

THE RIO NEWS.

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 Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.
 The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
 DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março. from 1 to 3 p. m.
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Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
 JOCKLYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
 DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, but he being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 APRILN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Hareott, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.
 Rio de Janeiro, February 28th, 1896.

Official Directory
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 26, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory
 CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a. m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a. m. on 3rd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.
 Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 128, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11. a. m.: 2. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4. p. m. Rev A. J. MELLO.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 13 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
 ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.
 BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. E. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., 1. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 1. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays: Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. JAMES R. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory
 Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.
 Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Bibles in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
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 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
 RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETT, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —Another revolution seems to be brewing in Peru, but it is claimed that Pierola has nipped it in the bud.
 —The Chilean army is to be increased by four regiments. It is also said that the port of Quintero is to be fortified.
 —Lima telegrams of the 27th ult. state that recent heavy rains have caused extensive inundations and great losses in Peru.
 —A Lima telegram of the 29th says that the supreme tribunal, to which some deputies accused of conspiracy had appealed, has declared itself incompetent to try such cases. In all probability the court dare not do it.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 29th ult. says that many officers of the Peruvian army compromised by the recent political occurrences in Peru, have been exiled by President Pierola and are now seeking an asylum in Chile.
 —According to Chilean reports, the Peruvians are having two war vessels built in Europe. This ought to alarm no one but the Peruvians themselves, but in all probability the Chileans will make the most of it. Possibly it will furnish an excuse for another Chilean incursion.
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 29th ult. says that the *Nueva Republica* has denounced various robberies made in the public revenue office (*tasasauraria fiscal*) at Iquique. In one instance a package was sent from that office, sealed and marked as containing \$39,000. On being opened it was found to contain nothing but old paper and saltpetre.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 27th ult. says that a mechanic has invented an automatic apparatus for transporting artillery. It will probably be something after the style of endowing a monkey-wrench with reason. "An automatic apparatus for transporting artillery? What does it mean? Surely the telegraph correspondent has lost the last particle of sense remaining in him!"

—A revolution is now on in Nicaragua. Others are due in Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay and various other South American republics.
 —What would old Galen say if he saw the advertisement of two doctors in Tarapaca, Chili, who call for a subject that will permit them to try an operation on his body, by which the world will be cut open in order to observe the workings within while digesting his food? Five thousand dollars are offered as a reward to the man that has the pluck or the folly to offer himself as a victim. What is still stranger, is that 124 have offered themselves for the operation, and amongst them a strong pugilist. The latter has been selected by the doctors. He says that with the few thousand dollars he will establish an athletic academy, and if he dies he will have no wife to weep or rejoice over it, as the case may be. The only difficulty, we suspect, is that the Chilean government may have the sense to prevent the barbarous operation from being performed.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 15th.
HOSILITY TO FOREIGNERS.
 It is impossible for the man who has lived in this country for more than a generation, and has taken advantage of his opportunity for observation, to blink the fact that the hostile feeling, which has always existed to a greater or less extent between Argentines and foreigners, is today decidedly stronger and more aggressive than it was five and twenty, or even fifteen, years ago. And if the observer penetrates a little below the surface he will become aware of a singular fact, which is, that the bitterest opponent of the foreigner is the son of the foreigner, born and educated in Argentina. We italicise the word "educated", because it may also be noted, that the sons of foreigners born in Argentina, but educated abroad, are wont to claim, as far as they can, the nationality of their fathers, thus proving once again that a feeling of patriotism is not derived from the accident of birth, but is the result of environment and association.
 Calmly and dispassionately considered, the hostile feelings of the Argentines of the younger generation towards foreigners are not only explicable, but natural and even inevitable. Born and brought up in a country where government is intensely personal, and politics penetrate into schools, colleges and even families, while every encouragement is given to precocity, the young Argentine breathes an atmosphere which impregnates him with the idea that foreigners are the bloodsuckers of his country. While no mention is made of the enormous capitals which the foreign banks, railways, tramways, insurance and other companies have poured into Argentina, he sees the statement constantly made that they drain the country's resources in order to send "foreigners' gratuities" abroad every year.
 He hears nothing of the benefits which the creditors of the country have achieved, but their usury and greed is dimmed perpetually in his ears, so that he has grown up during the last fifteen or twenty years to look upon the country's creditors as the country's greatest enemies.
 The egotism of the Argentine press is unbounded. It prates perpetually and complacently on the growing civilization and progress of the country, but never credits the foreigner with any hand in it; he is only debited, loudly and complacently, with what he takes out of the country, although it is merely the interest upon the capital which he has brought in, and which has been subjected to considerable mulcting of one sort and another on the way.
 Press and people alike appear to be blind to, or purposely ignore, the fact that interest paid out of the country is the strongest possible incentive to the influx of more capital, which all admit does not exist in the country and is nevertheless absolutely necessary to further development.
 It is a constant source of annoyance to the average Argentine that the banks, the railways, the tramways, and the principal industries should be foreign, and this very fact actually increases his feeling of hostility, however unreasonable and unreasoning it may be.
 Again, the Argentine of this generation is considerably better educated than his father was. Thirty years ago the Argentine accepted the innovation of railways, and gave all the facilities he could to the foreigner who proposed to reduce the journey from Tucuman to Buenos Aires from six weeks to three or four days. He never thought of building railways himself, or of quitting the tranquil pastoral existence of his forebears. But his sons, and the sons of the foreigners who married in the country, are quite different. They are more or less educated; they feel equal or even superior to the foreigner in every way; they have become doctors, engineers, company directors, promoters, and managers, and have no further use for the foreigner; and, as they are not yet in a position to absolutely confiscate the foreigner's property, they content themselves, for the present, with exacting laws to nullify that property, and harass its alien owners to the utmost.
 It is natural, and properly considered, it is a purely evolutionary process, but it is none the less dangerous, inasmuch as it may, by increased pressure, stop the influx of capital, and thus seriously retard the country's progress. And how, it may be asked, can this hostility be lessened, and the increasing friction between foreigner and native be avoided? We unhesitatingly answer, by naturalization in one form or another, by which the foreigner shall have a vital and permanent interest in the country, and shall be made to feel that if he is badly governed it is his own fault; while the Argentine may no longer reproach him with being a mere bird of passage, come to seek what he may, after a few years sojourn, take away to the country from which he sprang.
 We have seen frequent projects of naturalisation, and have written many columns upon the subject, and we repeat that it becomes more pressing as time goes on. Never was there a more urgent legislation pressed harder upon foreign capital, or when press and public showed such hostility to foreign enterprise and its directors, and while we cannot express any surprise that it should be so, we think that it would be wise that both foreigner and native should face the growing evil, and adopt a means for its palliation.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 550.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

- Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a M. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
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- France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
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- Portugal..... { G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.
- United States... { L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
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BOUNDARIES OF BRITISH GUIANA—THE EVIDENCE OF MAPS.

To the Editor of *The Times*.

Sir.—The evidence of maps in boundary questions is important both directly and as illustrating and supporting the evidence of other documents. In the elucidation of the question of the limits of British Guiana the special light thrown upon it by cartographic documents is of more than ordinary importance. As the map-room of the Royal Geographical Society is a national institution, containing a collection of great value which serves to illustrate the question in its various bearings, it has become a duty to place the public, both in this country and in America, in possession of the cartographic evidence in the society's collection. Chief Justice Daly, the venerable president of the New York Geographical Society, has already performed a similar useful service by reviewing the evidence of the maps in the collection of that society and by exposing the dishonest character of the Venezuelan claim as stated by Señor Calcaño (see *New York Herald*, Jan. 19, 1896).

The Guiana maps are naturally divided into four groups—first, the early maps showing the names by which the region was first known; second, the maps derived from Spanish sources; third, the maps setting forth the boundaries of Dutch Guiana; and, fourth, the results of more recent British discoveries and surveys.

Our examples of the first group are numerous, and the following are representative as regards the region between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The famous atlas of Ortelius (1570) contains a map of South America with the word Caribana occupying the space between the two great rivers. Hondius, in his atlas of 1623, also names the region Caribana, with the word Guiana more inland. The two Amsterdam atlases of Vischer (1651) and Blaeuw (1665) have the name Guiana, while Janson and Herman Moll follow Blaeuw. The word Caribana is derived from Carib, and indicates the country occupied by the Carib Indians. The evidence derivable from these early maps, from 1570 to about 1670, is that Caribana, the region now Guiana, between the Orinoco and the Amazon, was not occupied by the Spaniards, but by independent Carib tribes.

Spanish claims were not, therefore, derived either from discovery or occupation, but from an imaginary title conferred by their interpretation of the bull of Pope Alexander VI., as modified by the convention of Tordesillas dated June 7, 1494. According to this comical arrangement a meridian line was to be drawn from pole to pole at a distance of 370 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde, which were assumed to be in the same longitude. All to the westward of the line was to belong to Spain; all to the eastward to Portugal. The position of the meridian was never fixed, and the two countries continued to dispute over it until they have ceased to have any American colonies. It depended on the point of departure, the number of leagues in a degree, and other details. The Spanish interpretation is shown on the anonymous map of 1527, sometimes ascribed to Fernando Columbus, and on the Ribeiro map of 1529. It makes the Pope's meridian strike the American continent a little west of the mouth of the Amazon, and thus includes all the Guianas and half Brazil on the Spanish side. The Portuguese view is shown on the Cantino map of 1502 and others, and Mr. Harrisse, the highest American authority on this subject, places the Portuguese version of the Pope's meridian in 62° 30' W. of Paris (Winsor, "Narr. and Crit. Hist. of America II., 108, n). This leaves Guiana on the Portuguese, or eastern, side of the line, and disposes of the Spanish claim and of the more preposterous Venezuelan claim which is based on it. But the true position of this ridiculous meridian has never been decided, and no country, other than Spain and Portugal, was in any way bound by it.

This explanation is necessary because the Borgian meridian represents the sole ground on which the claim of Spain and of her inheritor, Venezuela, is based. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the eastern province of the Spanish captaincy-general of Venezuela was called Nueva Andalusia, and extended from Cumana to the Orinoco, including the few Spanish settlements on the right bank of that river. When a map maker wanted to set forth the imaginary title derived from the papal bull, Nueva

Andalusia was written all over the map, including the Guianas, down to the Amazon.

We may now proceed to review the second class of maps derived from Spanish sources. We first find "Nueva Andalusia" written across Guiana in an old but anonymous Spanish map in our collection, and this is repeated on an undated map of De l'Isle, who lived between 1675 and 1726, and on others published by Mortier and Couvens, of Amsterdam. These maps represent the last tradition of the papal bull, which was fast dying out. The first Spanish map which acknowledges existing facts is that of Father José Gumilla in 1758, who shows the correct Dutch boundary along the mountains of Inataca, separating the tributaries of the Essequibo from those of the Orinoco. By the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, more than a century earlier, it was settled that Spain and Holland should continue in possession of such territories as either respectively then held or possessed. In 1621 the States-General had granted a charter specifying the mouth of the Orinoco as the western limit of the territory of the Dutch West India Company, and Spain had recognized the right of Holland to the whole basin of the Essequibo by repeated acts which will doubtless appear in the forthcoming blue-book. But the Spaniards were naturally wedded to their papal bull, and were slow to allow long-established facts to appear on their maps. Father Gumilla set an excellent example in 1758. But then followed a map published in 1775 by Juan de la Cruz Cano, on which a line was drawn, not to show the boundary claimed by the Dutch and acknowledged by Spain, but the supposed limit of territory actually settled by the Dutch and under cultivation. This line follows the Essequibo to the junction of the Cuyuni, then ascends the Cuyuni to the junction of a little stream called the Tapura, and follows the Tapura to its source, whence a line is drawn to the south of the Moroko, the course of which it follows to the Atlantic. The whole basin of the Pomarun is thus included. But it by no means follows that the territory beyond this line was claimed as Spanish. It represents the country within the sphere of Dutch influence not actually settled by the Dutch at that time, but occupied by the Caribs and other tribes who were allies of Holland, and had never allowed a Spaniard to enter it.

The Cruz map, with its boundary line, continued to be copied by map-makers for many years; for instance, in 1807 by L. D'Arcy de la Rochette, in 1808 in Cary's atlas, and also by travellers who derived their information from Spaniards in Venezuela, such as Humboldt (1800-1804) and De Pons (1801-1808). Humboldt describes the lines drawn by Cruz, but adds that it is not recognised by the Dutch, who place their boundary at the river Barima, and thence to the Cuyuni. De Pons ("Voyage à la Partie Orientale de la Tierra Firme," Paris, 1806) also describes the line of Cruz, observing, however, that the Spaniards practically do not occupy one inch of the basin of the Essequibo, where the natives defend their independence and are allies of the Dutch. The line of Cruz is also adopted by General Codazzi in his well-known map of Venezuela published in 1840, who shows the positions of several old Dutch forts and posts. The Cruz line gives the English both banks of the Essequibo from the junction of the Cuyuni to the mouth, and is sanctioned not only by Spanish authorities, but by Codazzi, the highest Venezuelan authority. Yet the Venezuelans now have the audacity to claim the line of the Essequibo to its mouth. They have gone so far as to publish a second edition of the Codazzi map in 1876, under the name of one Miguel Tejera, with the words, "Territorio usurpado por los Ingleses" written over the part conceded both by the Spaniards and by Codazzi!

The geographical dictionary of Antonio de Alcedo, published in 1787, is the first Spanish work which begins to acknowledge established facts. Yet, under some heads, even Alcedo clings to the papal bull. Thus Nueva Andalusia is described as extending over Dutch, French, and Brazilian Guiana to the mouth of the Amazon. But when he descends to details he tells us that the Dutch had settlements on the Pomarun surrounded by plantations and cultivated lands, and that they extended their influence up the Mazarusia, Cuyuni, and other rivers.

We now come to the third group of maps, which shows the real boundary of Dutch Guiana. This group is based on the labors of the illustrious French geographers of the 17th and 18th centuries, commencing with the beautiful atlas of Sanson, published in 1669. The name of Caribana here appears across the territory from the Orinoco to the Amazon, while Nueva Andalusia is correctly shown as extending from Cumana to the Orinoco, with a small tract on the right bank of that river. The map in the atlas of F. de Witt, published in 1688, follows Sanson. But it was D'Anville, the greatest geographer of his age, who first delineated the two boundaries of Dutch Guiana. He followed Sanson and F. de Witt, but he would not be satisfied without authentic and original information. As a geographer he would see that the Dutch, having been established for a century and a half on the Essequibo, and having extended their influence up its tributaries, had a right to claim the whole basin of that river, allowing for legitimate territorial expansion; for no part was occupied by Spain or any other nation. Chief Justice Daly has well illustrated this point by the case of Louisiana. The French colony extended little beyond the delta of the Mississippi, but the French government ceded to the United States the whole sphere of its influence, from the mouth of that river to its head waters. D'Anville accordingly showed the Dutch boundary as including the whole basin of the Essequibo. In the 1755 English edition of D'Anville's atlas the same boundary line is shown, and in the 1772 edition the boundary line is colored. Since that time all map-makers have been unanimous in following D'Anville. In Jeffrey's "West India Pilot" (1725) the Dutch boundary begins near the mouth of the Barima, and also on the chart of Captain Thompson (1783). The same boundary, giving the whole basin of the Essequibo to British Guiana, is shown on every map of any authority down to Kiepert, Stieler, and André.

By the treaty of 1814 the Dutch ceded the portion of Guiana which includes the basin of the Essequibo to Great Britain. Spain was a party to the treaty, at a time when that country was in full possession of Venezuela. There had been disturbances, and independence had been declared in 1811, but in July, 1814, the Spanish government had put down the insurrection, and was in full possession until 1821, when, owing to the valor of the British legion at the battle of Carabobo, and to the aid of British treasure, Venezuela finally secured her independence as a part of Colombia. In 1830 she became a separate republic. But when Spain became a party to the cession of Guiana to Great Britain by the treaty of 1814, the government of that country was the sovereign of Venezuela. As the inheritor from Spain of that sovereignty, and of its rights and duties, the Venezuelan republic is bound in honor to adhere to the provisions of the treaty of 1814, which abrogated all previous claims ever made by Spain, and secured to Great Britain the sovereignty of the whole basin of the Essequibo.

The fourth group of maps shows the British discoveries and surveys since 1830. The discoveries were energetically prosecuted by the council of the Royal Geographical Society from 1834 to 1839, for at that time the head waters of the Essequibo and its tributaries were entirely unknown. The council selected an accomplished Prussian traveller named Robert H. Schomburgk to explore British Guiana, paying his expenses and drawing up his instructions. During his first scientific expedition he ascended the Essequibo far beyond any point previously reached, discovered the King William falls, and explored the course of the Rupununi. In 1836 he explored the Berbice and Corentyns to their sources. In 1837 and 1838 he explored the Essequibo to its source, and connected his scientific work with that of Humboldt on the upper Orinoco. In 1840 Schomburgk received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following year he became her majesty's commissioner to survey the boundaries of British Guiana. He explored the Waimi and Barima, and delineated a boundary by which a large extent of British territory, comprising the whole valley of the Yuruari, was given up to Venezuela. Even then the Venezuelans had commenced their lawless encroachments into British territory, and the line was designed to satisfy them and to secure

a good understanding—a fruitless attempt. The Venezuelans have called this boundary "La caprichosa linea de Schomburgk." Nothing could be further from the truth. The line was drawn on a just and well-defined principle, conceding to Venezuela the Yuruari valley, which had been lawlessly occupied by the Venezuelans, and retaining the territory which had never been occupied by the Spaniards or Venezuelans, and to which they have no right. The line commences at the mouth of the Amacura, on territory which had belonged to Holland since 1621, follows that river to its source, includes the basins of the Barima and Barama, and then follows down the Akarabisi to its junction with the Cuyuni. That river, then, becomes the boundary to its source. This concession of British territory shows that nothing could have been further from the thoughts of English statesmen than an infringement of the Monroe doctrine. A first and second Schomburgk line has been shown on maps, and this has been interpreted as vacillation. But there has been no change in the line itself as explained above. The change on the maps is merely due to variations necessary by more recent discoveries and more accurate surveys. Five of Schomburgk's maps were published in the journals of the Royal Geographical Society; and a very excellent map of British Guiana, compiled from them on a scale of seven miles to an inch, was engraved in 1875.

Since the days of Schomburgk the falls of Kaieteur, on the Potoro, have been discovered by Mr. C. B. Brown, Mount Roraima has been explored by Flint, Whitley and im-Thurn. Mr. im-Thurn has done a great and useful work in the north-west district of British Guiana, and Mr. G. G. Dixon has discovered the source of the Barima.

It will have been seen, from the evidence of maps, that Spain had no claim to British Guiana, that Venezuela, therefore, inherits no claim, and that even if the territory was adjudged not to belong to Great Britain, it in no way follows that it belongs to Venezuela. The right of Great Britain rests on discovery, on the Dutch possession of three centuries, on effective occupation, and on treaty. The evidence derived from maps is important in itself, and it will certainly serve to illustrate and give additional force to the documents in the forthcoming blue-book.

I have, etc.,

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM,
President of the Royal Geographical
Society.

February 4.

"HURRAH!" is an interjection that has a powerful significance. It was an appeal to the Norse god Thor, and was derived from the words "thor au" or "thor ah." Uttering this battle-cry, our fore-fathers dashed upon their foes. Little does the boy who cries "Hurrah!" to celebrate some youthful triumph, as the wiming of a game of cricket, know that he is invoking the aid of the mighty divinity, and proclaiming himself to be a heathen.

THE true sphere of influence for the United States is north of the main continent of South America. With South America she has no interest and should have no care. The people of South America do not care for her; there is nothing in common between the two Americas except the form of government; the South American republics do not like the United States particularly well, and the United States might well return the compliment.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

THE total amount given to colleges, art galleries, libraries, charities, etc., by private individuals in the United States last year was \$28,943,549, against \$19,967,116 in 1894. Of this enormous free and voluntary gift, colleges and universities received \$12,379,820, charities \$5,745,670, churches \$2,089,150, museums and art galleries \$1,724,500, libraries \$532,433, and other institutions \$6,471,976. This is a record of which many an older nation might feel proud.

THE British consul in Mexico thinks that when the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific ends are built, and the Tehuantepec line enjoys a share of the interoceanic carrying trade now monopolised by the Panama railway, there is no reason why it should not prove a commercial success. The Tehuantepec railway crosses the isthmus from the port of Coatzacoalcas on the Gulf of Mexico to Salina Cruz on the Pacific, a distance of 192 miles. This line belongs to the Mexican government, and was built and equipped at their expense. Great difficulties were encountered in the construction of this line, principally owing to the swampy nature of the country on the Atlantic side, which extends nearly up to the station of La Puerta, the frontier of the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. To this point the line runs through a dense tropical forest, crossing several large rivers. The bridge over the Jaltepec river alone is 431 feet in length, not counting a trestle approach of 224 feet.

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Continued from *The Review*, Buenos Aires.

THROUGH BOLIVIA.

In the early morning, while trying to get a dip, the Indians, generally the fair sex, would come down and sit on the bank of the stream—which was about two yards wide, and watch with profoundest interest the process of washing and dressing—we by this time were quite hardened, and looked upon them as so many ugly bronze statues—terribly ugly! One curious fact remains, and that is, that a great many of the Chiquitanos Indians have the oblique eyes and physiognomy of the Tartar races. It is also said that many of the words in their language are similar to the Chinese. If this is so, it would clearly show that in the remote past there must have been a connection between Europe and America. For the next 100 miles the *senda* crosses the forest that lies between the hills and Rio Grande. The road was very bad, water and mud everywhere, but in the dry season sometimes there is not a drop of water the whole distance. There is a deep ravine about half way, called "Pozo del Tigre," which generally has a little water. Here live a man and his wife as long as the water lasts, and when it dries up they remove to the Rio Grande. The country in this region is an absolute waste, and I doubt if it ever could be put to any agricultural use, the soil being clay. The trees won't even grow to any size, and the only plants that seem to flourish are the cactus and orchids, which are everywhere. We were very much bothered by a small stingless bee, about the size of a house fly, which would persist in entering one's eyes, nose, mouth, or ears, without the slightest compunction. When squashed this bee had a strong, unpleasant, aromatic smell which evidently was the mode of defence, or rather protection, against the many fly-eating insects and birds, that nature had given it.

The Rio Grande was reached. The country was the same barren, clay soil, but near the river, here and there, were a few miles of sandy soil, and it was remarkable to see the sudden change in the foliage and the size of the trees. The Rio Grande, when in flood, is very difficult to cross, being some three miles wide and having a very strong current, and as there are no boats the mode of crossing is unique: a skin is placed on the sand and two or three *petacas*, or leather boxes which are usually used in Bolivia for mule travelling, are placed in the centre, the edges of the hide are then bent up, and the corners doubled back and tied with raw hide. The whole then presents the appearance of a shallow, flat-bottomed bag. This is dragged into the stream and towed across by three or four naked Indians. We were fortunate in finding the river low and not more than 400 yards wide, but each journey took over half an hour. We swam and waded over, and where the current is the strongest we found it impossible to stand, the sand being washed away in a moment from under our feet. The water is of a dirty white color, and the river itself is always changing its course, in the light, sandy soil, thus making navigation impossible even for canoes. A few leagues lower down it has left its old course and entered the forest. There is a legend that at one time it ran due east into the Paraguay, but its bed becoming dammed up it took a northerly course into the Amazon. As this district has never been explored, it is impossible to say if there is any truth in this statement. The other side of the river is like another country. Everything changes, the soil and even the climate. The ground gradually rises to the base of the Cordilleras, and the soil is a sandy loam.

The city of Santa Cruz is about thirty miles from the river, lat. 19d. 46' 55," longitude 63d. 5' 34," height above the sea level, 1,450 feet. We were very much disappointed on entering it. We had heard so much of Santa Cruz from the Bolivians we had met, that we naturally expected to see a fine city, instead of which we found mud-built houses, streets of sand, no sanitary arrangements whatever, and no supply of water. The houses have a bamboo frame plastered over with mud, and a boarded roof, on the top of which are placed half round tiles bedded in mud. The roof overhangs the pavement and is supported by wooden pillars, thus forming a continuous corridor. All the houses are of the same style and remind one of some of the old houses in Lisbon. The streets at the end of each square have stepping stones made of pieces of palm sunk

into the ground, and as the rain-fall is so very heavy they are absolutely necessary. We found there was generally a strong wind blowing, which made walking in the streets delightful, owing to the fine sand filling the air with dust, which got in everywhere. Glass being an unknown quantity, and as the doors and shutters were of very bad workmanship, keeping it out of the houses was an impossibility. One of the most curious things about the Cruzanians is that everybody seems to have something to sell. The shop, as a rule, consists of a room in the house where they live, in one corner of which there is piled up maize, sugar, or grain for sale. Even the prefect of the town has sugar heaped in a room in his house, and is ready to sell two cents' worth with the greatest of pleasure.

As a rule there are no comforts of life in Santa Cruz, no carpets, or if there is one in a house they take very good care to let everybody see it. Tiled floors, unpapered walls, a row of cane-bottomed chairs, Indian matting, and a table completes the furniture in an ordinary room. But some of the inhabitants, who have travelled, furnish their houses a little better. In one house I saw a splendid brass bedstead which could not have cost less than £50, and in the other end of the room there was sugar to sell. We one evening heard two men talking about their belonging to the *alta aristocracia* of Santa Cruz. It is a mixture of barbarism and civilization. The *alta aristocracia* go about during the day in frock coats and top hats, and at night probably sleep on a *catre* in a room which in Europe would not be considered good enough for a stable.

Apart from business, there is absolutely nothing to do in the town, which probably accounts for so much drinking going on there. The foreign trade is in the hands of Germans, and we saw "Glasgow cotton" made in Hamburg sold as English goods. Potato spirit, sold as brandy, costing about 2d. a bottle in Germany, is sold at 3 or 4 Bolivianos. The wine is likewise falsified. As the Cruzanian knows nothing about foreign wines, as a rule, a bottle well got up with gilt and wire tickles his fancy, no matter what the poison is like inside he will pay for it. German beer is very much drunk, but the best drink is the chicha, made of Cochabamba maize, and the maize is brought by the Colas, the highlanders of Bolivia, to sell in Santa Cruz.

The women are very hard working, and it is a rare thing to see a man selling in a shop. The whole time we were there, though constantly on the lookout, we never saw a beautiful woman. There are a good many pianos in the town, and one or two bands of music. The latter can be hired for a small sum per hour, and from what we heard, it seemed that they were generally kept going all night. When a fellow is merry he sends for the band, and has a high old time drinking beer and listening to the big drum.

The trade of the town is sugar, coffee and cattle. The Colas come down from the highlands bringing salt, wheat, potatoes, etc., which they sell in Santa Cruz, returning with their mules loaded with sugar or coffee, etc. On the road, between Santa Cruz and the Paraguay, which is the only road a cart can travel from the city, we estimated there were about 200 bullock carts and 300 mules employed in the transport of goods. The carts can only make one journey in the year to Puerto Suarez and back, owing to the fearful state of the roads in the wet season, which, by the way, lasts for six months. To make the single journey three to four months is required. A railway by this route would be simply throwing money away. The only way to get a quicker and more direct road to Europa would be by the Amazon, and at a future date when a railway is made to go round the falls of the Madeira, goods could be delivered in Santa Cruz within two months from time of shipping, instead of from twelve to twenty-four months as it now is; and it is certain that the great natural riches of the plains, which lie at the foot of the Cordilleras, will never be developed until there is a quick mode of transport to our European markets.

Labor is very scarce—partly due to the *peones* being taken to Trinidad and sold to the india-rubber merchants, and partly to their natural laziness. A peon can be sold for 1000 Blvs., about £83, in the Gomales, and fortunes have been made in this business. Indian children can also be bought

in Santa Cruz for servants. A child of eight or nine summers is worth 40 or 50 Blvs., but when they attain to the age of puberty, generally run away. This, of course, is not legal, but nevertheless it is done.

A North American bought three boys a year ago, and mutilated them in a barbarous manner. What occurred in Europe he would not be sentenced to penal servitude for, but in Santa Cruz things are managed differently—he sleeps in the prison, but during the day he is allowed to attend to his business, which is ice manufacturing. Evidently the authorities thought it would be a bad thing for the town if there was nobody to attend to the ice machine.

In this part of Bolivia locusts seldom appear, but when they do they always come from the south. In Santa Fé, they generally come from a northerly direction, showing that the home of the locust lies in the grand plains of the Chaco.

We found the Bolivians an exceedingly kind and friendly people, and nowhere in our travels in South America have we experienced greater hospitality.

A MEMBER OF THE GREAT UNEMPLOYED.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is calculated that Argentina has accumulated eight millions of Mauser cartridges.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says that the cabinet had resolved upon the dismissal of Gen. Campos as chief of police.

—The British steamer *Kingsland* from Rio to Buenos Aires, was stranded on the English bank at the entrance to the River Plate on the 19th ult.

—The total production of Argentine sugar in 1895 was 124,000,000 kilos and the consumption is estimated at 95,000,000. Tucuman produced 108,000,000; Salta and Jujuy 11,000,000; Santa Fé and the Chaco 5,000,000.

—The January demographic report for Montevideo gives 590 births (97 illegitimate), 94 marriages and 358 deaths. There were 6,821 port arrivals and 6,351 departures. The population of the city was estimated at 243,486.

—The Argentines are indignant because the Italian minister has arranged to go to Bahia Blanca in company with the Italian military engineer Luigi. If the Argentines continue, they will soon be entitled to the leather medal. A telegram of the 25th says the Italian minister has resolved not to go to Bahia Blanca. It would be interesting to know if the Argentines realize how contemptible such conduct appears.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires of the 29th announce that three fatal cases of yellow-fever have been reported in Belgrano, said to have been caused by soiled clothing received belonging to a passenger from Rio who died from yellow fever on the steamer *Higüel*. Seven cases were also under treatment. The houses had been rigorously isolated, and on the 1st inst. one more patient was reported as having died.

—We hear that all the tobacco manufacturers and dealers intend sending in a powerful joint petition to the government against the unacceptably vexatious nature of the regulations for enforcing the new tobacco tax. In case it is not attended to (which will most probably happen) they will probably agree to close all their establishments on March 10 for a certain period. We hope they will be firm in their resolution.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The naval squadron, under Commander Barilari, has not left as quickly as was anticipated. Its last orders were to return to its exercises for two months more; and, as this required heavy provisions and a greater supply of coal, it is no wonder that its departure was delayed until yesterday morning. Many attempts have been made to exculpate the commander for his return; yet, though some valid excuses have been brought, the whole affair shows up the inefficiency of our naval equipment in a very strong light. We must, however, correct the statement reported that he had been ordered under arrest. This was not true. The real fault lies with the medical staff, which has disgraced the navy; first in some of the doctors refusing to go at the last moment, and secondly the incapacity of those that went, who might have given previous notice that sufficient medicines were not on hand.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 18.

—We quote to-day, with entire approval, an article from the *Rio News* on mischievous press telegrams. It is a subject we have often touched upon in these columns, when quoting the absurd or false reports of River Plate affairs that have been telegraphed to London and New York. As the system of working at present, especially by the New York papers, there is no doubt that it leads to serious and even dangerous abuses, against which protest is gradually being heard in all parts of the world. The New York papers and their correspondents are certainly among the chief sinners in this respect, and our readers may remember the exposure we were able to make of some of their misdeeds in the Brazilian revolution to which our contemporary refers. The abuse will probably continue so long as a certain class of newspapers prefer sensation to accuracy, and so long as they entrust their telegraphic correspondence to "smart" but unscrupulous men, who would not hesitate to endanger the peace of nations in order to provide sensational "copy" or to serve particular interests. The better class of writers do a good work in exposing these whenever the opportunity offers. Still, as the *Rio News* says, something more is wanted in making the signing papers or their correspondents more responsible for their faults.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 21.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3rd, 1896.

DURING the past week, exchange again weakened and fell below 9 pence, and the native press, with one noteworthy exception, has again filled high heaven with their appeals to the government and their denunciations of the banks and speculators. It is remarkable how persistent such an error can be. A little reflection ought to show these critics that the banks and speculators have neither the power nor wish to keep on depressing the rate of exchange. Their business is to make commissions and differences, and they will make them just as surely at 12, 15, 18 or 24 pence, as at 9 pence. Then, too, the amounts involved and the number of men interested are too great to permit the manipulation of the market. Further study and reflection, coupled with some knowledge of business, ought also to show them that there are other causes at work to produce this unfortunate decline. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 25th has stated what these causes are, and has done it so concisely and clearly that we are reprinting it to-day for the benefit of those who may not see that journal. From this exposition it will be seen that the causes are very largely commercial—an exceptionally large importation coincident with a largely diminished exportation. The balance of payments is largely against us, and a fall in exchange results. Besides this we have occasionally the disturbing influence of the government in the market, driven there by the necessity of remitting large amounts to Europe to pay for ships, guns, small arms, munitions and other equally unnecessary things. To improve the situation, the *Journal* has the courage to say, the government must begin to economise and to improve its credit. The contrary of this policy is now the rule.

THERE is something very peculiar about the attitude which Italy has assumed toward Abyssinia. Instead of being treated like an independent nationality, Abyssinia is made to figure as a revolted province and Italy is assuming the right to deprive her of belligerent rights and to close all communication between her and the outside world. Some weeks ago the cable informed us that martial law had been declared by General Baratieri and that this recourse would give him the right to open letters so as to prevent Menelik from communicating with the European powers. As the Abyssinians are considered to be only half civilized, no one seems to have taken any notice of this extraordinary proposition. Suppose, however, this recourse applied to any recognized European state, how long would such a measure be permitted to stand without protest? How long would the Czar submit to have his letters intercepted and opened by another power, under the plea that mar-

tial law in a state through which the mails were passing gave that power the right to open them? And now the cable tells us that Italy intends to withdraw from the Brussels convention so that she can confiscate any arms sent to Abyssinia by way of the Red Sea. This is quite as irrational and arbitrary as the proposed robbery of the mails. If we are not mistaken Abyssinia is a free and independent nation. Its government and its people have, therefore, all the rights of that status, among which are those of raising money, buying arms and munitions, and treating diplomatically with other powers. It is no act of enmity to Italy, nor a breach of international law, to sell arms and munitions to that country, nor to supply her with money. If Italy were at war with Austria, she would claim the right to obtain all these in any country of the world. Why can not Abyssinia do the same? If Italy can effectively blockade all the ports and other approaches to Abyssinia, then the introduction of such supplies may be stopped, but that country would still have the right to run the blockade if possible. In fact Abyssinia has just the same rights that Italy has, and a few more. Italy is carrying out a sordid scheme of conquest. She is trying to extend her colonial dominion in Africa at the expense of an old and independent nationality. And she is doing all this in an unjustifiable manner. Moreover, she is doing it at a heavy cost to an already overburdened, misgoverned people—but that, of course, is their business. If the Italian people are willing to submit to the mercenary and tyrannical policy of Crispi, then they have no one to blame but themselves. But when they come into conflict with other nationalities, they must observe the customs and rules which govern international relations. They must not call the foreigner an enemy who sells arms to Abyssinia, nor must they open his letters on suspicion that they come from that country. And they must fight fair!

WHILE we must admit that Spain has much cause for complaint in regard to the recent position assumed by the congress of the United States, it should be said at the same time that there is much to be said in defence of that position. By all the rules of international law, as accepted by the civilized world, the Cuban insurgents are in no respects entitled to belligerent rights. They possess no established government within their own territory, no courts of justice, no revenue, no ports, no capital or political centre, no legislative organization—nothing in fact that can insure stability and offer responsibility to the foreign powers from whom they seek recognition. It must be remembered that until such recognition is given, the parent government is responsible for foreign interests within the disturbed region, while after recognition the insurgents become responsible. It is essential, therefore, that the insurgents should have acquired such a standing and strength as will make their new responsibilities effective, before any foreign power can afford to treat with them. The Cubans, however, have not as yet secured such a standing. Their government is nothing but a revolutionary junta established within the boundaries of the United States. They do not possess a single port nor even an important city. They are operating in small, detached bands, and are unable to hold one single province as their own. Under such circumstances, the provisions of international law are wholly against their receiving belligerent rights, no matter how much we may sympathise with their cause. On the other hand, however, is the fact that a large extent of territory is in a state of insurrection and that the aggregate of those under arms and in close sympathy with them is large. The harsh rule of the mother country has driven thousands of Cubans into the United States, where they are temporarily abiding until the liberation of their country can be achieved. Naturally it is as impossible to prevent such refugees from plotting and from sending assistance to their brothers in arms, as it was to prevent the Rio Grande exiles in Uruguay from organizing expeditions into Brazil. Then, too, a large majority of the American people are in open sympathy with the insurgents, and as they neither understand the provisions of international law, nor care for them, the position of the government has become extremely difficult. To watch the whole coast of the United States to prevent the departure of men and supplies for the

assistance of the Cuban insurgents, implies the employment of many naval vessels and an army of officials. It implies also much expense and ill-feeling. It may reasonably be asked, therefore, if the United States is bound to do such unpopular police work merely to protect and maintain an alien, tyrannical government in Cuba. The revolutions are occurring every few years, and if the Spanish government is unable to repress them at once, or to prevent them by wise concessions, then surely the United States may reasonably decline to assume any further responsibility. If the American congress had based its action on such reasons, and had claimed a new principle for international law, the right of insurgents to plead their cause, to buy arms and supplies and to borrow money, then its position would be stronger than it now is. Few will question the justice of Cuba's revolt, or the generous character of the sympathy which the American congress has so openly expressed, but at the same time no one will be able to deny that it is a violation of international law and an affront to a friendly power. We should be glad to see Cuba free, and to see her oppressed people assisted in their emergency, but at the same time we should like to see it done in a way that will not lay the United States open to a charge of bad faith.

THE reported resolution of President Uriburú to stop all official interference in elections and to forbid public officers from being candidates in such elections, is a long step in the right direction. We hope the report is true and that the resolution will be enforced. And then, as imitation seems to be the source of our political institutions, we trust that Brazil will immediately follow the good example. In Argentina official interference in elections has long been a source of incalculable injury. It has defeated the will of the people again and again, and it has served to fill the public offices with corrupt and unscrupulous men. Indirectly it has been a fruitful source of injustice and corruption, and the country has suffered loss and discredit through it. In Uruguay the same abuses prevail, and that country has been for some time governed by one or two cliques of politicians who treat the country and its revenues as a personal possession, and who do not hesitate to employ the most bare faced frauds and impositions to secure their continuance in power. Here in Brazil, the same system has already been established, but with slight variations. There is less of the brazen impudence among Brazilian politicians, and they still prefer to cover their corrupt acts with some patriotic or charitable mantle. At the Plate, the small thief is the only one to suffer discredit and punishment; his big brother continues to enjoy the confidence and countenance of his friends, the protection of society, the liberty of the streets and all public places, the franchises of business and professional life, and even the confidence of the electorate—such as it is. The larger the steal, the higher his reputation and the greater the applause and patronage conferred upon him. Here, however, there is still some sensitiveness, some sense of shame, some effort to conceal and evade inquiry. All this, of course, influences politics, and leads to the employment of subterfuges which the Argentine and Uruguayan politician do not think it worth their while to consider. They are no less dangerous, however, and the duty of placing them under severe restrictions is just as strong here as with our neighbors. To illustrate, we need only cite the deposition of governors in 1891 and 1892, and the several trespasses upon state governments which have since then occurred. The Valladao and Barbosa Lima governments in the north—both usurpations by military men, who have maintained themselves in power by armed force—are noticeable examples, as also that of Castilhos in the south, who, though a civilian, has been protected by the military power. Of course, the ostensible object of these usurpations is a patriotic one, such as the preservation of republican institutions. The period of violence is passing, however, and now we have the pacific substitute evidently invented by Deputy Glycerio, the Mephistopheles of the republic, who has captured all the governorships and to retain them is substituting senators and deputies for the retiring governors, who in turn are at once elected to the legislative vacancies. This system of exchange will serve to keep a

certain set of politicians in control of the states and of the national congress, and will effectually shut out every effort at reform. To defeat the scheme, the first step must be to forbid any official, whether civil or military, from being a candidate for another office. This will stop Glycerio's exchanges and will compel the choice of other men. It is an abuse to permit a military officer to hold a civil office and retain his military rank at the same time. And it is no less an abuse for senators and deputies to use their time and influence to secure promotions or elections to outside offices. As the case now stands there is much that is openly mercenary in the arrangement, and no amount of patriotic swagger will quite conceal it. One office at a time, should be the rule, and no officer should be permitted to use his official influence to secure any other office.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, February 28th.
THE FALL IN EXCHANGE.

Exchange rates of 8 15/16 and 8 7/8, which were posted by the banks yesterday and on the day before, have alarmed the mercantile community and given rise to remarks that are readily made by those who are not well informed on such delicate subjects. As was to be expected, a great outcry has been raised against the minister of finance, because among us there are many people who are so simple or so perverse as to say that it is in some one's power to raise and lower exchange.

Although we have our own opinion in regard to the causes of the depreciation of our currency, we have endeavored to consult prominent business men—bankers and merchants—and we have found that they all agree as to the causes which contribute at present to the fall in exchange. Violent opinions that have circulated on this subject are received in well-informed circles at their just value; but it must be acknowledged that, although without foundation, they may, when presented under the appearance of patriotic fervor, so easily depicted, influence the general public which is naturally unfamiliar with financial questions.

A bill of exchange in a country whose currency has lost fixed value is merchandise like any other; it is subject to the law of supply and demand and its sellers cannot cheapen it unless they hold a deposit corresponding to the demands of purchasers. What occurs at present explains the downward fluctuation of exchange. We are passing through the critical period of coffee sales, the peak here and there is not amounting to 500,000 bags. Now everybody knows that it is primarily with this precious bean and moreover with rubber and a little tobacco, cacao, sugar, etc., that we pay for our imports, including flour, beef cattle, *carne secca*, and the most insignificant articles of daily use; moreover everybody ought to know that the govt. here has obligations abroad amounting to more than £2,000,000, that is the present rate of exchange more than 120,000,000\$000. Alarmed at the increase in duties, the importing trade has given very large orders for merchandise which is now arriving and which is increasing the receipts of the customhouse. The importers had forgotten that they would need exchange just at this peak here and there, nearly all of the coffee crop having been marketed, the supply is very limited, and the consequence is that which we all see—exchange has dropped to 9.

This rate is so low and so much below the confidence that should be inspired by a new country like ours, that speculation at present, according to the testimony of persons acquainted with the market, has had a bullish tendency and we are perfectly safe in calculating the sales of futures coffee bills at hundreds of thousands of pounds. So that in the present case speculation has not been unfavorable to a rise in exchange.

This is the state of the market: a considerable increase in importation and consequently a demand for exchange; a decrease in the supply from the lack of coffee and a decrease in the stocks partly due to railway difficulties in the Santiago region. The situation was aggravated yesterday by orders received from Santos for the purchase of exchange.

In this situation what is it that the minister of finance can do? The only way of meeting the crisis would be to assist the banks by drawing on funds which the government has in Europe. Is this what is expected of the government of a paper-money country whose obligations abroad amount to £5,000,000? Where are the funds that can be converted into bills? All that the minister of finance could do in the present emergency, he has done already; he provided himself with means to meet the demands on the country, so as to relieve the exchange market of the presence of so large a purchaser. Besides this his excellency's policy has been that of war to the knife on exchange speculators and he has thereby made many enemies. The main features of the law recently voted by congress for checking certain transactions in exchange, are due to his excellency's influence.

For the fall in exchange and for financial ruin the remedy that is indispensable and urgent and cannot be postponed, is a policy of thorough retrenchment loyally executed. What the government should do is to make to congress an unreserved statement of the situation of the country and appeal to its patriotism to make large reductions in public expenditure. We have gradually been brought to the present situation by annual extravagance and by exorbitant and clandestine issues of paper money. The basis of all financial science consists simply in collecting three and spending two. The expenditures of the state, like those of individuals, should be regulated by its income.

The real patriot is he who does not lie to the country. The government, if it wishes to make a permanent improvement in exchange and restore the credit of Brazil, should enter earnestly on this path. This policy of retrenchment should be applied in the first place to the budget of the war department and to that of the department of trans-

portation, industry and public works. It is necessary to reduce the strength of the army and to suspend all public work that can be postponed, avoiding at the same time the undertaking of any new work of this class. The empire had the deficit, and the deficit was overcome by means of foreign loans; now, being without credit, we no longer have even this resource, which, when properly used, might be efficient in sustaining the exchange market.

It is necessary for the republic to show that it is a regime of economy, and every one who displays devotion to its permanence and whose interests are interested in submitting to the sacrifices which are thus required of him.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará is preparing for a census.
—An epidemic of small pox is raging in Rio Grande do Norte.

—We regret to say that there was no enthusiasm in Mococa over carnival.

—The municipal chamber of Valença, Bahia, has been re-elected.

—Both yellow fever and small-pox are said to be raging on the island of Vianna.

—In Petropolis a law tennis club has been organized.

—There have been several cases of yellow-fever at Pará.

—There are said to be 900 primary schools, attended by 30,000 pupils, in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—A police sergeant wearing the awe-inspiring name of Jupiter, committed suicide while in prison in Ceará a few days ago.

—The monument to the republic to be erected on Largo da Palanca in Pará is nearly ready, having cost over 200,000\$.

—In the city of São Paulo the huge delivery of fresh beef by Rheingantz & Co. began on the 1st inst.

—It is stated that Alvaro de Carvalho, Cincinato Braga and Paulo Queiroz have declined portfolios in Campos Salles' future cabinet.

—Another Koeppe cure was opened in São Paulo last week. It is not stated whether the difficulties in regard to diet have yet been overcome.

—At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, the Japanese Takema Mauge was robbed in a restaurant of 25,000\$00. It is to be feared that Black Creek is getting a bad name.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* of the 27th ult. says that six applications for *habeas corpus* from counterfeiters were considered in court the preceding day, all of them being rejected.

—Bitter complaints are made in Ceará against the violence of the police. As in Bahia and elsewhere, they are treating the people with brutal disregard of all their rights and feelings.

—An effort toward conciliation is said to be no foot in Alagoas. It is quite time, but it will probably be a repetition of the fable about the wolf and the lamb.

—The *Correio Mercantil* of Rio Grande is asking the government to do something to punish the terrible crimes committed in the interior of that state.

—In the municipal district of Diamantina, which has over 5,000 registered voters, only 656 went to the polls at the recent senatorial election in the state of Minas Geraes. In Calhan, which has over 1,000, only 29 went to the polls.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* is informed that the monarchist party in Minas Geraes is about to be definitely organized. It is claimed that this party will comprise a decided majority in that state.

—The British consul at Santos, Mr. Francis W. Mark, has been presented with the humanitarian medal for saving the life of one of the officers of the *Elbe* some months ago while bathing at the Guarujá beach.

—A Macaré telegram of the 27th says that the *Correio Mercantil* has suspended publication because of a lack of guaranties. The state of Alagoas is winning infinite discredit through these disorders.

—On the 22nd ult. there were in Rio Claro, São Paulo, 19 cases of yellow-fever in the isolated hospital, and 30 more under treatment in private houses. On the 25th there were 28 cases in the hospital, and 30 in private houses.

—It appears that Dr. Cruis wants to create a museum at the point where the new federal capital is to be located, and he is therefore asking for specimens and contributions. It is useless, we presume, to suggest creating the city first!

—The *Diario* of Rio Claro has been compelled to suspend publication on account of the fever epidemic there. Several of its staff have been down with the fever, of whom some cases, including the pressman, have resulted fatally.

—A police agent attempted to run away with another man's wife in São Paulo on the 26th ult., and was treated to a dose of shot in consequence. The husband is under arrest and the police Don Juan will probably die.

—The little town of Capavara, São Paulo, spent 5,000\$ on *confetti* and *serpentina* during the three days of carnival. If the people can throw away so much money on worthless bits of paper, surely they can do something for schools, roads, sanitary improvements and other public needs.

—One day, week before last, a resident of São Paulo (city) was arrested in Ribeirão Preto with no less than 14,800\$ in counterfeit money on his person. A planter of that municipality, under arrest, confesses having passed 6,200\$ of the stuff. Two other planters are also under arrest.

—It is stated that the epidemic of yellow-fever at the Franciscan convent at Bahia, originated with two members of that order who recently arrived from Santos. It has been proposed to send away the inmates, some 60 in number, to the convent on the Rio Paraguaçu.

The secretary of interior of the state of S. Paulo has bought at Sorocaba a house and between 25 and 20 acres of land to be used for an insane asylum until the building at Juquery is completed. It is stated that it will afterwards be used as an agricultural asylum for minors.

The epidemic of yellow-fever in Par , according to a telegram of the 27th ult., is raging with great intensity and has already occasioned many deaths. As usual, nothing was probably done to improve the sanitary condition of the city until the epidemic had gained a foothold.

On the 20th ult. a poor fellow went to the sub-delegacia of police at Pyramboia, S o Paulo, to complain that he had been robbed of a bag and of money. Instead of giving him assistance, the 3rd substitute of the sub-delegado gave him a beating. He asked for bread and got a stone.

A resident of Lorena, S o Paulo, recently had his pocket picked of 14,000\$ in cash and some valuable documents. Too much care can not be taken to avoid carrying large sums of money, or exposing such property to the pickpockets. They are having altogether too successful a time of it.

There seems to be trouble in the new municipal council of Rio Claro, S o Paulo, and the aldermen are therefore not taking possession of the city government. A colleague laments these divisions in the ranks of the federal republican party. Possibly the fever epidemic in Rio Claro may be also to blame.

A pickpocket named Jos  Antonio dos Santos was captured in S o Paulo on the 23rd ult. just after having abstracted 15,033\$ from the pocket of Jos  Jacob Swalbriker. The money was recovered. Joseph Anthony of the Saints seems to have been working without a helper, or he would have passed the money along.

Moc ca, S o Paulo, has passed beyond the zone of unanimous adhesion. It is now has a group of monarchists and another of dissident republicans, and the two have combined to purchase the printing-office of the Monitor Paulista, from which they propose to issue a new paper called the Cidade de Moc ca.

The intendente of Sorocaba has been trying to prevent the sale of vegetables in the streets of that little town, except by means of a special license, but the trucksters pay no attention to him, and he has therefore resigned. It is a pity this experience could not befall all the petty municipal tyrants in Brazil.

Congressman Zama has availed himself of the presence of the minister of industry in Bahia to address him through the press an open letter calling his attention to the anarchy prevailing in that state, which, he says, is relapsing into barbarism. He begs the minister to inform himself on the subject, not going for information to politicians, but to merchants, farmers and mechanics.

A S o Paulo telegram of the 29th ult. published in the Jornal do Brasil gives the alarming intelligence that yellow-fever has broken out in Campinas. From the 28th to the 29th nearly 70 cases were reported. This is evidently a mistake. Either the disease has existed there for some time and has been concealed, or the number of cases on the 29th is exaggerated. It is highly improbable that yellow-fever would come into existence so suddenly and with so large a number of cases.

According to a recent statistical return, the total number of immigrants entering the state of S o Paulo during the past year was 114,769. Of these 66,765 were males, 43,004 females, 75,613 over 12 years of age, 39,150 under 12 years, 52,237 married and widows, 72,532 unmarried, 84,722 Italians, 14,185 Portuguese, 13,089 Spanish, 1,120 Austrians, 304 Turks, 265 Germans, 149 Poles, 31 Russians, and 4 of other nationalities. There were no English and Americans in the number.

At Santos the local executive committee of the partido republicano federal has brought a libel suit against Olympio de Lima, the enterprising editor of the Tribuna do Povo, and caused him to be sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the fine of 6000\$. It will be remembered that some time ago the enemies of this journalist destroyed his printing office and that money was raised by public subscription for buying another. He has appealed from the sentence and it is possible that this method of attempting to silence him may likewise prove unsuccessful.

The Diario Popular of the 25th ult. gives the following item, under the head of "Canibalismo": "We read in a paper from the north: 'In Quixad , Cear , the police force has burned alive the citizen Jos  Laurentino de Menezes. The cannibals besmeared the body of the wretched man with kerosene and then coolly set fire to it. This horrible act has thrown the population of that city into a genuine panic. In fact it is horrible!' " We should say so! This is the second occurrence of that description within a few months, but our colleagues of the native press are discreetly silent about it.

The S o Paulo Reporter says that there are under arrest in that city for the crime of counterfeiting the following persons: Jos  Franco de Moraes Filho, a rich planter of Ribeir o Preto, who is chief of a party of counterfeiters and passers of counterfeit money, Quintino Jos  de Sant' Anna, a planter of Jabotabal, Roberto Ferrari, a S o Paulo peddler, Jos  Renucci, administrator of one of Jos  Franco's plantations, Domingos de Simoni, Alexandrelli Heitor, Attilio Morelli and Henrique Setember. The majority of these were engaged in passing the false notes. It does not appear that the police have captured the men who made the counterfeiters, consequently the industry will be carried on in some other place.

The Estado de S o Paulo of the 26th ult. reports that the fever epidemic of Limeira, S o Paulo, has recently taken a turn for the worse. There was a decline in the epidemic at the beginning of the month, but toward the end it began increasing at an alarming rate. There were then about 50 cases in the town, a majority of which obstinately refused to employ medical treatment. This occasions many deaths from lack of treatment, and the physicians are unable to make the people comprehend their danger or to employ remedies on the first symptoms of the fever. There are many quacks (curandeiros) in the place and they are relying upon the ignorance of the people. The great majority of the victims are Italians. In all probability the physicians have forfeited the confidence of these poor people by their arbitrary conduct.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Among the many causes that concur in aggravating the financial situation of the country, there is no doubt that one of the most important is the state of affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. The so-called peace in that state is nothing but a truce, which may perhaps at some time be converted into a real and lasting peace, but which on the other hand may, as now seems probable, terminate in another disastrous civil war. Many of the federalist leaders are convinced that a new war is inevitable and are merely awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin it. Others still hope for peace, but are daily becoming less and less hopeful in view of outrages perpetrated by the followers of Castilhos. Many in order to avoid becoming victims of such outrages continue to live in exile.

The renewal of the war in Rio Grande means of course expenditure of enormous sums of money, adding new burdens to the already greatly overtaxed resources of the country. It is easy to perceive that as long as this danger continues to threaten Brazil it is impossible to restore confidence or improve the financial situation.

A few days ago Col. Pinto Paes, who has succeeded Col. Paula Castro in the command of the garrison at Livramento, and Dr. Alcibades, judge of the judicial district, met the federalist leader Raphael Cabeda, apparently by appointment, at the Brazilian consulate in Rivera. They urged Cabeda to return to Rio Grande, assuring him that both he and his friends would be fully protected in their persons and property. Thanking them for their friendly spirit which they thus displayed and expressing entire confidence in their sincerity, Cabeda could not refrain, however, from doubting their ability to execute what they promised and to justify his doubts on this subject he had merely to enumerate the outrages that have been committed by the Castilhistas since the federalists have laid down their arms.

A recent number of the Canabarro contains a list of new outrages of this class, and a letter from a gentleman residing at S. Thom  in Argentina, states that many Rio Grandenses, unable to return home, are going to Paran . If the state of affairs in Rio Grande is worse than that of Paran  it must be very bad indeed.

The Fede ao denies that Senator Pinheiro Machado intends presenting himself as a candidate for the office of governor of the state.

Some new dissensions among the Castilhistas are reported. In consequence thereof the whole staff of the Diario Popular, of Pelotas, has resigned and intends, it is stated, to establish another journal. The municipal intendente of the city of Rio Grande has also resigned.

On taking command of the garrison of Santa Maria Cos Salustiano dos Reis issued an address promising to exert himself to obtain security for the persons and property of the revolutionists, who, confiding in the government's promises, had laid down their arms. He says that Gen. Cantuaria intends continuing the work begun by General Galv o.

It is stated that Salustiano's removal from S. Gabriel to Santa Maria was owing to Cantuaria's having learned that the Castilhistas at the former place were preparing an insulting demonstration for Salustiano.

RAILROAD NOTES

A tramway line is soon to be built in the town of Ribeir o Preto, S o Paulo.

It is announced that the Santa Isabel line has been put in order and traffic has been resumed.

The S o Paulo tramway company has invited tenders for an electric traction plant for its Ponta Grande and Avenida Paulista lines.

The last section of the Bahia ao S. Francisco railway was formally inaugurated on the 24th, the minister of industry passing over the line to Joazeiro, the terminal point on the Rio S. Francisco.

The oldest locomotive in the United States is 72 years of age and is still in use on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This is worthy the consideration of the Central employ s who look upon 30 years as an advanced age for a locomotive.

The Porto Alegre   Nova Hamburgo line, which has been giving deficits ever since its inauguration in 1874, is now yielding small surpluses. These surpluses were: in 1892, 3,430\$61.10; in 1893, 27,630\$84.90; in 1894, 39,713\$37.0; and in 1895, 81,903\$47.0.

A derailment on the Paulista line between Rio Claro and Corderos was caused on the 24th ult. by some quartermen who exploded a dynamite blast as the train was passing, wrecking three coaches and derailing others, but fortunately no lives were lost. The quartermen should be severely punished for their negligence.

From the 1st of January, 1890, to June 30, 1895, the Braganca railway cost the state of Par  2,050,281\$342, of which the sum of 1,000,000\$ was for extending the line, that of 402,105\$010 for repairs and purchase of rolling stock and the rest for paying the difference between the receipts and operating expenses.

COFFEE NOTES

It is stated that coffee planting is increasing in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. One planter has 30,000 young trees under cultivation, and will plant 10,000 more this year.

The Santa Rita do Passa-Quatro correspondent of the Commercio de S o Paulo writes that "the coffee industry throughout this municipality is excellent; all the planters are counting on an abundant crop."

The first meeting of the representatives of the coffee-producing states took place at Petropolis yesterday. The principal object in view, as stated by some of the parties interested, is to maintain present high prices.

It is stated by some writers in S o Paulo that even the supplementary harvest of January and February will be a prejudice to the next coffee crop, because it will render two gatherings necessary. The planter is determined not to be happy.

LOCAL NOTES

The Club Tiradentes has published an answer to the monarchist manifesto.

The cruiser Benjamin Constant arrived at Ilha Grande on the 27th ult.

Gen. Antonio Gomes Pimentel has been appointed commandant of artillery.

The prefect has resolved to postpone opening the municipal schools to March 16th.

On the 24th ult. President Prudente de Moraes gave his photograph to each of his ministers.

The municipal prefect has issued regulations for the construction of buildings outside the central districts.

On the 24th there were 76 yellow-fever cases at Ilha Grande from the Italian cruiser Lombardia, of which 3 were officers.

From the tone recently adopted by the Rio de Janeiro we infer that the editor-in-chief of that paper has been driven by persecution into the ranks of the monarchists.

A Washington telegram of the 29th says that President Cleveland is hesitating to approve the action of the United States senate in favor of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

The tenement house at No. 18, Rua da Passagem, is said to be a perfect focus of infection. It is stated that at that place 180 persons are living in 32 unventilated and badly lighted cells.

On Sunday the cruiser Parmahyba left for Ilha Grande, with Dr. Luiz Carneiro da Rocha, chief-surgeon of the navy, on board, for the purpose of disinfecting the Italian cruiser Lombardia.

Employ s of the municipal government have cut down two of the four beautiful flamboyans that were growing in front of the house of Dr. Bettamio near the station of S. Francisco Xavier.

Mass will be said to-morrow at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the soul of Dr. Jos  Maria, who was murdered a year ago at an election in Pernambuco by partisans of Gov. Barbosa Lima.

It must be noted that in his monograph on the illustrious foreigners who have contributed to Brazil's development, the Visconde de Taunay fails to include the name of Carlos Gomes among the Italians.

After going the rounds of all the printing-offices mounted to do such work, and leaving an unpaid bill in each, the publisher of the so-called monarchist organ, O Brasil, is now threatened with an eclipse.

Continued rains are contributing to prevent an increase in the fever epidemic which has obtained a foothold in this city. The temperature has been far from oppressive, and the rains have kept the streets and drains tolerably clean.

Glycerio, Thomaz Delfino, Jos  Cordeiro and Frederico Borges are endeavoring to establish a journal and have issued a circular appealing to the partisans for assistance. Why do they not adopt O Jacobino, or O Corsario?

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Chili arrived at Parati , from this port, on the 27th with yellow-fever on board, and was quarantined. There were a considerable number of cases during the voyage, five of which were fatal.

The Jornal do Brasil seems to think that the speculator Sebastiao Pinho is, like Max Lebandy, a victim of his fortune. Much more correctly, colleague, would it be to say that he is a victim of the methods employed to gain a fortune.

A Paris telegram of the 29th published in the Jornal do Brasil, says that Minister Bertholot has advised Brazil that a mixed commission must be appointed to administer the Amap  territory until arbitration determines to whom that territory belongs.

To the governors of states the minister of war has addressed a circular declaring that, since it is impossible to fill the ranks of the army by means of voluntary enlistments, the government intends proceeding in August to the enrolment of persons subject to military duty.

A burglar broke into a house on Rua Visconde de Itauna on the morning of the 24th, and being detected, threatened the life of the party residing there. He then made his escape, taking with him some articles of jewelry and 38\$ in money. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier.

On the 26th the tribunal civil e commercial decided on appeal that Sebastiao Pinho is answerable before the courts, at the suit of the Estreito S. Francisco ao Chopim company, which he incorporated, for forging false signatures to the subscription lists and other documents of that company. The crime does not admit of bail and conviction means several years in prison.

On Saturday 47 deaths from yellow fever were reported in this city. The number of deaths from all causes reported on that day was 104.

After two unsuccessful attempts owing to the appearance of others, a soldier, in uniform, succeeded in stealing a goose from a chacara in Rua Duque de Saxe a few nights since. The persistence of the thief is noteworthy, for he went after the goose three times before he got it.

Perhaps the Jornal do Brasil will explain why it uses the word "yankee" in the way it does. In a Madrid telegram of the 29th the words "American senate" are used, but the Jornal uses the words "Yankee senate" in the headline attached to the telegram in its office. Of course there must be some reason behind it.

The Rio de Janeiro, a republican journal of this capital, said editorially on the 25th ult. that its "grave-digger, Dissolution or monarchy?" If the restoration does not come, then our colleague sees nothing but anarchy and the separation of states, which will destroy the country.

The "blue-book" relating to the Venezuela question was issued by the British foreign office on the 26th ult. The cable says that it does not insist upon the Schomburgk line. This was overshadowed some time ago in The Times which stated that the British government is seeking only to protect the settled districts within that line.

The ubiquitous telegraph correspondent is again muddled. He first locates an inventor of an automatic machine for transporting a trolley in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, and then in Santiago, Chili. And then he drops the matter and leaves us wondering if Santiago, Cuba, is not the place. It is no wonder we all go wrong at times.

During the six days in February since our last report there were 181 deaths from yellow-fever, or an average of 30 a day. On the 28th the fatal cases suddenly jumped up to 38, and on the 29th to 47. This was probably due to carnival. For the whole month the fatal cases numbered 723, or an average of very nearly 25 a day. This raises the total to 1,468 since the beginning of November.

The United States senate passed a resolution on the 26th ult. asking the President to recognize Cuban belligerency. On the 27th the recognizing vote to have taken place amidst great excitement, many violent speeches against Spain being made. On the 28th inst. the house of representatives passed the resolution by a vote of 263 against 16. In Spain there is great excitement and indignation over the matter.

The Jornal do Commercio of this morning says that the Italian cruiser Arverre went with 250 officers and men. At Rio de Janeiro only 22 have escaped, and 94 have died. The fever mortality has been very great, no precautions were taken here in regard to disinfection, no provisions for isolation have been enforced at Ilha Grande, and the men have been permitted to eat green fruit and bathe in the sun at pleasure. The officers of the Lombardia have certainly been very lax.

The attack of some of our colleagues of the daily press on the diplomatic corps is apparently another effort to make didacticism in the public press. But, as discretion is of high importance in diplomatic work, they are not at all certain of success. To accuse the diplomatic corps of an error in courtesy is serious enough, but when the editor has to admit a couple of days later that the diplomats were right, he proves his incapacity to comprehend even the rudiments of that profession.

Because of telegrams received from Par  considerable attention was attracted last week to the Amap  question. It appears from these telegrams that a Frenchman who had arrived from the Cassipore river reported in Cayenne that the Cassipore flag had been insulted by Brazilians residing on the banks of that river. In consequence of the report thus circulated the authorities at Cayenne had to guard the Brazilian consulate with infantry and cavalry to prevent its being attacked by a mob. The governor of Par  has authorized the consul to contradict the report.

On the 27th the agent of the Central railway station sent an individual, named Pedro Ponce, to the police with the information that he had been caught with his hand in an older man's pocket in a first-class coach. Pedro will of course explain that it was quite a mistake, as he thought it was his own pocket all the time. At any rate, now that one of the light-fingered genies has been caught en flagrante, we trust the police will make an example of him.

Forgetting the burdens already crushing the treasury and the exaggerated number of military students supported by the state, the Jornal do Brasil is recommending the government to attach a number of officers and students arriving here as addidos to the military school. It is absurd to expect the state to provide for every aspiring youth who wants to be an officer. More than that, it is now educating at least three or four times the number necessary for the military service of the country.

Arhur Marques de Oliveira is a thief whom the police should send up for the maximum period provided for by an over-indulgent law. On the 27th he approached a man on the Praa das Marujas and offered to give him 180,000\$ for 100\$. The negotiation was suddenly terminated, however, by handing him over to the police. At the police station, the rogue had the audacity to offer the inspector his watch and 20\$ to let him go free. Such a scamp should be kept under lock and key for a time.

Our friends of the Gazeta de Noticias will excuse a criticism which many of the readers of that paper are making, and that is in regard to the excessive use of red-ink advertisement in its news columns. Almost every advertisement in its local news columns is an announcement of a lottery drawing, or a patent medicine, or something else of that character. It is unfair to the reader to thrust these advertisements upon him in this manner, and sometimes it is a source of no slight irritation. Of course a newspaper has a perfect right to consult its own interests in such matters, but in our opinion so good a journalist as the editor of the Gazeta will also consult the wishes of his readers.

February 26—The banks opened at 9, and the Banco da Republica gave some small amounts at 9 1/2 in the morning...

February 27—The London & River Plate Bank posted no rate, the other foreign banks were officially at 8 1/2...

February 28—The posted rates were 8 1/2 in the London & Brazilian and British Banks and 8 7/8 in the Brasiliense Bank and Banco Nacional...

February 29—The London & River Plate Bank was still without an official rate; the British Bank posted 8 1/2...

March 2—The banks, with the exception of the London & River Plate which had no posted rate, opened at 8 1/2...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Apolices, 58... 979 and 13 Apolices, 41... 1,340

Table with 2 columns: 100 Braz. N. Amer., 17 and 1 Republica, 149

Table with 2 columns: 100 Conf. Ind. mil., 230 and 50 Loteria Nac., 30

Table with 2 columns: 1 Apolice, 58... 980 and 13 Apolices, 1895... 969

Table with 2 columns: 1 do... 975 and 18 do... 188

Table with 2 columns: 400 do... 978 and 200 deb. L'dna, 100... 965

Table with 2 columns: 8 do... 45... 1,340 and 30 do... 134

Table with 2 columns: 15 Gold 48... 89 and 100 do... 222

Table with 2 columns: 5 Apolices, 58... 980 and 18 Apolices, 1895... 966

Table with 2 columns: 30 Commercial... 205 and 15 Republica... 150

Table with 2 columns: 100 Sorocab. exten., 20 and 50 Melh. S. Theresia, 48

Table with 2 columns: 30 Commercial... 204 and 14 Republica... 149

Table with 2 columns: 100 Sorocab. exten., 20 and 50 Loteria Nac., 26

Table with 2 columns: 5 Apolices, 58... 979 and 2,000 Gold 68... 250

Table with 2 columns: 3 Commercial... 204 and 14 Republica... 149

Table with 2 columns: 100 Sorocab. exten., 20 and 50 Loteria Nac., 26

Table with 2 columns: 5 Apolices, 58... 979 and 2,000 Gold 68... 250

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March, 1896.

Exports.

Coffee—There has been a fair amount of business during the past week, and the sales reported reach 48,000 bags...

The market opened on the 25th ult. with No. 7 quoted at 19,800-20,000 per arroba, but sales of some 10,000 bags...

Santos has been quiet during the week, the total sales amounting to 25,000 bags. No change has been made in the quotation of 14,500 per 10 kilos...

The shipments since our last report have been: 99,235 bags for the United States...

Table with 2 columns: 43,513 bags, United States... 111,235

Table with 2 columns: Feb. 29 Hamburg Ger str... 1,493 and 23 Trieste and Fiume Aust str... 1,538

Table with 2 columns: 24 Genoa and Naples Ital str... 2,022 and 25 Bordeaux Fr str... 395

Table with 2 columns: 25 England Br str... 590 and 27 Genoa Ital str... 401

Table with 2 columns: Feb. 29 River Plate, Fr str... 2,230 and 24 do Br str... 333

Table with 2 columns: United States... 111,235 and Europe... 111,235

Receipts for the past week were 19,499 bags, against 22,608 bags for the preceding week...

Official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Washed... 13 6/8-16 3/4

and the Santos remains unchanged at \$430.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:

Table with 2 columns: No. 6... 21,500-22,000 and 7... 19,800-20,000

but to-day 20,000 for No. 7 was generally considered the market price.

Stocks this morning were estimated to be 161,816 bags in all hands.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN FEBRUARY.

Table with 2 columns: Arluke Brothers... 16,210 and J. W. Doane & Co... 20,453

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 2 columns: Receipts at Santos... 3,033 and Shipments U.S. States... 3,195

Table with 2 columns: since 1st July, 8,637,000 and since 1st July, 8,637,000

Table with 2 columns: since 1st July, 8,637,000 and since 1st July, 8,637,000

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Table with 2 columns: since 1st July, 8,637,000 and since 1st July, 8,637,000

Table with 2 columns: since 1st July, 8,637,000 and since 1st July, 8,637,000

Flour—The Baltimore arrived on the 23rd ult. but the manifest is not available, and there have been no other receipts during the past week...

Lard—There are no receipts of freight, but retailers now quote George's lard at 800 lbs. per lb. while continuing the quotations of native at 1,850-1,840 per kilogramme...

Rice—Receipts are 5,000 bags per shipment from Hamburg. Retailers have reduced the quotations for Indian rice to 16,500-17,500 per bag...

Port—Receipts nil. No changes are made in retail quotations of 1,340-1,350 per kilogramme for American and 950-1,000 for native.

Pitch Pine—Receipts nil and 75,000-74,000 per dozen are still the nominal quotations.

White Pine—Last quotation of 115 rs. per foot may be continued; there have been no receipts.

Swedish Pine—Receipts at 1,000 lbs. per foot from Norkoping. Brokers still repeat quotations nominal.

Kerosene—Receipts nil and we continue last quotation of 4,750-5,000 for Canadian tubs and 4,750-4,850 for Norwegian cases.

Cement—Receipts are 2,000 bbls. per shipment from Antwerp. We hear of no changes in quotations, viz. British 14,000-17,000 per bbl. Belgian and German 13,500-14,000 and French 18,000-18,500 per bbl.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 51,321 bags per shipment City and Stockholm City, from the River Plate. Retailers quote River Plate at 2,800-2,850 per bag, and native quite nominal. There is still no supply of native corn.

Hay—Receipts are 1,000 bales per shipment City, 8,225 per b. W. Mitchell, 40 per Charlotte and 10,210 bales per Haverhill, from the River Plate, and all, or nearly all, to dealers. Last retail quotations were 140-145 rs. per kilogramme.

Bras—Receipts nil. River Plate bras is nominal and the local mills are selling at 5,500-5,800 per ton.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 3,354 tons per Atona, 6m Cardiff, 1,466 " " Dunbarton, from Newport.

All to dealers.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. LONDON—Swed bk Erik; 39 tons; Andersen; 49 ds; sun; dries to Walter, Christians & C.

FEB. 28. NORRKOPING—Nor bk Inger; 403 tons; Pallesen; 63 ds; pine to order. PARANAGUA—Dan lug Amet; 322 tons; Nielsen; 13 ds; timber to J. C. Couto & Co.

FEB. 29. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Baltimore; 610 tons; North; 45 ds; sundries to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 24. OPORTO—Port bk Triumph; 478 tons; Evangelista; sundries. SANTOS—Arg bk Jost d'O. Coelho; 669 tons; Andrade; salt.

FEB. 26. BARBADOS—Amer bk Taria Topan; 563 tons; Coombs; ballast. FEB. 27. BARBADOS—Br bg Sarah Alice; 189 tons; Menard; ballast.

FEB. 29. PENSACOLA—Port bk Yallier; 601 tons; Vieira; ballast. BARBADOS—Br lug Adalgiza; 600 tons; Holmes; do. NEWCASTLE—Br ship Celtic Chief; 1719 tons; Jones; do.

MARCH 1. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Amy; 665 tons; Vaughan; coffee.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table with 2 columns: Adina... Oporto and Ansona... Cardiff

Marie Sophie	Hamburg	29 Dec.
Mabel Taylor	Pensacola	..
Mouravia	Pensacola	..
Minko	Oporto	..
New City	Pensacola	6 Jan.
Nyctun	Pensacola	..
Nile	Leith	14 Jan.
Olay Trygvason	Pensacola	9 Jan.
Perseverance	Glasgow	..
Quiteria	Oporto	..
Rosa	Pensacola	24 Dec.
Robertson	London	..
Ryondo	Cardiff	..
Sita	Swansea	23 Jan.
Svein	at Christiansand	..
Svein	Oporto	..
Tanipore	Pensacola	4 Jan.
Victoria	Hamburg	..
White Wings	Pascagoula	..
Willwood	Mobile	21 Dec

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1st, 1896.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
lug White Wing	634	Jan. 27	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
bk Julia	156	27	Pensacola	Azevedo, B.P. & C.
lug M. H. Tower	605	Feb. 4	Macao	V. W. Guim&C
bk C. S. Hulbert	991	14	New York	Geral de C. & I.
bk Baltimore	610	19	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
Austrian				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles	To order
British				
sp E. J. Spicer	1168	Jan. 2	New York	Geral de C. & I.
bk Cashmere	1245	16	Leith	Gas Co.
bk Argouene	579	16	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C.
sp Mozambique	2305	Feb. 5	Hull	Gas Co.
bk Studcona	1011	8	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
sp Steuvara	1099	8	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
bk Assyria	1098	8	Antwerp	Geral de C. & I.
sp Newman Hall	1449	9	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
bk Kathleen	1355	10	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C
sp W. H. Corsar	1328	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
sp East Indian	1633	11	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
sp Z. Kung	1297	15	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
Danish				
bg Haabet	107	Jan. 21	Alloa	To order
bk Daniel	245	Feb. 12	Norkopping	To order
lug Aueie	592	28	Panama	J. S. Couto & C.
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
German				
bk Freda	235	Jan. 26	Messoré	To order
bk Marie	393	Feb. 7	Marseilles	To order
bk Frieda Mahn	1297	11	Antwerp	A. Avenir & C
bk Varna	497	12	Westerwick	To order
lug Venereia	400	21	Imbituba	Queiroz, M. & C
Italian				
bk Orbi	772	Jan. 23	Marseilles	To order
bk Alpino	513	Feb. 19	Marseilles	E. Ott & C.
Norwegian				
lug Chodor	295	Feb. 11	Westerwick	C. Hecksher & C
lug Christian	255	21	Messoré	A. O. Maia
bk Inger	493	28	Norkopping	Geral de C. & I.
Portuguese				
bk Vas. da Gama	541	Jan. 13	Oporto	Costa Simões & C.
bk Nova Lude	414	20	Oporto	To order
lug Argos	514	Feb. 15	Reinanda	Comm. Nac. Co.
bk Ventura	337	21	Oporto	J. A. G. Sant-s
bk Atlantico	504	22	Montevideo	Macedo Jr. & C.
Swedish				
bk Erik	387	27	London	Walter, C. & C.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Feb. 24	Avona Br	Cardiff 44d	Lage Artãos
24	La Plata Fr	River Plate 3d	Mess. Maritimes
24	Ripon City Br	Buenos Aires 6d	C. Hue
24	W. C. Mitchell Br	Rosario 15d	A. Fiorita & C
25	Waggle It	Genoa* 25d	Royal Mail
25	Clyde Br	River Plate 3d	Royal Mail
25	Argo Nor	Montevideo 3d	Wilson Sims & C
25	Dunstar Br	Newport 24d	To order
25	Grecian Pr. Br	Santos 19h	Quayle, D. & C
26	Boston City Br	do 20h	A. Fiorita & C
26	Agordat It	Br. Aires 6 1/2 d	Frias Hermanos
26	Charente Fr	do* 7d	Mess. Maritimes
27	Strasbourg Gr	Bremen* 33d	H. Stoltz & C.
27	Edith R. It	Genoa* 20d	A. Fiorita & C
27	Bladenburg Br	Marhão* 15d	Zenba, R. & C
28	Nansyth Br	Manchester* 23d	Norton, M. R. & C
28	Caribbean Fr	Rosario* 7 1/2 d	Mess. Maritimes
28	Haverstock Br	do	E. Ashworth & C
28	St of Magellan It	B. Aires 4d	To order
28	Patagonia Gr	Santos 19h	E. Johnston & C
29	Stock'n City Br	Buenos Aires 6d	W. Sanson & C
29	Gothic Br	Wellington 22d	Wilson Sims & C
Mar. 1	Capua Gr	New York* 32d	E. Johnston & C
1	Helena Arg	Buenos Aires 6d	C. Hue
1	Hohenstaufen Gr	Santos 15h	H. Stoltz & C
1	Eube Rios Fr	do 27h	ChargeursRéunis

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 24	Nord America It	Genoa*	Sundries
24	Port Darwin Br	Antwerp	do
24	Magdalena Br	River Plate	do
24	Assuntã It	do	do
25	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux*	do
25	River Mersey Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
26	Leicester Br	do	do
26	Clyde Br	Southampton*	Sundries
26	Argonion Gr	Santos	do
26	Raggio It	do	do
27	Ag rdã It	Genoa*	do
27	Boston City Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
28	Lacina Br	do	do
28	Newcomen Br	do	do
28	Grecian Pr. Br	New York*	Coffee
28	Argo Nor	Bahia Verde	Ballast
28	Edith R. It	Santos	Sundries
28	Charente Fr	Bordeaux*	do
29	Patagonia Gr	Hamburg	do
29	Hercules Blg	New York*	do
29	Sydenham Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
29	Doris Br	do	do
Mar. 1	Gothic Br	London*	Sundries

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Mar. 2nd.

Circulation	Public Funds	
269,055,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies)	972000 - 976000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895	966000 - 970000
124,047,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted	1,340 00 - 1,355 000
18,241,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	2,450 000 - 2,550 000
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %	
16,368,500	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %	1,650 000
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	
7,319,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%	
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000 000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8000 - Jan. 96
...	do	200	800 - Jan. 96
80,000,000	Constructor	200	11 000 - 12 000
17,000,000	Credito Novel	200	9 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
...	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
156,766,200	Republica do Brazil	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
...	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Fural e Hypothecario	200	9 000 - Jan. 96
...	do 2nd series	100	4 500 - Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	---
16,000,000	M'ambinho	160	---
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	---
...	do 2nd series	75	10\$000
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	---
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Issum	200	86\$200 - 95 000
...	do 2nd series	60	20 000 - 23 000

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$.. - Jan. 96
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200\$.. - Jan. 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alhambra	200\$.. - Feb. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	.. - Feb. 96
300,000	Caraca	200	.. - Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confancia Industrial	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	40 000 - Jan. 96
1,200,000	Industrial Minerã	200	10 000 - Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense	200	6% p. a - Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petroliana	200	0 000 - Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	.. - Jan. 9
350,000	Santa Luzia	200	6 000 - Jan. 96

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2800, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

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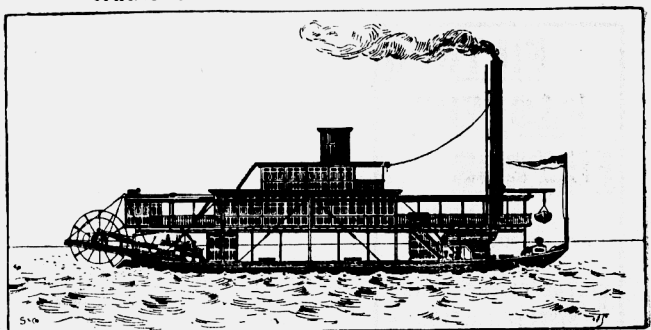
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