which would contribute to the well-being of the people as well as to their amusement. Some of the old-time features of Carnival, such as throwing water, etc., have been prohibited; why not take another step and suppress the custom altogether? altogether?

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Temporary premises for the Reading Room and a portion of the Library are now open at 113 Rua da Assemblêa, 1st floor.

To the Editor of the RIO NEWS,

To the Editor of the RIO News,

Dear Sir.—The above notice together with a few remarks I wish to offer on the subject of the British Library would have appeared in your last week's issue, had it been possible at the time or your closing to say that the premises were open or to state the date at which they would be ready. Notice as to this has since appeared in the Jornal.

Let me state, for the benefit of subscribers, the possition in which we of the committee have found ourselves. At the end of January we received a notice from a new tenant of the old premises to quit the same by the end of February. We did our best to be allowed to remain; but there was no help for it, we had to go. It then became a matter of finding new premises. The librarian and various members of the committee as well as other people busied themselves in the attempt to do this. One or other of us visited possible premises in all parts of the city. Some were too high up, some too dark, some too small, some with too high a rental, and none were satisfactory. What then were we to do, as the time was running on? Should we reopen in premises that we knew would afterwards be found to be in one way or another unsatisfactory? We resolved to na nother course. We resolved to take smaller temporary premises, and there carry on the reading room and what may be called the more living pasts of the Library until such time as we should meet with premises that would satisfy the wants of the institution.

And here I would mention with regret the local note in your issue of the 12th stating that you "hear with regret that the committee has resolved to store the books," There was no authority for that statement, as neither myself nor, so far as I know, any other member of the committee ever contemplated such a step. Naturally the statement was taken to mean the whole of the books, and has misled among others the person writing anonymously in your last week's issue as "Subscriber" who charges the committee with divers dire offences, one of them apparently being so dark a crime that he cannot bring himself to have it put in print.

anonymously in your last week's issue as "Sulfacriber" who charges the committee with divers dire offences, one of them apparently being so dark a crime that he cannot bring himself to have it put in print.

What is available for subscribers at the present moment is the whole of the movels, the whole of the miscellaneous works, together with all the new and a portion of the older Voyages and Travels. To these will still be added the new novels continually arriving, as well as an order of other books shortly expected from Mude's.

If any subscriber has any justifiable complaint to make as to the action of the committee, or any practical suggestion as to how, under the circumstances, they might have done better, the committee will be only too ready to hear either of them at the annual meeting that must soon take place. Meantime the committee regard the present arrangement as of course only temporary, and they beg of all subscribers and friends to be on the watch and advise them of any suitable premises that may came under their notice.

But, sir, I would plead for more than this, I would plead that in some way the Library might be altogether freed from this perpetual liability to disturbance. It is altogether below the dignity of an institution such as this to be subject to the caprice of this or that landlord or tenant who may at any moment take it into his head to tell us to move on. An institution that dates back from 1826, that has survived all vicissitudes and which still is useful to large numbers of English-speaking people and might become more so still if more adequately supported, deserves better treatment. The british Library should have premises of its own or the cast be able to command some security of tenure. It is extremely disheartening to those engaged in the management that just when they are beginning to see possibilities and prospects before them, one of 1685000 that was against as in December 1893, into a balance of 1,2005000 in our favor in December, 1894, Much might have been done for the fu

Rio, Feb. 25th, 1895.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM IST JANUARY 1895.

Donations:	
Messrs. Rucker & Bancroft £2 2s	48\$300
"Hopkins Causer & Hopkins	500 000
Anonymous £10 @ 23\$	230 000
Sr. Antonio da Rocha Passos	100 000
Mr. F. L. Schwind	100 000
" W. C. Shackleford & 10 10s @	
10 ¼ d	245 850
" Bernard Byrne £10 @ 24\$	240 000
Rev. E. J. Griffiths £2 28	52 260
Mr. Geo. Greville	100 000
Messrs. A. J. Lamoureux & Co	165 500
Subscriptions:	
Mr. Felix Reich	100\$000
" John Mackenzie	200 000
"William Scotland	50 000
" Louis Grey	100 000
The Brazilian Coal Co	1,000 000
A. J. Lamoureux	100 000
Total receipts from July 1st to Dec.	2131. 1804
Donations	22 601\$220
Sub-criptions	
Patients Fees	
1 100000	7,835 400
Rs.	54,276\$920

In one of his recent speeches in the Usited States, Mr. John Burns, M. P., told the following bitter truths respecting the armaments that are the curse of Europe and of the world;—"There are eight millions of armed men in Europe, and they are nothing less than legalised murderers. These gilded popinipays produce nothing. They simply destroy. These immense armes have been formed less to repel a foreign invasion than to provide a recruiting ground whereon the brainless scions of the upper classes may earn a livelihood. The world will continue to be thus impoverished to satisfy selfish ambition until the worker arises in his wrath and firmly says these things shall no longer be."

COFFEE EXPORTERS' PROTEST.

In view of the arbitrary decision of the inspector of customs of this port, on the 23rd inst., not to permit the shipment of coffee unless accompanied by guias, the principal exporting houses of this city sixned the following formal protest:

To His Excellency
The Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance.

The undersigned coffee exporters desire to respectfully protest to your excellency against the proceedings of the inspector of the custom-house of the Federal Capital, refusing permission to ship the coffee for which we have obtained dispatch free of duties from the state of Rio de Janeiro, from which it came, and when the same inspector had already declared to a coffee exporter of this market, expediting a requisition made by him with the following dispatch:

"It relation to the Rio coffee dispatched."

"In relation to the Rio coffee dispatched for the exterior, the custom-house only requires a free clearance with declaration of weight and value, a document indispensable for record. As to the collection and fiscalization of the duties, these belong to the mesa de rendas of the said state."

Meta de renda of the said state."

Likewise, having been refused permission to embark the coffee dispatched under these conditions, we are informed that one exporter is now doing this, for which reason we ask justice from your excellency, and we protest, for the protection of our interests, against all the losses and prejudices which we may suffer.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd February, 1895.

(signed)

10, 23rd February, 1895,
ARBUCKLE BROTHERS,
p.p. James B. Kennedy,
HARD, RAND & CO.
PHIPPS BROTHERS & CO.
p.p. J. W. DOANE & CO.
p.p. J. W. DOANE & CO.
p. J. W. E. BURCH.
p. JAMES MATTHEW & CO.
D. L. Lacombe.
LEVERING & CO.
FRANK NORTON & CO.
WILSON & CO.
W. F. MCLAUGHLIN & CO.
p.p. John S. Keogh.
ROBERTO DO COUTTO & CO.
AUG. LEUIJA & CO.
p. WATSON, RITCHIE & CO.
p. WATSON, RITCHIE & CO.
p. WALLE, SCHMILINSKY & CO.
GUSL WACHDELL
p. STEINWENDER,
STEINWENDER,
ELW, MCIOR.
FARIA, CUNHA & CO.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd an unces the resignation of the Argentine ministe nounces in Chili.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 18th reporter an increase in cholera throughout the country. Or the 19th other telegrams reported a rapid declin-in the epidemic.

—The Uruguayan government has declared fected the ports of Rio and Santos, and all oth Brazilian ports suspected. All vessels cleariafter February 10th must undergo ten disconnections.

—The Argentine minister in Rio wires to the foreign office here stating that cattle from Argentina continue to be discharged in a regular manner, without any further disagreeable incident. — Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9.

—The Chilian Congress has sanctioned the guarantee to Clark & Co. of 4 ½ % interest on £1,300,000, the capital invested in the construction of the Chilian portion of the Transandine railway. The working expenses are fixed at 60 %.

—Button Aires Herald.

—We have received a criticism on the restoration of Capt. Funes to the navy list. In our
opinion this is a proper thing to do in a service
which approves in a formal manner of the desertion of a ship and crew by all the officers, hadding themselves together in a single boat. It is
quite consistent to restore him to duty, rank and
pay. Of course, in any other navy in the world
he would have been fortunate to escape the death
penally.—Buenes Aires Herald.

—The army and news.

penalty.—Bittens Ares Herald.

—The army and navy authorities in Buenos Aires are agitating for a law to gag the press concerning their condition and proceedings. This means that they are so painfully conscious of their own defects that they are mortally afraid the public should be made equally aware of them. No criticism of the press could have condemned them more severely than the cowardice they have exhibited in taking this step. They are afraid of the truth, and they best know why they have reason to be afraid.—Buenos Aires Herald.

All this household household.

reason to be afraid.—Buenos Aira Herald.

—All this hysterical nervousness on the part of the health authorities, the press and the people, is simply an ignominious confession of the consciousness that their ways are insanitary and unhealthy. If their streets and houses were in good sanitary order, their drains well regulated, their rooms purified by light and air, and their personal habits clean and wholesome, they drould have no necessity for this abject fright and could laugh to scorn a so-called "epidemic" that rages to the extent of fifteen or twenty cases at a time in a population of five millions.—Montevideo Times.

—The courst, have decided that these in a case.

population of hie millions.—Montevido Times.
—The courst have decided that there is no case against Sr. Marenco, the swindling manager of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires. He managed to obtain, no rlose, about a million and a half dollars belonging to the bank; he lived in luxuious style, maintained two or three domestic establishments, with mistresses, etc., gave costly dinners, speculated on the bolsa, kept a racing stud, gambled and maintained a battalion of parastes—and all this on a moderate salary. The money has disappeared, and the bank holds his values and other worthle's pap rr—and there is no case against him!

-Owing to the lazaret at Flores island being full, the Iberia is unable to land her passengers for this port and Buenos Aires, and consequent for this port and Buenos Aires, and consequent ther sailing for the West Coast is delayed for two or three days.—Montevideo Times, Feb. 12.

or three days.—Montevideo Times, Feb. 12.

—The suspicious case scare is bringing to light some very interesting information with regard to our public markets where the city's daily food is purchased. A technical commission appointed to inspect the markets has reported on three of intern Buenos Aires, Libertal and Lorea. Among other peculiarities of those markets we learn that the stalls and paths are never by any chance cleaned or washed and that the patrid vegetables etc. are kept heaped up in all corners for want of proper boxes as ordained by the authorities. In one word, were cholera to break out, the public markets are certain to be the propagating-ground of the bacillit.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—In Sunday's elections the ardical mass visit.

of the bacilli. — Times, Buenos Aires.

—In Sunday's elections the radicals were victorious, in the provinces as well as the capital. In the herovinces as well as the capital. In the latter there was practically no opposition to the election of Drs. Irigoyen and Torino, although a few votes were given to some other persons. In the province it is evident that there was disorganization in the ranks of the acuratistary there was a serious defection of Miristar and in some cases the provincial unionists appear to have voted for the radicals. The returns are not complete, and there is great discrepancy between those made by the radical newspapers and those of General Roca's organ, the Tribuna, but the latter frankly admits that Drs. Alem and Demaria have been elected.—B. A. Hernid.

—The health board here are were least in initial.

Demaria have been elected.—B. A. Herald.

—The health board here are very keen in visiting houses, and making the inhabitant disinfect their rooms etc., and being generally what may be termed officious, but they are criminally neglectful at times. The other day a man was taken out of the water near the docks and the dead body was laid in a shed, but owing to the fearful ed tape and jealousy between the health board and the captain of the port, the body lay for five days in the shed, till the men engaged near the spot struck work. The body was in a fearful state of decomposition and putrefaction when removed. Such occurrences as this call for the severest censure, but the health board is pachydermatous and cares not.—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11.

It is definitely awnored that D. Visition.

censure, but the health board is pachydermatous and cares not. — Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11.

—It is definitely announced that Dr. Victorino Monteiro has telegraphed to his government resigning his post as Brazilian minister here. This step, to which he assigns the reason of ill-health, has produced a good effect, for some of his procedures had rendered him equally unpopular to his own compatriots and to people here. In fact, he has been generally accused of being little more than a tool for Governor Castilhae of Rio Grande state, and therefore naturally did not pull well with the Brazilian residents, the large majority of whom are frankly in favour of the revolution in Rio Grande, but who are still his compatriots and therefore entitled to his impartial services in a foreign land. It is thought that his removal will smooth the relations between the Urugoyan and Brazilian governments, and, should he be replaced by an impartial man, even tend to a pacification of Rio Grande. Another strong accusation against him is that he was the mouthpiece of many of the false and interested reports frequently circulated by Peixtoo's partisans, not a few of which were traced directly to his legation. Many of the statements which he published as "official" during the revolution are now known to have been entirely false. There is no hint yet as to who his successor may be.—Montevideo Times.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Bahia state government has been recently buying arms and ammunition for the police.

-A police force with arms and ammunition ha been sent to Cocho, the scene of recent disturbances in the interior of Bahia,

-Carlos Gomes is expected to visit Pará in March, when a benefit performance is to be given

-Of the 130,000 inhabitants of the city of Sac Paulo, 70,000 are foreigners. Of these 40,000 are Italians and 16,000 Portuguese.

-Political disturbances are now reported from the state of Parahyba. One of the parties accuses the other of "provoking anarchy."

-The season is reported fairly good in Ceará. There have been rains sufficient to dispel all fears of a secca, and the exportations for the year are hopeful.

-The Diario Popular of the 18th says that th São Paulo chief of police had arrested upwards of a hundred vagabonds and thieves up to that

-A Porto Alegre telegram of the 19th confirms the death of Col. Jacob Adams and the capture of Santo Antonio by the federalists under

-A telegram from Curityba on the 20th says that the court there has absolved Luiz Murat, charged with complicity in the revolt. The gente de osso will be deeply grieved to hear of this,

-The Gazeta, of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, h suspended publication because of an attack on its managing editor on the 15th inst. The editor has appealed to the governor of the state for protection.

—Seven prisoners recently made their escape from the Santos lock-up, but four of them were afterwards recaptured. It is charged that gross cruelties have been practised there in the treatment of prisoners.

-There were 201 deaths including 21 stillbirths, the city of Pará during the month of January.

-There was a fight in São Paulo on Sunday between policemen and artillery soldiers, some of them using revolvers. The military commander promises to punish any soldiers provoking these conflicts.

-Later news from Pitangueiras, São Paulo, in regard to the mutinous police detachment, says that the sergeant and four soldiers are being prosecuted. There were four persons wounded with gunsbots, one mortally.

-A Montevideo telegram of the 23rd says it is reported that over a thousand men had recently invaded Rio Grande, and that they are to join the force under Apparicio Saraiva. It is said that Sal-danha da Gama is with this force.

-Complaints have been telegraphed from S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, of the arbitrary conduct of the police. Arrests and imprisonments have been made without due process. It sounds like a continuation of the late lamented dictatorship.

Late advices from Parana state that crime and personal attacks of every description because of political antagonisms, continue in that state In Tranquiera the police recently shot a mar named Aguiar, but for what reason is not known.

—The subscriptions in São Paulo for an offer-ing to Barko do Rio Branco in recognition of his service on the Misiones arbitration case, have now reached the sum of 30,000\$. Would it not be well to present the illustrious advocate with the territory itself?

—The recent rains caused disastrous inundation in Espirito Santo, as well as in the states of Rid ed Janeiro, Minas Gerses and S. Paulo. From some interior localities in Bahia, however, there were complaints of drouth at the time the rain were so heavy further south.

—Carnival Sunday was celebrated in Petropolis according to the Gascta to Moticias, by a fancaters show on the past of one young diplomative who dressed as a Botocudo and had himself photographed. If he tried to personate the real genuine Botocudo—but, of course, he didn't!

—The contract for the governor's palace at the new capital of Minas Geraes has been signed. It provides for an edifice to cost 1,600,000\$. The contracts for the new church and chapel have also been celebrated. The railway branch to the place is to be ready for traffic in May.

—On the night of the 20th the São Paulo police succeeded in capturing the chief and eight members of a gang of thieves which has been operating in that city for some time. Through the confession of one of the men, they also found out who has been receiving the stolen goods, some of which was recovered.

—A telegram from Pernambuco announces the arrival there of the Italian ironclad Ligaria, which comes out to form the nucleus of an Italian squadron on on this coast. The interests of Italy are so important in Argentina and Brazil that it is matter for surprise that such a squadron has not been organized long ago.

ganized tong ago.

—The Gatest de Noticias of Bahia, of 31st January, 83\$ that a state of anarchy prevails at Cocho, in the interior of that state. The people are under arms and are fighting each other with fatal results. Upwards of 60 persons had already been killed. The assistance of the government is exced to repress these conflicts.

On the 18th inst. there were 35 patients in the yellow-fever hospital at Santos, 14 arrivals during the day, 4 deaths and 4 persons discharged cured, leaving 41 under treatment, of which 17 were sailors. The fever is steadily increasing in spite of the efforts of the santary board. This is que, in part, to the pernicious practice of permitting the discharge of sewage into the river within the limits of the city.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th says that after having taken some towns in the central region of Rio Grande, Victorio Guerreiro directed his march in another direction. He had received several small bands which had before been operating by themselves. It is thought that his movements have been in accordance with a prearranged plan, and that the revolutionary forces will now be united.

—A Montevideo telegram to the Pair on the 23rd announces that Guerreiro had been defeated and his force dispersed, and that all is quiet on the frontier. The vagueness of the dispatch and the silence of the Pair in regard to preceding events, leads one to suspect that the telegram is the work of that same vivid imagination which has been trying to "save the republic" during the past eighteen months through an aggressive campaign of false reports.

of false reports.

—A letter from Rio Grande and recently published in Santos says that Colonels Telles and Savaget have 6,887 men in their commands, vir. 17th infantry 672 men; 29th infantry 465; 35th infantry 507; 31st infantry 307; 32th infantry 407; 31st infantry 307; 31st i

claim to have from 6,000 to 7,000 men.

—The political situation in Peranabuco is also becoming interesting. A telegram of the 22nd says that the recently elected state senators [2nd turnad] have assembled ten days prior to the opening of the legislative session, and are proceeding to annul the election of the senators of the 1st turnad, who have already served in preceding sessions. It will be a curious illustration of republican ideas if the newly elected legislator can declare the election of his senior illegal and void, even before being legally seated himself! This new method of organizing a legislature is credited to Gov. Barbosa Lina, who wishes to crush all opposition to himself.

RAILROAD Notes

-The São Paulo railways increased their mileage by 64 kilometres during the past year.

-The railway stations from the Central out to Cascadura are being policed by regular soldiers during carnival.

-There were interruptions to traffic at several coints on the Central railway during the past week, caused by landslides.

-A Porto Alegre telegram of the 19th says that a report is current to the effect that a heavy defal-cation had been discovered in the administration of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana railway.

-On Saturday last there was merchandise enough at the Gamboa station, awaiting dispatch for the interior, for 516 car-loads. The director proposes to take immediate steps to terminate this block in

-An express train was derailed near Ubá, Minas Geraes, on the 17th, causing the death of two firemen and one line overseer. The locomotwo firemen and one line overseer. The locomo-tive driver was badly burned, but the passengers escaped without injury.

-A frequent traveller over the Central lines —A frequent traveller over the Central lines asks if the new Brooks locomotives are too large and heavy for the turn-tables in use on that road, for they are always headed in one direction. In going one direction they always run with the tender in advance and the cow-catcher turned toward the train.

-The Jornal of Saturday says that a large quan —The Jornal of Saturday says that a large quan-tity of railway material has been discovered in the deposits of the locomotive department, where its existence had been entirely forgotten. The ad-ministration was about to order out new supplies. This is another illustration of the effectiveness of state-administered railways.

-Reports were current on Thursday and Friday last to the effect that Marshal Jardim had tendered his resignation as director of the Central railway. On Saturday the *Jornal* gave a positive denial to the report, stating that he would remain in charge of the railway as long as he continued to receive the confidence of the government.

-There was an accident on the Sorocabana line at São Paulo, on the 24th inst., owing to an open switch at a place called Barra Funda. The loco-motive driver gave the alarm in time to prevent a frightful accident, but not soon enough to avoid damages to his locomotive and several waggons. One passenger had a leg broken, and some others suffered bruises, but happily there were no serious casualties.

-There was a strike of very brief duration at Sapopemba on the Central railway on 21st inst. The laborers there were dissatisfied with the 300 reis increase in their pay, which had been allowed them, and struck work, inviting the men at Cascadura to join them. The director of the road and chief of police were soon on the scene, and at 3:30 p.m. a detachment of regulars arrived. The men were not turbulent, and the strike soon ended.

-The growth of passenger traffic on the S. Paulo tramways has been very rapid during the last three or four years. In 1889 the receipts on all the ramway lines of the city, except the line to Villa Marianna and Santo Amaro, amounted to 435,0448-016; in 1893 these receipts had increased to 1,633,4488-80. In 1893 they carried 1,628,999 passengers; in 1894 the total was 17,742.133. In 1884 the total mileage was 24 kilometres, in 1893; it was 87 kilometres and in 1894,92 kilo-

THE BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February, 1895.

To the Editor

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—As contractors for the Brooks locomotives, now running with such signal success on the Central railway, allow us, in reference to the remarks in your issue of the 19th inst., to inform you that the statement made by the Pair as to the locomotives having broken down on account of a piece of a file having been found in the cylinder, was perfectly correct: as to how the file got there, we offer no opinion, but there is not the slightest doubt that that was the cause of the breakdown. The passenger to whom you refer is evidently misinformed as to the occurrence on the morning of the 13th; the locomotive went off the rails, we believe, on account of the switch being open, and the shock accelerated the accident, which sooner or later must have happened on account of the presence of the file.

As to the drivers finding difficulty in working

As to the drivers finding difficulty in working the locomotives, the information we have is directly in contradiction to what this passenger relates: we are informed that the drivers who have once been put on the Brooks locomotives ask not to be trans-ferred to others.

We are, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.

With regard to the foregoing, our informant passed over the line about three hours after the accident occurred. The locomotive was off the track, new rails were being laid, and a damaged rail was blying on the ground beside the locomotive. Under such circumstances, nine passing observers in every ten would have drawn the same conclusion which our informant did.

COFFEE NOTES

-A New York telegram of the 22nd says that the coffee deposits belonging to Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers have been reduced to ashes, the losses being estimated at one million dollars.

-The total coffee crop of Espirito Santo las year is said to have been 386,953 bags, officially valued at 28,562,625\$116, on which the export tax amounted to 3,419,084\$330. The production of the state was more than doubled within the year. The figures given a few weeks since covered only the exports from Victoria.

-The total exportation of coffee from Ceylor —The total exportation of coffee from Ceylon last year amounted to 32,305 cets., or about 37,325½ sixty.kilo bags, against 55,190 cets. in 1893, 43,143 cets. in 1892. 86,602 in 1891, and 86,009 cets. in 1890. Of last year's production 20,022 cets. were shipped to Great Britain, 8,430 cets. to Australia, and the balance to diverse countries. The export of Liberian coffee amounted to 788 cets. in 1894, 747 cets. in 1893 and 979 in 1892.

There was a complete block in coffee ship-ents on Saturday, because of the refusal of the ments on Saturday, because of the refusal of the inspector to dispatch coffee without guias. The state of 'Rlo de Janeiro having abolished these guias, receives the amount of the duty and gives an authorization to ship a specified number of bags. The tax is now wholly under state jurisdiction, and this authorization is perfectly legal. The inspector, whose duty is merely to fuscalize the shipments, understands that he can also exact guias, which are still issued in Minas Gerace, although he shipped 5,5600 bags without them, hence the conflict. A protest was made by the exporters.

exporters.

Nothing as yet has been done to suppress the thefts of coffee at the D. Pedro II docks. On the 21st an employé of Messrs. Wilson & Co. was knocked down by one of the thieves, simply because he tried to interfere with the stealing. Others are in danger of assassination because of their opposition to the thieves. The police are doing nothing to stop the criminal practices of the thieves who infest the place. As the authorities do nothing to protect the coffee, we are inclined to think that a claim against the government for shortages will hold. It is the duly of the government to protect property; if it refuses, or neglects, to do so, it is responsible for the consequences.

—Coffee, divorced some years ago from its

-Coffee, divorced some years ago from its previous high position, now occupies but an unimportant place in the export list. That it will disappear altogether is fortunately not probable, unimportant piace in the export six. I has it will disappear allogether is fortunately not probable, seeing that new areas are being planted with the Liberian variety every year, and this movement promises to extend considerably in the near future. For all that, the total amount of coffee sent from Ceylon during 1894 of all kinds was no more than 32,205 cwis., o'which as little as 652 cwis. was native coffee! Now, however, that Liberian coffee is likely to form an increasing proportion of the total export of coffee despatched from Colombo, we should like to see a separate entry made in the chamber of commerce returns for this variety, so that we could note exactly what progress was being made with it from year to year. The total acreage under this product cannot now fall far short of 3,000 acres, and we expect to see a considerable increase year by year until the exports of coffee once more begin to rise and assume respectable proportions. It is worthy of note that the total export of coffee now aggregates little more than that of cocoa! For some years the export remained more or less stationary, but it has again begun to fall with accelerating rapidity.—Times of Ceylon, January 11th.

—It is to Don Guzman Blanco, ex-President of the republic of Venezuela, that the honor belongs of initiating the "Bull" speculation in coffee. But for his interposition we should not now have of initiating the "Bull" speculation in coffee. But for his interposition we should not now have coffee at quite so high a price which we see quoted to-day. He instructed his brokers and agents in Havve to buy coffee for delivery in December, the quantities which he was prepared to buy being so I sage that some difficulty was experienced in getting his orders filled, owing to the fact that very few merchants were inclined to act for him. So little sympathy was there with his manipulations in Harve, that the Clearing House authorities there increased the deposit to be paid for the "December" position, and about that time the prospects for the success of his operations looked very un-promising indeed. Just at the critical point, however, when December was drawing near, news arrived of collegal and the survey of the success of his operations looked very unpromising indeed. Just at the critical point, however, when December was drawing near, news arrived or Order and the survey of the COFFEE IN MEXICO

A Ceylon planter, Mr. E. O. Darley, who has been lately inspecting the coffee districts of Mexico, eapresses the following opinion in regard to them: "I have just returned from an extensive trip through the coffee districts of southern Mexico and have found the coffee interest all that it was represented to be unif far superior to anything I have found the coffee interest all that it was represented to be unif far superior to anything I have sent the coffee trees were entirely unpruned and not weeded, and yet they were vigorous and healthy and were bearing astonishingly one pound per tree of four years and higher up according to age. In some cases I saw trees, ten or twelve years old, literally bending under the load berries.

ave. In some cases I saw trees, ten or twelve years old, hereally bending under the load of berries.

"Under the same condition of cultivation, or rather lack of cultivation, that these trees were thriving in, coffee trees in Ceylon would hardly exist and certainly would bear no crop at all. I attibute this to the richness of the soil and the fine climate, which is especially adapted for coffee, and gives also wonderful results in sugar cane and smular crops. During my trip, I saw sugar cane four months old, ten feet long and one and a half inches in diameter, growing under the rich alluvial bottom lands. I also saw many large rubber trees growing wild in these coffee lands, that I suspect with hardly any care or attention could be made to yield a good revenue.

"Considering the very cheap price of these coffee lands as compared with Ceylon or India, where coffee lands readily sell for fifty dollars per acre and more, and the still cheaper cost of bringing a compared with those countries, the conditions for coffee growing in Mexico are immeasurably superior, and an immense fortune can be realised in a lew years by any one engaging in this pursuit in Mexico with a very moderate amount of capital."

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 19th inst. Her Britannic Majesty's minister to Brazil, Edmund C. H. Phipps, Esq., was formally presented to the minister of foreign affairs.

—There was a consultation at Itamaraty on the 19th in regard to a proposed reduction in the number of pretors in this city by the union of certain districts, reducing the number from 21 to 15.

—It will be interesting to Mr. Hepworth Dixon to know that the Pais has transformed his Christian name into "Heppertow." It is desirable that an author should be able to recognize himself in every

—We are glad to say that another severe crisis in Egypt has been averted. A telegram of the 19th says that the Khedive has married his favorite slave, who is about to present him a future ruler of Egypt "by right divine,"

—The Pairs says that the brave Admiral Gon-calves will very soon be appointed chief of staff of the navy, in place of Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha, who is to take charge of the naval school. The Jornal, however, says that no such appoint-ment is to be made.

—The Pais of the 21st says that there were 44 deaths in the Jurujuba hospital from the 1st to the 15th inst., viz. 15 from cholera morbus, 7 from choleroid diarrhea, 19 from choleroid entertits, 1 from cholerine, 1 from acute dysentery, and 1 from pernicious fever. The source of this information is not given, but we presume it is from the new cholera commission.

—The Paix of the 21st relates that when one of the attendants was leaving the Jurujuba hospital a few days ago, he was seized by an ensign and two soldiers of the 38th battalion, who gave him a brutal whipping. Is it not time that these criminal practices on the part of the military should be severely repressed? An officer who commits such an offence should be dismissed in disgrace from the service, and handed over to the civil authorities for prosecution.

for prosecution.

""During the month of January last, there were 374 deaths from yellow fever and 31 from cholera in Rio, despite which the Rio Janeiro health board almost close the port against arrivals from Argentian for fear of suspicious cases of cholera. Absurdity was never carried to a further extent."—Timets, Buenos Aires, Feb. 8. Nor falsehood either, neighbor! The health board reports only 26 deaths from yellow fever during the month of January. Your 374 deaths are nothing but the freak of a malicious imagination.

A few days ago a letter-carrier, who enlows

freak of a malicious imagination.

—A few days ago a letter-carrier, who enjoys the personal confidence of Dr. Demosthenes Loho, the director-general, pawned a package of registered letters at a saloon for 600 reis worth of rum. The postoffice authorities explain that the letters contained no money, and that steps were at once taken to recover them when the circumstance became known. Quite naturally! But the Gazeta says that the dishonest carrier is still in the employ of the postoffice, having been transferred to another section!

section!

—Arrangements are on the topis to allow free entrance into Argentina to all passengers from Brazils, provided the quarantine is waived in Rio on arrivals from Argentina; meanwhile, there were 41 deaths from yellow lever in Rio yesterday, whereas microscopical observations here yesterday, resulted in a couple of "suspicious cases" which, some doctors assert, were of gastro-enterlis, a second cousin of degenerate cholera.—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. It would be interesting to know where the Buenos Aires papers obtain their information about yellow fever in Rio. A little more regard for the truth would facilitate the settlement of our quarantine difficulties immensely. In regard to the above, the Times will permit us to observe that the total number of deaths in this city on the 7th, from all causer, as reported in the Jornal da Commercio, was 45, of which two were Iron yellow fever. On the 8th the total from all causes was 37, of which three were from yellow fever.

-A consulting physician, Dr. Belisario Augusto Soares de Souza, lest for Cambuquira on the 23rd to examine Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

It is said that much disgust is felt in Monte-video over the disinclination of the Brazilian gov-ernment to accept Minister Monteiro's resignation.

—The decree terminating the special mission at Washington, under Barko do Rio Branco, for the settlement of the Misiones question, was signed on the 21st inst.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 25th says that the Chilian government has placed a large order for material in Germany. It is all preparatory to disarmament, of course.

—The armament and munitions existing on S. Bento hill since the revolt, have been at last entirely removed and the detachment of the 5th artillery stationed there has been withdrawn.

—The Italian squadron on this coast will be composed of the ironclads *Liguria* and *Dogali* and the cruisers *Colombo* and *Umbria*, the whole to be under the command of Rear-Admiral Gualterio.

— In view of the sensitiveness recently displayed about the annexation of Corea by Japan, we are waiting to see if a similar feeling will develop in regard to the acquisition of Madagascar by France.

—A report has been current in Montevileo that President Moraes is exercising his personal influence to have the Argentines and Chilians settle their boundary dispute by means of arbitration. Brazil has tried this remedy and finds it wonderfully efficacious.

—A very heavy thunderstorm visited this city Sunday evening, the rain falling rapidly enough to turn the streets into rivers in a very few moments. Singularly enough, however, the rain did not exe tend to Botafogo and Cattete, those suburbs being left quite dry.

—The minister of war has instructed the adju-tant-general to proceed against General Honorato Caldas, one of the dictator's victims, for a recent publication, which is considered an infraction of the regulations furbidding such proceedings on the part of military officers.

The movement in favor of the pacification of Rio Grande has become very general throughout the whole country. Several writers and many of the leading newspapers of this capital, of Sao Paulo, and of other cities, are discussing the subject favorably to such a step.

ect avorably to such a step.

-The director of the Jurujuba hospital reports
there were 15 patients under treatment on the 1st
inst., and that 86 more were received up to the
15th inst. Of these 4d died (of which 25 entered
the hospital moribund), 37 were discharged cured,
and 20 remained under treatment on the 15th.

—The juis sectional decided on the 20th that the forced retirement of Marshal Almeida Barreto, and other officers, by an executive decree of April 7th, 1892, (under the Denduro regime) was unconstitutional and void. The national treasury is condemnent to pay the costs and the subsidies due the

—There is probably not less than one assassination a week in this city on an average. But somehow we rarely hear anything about the assassins being tried and punished. If the assassin is a soldier, which is very often the case, he is at once surrendered to the military authorities—and that is the last we hear about it.

me nast we near about it.

—For the last half of December there were in this city 489 caths, 304 marriages and 448 births. Of the deaths, five were from yellow fever. According to Dr. Fajardo the death rate was 18½ per thousand, but we make it a trifle over 20. Even at that, it is a noticeably low rate, much better than anything our Buenos Aires neighbors can show.

—According to the orders issued by the adjutantgeneral of the army, special officers were detailed
to oversee the conduct of the military cadets during
carrival. If they should be turbulent, no one
could interfere with them but these three or four
officers. This is still called a republic, however,
and these special exemptions and privileges must
therefore be called republican.

—An alarmist sheet of this city having published an item of news to the effect that a case of cholera had appeared in a well-known hotel in Juiz de Fóra, the proprietor and one of his guests, a physician, have been obliged to telegraph down here to deny the report. Why would it not be well to prosecute the authors of these false and alarming reports?

anaming reports?

—It is said that Great Britain, Russia, France and various other powers, will not consent to the permanent occupation of Corea by Japan. Busuppose Japan does not ask their permission, then what? Germany asked no one's permission to occupy Alsace, nor has England and France asked permission for their many seizures of foreign territory. Why, then, should Japan ask?

tory. Why, then, should Japan ask?

—It is stated that the Bolivian minister, Dr. Frederico Medena, has been in negotiation with the government for the delimitation of the boundary lines between Boli via and Brazil. A protocol has been signed lately providing for a mixed commission to make the necessary survey, and mark the boundary. It is understood that a Brazilian commission will leave in a few days to meet a Bolivian commission on the upper Amazon, and that it will be under the direction of Dr. Thaumaturgo de Azevedo.

—The Agrand of Commercia saves that the ministers

-The Jornal do Commercio says that the minis —The fornal do Commercio says that the minister of foreign affairs and the French munister have arrived at an understanding in regard to the settlement of the question relative to the assassination of the French engineer Beette by the government forces. The fornal to Brazil says that the solution reached is that Brazil will pay 500,000 francts to the families of the Frenchmen assassinated, viz. 3 Buette, Etienne and Muller, but declines to prosecute the authors of the crime and dismiss them from the service. History will take care of these characters, however.

-The new Uruguayan minister, Dr. Carlos de Castro, arrived here on the 24th inst.

—An inmate of the lunatic asylum threw himself from a window into the garden below on the 22nd inst., fracturing his cranium. Death followed instantaneously.

—Although the government is said to have purchased a ship for a floating lazaretto at Ilha Giande about a month ago, it has not yet been sent there. Are we to understand that this is sheer negligence, or ill will?

—Sunday was officially celebrated as the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. In view of the frequency and facility with which the constitution is broken, it is a source of wonder that any would care to celebrate its adoption.

—The commandants of the Santa Cruz and S. João forts, at the entrance to the bay, have memorialized the government against the anchoring near them of steamers from ports infected with cholera, and against their throwing dead animals into the sea, which come ashore there. But, how about communication with Rio de Janeiro—a port infected with cholera?

Business Notes

-The exportation of rubber from Pará in Janary amounted to 2,867,000 kilos.

The immigration officials of the state of São Paulo estimate their cash requirements for 1896 at 1,089,360\$000.

at 1,089,360\$000.

—It is estimated that the value of the agricultural products at the various nuclei of immigrants in São Paulo last year was 2,260,656\$220. That is a close estimate, surely.

—The government has declared lapsed the central sugar factory concessions, No. 1,164, of 13th December, 1890, No. 117 of 4th April, 1891, No. 160 of 24th April, 1891, and No. 175 of 25th April 1891.

April 1891.

"Yesterday was made a half holiday in the custom-house, and to-day its doors are kept closed altogether. As Carnival is not a legal holiday, it would be useful to know why these public departments are closed.

it would be useful to know why these public departments are closed.

—The Jornal urges the captain of the port to make a thorough examination of the Itamaraty and Petropolis, the two steamers on the Petropolis service. It is said that their machinery is in a bad condition and that they have not been supplied with the life-saving appliances ordered.

—Telegrams of the 21st and 22nd advise the failure of Luiz Podesta & Hipos, an important exporting house of Montevideo. This firm was a principal exporter of flour to Rio and the southern ports of Brazil. It is said to owe the banks \$500,000 and private firms \$200,000, gold.

—The government has very properly suppressed

\$500,000 and private firms \$200,000, goin.

—The government has very properly supprressed its consulates at Odessa and New Orleans. This trist yielded 1500 and the second 6\$000 in one year, while the consuls' salaries are \$,000\$ gold encl. It is a good business principle to suppress all such offices.

each. It is a good business principle to suppress all such offices.

The new method of imposing the 11 °₁ tax on coffee practically transforms it from an export duty into an internal tax. By collecting the tax on all coffee coming in by railway, our local consumption pays the same as that which is exported. The next dodge will be to add a further percentage as an export duty.

The business houses of Victoria have asked the government to permit the landing of a Western and Brazilian cable at that port, and the director-general of telegraphs has already reported upon it. Victoria is now shipping a large quantity of coffee to foreign markets and direct cable communication is becoming a necessity.

The American papers are much pleased with the concessions in tariff rates said to have been made by Argentina in recognition of free wood. If we are not mistaken, these concessions are more apparent than real. There was a heavy discriminating duty against American pine, and though the duty has been slightly reduced the discriminating still seits. This is one of the favors secured.

—The exports from Pará last year, compared with 1893, included the following:

1893, included the following: 1894 1893 Rubber, kilos.... 19,472,010 19,144,157 Kunber, Kulos ... 19,472,010 19,144,157 Cacáo , 34,344,55 4397,189 At Manáos the rubber exports in 1894 were 4,377,566 kilos, against 4,743,752 kilos in 1893. The stocks of rubber on December 31st were 1894 1893 At Pará, kilos ... 660,000 1,385,000 At Manáos , 223,000

434,50%20 more than in 1894.

—On Saturday, the steel screw steamer Homer, built by Sir Raylton Dixon and Co., Cleveland Dockyard, Middlesbrough, to the order of Messrs. Lamport and Holt, for the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was taken to sea for her official trip. She is of the spar deck type classed 100 At at Lloyds', and will carry a deadweight cargo of over 4,000 tons, on beery light draught of water. The vessel has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the South American trade, and is fitted with all the latest improvements for the rapid discharge and loading of cargo. The engines worked very smoothly during the trial trip which was highly successful and satisfactory to all concerned. Messrs. Dixon are also building for the same owners a vessel of 7,300 tons and 12 knots speed.

—Transport, Feb. 1.

with mod-

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The executive decree authorizing the projected internal loan was signed on the 25th inst.

—A Washington telegram of the 21st says that the \$100,000,000 loan just issued was covered ten times over.

times over.

—It is expected that the decree inviting tenders for the new loan, and fixing the conditions for the same, will be published to-morrow.

—The construction of the telegraph line to Itararé, on the Parana frontier, cost the state of São Paulo the sum of 165,6338772.

—The minister of justice has opened a credit of 122,4938750 to cover the expenses of the convict station of Fernando de Noronha during the current semestic.

—The officie less than the decree of the convict station of Fernando de Noronha during the current semestic.

The official value of the products exported from Espirito Santo during 1894 was 28,651,153\$-678, on which export duties to a total of 3,428,978\$-618 were paid.

from Espirito Santo during 1894 was 28,651,1538-678, on which export duties to a total of 3,428,9788-618 were paid.

—The minister of war is steadily reducing his expenditures. He called on the minister of finance for 4,000,000\$ in December, 3,000,000\$ in January and 2,000,000\$ in Perbuary.

—If the minister of finance carries out his promise to have a large percentage of the new loan used at once for the relemption of currency, there ought to be a prompt improvement in exchange. We shall await the results with curiosity.

—The Banco União de S. Paulo is accused in the public press of having refused to redeem a torn note of its own issue. The cashier is even credited with the declaration that he would not accept the note on account of payment. This is a matter which the government should promptly investigate.

—The treasurer of the state of Bahia solicited permission from the governor on the 14th inst. to deposit 600,000\$ on account current in some bank, stating that he would still have a surplus of 337,508\$27, which would be sufficient for current expenses. He also stated that the treasury had, besides this, a surplus balance of 900,000\$ deposited with the Banco Emissor da Bahia.

—The Jornal do Commerce of the 21st gives the following particulars of the forthcoming internal Joan: Amount of issue, 100,000\$ currency, payable half-yearly; asbacriptions will be opened February 28 and climbers of the continuous allowers of the continuous and the surples of the continuous and the surples of the continuous and the surples of the surples of the continuous and the surples of the surples of the continuous and the continuous and the continuous and the c

25% 31st August.
25% 15th October.

-With reference to the new loan the Jornal do Commercio of the 22nd says that the emission will be 105,264 apolices of 1,000\$\(^2\) each, the price of which will be 950\$\(^2\). The first instalment (105), will be realized in any of the six banks charged with receiving subscriptions, but all subsequent payments must be made at the Banco 'da Reputblica and Banco Nacional. Failures to meet these payments, after one month's grace, will involve the forfeiture of the payments already made. The bonds may be registered, or to bearer. The povernment agrees not to make another internal loan within 18 months. The expenses of the loan are estimated at 2½ per cent. Nothing is said of amortization.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, February 2	5/4, 1805.
Par value do	of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold.	27 d.
do do	coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	54 75 Cts 1\$827
Dante .		- 090

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to day Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). do do do (spaper, od o do in U.S. coin at \$4.60 per £1.18 g. in Brazilian currency (paper).

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.60 per £1.18 g. in Brazilian currency (paper).

Value of £1.18 g. in Brazilian currency (paper). 19 1/2 0

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 19.—Banks opened with 9 9116 d official rate and the prospect of the internal loan shortly to be realised produced a decided fammens in an shortly to be realised produced a decided fammens in an account of the prospect of the internal point of the prospect of the pr

5-38 n. on Paris.

13207 on Hamburg.

13207 on Hamburg.

13207 on Hamburg.

13207 on New York.

Sovereigns quoted at 245550.

February e1.—The money market was characterized by considerable indecision during the day but the general adoption of the considerable was part of the considerable was part of the considerable money adoption of the considerable was part of the considerable money appeared, as on the previous ded considerable money appeared, as on the previous ded considerable money takers or for purposes of liquidation, with the effect of the considerable was previously to the considerable was previously to the considerable was the considerable w

9%—10 u. on London. 965—978 rs. on Paris. 1\$192—1\$207 on Hamburg. 5\$100—5\$207 on New York. Sovereigns quoted at 24\$365.

February 22.—The official rate was improved 16 d. 9% d. being generally posted and maintained throughout the day. Business was affected up to 10 116 for bank paper, but the not unusual midday weakness was again manifested, which was a fifteed up to 10 116 for bank paper, but the not unusual midday weakness was again manifested, standing, the market midday point of the property of the control o

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAR	Pe	
	February 18.		
	Public Funds.		۱
11			۱
	6 Apolices of 5°lo	1,012\$00	•
4	do of 4 °lo (gold)	1,005	
	Banks.	1,233	
20			
10		123\$000	
16	Republica do Brazil	51 500 161	,
14		73	
39	Rural e Hypothecario	73 237	ı
	Insurance	-3/	ı
	Argos Fluminense	400\$000	ı
	Miscellaneous	4004000	1
300			1
330	Debentures.	86 \$000	١
10			1
10	-ioja Diazneno	90\$000	ı
	Hypothecary Bills.		1
40	Banco Credito Real do Brazil, paper	57\$000	1
100	uo uo	58	1
	February 19.		1
	Public Funds.		1
20	Apolices of 5%	1,012\$000	ı
6	do do	1,012,000	ı
38	uo do	1,005	ı
30	do do	1,003	ı
2		1,000	ı
15		1,000	1
13		1,000	1
5	do do (2001) do of 4 % (gold)	1,000	1
to	uo do	1,235	1
4	do do	1,233	1
97	do do	1.231	1
	Banks	-,-30	1
10	Commercial		1
53		210\$000	1
100		14	
50	Davoura e Commercio	15	
30	do	162	

30	do	
50	Marianal D	162
	Nacional Brazileiro	208
350		161
750	do (and s)	73
	Railways,	/3
133	Muzambinho	
359	Sapucahy	100\$00 x
		10 500
	Miscellaneous.	
30	Alliança Mercantil	
100	Loteria Nacional	45\$000
450		75 500
50	Melhoramentos Sta. Thereza	76
100	Torrens	45
		36
	Debentures.	
100	Sorocabana	
50	Bauco de Credito Movel	69\$000
	Transfer and the contract of t	30
	Hypothecary Bills.	
150	Banco Predial	
F	ebruary 20.	58\$∞∞
	Public Funds.	

50	- mas de Credito Movel	30
	Hypothecary Bills.	
150	Banco Predial	58\$000
	February 20.	500000
	Public Funds.	
9		
9	do	1,000\$000
		998
1		1,000
24		1,000
1	do (500\$) do	1,230
	Banks.	1,230
32	Construction	
200		210\$000
100		14.
71	Nacional Brazileiro	76
140	do	208
20		206
280		205
83	Rural e Hypothecario (2 and s)	161
	Railways	120
500	West of M.	
100	West of Minas	25\$000
1200		88
*****	cupactary	10\$100
	Tramways,	104300
100	Inedian Datasta	

	Tramways,	
00	Jardim Betanico	128
50	Integridade	425
	Miscellaneous.	***
50	Forjas e Estaleiros. Methoramentos no Brazil	16\$
	Debentures.	36
2	E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (100\$ 4 0[0)	25\$
	Hypothecary bills	178
10	Banco Credito Real (paper)	

coluary 21.	
Public Funds.	
Apolices of 5%	200\$00
do of 4 0 ₀ gold	980 1,230
Banks.	1,129
Commercial	210500
Commercio	212

Con

Crec

Banks.	.,
mercial	210\$000
do imercio	212
do	220
	215
	15
	16
	15 500
vara c Commercio	50 161
do	162

	EWS.	
50		205
140		206
		161
.00	Railways.	*30
900		25\$000
50	SOLOCADADA	90
26	00	80
50	do Tramways.	88 500
	S. Christovão	172\$000
	Alliança Mill	278\$000
100	Ceres Brazileira	50\$000
250	Loteria Nacional	71 500
200 1,350	Dicinoramentos no Brazil	36 500
•,,,,,	Debentures.	36
100	Sorocabana Ry	60\$100
110	do	70
28	Jornal do Commercio	178
	Hypothecary Bills.	
100	Banco Credito Real do Brazil	\$8\$000
	Public Funds	
6		1. 4.34.41
37	Apolices of 5 °lo	9702000
12	do	964
3		962 3.000
3		1,000
*3	do . 0/11	1,215
	Banks.	.,,
5	Commercial	
25	do	212\$cc0
77	Banco Credito Movel	210
50		163
301	Republica do Brazil	161
50	do (end e)	

50	Republica do Brazil	161
250		73
600		
100	Rural e Hypothecario	73
	- ary potneciatio	234
	Railways,	
100	West of Minas	25
		25
	Insurance,	
30	Fidelidade	
		815
	Factories.	
100	Carioca Mill	
		310
	Miscellaneous.	-
1000	Malhanamanananananan	
	Melhoramentos no Brazil (blo 30 June)	405
20	1 orrens	36
100	do	
		35
	Debentures	
350	E. F. Leonoldina Ru (root . 00)	

	February 23rd.	
	Public Funds.	
12 1 3 4 18	Apolices 5 °lo	962 1,000 970 970 1,000 1,230
	Banks.	
80	Brazil e Norte America	175
100	Constructor	
		15
25	Credito Commenda	15

25	Credito Garantido	15
50	Lavoura e Commercio	10
	do (and c)	163
650 8	do (2nd s)	75
80	Republica do Brazil	75 160
00	do	161
	Rasiways.	
100	West of Minas	
	Miscellaneous.	25\$
10	Brazil Industrial.	
480		265\$
300	Internacional Commercio e Industria	38
300	Loteria Nacional.	48
,~·	Potent Taxcount.	

MARKET REPORT.

Exports. Rio de Janeiro, 25th February, 1895.

Coffee. - Prices are well sustained, quotations being

Connect - Fries are wen sustained, quotations being cominal for all types.

Shipments have been considerably in excess of entries, tocks being much reduced both here and in Santos.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Necephs..... Shipments U.; Europe... Continue... Contwise Total shipmen Stock..... Average price 1 N. V. spot quot Rechange on I. Steamer freight. Steamer freight. Steamer freight.

antos bags	t, 5% primage.	I ondon	2 7	per @	No. 6.		0.63			late, etc.			. States				
_	7	:	-:	:		181,128	_	;	-	_	_	_	_	_	Ī	Feb. 17	-
_	25-30 6	Nom.	Non.	Nom.		8 180,070	3,682	: :	1,979	:		_	_	_	1		-
	305-306		Nom.	Nom		178,398	5,054	:	:	:	Ý	Fofit	3,382	,	Ī	Feb. 18 Feb. 19 Feb. 20 Feb. 21 Feb. 22 Feb. 23	-
2 05-32 20-5-30	8% 6	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.		175,459 168,326	4 499	:	:		3,354	1,145	.560		1	Feb. 20	
		Nom.	Nom.	Nom.		168,326	8,466	:	1.334	:	2,181	4,951	1,333	,	1	Feb. 21	
25-30 €		Nom.	Nom.	Nom.			16,483	1,837	:	:	5,424	9,222	4,066			Feb. 22	
25-30 C	9%	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	1	(52.247	10.886	1,346	;	:	3,277	6,263	3,687			Feb. 23	
:	:	:	:				333.802	13,115	12,262	7,500	50,679	243,964	302,188			Totals since 1st Ian	

1,729,16r 1,668,018

Totals ce 1st J

Imports.

erate business done.			
Entries since the 191	h inst.	from	River Plate :
Ex Espagne, 2,000/2	bags	1.000	bble
, Colombia, 3,800/2	,,	1,900	,
from New	York		
,, Bellona, 2,000 Balt	imore		
a ann 117			

3	lock in First hands:				
	17,000/2 bags	8,000 8,500	bbls	•••••	American River Plate
D	o in second hands	16,500	,,		

6,900

Do in second hands	
about	30,000 bbls.
Brokers quotations are	as follows:

okers quotations are as follows:	
Richmond	#3\$500-#4\$000
Baltimore 1st	93 500-24 000
do and	#3 000-23 250
Western	#3 000-#4 000
River Plate	19 000-19 500
ocal Mills	22 000-24 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. FEBRUARY 19.

Wellington - Br str Rimutaka; 26 ds; Greenstreet; Wilson Sons & Co. - Br str County Derry; 19 ds; Winterton.

FEB. so.

MANCHESTER — Br str Biela; s5 ds; F. Salter; Norton-Megaw &C.

NATURES — It str Soferino; — ds; G. Orengo; J. N. de

MONTEVIDEO - Fr str Espagne ; - ds; A Ravel; Transp FEB. 21.

BORDEAUX - Fr str Portugal; 16 ds; Vaquier; Messagerie: Mantitimes.

GLASGOW - Br str Victoria; 1,021 tons; 27 ds; J. Eray, to HAMBURG - Ger str Antonina; 28 ds; P. Ohlrich.; E. Johnston & Co.

LEINÖES — Port str Vega: 29 ds. Ramos.

SANTOS — Br str Carib Prince; 2ds; Dobson; Quayle Davidson & Co. & Co.

FEB, 22.

HAMBURG - Ger str Amazonas; 21 ds; H. Kier; E. Johnston & Co.

BRRINEN-Ger str Graf Birmarck; 33 ds; O. Gross; H. Sioltz & Co.

MONTEVIDEO — Fr str Colombia; 7 ds; Viel; Chargeurs Reunis. DESTERRO - Ger str Elbe; 8 ds; Leewe; E. Johnston & Santos - Ger str Cintra; 19 hs. T. Sainberlich; E. John-ston & Co.

Sun & Co.

FEB. 23.

New York — Br str Creole Prince: 30 ds; Flett; Quayle

Davidsoa & Co.

New Ort — Br str Bushmillo: 28 ds; Bermes; Coal to

Lage Bros.

SANTOS - Br str Tamar; 19 hs; J. Pope; Royal Mail Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 19.

LONDON — Br str Rimutaka; Greenstr RIVER PLATE—Fr str Charente; Bonis SANTOS — Austr str Pandora; Mosca FEB, 20.

SANTOS — ABBIT SIT Pandora; Mosca FEB. 10.

SANTOS — Ger Sir Paranagud; H. Boge, FEB. 11.

CENOA — I SIT SOffering, Orengo.

PERNAMBUCO — Bit SI Bélarena P. Meneghetti.

PORTO ALEGER — Ger Sir Achtoring: Ohlich.

SANTOS — FI SIT Pille de B. Airez; Prand.

FEB. 12.

MASSHLES — FI SIT Estagnet. Garcin, RUSSE PLATE — FI SIT Portugative. Vaquier.

BURNOS AVESS — GI SIT LIBERTING. A. Higue.

SANTOS — BEST LEAV. Leav.

EB. 13.

HAMBURG — GI SIT Cintrai. Sanuberlich.

SANTOS — GER SIT Cintrai. Sanuberlich.

SANTOS—GER SIT Captagn. Müller.

PORTO ALEGER — NO SIT Norte; Lorentzen.

BURNOS AVESS — BIT SIT Norte; Lorentzen.

BURNOS AVESS — BIT SIT NORTE; LORENTZEN.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 21

Cardiff — Br bk Katalu'n; — tons: 46 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & ...o.

Wisby — Dan lug Ansgar; Lawitgen; 276 tons; coal F.
P. Passos.

FEB. 23. Newport -- Br ship Demsow; 40 ds; 1,639 tons; Graves; Coel to Lage Bros.

Leith -- Br bk Yuba; 60 ds; 879 tons; Boulanger; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Hamburg - Dan bk Sofie: 52 ds; 257 tons; Soares; va-

Capetown — Br Smack Westaway; 31 ds; 559 tons; J. Westaway; Cia Fabrica de Tecidos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 19.

Mobile - Sw ship Carl Hindrik; 1,067 tons; C. E. - Ger bk Fritz Renter 1,475 tons; J. Hanssen;

FEB. 20.
Falmouth - Br Smack Snowdrop; 149 tons; J. Bulter, salted hides. New Castle - Br bk Castor; 1,957 tons; D. Mitchell; b-!

FEB. 21.
Barbados — Am lug Ellen Crusoe; 293 tons; Barguran; Talcahuano - Br bk King Alfred; 1,254 tons; Griffiths ballast.

ist.

FEB. 23.

Barbados — Br bk *Union*; 193 tons; Buard; ballast.

Rosario — Sw bk *Anna Sofia*; 489 tons; E. Lodin; ast.

Rosario — Gr bk Brilliant; 1,165 tons; Kessal; bal-

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 24th February, 1895.

Nationality	NAME	Tons.	Master	Entere	d	From	Consignees
American do do	lug Moses B. Tower bk C. Southard Hulburt. bk Glad Tidings	605 1036 626	Freitas Southard Myers	Dec. Jan.	8 2 28	Cape Verde New-York Baltimore	To order do Wilson & Co.
Argentine	slp Felix	137	Silva	Jan.	5	Santos	To order
Austrian	bk Josef	490	Braz	Dec.	8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.
do	ap Saniey, the Danision shp Zuleika shp Concidie, shp Concidie, shp Concidie, shp Concidie, shp Concidie, shp Concidie, shp Lane Burrill k Port Cartisle, shp Jane Burrill k Lowher Castle, the Yort Cartisle, shp Jane Burrill k Lowher Castle, the Yort Cartisle, shp Cincieth Cast'e, shp Cincieth Cast'e, shp Alexander Yeats, shp Birthwood, kk Sammel Brothers, shk Sammel Brothers, shp Marpesta shp Biythwood, kk Kata Adia, shp Dancom, shp Westaway,	1782 949 1055 1197 1877 1589 1715 312 1263 976 1219 154 174 174 1607 1145 1639	Menties Coopter Met. Lauchlin Williams Lewis Mann Lewis Meredith Chaimes Edget Meredith Chaimes Hernard Hand Scobey Hand Bernard Hand Scobey Parry Parry Parry Davon Meredith Olsen Lewis Olsen Donon Dixon Donovan Dixon Dixon Prichard Graves Graves Westaway Palmer Westaway Palmer	,	30 15 15 15 12 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Bangkok Hull New-York Rangoon Bangkok do do do do do do Hull Bangkok Hull Bangkok Hull Bangkok Hull Bangkok Rangoon Norfolk Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Bangkok Rangoon Cardiff Brunswick Pensacola Paspebua Pensacola Paspebua Hull Brangkok Rangoon Cardiff Brunswick Cardiff Brunswick Pensacola Paspebua Hull Brangkok Rangoon Cardiff Brangkok Rangoon Cardiff Brangkok Rangoon Leith Cardiff Bangkok Rangoon Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co. P. S. Nicolson & Co. Gas Co. Lage Immãos Watson, Richie & Co. Ferras, Sobrinho & Co. To order. Messageries Maritimes Lage Irmãos R. J. Hardsen, Messageries Maritimes Lage Irmãos R. J. Hardsen, Messageries Maritimes Lage Irmãos R. J. Hardsen, Messageries Maritimes, Ferrar, Sobrinho & Co. Orato Megaw & Co. Gas Company Tio order Royal Mail Co. To order. Noton, Megaw & Co. Lage Irmãos V. W. Guimarãos & Co. Brazilian Coal Co. Lage Irmãos V. W. Guimarãos & Co. Frant Sobrinho & Co. Frant Sobrinho & Co. Hardina Coal Gas Co. To order. Frant Sobrinho & Co. Lage Irmãos Co. C. G. C. e Industria P. S. Nicolson & Co. Frant Sobrinho & Co. Belmino Rodrigues & Co. Lelmino Rodrigues & Co.
Danishdo.	bgn Unionb; Farobk Ansgarbk Saphe	149 227 267 257	Ankersen Mortensen Lauritzen Soares	Jan. Feb.	2 16 21 23	Hamburg San Nicolas Wisby Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co. Gudgeon & Co. F. P. Passos Chr. Heckscher & Co.
German do do	shp Kliobk Fridabk Varunabk Godeffroy	235 235 487	Wittmus Jolles Liethgens Jorck	Jan. Feb.	12 22 23 6	Paranaguá	Max. Nothmann & Co. Clemente Neidhort C. G. C. e Industria C. W. Gross & Co.
Nerwegian do	bk Racket Carl Pehl. bk Prince Amadeo lug Viga. bk Sidenian shp Frank Carville. bk Albatross. bgn Lina lug Victoria	53 67 152 29 30 140	6 Andersen 2 Kristensen 2 Kristensen 3 Johnston 9 Borresen 2 J. Olsen 10 Steen 11 Leansen 9 Jeverson 8 Nilsen 3 Ommundse 77 Shaalesen 78 Aaroc	May Nov. Dec.	23 26 28 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Aracajú Cardifí Hamburg O Cardiff Cardiff Memel Leith Cardiff Macáo	To order C. G. C. e Industria To order Relmire Rodrigues & Co. Herm Stoltz & Co. Brazilian Coal & Co. C. G. C. e Industria Alvaro Tedio Brazilian Coal & Co. Oliveira, Maia & Co. Sc. C. G. G. C. e G. C. C. G. C. e G. e G
Portuguese do do	bk Fernanda	7: 30	33 Oliveira 63 Souza 50 Reis 99 Almeida	Jan. Feb.		Valencia Oporto do Aracajú	Macedo Junior & Co. J. J. Gonçalves & Co. Costa Simões & Co. C. Commercio Nacional.
Russian	bk Paul	7	41 Johnsenn	Feb.		2 Hamburg	Herm Stoltz & Co.
Swedish	bk Nordstjernanbk Albert Ehrensnardbk Truro	6	588 Sudvall 556 Beratson Byr Bokberg	Jan. Feb.	2	Hamburg Westerwick	Herm Stoltz & Co. To order Brazilian Coal Co.

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

HARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Herlin. Nordelusche Bank in land corres Hamburg, Hamburg, ipondents. M. A. von Reutschlid Söhne, Frankfurt a. M. J. R. M. R. von Reutschild Söns, London, International Bank ef Loudon, Limit Union Bank of London, Limit Quino Bank of Limit Quino Bank of London, Limit Quino Bank of Limit Quino Bank of Limit Quino Bank of Limit Qui

(Wm. Brand's Sons & Co., London Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branch Comptoir National d'Escompte Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neuflize & Co., Paris. Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Ba and correspondents.

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Fratell Bingen, Genoa.
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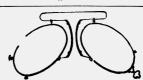
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1895

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Copernicus 2nd March. Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Intended sailings from Victoria for

New York:

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For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1º de Março.

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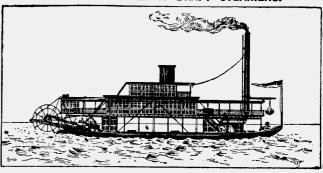
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