

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9TH, 1895.

NUMBER 15

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa D. Manoel, No. 8, and Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel. CHARLES F. ANCELL, Actg. Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
Rua das Laranjeiras.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services: at 12 m.  
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. J. J. and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Catolica, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 1, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays. 2 m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 1/2 p.m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**Medical Directory**

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 55, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1ª de Março No. 59, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1066.  
Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alagoas, Laranjeiras.  
Dr. C. R. v. Schoeler; chronic diseases; employs the physiatric method and massage. Rua da Urugayana 47-51, 1st floor. Consultations from 12 to 3 p.m.

**Miscellaneous.**

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see page 7.

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ASK FOR NECTANDRA AMARA

Missing Friends.

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

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

BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL, do. ANTONIO FRANCESCO, do. TERESA: formerly residing at Rua Passo da Patria, Niteroi, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado de Rio de Janeiro.

SCULLY, JEREMIAH: who left Ballycough, Co. Cork, in 1846 or 1847.

LOW, JAMES: deserted from British ship Whimister October 1894.

TUCKERSON, or THORIKERSON, WILLIAM, formerly mate of the Hettie May, which left Rio in March, 1894.

MAJOR, JOHN STANLEY: of the Bahama islands: for adjustment of legacy

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.

C. F. Ansell,

Acting British Consul General.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

If the all important matter of this subject were looked into thoroughly and thoughtfully it would be found that our present financial and commercial depression is, in a great measure, due to the compulsory extravagances of the larger portion of the middle class.

Extravagances are not willfully indulged in but the exorbitant profits which the retail merchants place upon the necessities of life compel the people, (especially the middle class) to expend their entire income, making the luxury of a Savings bank account an impossibility. Rio has more or less 500,000 inhabitants and one savings bank!! In the smallest city of the United States you will find one or more Institutions where the laboring class may deposit from ten cents upwards. The difference in the conditions of the North American and South American people is, that in the former, competition compels the retail merchant to sell the necessities of life at the smallest possible profits while here the retail merchant want to clear their yearly expenses in a week and thus inculcate extravagant ideas into the minds of the people, making them spendthrifts and "ne'r do wells" Prove to the middle class how they may save 100 rs. on a collar, on a necktie, or a milreis on an Umbrella and they will gladly take advantage of the opportunity to husband their savings which will in time grow into substantial amounts and at this same time make the future financiers and merchants of Brazil prudent and careful. It is a fallacy to say that the store-keepers can not sell their goods lowers than what they do because we have a proof that they can, for instance just look at the collars S. Stanley Jacobs (of 73 Rua Sete de Setembro) is selling for a 1\$ just the same as the other stores charge 1\$500 for, neckties which he sells for 2\$500 cost 5\$ elsewhere and so on; when we have more fair dealing and enterprising men like Mr. Jacobs we will have more savings banks and the next Brazilian loan will be taken by the people of the country and not by foreign Bankers.

TO LET

With nice family suitable rooms for married Gentlemen or young men: good accommodation. Fabrica, Tijuca and Muda da Tijuca tram-cars pass the street.

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**English house manufacturing Brass and Electric Fittings, Bedsteads, Brass foundry, Sanitary Fittings, Oil Lamps, etc., desires representative for Brazil; address stating all particulars to "Brass" care of Messrs. Smith & Son, Union Street, Birmingham, England.**

**THE RIO NEWS**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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154 Nassau St., NEW YORK;  
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**EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—**  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

**POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—**Caixa 36.

**RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9th, 1895.**

Owing to the illness of the editor, the customary editorial matter is omitted this week.

**THE SAO PAULO RAILWAY CO.**

Decree No. 1,999, of April 2, 1895, authorizing the renewal of the contracts with the S. Paulo Railway Co., Limited.

The President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, in view of the application made by the S. Paulo Railway Co., Limited, resolves, in conformity with legislative decree No. 126, of November 18, 1892, to authorize the renewal of its contracts on the terms prescribed in the accompanying clauses signed by the minister of state of the affairs of industry, transportation and public works.

Federal Capital, April 2, 1895, 7th year of the republic.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.  
Antonio Olyntho dos Santos Pires.

**CLAUSES MENTIONED IN DECREE No. 1,999 OF THIS DATE.**

I.—The S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, binds itself to construct within the term of four years, counting from the date of the contract to be made in virtue of the foregoing decree, a second line for the purpose of duplicating its present line, the gauge to be the same as that which is mentioned in clause 28 accompanying decree No. 1,759 of April 26, 1895. This term may be extended in the opinion of the government such extension should prove necessary.

II.—The new line may be, partly or wholly, either single or double and may also deviate from the present track at some points with a view to improving its technical conditions (as for avoiding the tunnel between the stations of Belem and Campo Limpo or for modifying it so as to permit free transit of the highest cars commonly used on railways of a like gauge.)

For the sake of the mountain preference will be given to the common system or that of simple adhesion, but any other special system of traction may be employed, if it is recommended by experience or by the interest of the public in view of its great transportation capacity, provided the government shall recognize the impossibility of applying the common system to a line economically practicable; and the company is hereby authorized to make the necessary surveys and investigations for this purpose, the cost of such surveys and investigations to be included in the capital account of the company.

III.—The company moreover binds itself to build, within the same term, at the capital of S. Paulo, a new passenger station with ample accommodations for the services relating to passengers, luggage and parcels and with independent platforms for arriving and departing trains, and it also binds itself to permit, on reasonable terms, the approach of passenger trains of the Central railway of Brazil to its new passenger station when the gauges of the two roads shall have been made uniform, so as to concentrate at one station the principal passenger traffic of the city of S. Paulo.

IV.—The company also binds itself to complete the work on its freight stations at S. Paulo and Santos and to take all the measures necessary to the improvement of the passenger service and to cause it to correspond to the importance of the passenger traffic, and it moreover binds itself to build of masonry permanent stations and warehouses suitable to the respective localities at all the stations on its road.

V.—The drawings, sections and estimates will be presented to the government for its approval with all possible brevity within a term not ex-

ceeding 12 months after the date of the contract to be made in virtue of this decree. Approval of the drawings will be given within 60 days after they are presented to the government, when in case of failing to make known its decision within that time will be *ipso facto* understood to have given its approval.

VI.—For all the railways of the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, the privileged territory will be that mentioned in Clause II. of decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1895, whose base is the route of the present line, and it is clearly understood that the privileged territory does not embrace the city and port of Santos, from which may be built other railways, provided they do not cross the territory of the S. Paulo railway in the same direction as its present line.

These lines in different directions may cross the territory of the S. Paulo railway, provided that within this territory they do not deliver or receive for remuneration either freight or passengers.

VII.—The cost of the new lines, warehouses, stations and apparatuses, embracing surveys, locomotives, tractors and rolling stock, machinery and all the improvements to be made by the company in the execution of this contract, will, after being duly ascertained by the government, be included in the capital account of construction for the purpose stated in Clause 34 accompanying decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1895.

VIII.—In the capital account will also be included the cost of the improvements (warehouses, steam cranes, electric light plants, cars, locomotives, etc.) made from January 1, 1892, up to the present date.

IX.—In the capital account will also be included any and every sum which may hereafter be actually spent in improving and extending the lines of the company, in building branches and increasing its rolling stock, fixtures and apparatuses.

X.—The profits distributed among the shareholders under the title of *dividend*, in the shape of beneficiary shares or in any other form, conjointly with profits paid in money, be considered dividends.

*Sole paragraph.*—The interest on the paid up capital will be included in the capital account of the company during the time spent in building the new lines.

The rate of interest will be 5% per annum, counting simple interest half yearly on the capital actually invested.

XI.—The S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, will remain under the immediate supervision of the federal government both in regard to the security and police of its lines and in relation to expenditures with new constructions and improvements to which apply the provisions of Clause 34 of decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1895, which continues entirely in force.

XII.—In case the present schedule of rates does not correspond to the contingency for which provision is made in the 2nd paragraph of Article 34, in connection with Article 18 and the final paragraph of Article 19, of the aforesaid decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1895, the company will propose to the government the necessary alterations in its rates.

If within the space of 60 days, counting from the date on which the proposal is presented, the government shall not have made known its intention to accept or modify the terms of the said proposal, the company may cause its proposed schedule to be carried into execution, giving 15 days' notice to the public by means of advertisements published in the press.

XIII.—The term mentioned in No. 1 of clause 36 of decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1895, is extended for 30 years, that is, until 1927.

XIV.—The company binds itself to establish with all possible brevity night freight trains and to adopt all other measures in its power to obtain a solution of the present transportation crisis, hastening the conclusion of the works undertaken and increasing its rolling stock.

XV.—After the conclusion of the new railway, the company will assume the responsibility of rapid transit therein in conformity with the provisions of its schedule of rates now in force and within the terms fixed in the regulations which the government may issue on the subject as a general measure for railways, except in cases resulting from *force majeure*.

XVI.—The company binds itself to pay into the federal treasury the sum of fifteen contos of reis (15,000,000) per annum in half yearly instalments for the expenses of supervision.

These sums will be included in the account of operating expenses after the construction of the new lines. During the construction of those lines there will be equally divided between the capital account and the account of operating expenses.

XVII.—All clauses in contracts between the company and the government not altered by this decree continue in full force.

XVIII.—Within three months after the date of this decree the company will sign the respective contract under penalty of the latter's lapsing.

XIX.—If the company within three months after the date of the contract shall notify the federal government that it is unable to execute the provisions thereof, the said contract shall be *ipso facto* annulled without any responsibility resulting therefrom for the company.

Federal Capital, April 2, 1895.

Antonio Olyntho dos Santos Pires.

**THE RAILROAD OF THE FUTURE.**

Theodore Voorhes, a well-known engineer, formerly of the New York Central Railroad, and now of the Lehigh Valley, in a recent number of the *Engineering Magazine*, not only considered some of the improvements which have been made on American railways within the remembrance of many now living, but essays to point out some of the lines upon which the railroads of the future will be developed. He points out that with all the improvements in the permanent way, as, for instance, heavier steel rails, rock ballast and thorough drainage, the wooden cross-tie to which the rails are spiked is still retained practically the same as thirty years ago. Too much dependence, he thinks, is placed on the weight and stiffness of the rail, and insufficient attention is paid to the fastening of the rails to the ties. Wooden structures,

such as culverts, trestles and bridges, will not be permitted in the railroad of the future, and it is interesting to note that recent work on the railroads about Providence is quite in line with his suggestions that the floor of all bridges, large or small, through or deck, should be solid and so arranged as to permit the deposit upon it of the usual ballast and track. Grade crossings of highways must be abolished, and he notes that American railroads are recognizing the necessity to reform in this particular. It is unnecessary for any passenger to walk upon or across the tracks. Grade crossings of one road with another or of branch lines connecting with a main stem are again elements of risk, and should be abolished, though the cost in this instance will fall wholly upon the corporations.

With absolutely reliable signalling apparatus and grade crossings electrically controlled, the present performance of locomotive engines gives warrant for the belief that 100 miles an hour will be made in the future as easily as sixty miles an hour to-day. Possibly the railway trains of the future will be planned on lines calculated for wind resistance, very much as the lines of a yacht are calculated for the resistance of the sea. Electric lighting of passenger trains will doubtless come into general use as soon as a practicable and reliable method is devised of generating the power from the axle of the car track, but the expense of generating electricity in quantities sufficient to exercise a power equal to that of a first-class locomotive is so great that its use is at present impracticable. A retrograde step has been taken, Mr. Voorhes states, in the use of freight-car equipment. There are in existence 20 per cent more freight cars than the business of the country requires, or than would be sufficient to handle all the existing traffic. And this equipment is so badly handled that each car on an average is in motion only one hour in each twenty-four, and the average daily mileage made by each car is probably less than fifteen years ago. The relations between employees and the corporations will have to be adjusted ere the development of the railway of the future, but Mr. Voorhes anticipates that the great majority of men existing to-day among railway employes will change their methods and aims within the next thirty years.—*Bradstreet's*, March 16.

**NEW QUARANTINE PROPOSALS.**

It is satisfactory to note that the Argentines have discovered that quarantines are doing much more harm than good, and that it is time for the adoption of a more liberal policy. The accompanying project, which was presented to the executive by the health authorities, practically abolishes quarantine, and is in this respect worthy of all praise. It is not too far, however, in forcing Argentine sanitary inspectors on arriving steamers. The text of the project, which we take pleasure in recommending to the consideration of the Brazilian authorities, is as follows:

Considering that the national department of hygiene has now an adequate organization and possesses a staff competent to carry out the hygienization of any vessel on its arrival in the roadstead;

That as soon as the law of prevention (prohibition) comes into force, the prophylactic measures, to which the authorities in every part of the republic must subject their own dispositions, will become uniform;

That sanitary stations being installed in the principal ports and cities with permanent and efficient service the public health can be efficaciously guaranteed;

The national department of hygiene resolves:—

Art. 1.—That the superior government be prayed to modify as far as this project may demand, the maritime sanitary law, now in force, and in the following manner:

a) Vessels hailing from or which have called at ports infested with or suspected of cholera, shall be given free pratique after rigorous disinfection, when they have had no actual cases on board.

b) If they bring suspicious or actual cases of cholera on board, these shall be isolated, and the rest of the passengers, being disinfected, shall disembark in groups and classes, subjecting themselves to whatever dispositions the national department of hygiene may then impose.

The vessel, as soon as hygienized, shall be given free pratique, a sanitary officer being placed on board to have under observation for such time as may be considered prudent.

Art. 2.—Every vessel which, in accordance with the above resolution, is subject to rigorous disinfection on its arrival in the roadstead, will be exempt from same and may enter freely after the usual sanitary visit, if it brings on board a sanitary inspector belonging to the department and shipped either in Las Palmas, Tenerife, St. Vicente, Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, or Rio Janeiro, who will certify to the healthy condition of the ship and that during the voyage there has been no alteration in the general health, nor any at the alteration of arrival, and that during the voyage and under his own superintendence necessary disinfection has been made.

Art. 3.—Vessels hailing from or having called at ports infested with or suspected of yellow fever, shall be given free pratique after disinfection if they bring on board an official sanitary inspector who will certify that as soon as he came on board he inspected all the passengers and crew, and fulfilled the dispositions prescribed by the maritime sanitary law, that during the voyage no case of yellow fever has occurred, and that the voyage has exceeded the period of incubation of that disease.

Art. 4.—If the vessel should arrive before the period of incubation has passed but without disease on board, the passengers will disembark by groups and classes, as soon as the disinfection has been completed. The local sanitary authorities, for the vigilance of the passengers, will remain subject to such wearing apparel as may be necessary and have been carried out, and will remain subject to the vigilance of the local sanitary authorities, for the first ten days after disembarkation, and the person who breaks this condition by giving a false address or changing it without giving notice to the sanitary authorities, will incur a fine

the amount of which will be determined by the Executive. The ship will simply undergo the usual treatment.

Art. 5.—If a vessel on her arrival has yellow fever aboard, the ship shall be isolated, and passengers disembarked under the conditions of the previous article, unless, under the special circumstances of any case, the national department of hygiene should resolve upon special measures.

Art. 6.—Vessels which do not bring a sanitary inspector will take on board on arrival to carry out the necessary disinfection, and they shall be treated in every way as though they had arrived with sickness aboard.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

The fiscal agent of the federal judge has reported that, out of the 34,000 bills given by immigrants for about \$5,500,000 paid for their passages to this country during the "boom," not more than \$100,000 to \$150,000 is recoverable, and probably this is too favorable an estimate.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The steam launch *Satellite*, taken by H. M. S. *Sirius* as a prize of war during the revolution in Rio de Janeiro harbor, is now offered for sale. She is a splendid little boat.—*Montevideo Times*.—This is the launch *Boynton* mentioned by *blow up the Aquilidae*, and was captured when illegally using the British flag.

The accountant general's office has not yet been able to open the books of the national accounts for the current year, owing to the mistakes in the budget, on the expenditure side. There are no fewer than 400 errors!! The budget will have to be printed over again! What will they say in London of this shameful carelessness?—*Standard*, Buenos Aires.

Delegates from the chamber of commerce have approached the postmaster general, asking him to arrange for a special tug to take mails backwards and forwards between here and Buenos Aires. He promised to try the matter before government. At present the service is entirely interrupted, and we are without later dates from Buenos Aires than Sunday last. This is enormously prejudicial to business.—*Montevideo Times*, March 29.

The *Montevideo Times* says:—"If the Government House could be transported to Flores Island and kept there for a few months in quarantine, perhaps affairs might go better." Certainly quarantines would be made more endurable, if their creators had to submit to them also. It would be a good thing if all the sanitary officials on the coast could be made to undergo a three months residence at Flores Island during the worst season.

According to an afternoon colleague the interference of European governments in endeavoring to compel the South American republics to pay what they owe to European creditors is "a depressive aggression to the decorum and national sovereignty of South American states." Possibly so—but what qualification can be attributed to certain states that refuse to pay what they owe on the plea of inability while they squander money in cart loads?—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

Permission has been wrung from the Argentine authorities to allow mail steamers *non en route* to land mails and passengers at Flores Island, but this will not extend to steamers sailing from Europe after the 25th instant. The majority of agents of such steamers have accordingly telegraphed instructions to such vessels to avoid Montevideo, and the work of isolating this port from civilization, brought about by the mad procedure of the government, will have commenced.—*Montevideo Times*, March 29.

The Argentine army on frontier duty has succeeded, within a few years, in bringing the regions occupied to a wretched state, should that be possible, than when Indians and brigands roamed at large. At that time nobody ventured into those districts, whereas now, in virtue of promises and guarantees given by the government, people go to those deserts and from habitations from which they are finally ejected, without any means of defence. The qualifications are hard and do not speak very highly for the honor of the Argentine army, but they are published by an Argentine colleague and supplied by an Argentine gentleman who has visited the districts. The peg is therefore of the same wood and consequently good.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, March 17.

The executive has resolved to forward to the chambers Dr. Busco's proposal for building a lazaret at Flores Island, in conjunction with Col. Muro's scheme for a sanitary tax for the support of the same. Dr. Bravo has made a deposit of \$10,000 in public bonds in guarantee of the "seriousness" of his scheme. It is serious enough in one respect, for it is based on the supposition that the present quarantine system is going to endure for the next twenty years—from which calamity Heaven defend this unfortunate country. It is characteristic that the government should support such a scheme at the very moment that agitation is made for the abolition of quarantines, and that the Argentines are taking the first steps in that direction.—*Montevideo Times*, March 29.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains of recent days, rain commenced to fall again on Wednesday evening, and from midnight until nearly midday yesterday there was an almost incessant downpour of the most violent description, the intensity at times being something beyond all parallel. In fact we can remember such a deluge of water. The damages done have been widespread and enormous, though it is impossible yet to estimate their full extent or give the multitudinous details. There is scarcely a house in the city into which the water has not penetrated, doing more or less mischief, whilst all the low-lying districts have been completely flooded and swamped. The low level streets on the north and south of the city were all under water, which also penetrated into the ground floors of the houses, in some places reaching a depth of two or three feet.—*Montevideo Times*, March 29.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Pará and S. Paulo legislatures began their labors on the 7th inst.

—Merchants of Santos have asked the Associação Commercial of that city to protest against the 40% duty on wine.

—The *Journal do Povo* of Taubaté, S. Paulo, has suspended publication on the ground that freedom of the press is not permitted in that town.

—The telegraph office at Porto Alegre has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that none of the books or documents and very little of the material were saved.

—A telegram states that the commander of the police force at Jahuí, S. Paulo, has been killed by one of his soldiers, whom he had reprehended for bad conduct.

—A telegram from Santos says that an illiterate member of the municipal chamber of that city has not been allowed to take his seat because he can not read the rules.

—In 1893, according to the incomplete data obtained by the bureau of statistics of the state of S. Paulo, there were registered in that state 28,698 deaths, 40,112 births and 9,959 marriages.

—In Sergipe, Col. Vallado has addressed a message to his legislature asking for the reduction of the term of office of municipal governments from 4 to 2 years as a means of correcting municipal abuses.

—The celebrated desperado Evaristo da Silva, popularly known as Evaristinho, who was the terror of half a dozen municipal districts in the west of S. Paulo was shot and killed some days ago by a man employed on a plantation near the station of Ema.

—In S. Paulo there are 79,943 electors, of whom 44,647 are agriculturists, 10,091 merchants, 9,040 mechanics, 2,770 public employers, 1,096 literary men, 1,052 engaged in various industrial pursuits, 179 clergymen and 10,962 belonging to various professions.

—The election held on the 7th inst. at Valença for filling two vacancies in the municipal government resulted favorably to the partisans of the Rio de Janeiro state government, who thus for the first time in several years succeed in carrying an election at that place.

—In S. Paulo on the 2nd inst. a man named José Claves da Rocha Moreira was arrested on the charge of obtaining 3,000 on false pretences, making unauthorized use of the names of Gen. Pires Ferreira, commander of the military district, and Congressman Rivadavia Corrêa.

—The executive committee of the Federal Republican party (that to which Prudente de Moraes belongs) presents the following candidates for filling vacancies in the S. Paulo electoral congress: Senate, Moraes Barros and J. F. de Paula e Souza; Chamber of Deputies, Paula Queiroz and T. X. Paes de Barros for the 1st district, A. M. Bueno de Andrade for the 4th district and Manoel Antonio Furtado for the 7th district. The opposition newspaper *Democrata Federal* advises the members of its party not to vote at the election.

—In the city of S. Paulo, according to the statistics of the municipal chamber, there are 109 manufacturing establishments, employing 4,061 men, 877 women and 732 children. The machinery of these establishments is turned by engines aggregating 2,854 horse-power. The establishments are thus classified: wood working factories, 22; mechanical workshops, 15; establishments for roasting and grinding coffee and other grains, 13; breweries and distilleries, 14; printing offices and book binderies, 10; hat factories, 5; cotton factories, 4; railway workshops, 4; tanneries and boot and shoe factories, 3; cigar factories; 2; electric light plants, 2; soap and candle factories, 2; brick and tile yards, 2; match factory, 1; gas plant, 1; steam laundry, 1; carriage factory, 1; macaroni factory, 1; lithography, 1; chocolate factory, 1; almond confectionary, 1; biscuit factory, 1; bone grinding establishment, 1. The cotton factories employ 1,202 operatives.

BAHIA.

When Marshal Floriano Peixoto, willingly or unwillingly, decided to deliver the administration of the country into the hands of the present head of the government, he certainly left him in a situation bristling with difficulties and dangers. The war in Rio Grande and an empty treasury are not, unfortunately, the only disastrous legacies which President Prudente de Moraes was called upon to accept from his predecessor.

In many of the states political affairs are in a situation far from reassuring and in that of Bahia—one of the most important members of the Brazilian federation—they are in a condition bordering on anarchy. In some localities of the interior of the state sanguinary conflicts between partisans and opponents of the state government are of frequent occurrence and in other bands of armed men, who seem to have no political leanings, are tolerated by the authorities.

In the midst of this state of affairs an election was recently held for choosing a new chamber of deputies and for filling eight vacancies in the senate. In the first district the opposition, as usual, carried the election by a large majority. In the two other districts both sides claim to have won and two sets of representatives have presented themselves at the capital. At the first preparatory sitting of the chamber of deputies each of these sets (which met in the same hall) elected its temporary officers, and in this way they continued to hold preparatory sittings, which, as the duplicate assemblies met, as we have said, in the same hall, we imagine to have been somewhat confusing.

As for the senate, its president, on his arrival at the capital, publishes an article saying that, if he is killed, he holds responsible for his murder the governor of the state and Drs. Severino Vieira and Luiz Vianna.

Several attempts at a compromise were made, but they all proved fruitless and on the 7th inst., the day fixed for the formal opening of the legislature, the situation remained unchanged. On that day the senators and deputies belonging to the government party met at the building of the chamber of deputies, which was guarded by a large police force, and the message of the governor was read to them. At this meeting the 2nd secretary of the senate presided.

The opposition legislators, unable to obtain admittance, retired to the hall of the municipal chamber and there, with Barão de Geremolho, president of the senate, in the chair, declared itself formally installed.

The chief of police telegraphs stating that during the day the opposition endeavored to promote disturbances, but that the government had succeeded in maintaining order.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd inst. reports that additional bands of revolutionists have entered the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Gen. Hyppolito at that date was said to be encamped with 1,200 men at Garapa, about 10 leagues from Alegrete, which, having been abandoned by the castilhistas, was occupied by the federalists. Gen. Hyppolito's movements are said to be hampered through the want of horses.

In the Uruguayan chamber of deputies the minister of war in reply to a question stated on the 3rd inst. that he had sold to a firm in Montevideo for 50,000,000 500,000 unserviceable cartridges, which, it appears, had afterwards been resold to the Brazilian legation for a much larger sum.

To the north of Uruguay there was said to be a castilhist force commanded by Col. Appario Mariense.

A telegram of the 5th states that Appario Saravia and Juvenio have again effected a junction.

Learning that between 1,000 and 1,500 horses guarded by 50 men were on their way to the Castilhistas at Jaguarão, Appario sent in pursuit a force which captured four of the men and all the horses.

D. Pedrito, it is said, has been abandoned by the revolutionists and recaptured by the castilhistas.

A number of soldiers, belonging to both parties, wounded in the engagement of the 21st ult., have reached the border. One of them is the cadet Armando Ribeiro, nephew of Gen. Solon.

Col. Sampaio has at last decided to ask for a court of enquiry and has consequently been relieved of his place on Gen. Moura's staff as assistant quartermaster-general.

A telegram of the 7th states that Col. Hyppolito had countermarched to Sero Chato with a view, it is supposed, of protecting the communications in his rear.

Rumors of an engagement between Appario Saravia and Menes Barreto have been circulated, but are contradicted, and in a recent telegram there is also a contradiction of the report that Saldanha da Gama has entered the state of Rio Grande. The Admiral's 49th birthday was celebrated on the 7th with much enthusiasm by revolutionary sympathisers residing in Montevideo.

The reports in regard to Col. Faeduo Tavares are conflicting. According to one telegram his jailors will obey the order of the Supreme Court for presenting him to that court on the 17th inst., while another telegram asserts exactly the reverse.

Among the papers captured by Appario from Col. Sampaio on Feb. 28, there are said to be many documents showing that a want of harmony prevails among the castilhistas, whose communications to each other are sometimes couched in angry and even insulting language. Telles, for instance, accuses Sampaio of being insatiable in his demands for money and horses and of limiting his activity to cheers for the republic.

It is reported that the government of Uruguay has offered its mediation for the purpose of bringing the war to a close.

Reports of the Brazilian government's intention to remove Dr. Fernando Abbot, its minister at Buenos Aires, are persistently circulated and a Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th asserts that Abbot has received a communication from the government calling him to Rio.

Many names are mentioned in connection with the legation at Montevideo, among them that of Councillor Alfonso Penna who, however, is said to have declined the appointment offered him.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The committee appointed by the government to examine the books of the Central railway began work on the 4th inst.

—The minister of industry has decided that employees of the Brazil Great Southern Railway Co. are not subject to the payment of the 2% tax on salaries, since they are not appointed or paid by the government.

—As the public is supposed to be interested in all that relates to the celebrated car 136 V, it is perhaps worth the while to state that on last Thursday it was said to be at the S. Diogo station receiving freight for the interior.

—The chief engineer of the Estrada de Ferro Central de Macaé gets 750\$ a month; a station-master of the 1st class, 250\$; a conductor, 120\$; an engine-driver of the 2nd class, 180\$; the resident engineer, 600\$; the book-keeper, 400\$ and the assistant book-keeper, 180\$.

—A classified table has been prepared, containing the aggregate earnings, both gross and net, of 138 American railway companies. The gross total of these lines, in the twelve months ending 31st December, 1894, was 867,628,623 as compared with 977,900,022 for the same concerns in the year 1893, the decrease being \$109,320,299, or 11.1 per cent. In 1894 the same companies had total net earnings to the amount of \$269,073,872, as against \$302,011,721 in 1893, a loss of no less than \$34,937,849 or 11.5 per cent.

Don't be a skeptic! Look at our collars.—S. Stanley Jacobs—73, Rua Sete de Setembro.

—On the 5th inst., a son of Congressman Ponce de Leon was run over and killed by an electric tram.

—The *Cidade de Diamantina*, a newspaper published in Minas Geraes, makes a vigorous protest against the name of Vespasiano given to one of the stations on the Central railway. It says that to give the name of one of the most despicable agents of tyranny to a station on Minas soil is an insult to the people of the state.

—A curious dispute has arisen between the Commissioners and the Railway Companies in the New York State regarding the issue of passes on the railways. It seems that the Board and its employés have travelled on passes issued and signed by the Secretary of State; but the railways have held that such passes cannot be issued or honored under the new constitutional amendment, prohibiting the acceptance or use of free passes by public officers of the State, and making it a misdemeanor to ask, give, accept, or use such passes.

The Commissioners instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the State, and applied for a mandamus requiring the Secretary of State to issue such passes as he had formerly issued to them and their employés. Construing the statute in the light of existing laws, the judge ruled that the constitutional provision prohibited public officers from accepting free passes for their own use or benefit, but did not prohibit them from accepting passes from the Secretary of State providing for their transportation while engaged in public business. He ruled, therefore, a peremptory writ of mandamus, and the Commissioners will get their passes. The decision has given rise to some surprise, and so has the attitude assumed by the Commissioners.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are at present 568 inmates in the lunatic asylum.

—Gen. Ourique Jacques has been appointed member of the Supreme Military Court.

—Architect Antonio Januzzi gave a dinner on the 5th inst. to the officers of the *Liguria*.

—In Botafogo there is much complaint of burglaries which are said to have become of daily occurrence in that part of the city.

—According to the bulletin of the board of health there were 92 marriages, 609 births and 627 deaths in this city in the first fortnight of the month of March.

—Brevet-Marshal Conrado de Niemeyer has been promoted to the rank of marshal, and General of Division Ourique Jacques has been made brevet-marshal.

—It is said that the members of the municipal council of this city are drawing pay at the rate of 1,000\$ per month, although the budget provides for paying them only 500\$000.

—The epidemic at the lunatic asylum seems to be extinguished now, as during the last ten days no cases appeared. During the epidemic 42 persons died there from cholera.

—The Supreme Military Court on the 3rd inst. confirmed the decision of the court-martial acquitting four officers and 25 men charged with having joined the revolutionists in Paraná.

—The daily papers state that the police is looking for José Joaquim da Rocha, cashier (*fiel de contas*) of the Banco da Republica, who, it is stated, has disappeared with 69,000\$.

—The Brazilian masons have sent a message to the masons of other countries congratulating them on the peaceful settlement of the boundary question between Brazil and the Argentine republic.

—Early on Sunday morning a policeman, while walking his beat on Travessa do Torres, suddenly became insane and began to discharge his revolver. After firing four shots he was taken into custody.

—At 8:30 p.m. on the 3rd inst., in the Gamba tunnel a quarrel arose among some men who were gambling, and one of them, a brakeman on the Central railway, drew a knife and killed one of his companions.

—The papers of the 6th inst. contained a long list of names of postoffice employés who have been dismissed from the service. The public was very much disappointed at not finding in the list the name of Col. Demosthenes Lolo.

—According to the report of the board of health there were 34 deaths from yellow fever in this city in the first fortnight in March. The number of deaths from this cause from Jan. 1 to March 16 was 101 against 2,829 in the corresponding period of 1894.

—We learn that it is proposed to send to Admiral Augusto de Castilho a message expressing approval of his conduct during the revolutionary movement in this port. We are informed that preparations will shortly be made for receiving signatures to the message.

—The Santa Catharina *habeas corpus* cases were tried on Saturday by the Supreme Court, which gave orders for the release of the three political prisoners who were brought before it and for the removal of the restraint upon the liberty of the citizens threatened with arrest.

—The director-general of telegraphs has requested the Western and Brazilian telegraph companies to repair the telephone cables between Santos and the fortresses of Santa Cruz and S. João. He states that the telegraph bureau has no vessel suitable for this work.

—Col. Floriano Florambel, director of the Santa Cruz abattoir, was arrested on the 2nd inst. when about to take the train. The cause of his arrest was his failure to deliver within the legal term 1,184 beaves for which he had made himself responsible by order of Prefect Barata in 1892.

Don't be a skeptic! Look at our Silk neckties \$3.00.—S. Stanley Jacobs—73, Rua Sete de Setembro.

—On the 4th inst. one of the members of the firm of Avila & Silva, which has a butcher shop on Praça do Gen. Osorio, complained to the police that its safe had been robbed of a package of notes containing 20,000\$000. The safe showed no signs of violence and three packages of notes of 10,000\$000 each were left untouched.

—It is now stated that the petition which the Congresso de Beneficencia Prudente de Moraes at the instance of the Associação da Libertação da Patria, is to present to the President of the republic asking for peace in Rio Grande do Sul is to be delivered to him on the 14th inst., when a grand demonstration in his honor will be made by the Congresso.

—Dr. Serzedello Correa, congressman-elect for the first district of this city, has issued an address to his electors, promising to combat tyranny in every shape, to demand the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul and to work for a policy of financial retrenchment. This is a good programme and it is to be hoped that Dr. Serzedello will prove indefatigable in promoting its realization.

—The Vice-President seems just now to be the favorite with the correspondents of the Buenos Aires papers. First they announced a visit to Argentina, and countless conjectures were wasted on the object. Now they announce that he is going to Rio Grande to obtain the resignation of Castilhos. If the President wishes Castilhos to go, he will not need to send any one to argue the matter with him.

—Does any one here in Brazil know of Elijah Buflonberger? His heirs in the United States are much exercised over a belief that Elijah left an estate of \$8,000,000 somewhere in Brazil, which he is waiting for them to come after it. He is said to have amassed this fortune in sugar and coffee planting, and that he died about eight years ago. We have but little faith in these reported fortunes, but at the same time it might be well to look after them sharply.

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that D. Georgina de Cerqueira Lima de Barros, widow of Capt. Romualdo de Carvalho Barros, is with her family, composed of three helpless children, in destitute and very distressing circumstances on account of being unable to obtain a certificate of the death of her husband, who was summarily shot in Santa Catharina by order of Col. Moreira Cesar. The *Journal do Brazil* has opened a subscription for this unfortunate family, which is certainly worthy of the assistance of all charitable persons.

—Capt. José Carlos de Carvalho, manager of the Empreza Industrial de Melhoramentos, has furnished the *Journal do Commercio* a copy of the correspondence between him and the inspector of customs at this port in regard to charges for storage and handling at bonded warehouses. From this correspondence it appears that those warehouses are really costing 1 1/2% per month on the official value of the merchandise stored and in cases specified in decree No. 7,553, of Nov. 26, 1879, double that rate. For handling they may collect 150 reis per package not weighing over 150 kilos and 75 reis for every additional 10 kilos.

—We see that the analytical laboratory made 30 analyses during the month of March, but the result is not announced. We fail to find any mention, also, of the adulterated milk and falsified mineral waters in the list of articles analysed. There is no disputing the fact that much harm is done by these two articles of daily consumption, and more particularly so as they are used by children and invalids who are more susceptible to their harmful influences. Even the boasted Minas milk will not stand the test, for we have seen it turn into a dark paste when boiled, showing a strong starchy solution. If the health board will stop counting bad potatoes and attend to these other more dangerous abuses, they will confer a great benefit upon us.

—Many old South Americans will regret to hear of the death on the 23rd February last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Stokmuhrt, Rockferry, Cheshire, of Mr. Henry Fothergill Whittle, born in Liverpool in 1810, Mr. Whittle went out at an early age to Pernambuco, removing afterwards to Rio de Janeiro, and was engaged in business 25 years in Brazil, when, on the loss of his wife, and under medical advice, he returned to England with his five small children. Advised of the danger to his health in returning to Rio, he leaving his children to be educated at home, went out to Uruguay, and was engaged, first as a sheep-farmer and afterwards in business, for another quarter of a century, finally leaving Montevideo in 1878. In both Brazil and Uruguay his genial manners, sterling upright character, and high literary attainments caused him to be held in the highest esteem by natives and foreigners. He returned home in feeble health, and owes his reaching his 85th year and devotion of his only surviving daughter, the wife of Mr. F. H. Kendall, solicitor, of Liverpool. One son also survives him, Mr. J. Henry Whittle, M. Inst. C. E., of Dashwood House, in this city. —South American Journal.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A Reuter telegram published in *The Hague* on March 18th says that "in consequence of the heavy fall in the price of sugar the Netherlands government has presented to the chamber a bill providing for the suspension for one year, from June 1 next, of the export duties on sugar grown in the Dutch East Indies."

—A TRADE MARK CASE. An important judgment was given recently by Mr. Justice North, who granted an injunction against the lessee of a certain West-End Restaurant, restraining him from supplying in Lea and Perrins' bottles any sauce not made by that firm. The practice of refilling the bottles of well-known makers with other than the genuine article is too common in restaurants, and the public will have to protect itself by asking for the article by name, and informing the manufacturer in case an inferior article is substituted.

Don't be skeptic! Look at our English Perfumery.—S. Stanley Jacobs—73, Rua Sete de Setembro.

—Rubber in the Cameroons. The reports from the Cameroons, the German Colony in the Bay of Biafra, South Africa, states that India-rubber is found in all parts of the Colony, but chiefly in the Highlands. Experiments are being made under Dr. Preuss, the Director of the Botanical Garden, at Victoria, with the Brazilian Rubber Tree (Hevea Brasiliensis). Some of the imported trees are already 4 to 5 metres high, and if they continue to thrive in the Cameroons, they will prove of great advantage to the Colony.—*Kolonist*, March 13.

—The imports of fresh meat into the United Kingdom in the years 1886, 1887, and 1888 amounted to 266,000 tons, of which no less than 224,700 tons had been subjected to some method of artificial refrigeration, while in 1893 the total imports exceeded 218,500 tons, or nearly as much as the amount for the whole of the three years quoted. The rapid advance of the industry is shown from the fact that, while in the year 1880 only 400 carcasses of frozen mutton were imported, more than 1,993,000 were received in 1888, and this in 1893 had increased to over 4,500,000 carcasses, of which nearly two-thirds were landed in London.

—A South American newspaper states that the Brazilian Government has cancelled all orders for war material placed in Europe by the Government of Marshal Peixoto, to the great alarm of the merchants in Brazil who had accepted these orders from the Government and placed them with European factories. Whatever may be said of Marshal Peixoto's Administration, its position as a *de facto* Government was undoubted, and any orders which it gave would certainly seem to be binding on its successors. This does not appear to be the view of the present Brazilian Administration; but it is pretty certain that the European factories which have commenced work on the orders given will not quietly submit to repudiation. They will seek redress from the merchants who gave the orders, and the merchants will have to look for redress to the Government from which the orders came.—*Financial News*, March 16.

COFFEE NOTES

—The municipal chamber of Valença has protested against the plan of the president of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the free shipment of coffee. Copies of the protest will be sent to the other municipal chambers of the state.

—A very interesting circular has recently been published on the position of coffee by Messrs. Schöffer and Co., of Rotterdam, a firm which for many years past has enjoyed a high reputation in coffee circles. Want of space prevents me from quoting this circular in *extenso*, but I am able to furnish extracts sufficiently full to give a fair and correct idea of its contents, and I have no doubt that many readers of *The Statist* will be glad of the opportunity to become acquainted with it.

They first give their attention to the production of coffee, and adopt the figures given by the four leading brokers of Rotterdam in their annual circular, dated 25th February last.

These figures are as follows:—  
World's Production of Coffee—in bags of 60 kilos.  
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96  
9,202,000 11,129,000 10,270,000

The figures for 1893-4 represent actual production, while those for 1894-5 and 1895-6, of course, are estimates. When on this subject, they take the opportunity to point out, and with much truth, that in most recent years it has been the custom at an early period to publish larger estimates of the crops in Brazil than subsequently have been realised. If they, at the same time, had added that it also had been the custom to over-estimate consumption, the statement would have been equally correct and more complete. This, however, was scarcely to be expected, inasmuch as the main part of the circular is devoted to show the contrary. Indeed, the chief interest of the circular centres round their views of the world's consumption of coffee. They inform us that they have taken very great pains of late to ascertain what that really is, and they have come to the conclusion that in the year 1894 it amounted to 13,628,710 cwt., or 21,357,250 bags.—*The Statist*, 16th March.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Rio Grande do Sul amounted in March to 945,422,876 against 438,205,875 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—The Pernambuco custom receipts during the month of March were 1,528,079,927 against 1,741,932,817 in 1894; 1,306,428,811 in 1893; 899,002,861 in 1892 and 733,763,877 in 1891. The receipts of the state *recoltores* during the same months were 481,604,882 against 482,042,808 in 1894; 423,973,153 in 1893; 344,480,148 in 1892 and 226,553,794 in 1891.

—The Berlin correspondent of the *Economist* describes the amalgamation of the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg with the Disconto-Gesellschaft as the event of the week. After the amalgamation the Disconto-Gesellschaft will represent a capital of 115,000,000 marks, and shares and reserves to the amount of about 58,000,000 marks. The two concerns have always worked together, particularly in regard to the foundation of the Brazil Bank for Germany in Rio de Janeiro and the Venezuelan railways, which latter, so far, have been a losing business. It is expected that the new amalgamated undertaking will give special attention to foreign enterprise in the East.—*Financial News*, 13 March.

—One hundred pounds reward has been offered by the Union Bank for the recovery of the notes stolen on Saturday, or the capture of the thief; but at present there is little or no hope of a capture. The City Police saw at once that the theft was the work of experts. Men who practise the art of stealing Bank of England notes never cash them in England. They take them to the Continent of America, where they find a ready market for them among unprincipled money-changers. Recognising this fact, the City Police on Saturday telegraphed the numbers of the stolen notes to all the chief police centres of Europe and America, and asked that special watch might be kept on Monte Carlo and other gambling resorts.—*Financial News*, 20th March.

—Apart from the political disturbances, which, of course, have had a very great influence, the low Brazilian exchange is mainly due to the magnitude of the imports. People have often asked how it happens that the exchange should be so low when the coffee crop has been so good and prices so high. The explanation is that apart from the political distrust, which is now rapidly coming to an end, the main cause is the large imports. But the imports for some time have been falling off. Evidently they had been overdone. The market is over-supplied, not because the country is impoverished, but simply because more has been imported than was really required. But if the imports were now to be materially checked while the exports continue large, it is reasonable to conclude that the exchange will improve.—*Statist*, March 16.

—A daring theft of bank notes was committed on Saturday afternoon at the premises of the Union Bank of London, Princes-street, City, the perpetrator getting clear away with his booty. Shortly before two o'clock one of the cashiers at the paying-in counter was making up his books for balancing, and had just commenced the counting of his notes when his attention was attracted for a moment. He turned round to reply to some question, and on resuming his counting he at once missed a bundle of notes of the value of £1,800. At the time there were very few people besides the officials in the bank, and, from all accounts, there was no suspicious-looking stranger present. It is supposed that while the teller's attention was taken away someone reached over and took up the bundle. The counter is an ordinary one, and has no rail protection, as is customary in some banks. As soon as the robbery was discovered the notes (the numbers being known) were stopped, and information was given to the City Police. The cashier is one of the oldest and most experienced officials in the Union Bank, having been in their service for over thirty years. It is stated that the stolen notes were for various amounts, some being large, and were all Bank of England notes.—*Financial News*, 16th March.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000, gold. 27 d. do do do do in U. E. coin at \$4.86, 65 per £1 stg. .... 54 75 cts

do do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. .... 18 37 do do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. .... 8 30

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 9 1/16 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 28 3/32 do do do do (paper). 35 5/8 gold do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £1 stg. .... 19 1/2 c

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.86, 65 per £1. stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 52 29 Value of £1 sterling " " ..... 25 8/3

EXCHANGE.

April 1. — The banks posted 9 1/16 on London, 9 5/8 on Paris and 18 1/2 on Hamburg at 9 o'clock; 5 2/800—5 3/3200 on New York, at sight, and the market opened firm. Shortly after mid-day one of the banks posted 9 1/16 but soon retired this rate, and there was always money for commercial sterling at 9 1/16 d. The moderate business done during the day was in bank sterling at 9 1/16 — 9 1/2 and in other paper at 9 1/2 — 9 1/16, with 9 1/2 also reported for May and June. The market closed steadily with some of the banks still drawing at 9 1/2 d, and other paper quoted at 9 1/2 at the extreme of 9 1/2 d. Sovereigns were quoted at 24 5/80, on the street, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 3/50, sellers at 24 5/80.

April 2. — The market opened steady in the morning, with 9 1/16 d. posted at the banks, and other paper quoted at 9 1/2 — 9 1/16, but about mid-day there was an increased demand for bills and the Brasilianische Bank posted 9 1/16, upon which other paper found money at 9 1/16. At the close there was rather more steadiness, but the banks were not anxious drawers at 9 1/16 d., at which there appeared to be still some money in the market for commercial sterling. The extremes of the day were 9 1/2 — 9 1/4 for bank and 9 1/16 — 9 1/16 d. for other sterling, the business done being largely between the banks. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 24 7/50, and closed with buyers at 24 7/50, sellers at 24 7/50 on the street the quotation was 24 7/50 and for 20\$ gold pieces 55 3/85.

April 3. — The banks opened at 9 1/16 on London, and business was reported at 9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/4 in other sterling, but a sharp demand at 9 1/16, and in the forenoon the London & River Plate Bank posted 9 1/16, and some anxious operators bought commercial sterling at 9 1/16. In the afternoon there was a better tone and the market closed with bank sterling to be had at 9 1/2 and other bills quoted at 9 1/16 — 9 1/2 with money at the higher rate. The business done comprised bank sterling at 9 1/16 — 9 1/16 d and other paper at 9 1/2 — 9 1/2 d. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 24 5/80, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 3/50, sellers at 24 5/80.

April 4. — The market opened with 9 1/2 posted in the English banks and 9 1/16 in the others, and a sharp, but limited, demand caused a decline before mid-day, when 9 1/16 was the rate every where. The market was irregular; at one time bills and money were both offer-

ing at 9 1/2, through different brokers, and the foreign banks generally showed very little desire to purchase, the market hanging in in the afternoon and closing with bank sterling to be had at 9 1/2 again. There was said to have been a fair amount of business doing in bank sterling at 9 1/16 — 9 1/2 d. with other bills reported at 9 1/2 — 9 1/16 d.; the higher rate was considered difficult at the close. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 24 5/80 — 9/50, and closed with buyers at the lower price, which sellers at 24 5/80; business was reported on the street at 24 5/80.

April 5. — The market was rather quiet, and steady, and the report was that yesterday's business smartly reduced the liquidations due this month. The London & River Plate Bank posted 9 1/2 at opening, and the other banks 9 1/16 d., all drawing at the higher rate; with some conditions during the morning, but feebly before the close, and the market was firm at the last, with still some money at 9 1/16 for legitimate commercial sterling, although the banks were not takers at this rate. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 8/50, sellers at 24 8/50, and were quoted on the street at 24 8/50.

April 6. — The Brasilianische Bank posted 9 1/16, and refused money above 9 1/16, and the other posted, and drew freely, at 9 1/2, all refusing to buy at 9 1/16, at which which rate however, business was reported on the street. There was a moderate business doing in bank sterling at 9 1/16 for ready bills, and 9 1/2 for May. There was business done also for the month, but at rates that did not net out still quoted at 9 1/2, and other paper, ready bills, at 9 1/16. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 8/50, sellers at 24 8/50 on the street the quotation was 24 8/50.

April 8. — There was no change in the market, until the afternoon, when it became rather flat. The banks, except the Brasilianische, posted 9 1/16 and drew with more or less freedom at this rate, but an increased demand not only speculative, but also from market takers, in the London and Brasilianische Bank to post 9 1/16 also, and the last rates for bank sterling were 9 1/16 — 9 1/16 d. A moderate business was reported in bank sterling at 9 1/16 — 9 1/16 d and in other paper at 9 1/2 — 9 1/16 d. with the latter rate also done for May, and there was money at 9 1/16 for commercial and repassed sterling when the market closed. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 8/50, sellers at 25 1/2; on the street the quotation was 24 8/50.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 1. 41 Apolices, 58... 971 550 deb. L'dna 100\$ 16 31 do 48... 1,225

Banks. 450 Constructor... 14 100 Republica.... 155 50 Cred. Movel... 41 20 do ..... 150 970 Metropolitan... 3

Miscellaneous. 100 Braz. Lot. dos 25 Petropol. mill. 135 Estad... 45 100 Loteria Nac... 70

April 2. 6 Apolices, 58... 971 113 1/2 Sovereigns... 24 750 8 do ..... 970 63 deb. L'dna. 100\$ 15 400\$ do ..... 97 410 do ..... 36 10 do ..... 1,224 15 do 200\$ 132 59 do ..... 1,225

Banks. 400 Constructor... 41 34 Republica.... 151 20 Republica... 153 5 do 25... 70

Miscellaneous. 200 O. Minas R.R. 25 100 Lot. Nacional 66 25 Apolices, 58... 970 77 Apolices 48... 1,224 1300\$ do ..... 97 102 do ..... 1,225 115 do 95.10% 95 30 debent. L'dna. 145 deb. Cr. Mov. 35 200\$ ..... 129

April 3. 300 Commercio, 25 49 500 84 Republica.... 153 45 Republica... 153 500 80 do 25... 70

Miscellaneous. 15 Const. Civis... 12 150 Lot. Nacional 66 100 Torrens ..... 33 200 do. bi. 30 May 68

April 4. 1,054 1/2 Sovereigns 24 950 20,000\$ Ap. Rio Jan. 102 280 do ..... 225 100 deb. L'dna. 100\$ 67 4 Apolices, 58... 970 80 deb. Sorocab... 61 5 do ..... 970 100 h.n. Cr. Rl. Braz. 67 14 do 48... 1,225

Banks. 104 Constructor... 14 500 30 Republica.... 157 500. .... 100 do 25... 67

Miscellaneous. 25 Aliança int... 9 50 Manufactura de 200 Const. Urbans 4 100 Loteria Nac... 500rs. 50 Melh. no Braz. 33 250 O. Publ. Minas 1,700 33 Pharmac. Ind. 500rs.

April 5. 32 Apolices, 58... 970 1,500\$ Est. Rio Jan. 102 8 do ..... 970 100 deb. L'dna. 100\$ 18 6 do 48... 1,225 20 deb. Teropolis 67 1 do ..... 1,223 Commercio... 170 50 do ..... 1,225 280 h.n. Cr. Rl. Braz. 60 157 do 1895... 940 226 C. R. S. Paulo 70

Banks. 9 Commercial... 205 120 Republica, 25. 68 950 Constructor... 14 53 Rural... 243 50 Nacional... 215 100 do ..... 240

Miscellaneous. 24 O. Minas R.R. 90 100 Braz. de Lot... 43 500 Gen. R. K... 25 100 Comm. Nac... 66 90 100 do ..... 67 7 S. Christ. tram. 170 100 do ..... 67 50 Conf. Ind. mill 250 100 Melh. no Braz. 33 200 Braz. de Lot... 44 500 2000 do. bi. 31 July. 37

April 6. 2 Apolices, 58... 965 77 Apolices, 48... 1,225 10 do ..... 970 9 debent. L'dna. 800\$ do ..... 95% 100\$ ..... 18

Banks. 75 Comm' or adw. 53 50 Republica.... 152 20 Incitador... 15

Miscellaneous. 750 O. Minas, 25... 95 200 Const. Urbans 17 500 Gen. R. K... 25 100 Comm. Nac... 66 126 Jan. Bot. tram. 120 100 do ..... 67 95 Indemnic. ince. 11 50 do ..... 67 500 900 \$ 95 May 70 90 Prosperid... 24 500 do. bi. 25 May 70 60 Man. Plum. mill 230 10 Nac. de Carr... 34 100 Const. Urbans 4,500 100 Sal. Moss. Assu 4

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND. BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1895.

Assets:	
Capital, un-realized	4,600,000,000
Guaranteed accounts	1,816,771 740
Head office, branch and agencies	12,414,735 341
Bills receivable	4,931,745 449
do discounted	6,644,712 652
do pledged	1,458,511 319
Securities pledged, and on deposit	14,519,983 000
do deposited	6,315,993 000
Cash in current funds	14,744,741 851
	54,316,392,172
Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	10,000,000,000
Deposits in account current:	
With interest	6,775,518 530
Without interest	10,421,982 254
Head office and branches	10,598,159 443
Deposits with fixed maturity	59,406,017 070
Securities pledged and on deposit	6,275,623 853
Sundry accounts	14,175,666 976
	54,316,392,172
E. & O. E.	
Boettger, —Krah, Directors.	

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £25.	£1,250,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	350,000
	1,900,000
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1895.	
Assets:	
Capital, un-called	4,414,444 145
Bills discounted	4,610,037 989
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	4,429,095 810
Bills receivable	2,744,118 652
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.	6,056,518 023
Sundry accounts	6,209,353 070
Cash	13,279,773 012
	49,791,069 800
Liabilities:	
Capital	6,888,888 880
Deposits in account current, without interest	1,779,018 100
do do with interest	12,142,679 520
do fixed maturity and by bills	44,808,226 443
Securities for advances and on deposit	5,234,208 530
Bills payable	371,072 040
do deposited	8,676,249 500
Sundry accounts	7,137,382 380
	49,791,069 800
E. & O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 2nd April, 1895.	
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,	
A. Murg, Manager.	
P. J. Pond, actg. Accountant.	

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED. Established in 1862.

Capital	£1,500,000
Item realized	900,000
Reserve fund	900,000
	3,300,000

BALANCE SHEET, OF THE RIO BRANCH, 30TH MARCH, 1895.

Assets:	
Bills un-called	2,910,582,610
Bills receivable	5,495,237 840
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	1,325,315 020
Sundry accounts	1,428,583 540
Pledges for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	3,603,418 950
Cash in current funds	15,203,126 790
	39,166,267 720
Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch	1,500,000,000
Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice	5,150,000 600
do without interest	1,760,890 580
Item, accounts current	5,631,310 250
Securities pledged	3,641,418 950
Bills payable	103,149 140
Head office, agencies and branches	6,323,439 680
	39,166,267 720
E. & O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1895.	
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,	
Haveland A. De Lisle, Manager.	
Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.	

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	500,000
	1,750,000
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1895.	
Assets:	
Capital, un-called	6,666,666 667
Bills discounted	1,222,511 920
Bills receivable	5,222,511 920
Head office and branches	1,186,808 950
Loans, current accounts, etc.	9,054,131 700
Securities for accounts current, etc.	2,679,670 000
Sundry accounts	2,979,494 870
Cash	14,663,717 550
	44,957,599 630
Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	13,333,333 330
Deposits in account current, without interest	8,147,234 910
do with interest	4,238,385 040
do fixed maturity	2,178,498 350
Head office and branches	7,395,998 310
Securities for accounts current, etc.	9,079,670 000
Sundry accounts	7,829,494 870
Bills payable	58,780 430
	44,957,599 630
E. & O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 2nd April, 1895.	
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,	
J. Mackenzie, Manager.	
F. Broad, Accountant.	

MARKET REPORT.

EXPORTS.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th April, 1895.

Coffee - There has been a very fair movement in the market during the week, with sales amounting to nearly 70,000 bags, and Santos reports sales of about 50,000 bags. As the Rio purchases are being promptly shipped the inference is that they were the necessary replenishing of reduced stocks, but the effect of this has been largely counteracted by the very good supply during the week, which amounts to about 80,000 bags, while the daily reports show that coffees continue to arrive at the stations on the Central railway. The increase of freights was generally expected, and the delay in its realization was caused by the interruption of traffic on the railway, but it is evident the "hears" on the foreign markets are availing of this increase for their own purposes, and as we are now likely to have a week of very little business, if the receipts continue to average nearly 11,000 bags per day, another decline in the market here seems almost inevitable, even with the general opinion that the statistical position is virtually unchanged.

The movement in coffee had a favourable effect on the guia market, we hear, and this was even reported to have reduced the quantity of coffee sold during the last days of the week; officially so far we can lean the position of the various State governments is unchanged.

The shipments during the week have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Destination. Includes 37,149 bags for the United States, 2,705 for Europe, 11 for Cape of Good Hope, 11 for River Plate, and 3,04 for Coastwise.

42,858 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee were:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Quantity. Includes United States (16,492), Europe (1,950), and various other vessels.

Receipts during the week were 80,025 bags, against 52,525 bags for the preceding week and 54,860 bags for the week before.

Official quotations, per 100 lbs, on the 6th were:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Regular 1st (nominal), Ordinary 1st (13,935-14,574), Good 2nd (13,277-16,680), and various other grades.

Stocks in all hands this morning were estimated to be 180,295 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Date, Receipts, Shipments, and various other metrics for coffee at Rio de Janeiro from April 1st to 8th.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1895.

Table listing coffee shippers and their respective quantities for the first quarter of 1895.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To.

IMPORTS.

Receipts of most articles have been very small during the week, and retail quotations are nearly all unchanged. Foreign flour is higher and steady, but the movement appears to have been insignificant. There have been no receipts of pine, nor of lard, nor of kerosene, and the markets are unchanged. The steamer cargo of rice referred to in our last report went on to Santos, but another steamer, Ranganga, has arrived during the week. There are no receipts of pork, nor of turpentine, nor of rosin, nor of cement. Indian corn is quoted rather lower, possibly under reports of very favourable weather; large shipments of River Plate corn have been made to Para, which formerly drew its supply from Maranhão and other northern coast ports. A small shipment of hay has arrived. Two steamer shipments of Norwegian codfish arrived at the end of the week; there is no change in quotations, for stocks are not very heavy, but Lent is over, and the local demand is therefore reduced.

Flour - Receipts during the week have been: Moorish Prince, from New York 500 bags; Tugus, from River Plate 4,000 bags 1,700 21 1,500 bags.

Sales and withdrawals from stock during the week are only about 3,500 bags, and stocks in all hands are estimated to be 29,000 bags. American and 11,000 bags. River Plate flour. Prices are higher for foreign, and brokers report the market steady at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Trieste (Nominal), Richmond 1st (24,500-24,500), Baltimore 1st (24,000-24,000), and various other flour grades.

Pitch Pine - Receipts nil, and the market unchanged at 60-70 per 1000 per ton.

White Pine - There is no receipt to quote at 200 per ton, per foot, and there have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine - There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine - Nothing new.

Lard - Receipts nil, and quotations, at retail, are unchanged, viz: 7 1/2 lbs per lb. for George's and 7 1/2-7 1/2 for other marks.

Codfish - The Argenta and Curlyha bring about 3,000 cases Norwegian fish. Quotations of 45,000 for Canadian tubs, and 42,000 for Norwegian cases are unchanged.

Rice - The cargo per Tula, referred to in our last, went on to Santos, but the T. abral, from Rangang with 11,000 bags, and dealers still quote at 13,500-14,000 per bag.

Pork - There are no receipts and retail quotations of 14,000-15,000 per kilogramme may be continued.

Kerosene - Receipts nil and brokers still quote at 9,000-9,500 per cwt, at retail.

Turpentine - Quotations of 750-800 per kilogramme may be continued, and there have been no receipts.

Rosin - No receipts, and 14,000-24,000 per cwt, according to marks, are retail quotations.

Cement - Brokers quote British at 9,000-14,000, according to marks, German at 8,000-11,000 and French nominal at 14,000-15,000.

Indian Corn - Receipts nil and dealers quote River Plate at 7,500-8,000 per bag. Native corn is quoted at 8,000-8,500 per bag, according to quality.

Bras - Quotations are about 2,500-2,600 per bag, and there have been no receipts.

Hay - Receipts are 1,135 bales, from the River Plate, per Brazil 70. Last quotations of 95-105 per kilogramme are unchanged.

Coal - Receipts are: 2,165 tons per Reolution from Cardiff, 1,200 per Robtson from do, 2,017 per Velasquez from Newport, 1,450 per T. E. Mar hall from do, 2,140 per Prince Louis from Leith, 1,853 per T. E. Mar hall from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo.

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio with columns: Name, From, Date.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- April 8th.

Large table with multiple columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Mills, and various other financial data.

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Railway Material,  
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SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 991.

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

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Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

**From a mother.**

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O Paiz*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

**From a sufferer.**

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospicio, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO FAZO.

**A business man from the interior**

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 4\$700 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THEOPHILLO DOS REIS

**From a father.**

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

**From a doctor.**

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

**From a planter of the interior.**

S. José do Iom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—Enclosed find the sum of 4\$600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA AKAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B. — In cases of impoverishment of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on board. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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**EXPORT PILSENER**

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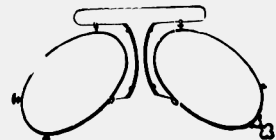
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
April 10	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 11	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

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 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

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New York:

Euclid	2nd April.
Bessel	6th "
Maskelyne	13th "
Bellauna	20th "
Hevelius	27th "

Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For Santos:

Maskelyne	4th April
-----------	-----------

For New Orleans:

Dalton	14th April.
--------	-------------

For Valparaiso, Callao and West-Coast Ports:

Chantry	28th April.
---------	-------------

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Maskelyne	6th April.
Bellena	18th "
Hevelius	24th "

Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Dalton	9th April.
--------	------------

Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Bellena	24th April.
---------	-------------

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information apply in Santos to

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

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

27, Rua 1º de Maio.

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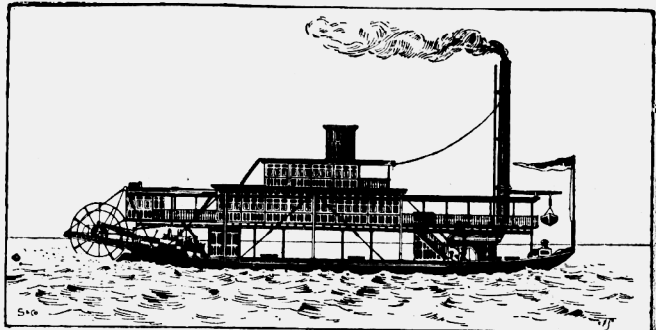
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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES from superior calendared papers of various colors;

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