THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 10TH, 1896.



Number 11

【】/ILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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Medical Directoru

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 30. m.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

From the Calilan Times, Feby. 12.

A bill has passed both houses to admit duty free, for a term of five years, cutton, linen, and woollen yarns with the object of protecting a native industry which has been founded in Tiltil.

House mousery which has been founded in Tiltil.

—At Saturday's sitting of the senate the bill to empower the government to lay a cable from Puerto Montt to Punta Arena, at a cost of £ 186,000, was passed with only one dissentient vote.

—At the same sitting as the preceding a bill, already passed by the lower house, to make drainage service compulsory in all towns of five thousand inhabitants and upwards, was unanim-ously sanctioned.

—An important bill has passed both houses of congress, to empower the President of the republic to fix the quota of export duties to be paid in bills on London for the service of the debt and for other foreign expenditure.

At Wednesday's sitting of the deputies the minister of finance, in reply to a question, stated that in the staking out of nitrate properties the country had been defrauded of upwards of six millions of dollars, therefore, he said, the government had resolved not only to proceed to a rectification of the boundaries, but also to institute the corresponding civil action at law.

responding evil action at law.

—Congress has just done a very wise thing in partly repealing that part of the act of December 22, 1891, which laid the organisation and maintenance of the police on numicipalities. From the first of this year the maintenance of the Santiago police will be defrayed by the national treasury, and this measure will be extended to the police of all capitals of departments from and after the 1st of September next. All the police thus maintained will be organized by, and subject to, the President of the republic.

A WONDERFUL LIGHTHOUSE.

A WONDERFUL LIGHTHOUSE.

In the lamphouse of the United States government lighthouse station at Tompkinsville, S. I., New York, is housed the most wonderful light in the world. The light itself stands 15 feet high, the face of its bull'seye is 9 feet across, and its lenses are as much as 4 inches thick. It is capable of flashing a ray of light equivalent to the power of 250,000,000 candles, and the distance from which it can be seen on clear nights is practically limited only by the curvature of the carth. The flash will have the intensity and blinding glare of a strike of lightning.

That part of the light which revolves weighs 15 tons, and so exquisite is the mechanism by which it is moved that the pressure of fingers will turn it. A child could control the machinery, and the motive power which propels it is a single bit of clockwork encased in a box two feet square. The light consists of two concave discs about 8 ½ feet in diameter. These discs are placed back to back about a foot apart, and in position look like tremendous double convex magnifying lenses, so large that they could not be cast in two single pieces, and had to be built up in segments, and the whole strung together in a great iron skeleton. And this, in point of fact, is presively the case.

Back to back the lenses inclose a hollow interior, into which is thrust a powerful electric light. This light of itself is about 7,000 candle-power. When its light is orjoected through these huge magnified prisms its power is intensified more than 35,000 times. It is altogether beyond the human imagination to grasp the possible effect of 350,000,000 candles, which is the illuminating power of this new lighthouse wonder. At the present time the finest oil lamp which ingenuity has been able to devise may be seen on a clear night some 35 or 40 miles at sea. This new light may be seen at a point 120 miles away.

NO MORE BIRDS OF PARADISE.

NO MORE BIRDS OF PARADISE.

The bird of paradise most used in milinery is that obtoined in the Papuan islands and New Guinea, Mr. Wallace, in describing the Paradisc apota, says: "From each side of the body, beneath the wings, springs a dense tuft of long and delicate plumes; sometimes two feet in length, of the most intense golden-orange color, and very glossy, but changing toward the top into a pale brown. This tuff of plumes can be elevated and spread out at pleasure, so as almost to conceal the body of the bird." In his Oiceaux dans la Mode of October 20, 1894, Mr. Jules Forest bitterly deplores the destruction which has been going on during the last decade. He emphasizes the fact that it is no longer possible to procure such perfect specimens as were common ten years ago, since the unfortunate birds are so hunted that none of them is allowed to live long enough to reach fall maturity, the full plaunage of the male bird requiring several years for its development. He further states that "the birds which now flood the Paris market are for the most part young ones, still clothed in their first plumage, which lacks the brilliancy displayed in the older bird, and are consequently of small commercial value." Since Jaunary J. 1892, strict regulations for the preservation of the bird of paradise have been in force in German New-Guinea, and M. Forest appeals to the English and Dutch governments to follow their good example.

Nature.

CUBAN HISTORY IN BRIFE

CUBAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

CUBAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

Spain colonized the island in 1511.
In 1534, and again in 1554. Havana was destroyed by the French.

Matanzas was the first city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Cruelly and injustice to the natives has always been the creed of the Soaniards.

The present revolution began Feb. 24, 1895, when the republic was proclaumed by Marti.

In 1848 President Polk offered Spain a million dollars for the island, which offer was refused.

The constitution of 1208 lasted ten years before Spain succeeded in compromising by promising reforms.

reforms.

A triangular blue union, having a single star and five stripes, three of red and two of white, is the flag of the republic.

Very little reliable news of the present insurrection can be obtained, owing to the censorship of the press and the mendacity of leaders of both sidner.

of the press and the mendacty of reasons of some sides.

The first serious revolution took place in 1848, under the leadership of Narcio Lopez, who in 1854 repeated his attempts to tree the island from Spanish control.—Chicago Times: Hersid.

THE ENGINEERING FEAT AT NI-AGARA.

THE ENGINEERING FEAT AT NIAGARA.

Among the greatest enterprises in modern times is the attempt to harness the water power of Niagara to the wheels of industry. Few people are aware of the stupendous and difficult nature of this undertaking, or of the issues involved in its proposed accomplishment. The horse power developed at the falls is said to be equal to all the steam power at present used in the world, and a practical appropriation of but a marginal fraction of this power will distribute its motor power over immense areas and to remote distances.

The project, as of as a satisfactorily carried out, includes the digging of a canal 1,500 feet long, at right angles to the river, at something more than a mile above the falls. A vertical shalt 140 feet deep is being sunk, and from the lower level a tunnel, 28 feet high, 18 feet wide and 6,700 feet long, has been carried at a slope of 7 feet per 1000, to debouch at the foot of the bluffs below the falls. This tunnel is being lined: with four courses of bricks, the work progressing at the rate of 100,000 bricks per day. Hydraulic problems have been dealt with by leading engineers, both home and foreign, and the electric part of the work has been laid out by the best of experts and practical men. Part of the power is to be used in factories build directly over the shafts, and also on land owned by the company, which has a perpetual right to use this power over five miles of river frontage. Railways will connect with the system of factories, the power of one being furnished by an electric locomotive. Thirty acres of land have been reclammed from the river, and a project formulated of deepening the stream alongside the company's wharves. The right of making a second tunnel under the falls has been secured by to expert the fall shape on the safety of the company wharves. The right of making a second tunnel under the falls has been secured for to oyears, by which a branch of the riverging city or center, of which some of the stream alongside the company where the

Two of the most interesting automatons now working within the limits of the United States are those used by the government for counting and tying postal cards into small bundles. These machines are capable of counting 500,000 cards in 10 hours and wrapping and tying the same in packages of 25 each. In this operation the paper is pulled off a drum by two long "fingers" which come up from below and another finger dips in a vat of mucilage and applies itself to the wrapping paper in exactly the right sport. Other paris of the machine wrap the paper around the pack of cards and then a "thumb" presses over the spot where the mucilage is, and the package is thrown upon a carry-belt ready for delivery.

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and any other countries

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From The Forum for February

THE PRESIDENT'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Among the fundamental rights of every state is that of Independence. Now, independence means the right to be let alone. In the exercise of its independence each state deals with every other as it sees fit: state deals with every other as it sees fit: it fosters trade or restricts it; it quarrels or it makes friends. This is the rule; interference in the affairs of another state is the exception and needs to be justified. The necessity of self-defence is the most common excuse for such interference. The balance-of-power principle was based upon this, with the maintenance of the Ottoman with the maintenance of the Ottoman empire and the Triple Alliance as its latest manifestations. Intervention to preserve the peace of Europe—such as that which carved a neutral Belgium out of the kingdom of the Netherlands—was based upon this. And it was this which called the Monroe Doctrine into being. Let us fix firmly in our minds at the outer these the firmly in our minds at the outset, then, the undoubted fact that the declaration President Monroe was an interference

President Monroe was an interference in the affairs of other states, to be justified only by the necessity of self-defence.

A new instance of interference in the affairs of other states has occurred. President Cleveland, in his Message to Congress of December 17, 1895, declares that he conceives it to be his duty to ascertain and lay down a boundary line between British Guiana and Venzeuela, using every means in his power to enforce it. This, of course, is a threat of war. For this interference the President states that the Monroe Doctrine is his warrant. He believes that doctrine applicable to the case in question,

and a failure to enforce it dangerous to the

and a failure to enforce it dangerous to the safety of the United States.

Before taking up this question of applicability, however, there are several statements in the Message which invite comment and criticism, bearing strongly, as they do, upon the President's general position and argument. He says : --

"It may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government."

Harmaneance or our assurence form of government."
Here he clearly puts the question of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine in the Venezuelan boundary dispute upon the proper ground,—the self-interest of the United States. We are to enforce it—supposing it to be applicable—because it is to our advantage to do so; because to neglect it would endanger our peace and safety, our free institutions and form of government. He bases his fresh use of the old doctrine on the original ground, that of self-defence. That this danger, which justdoctrine on the original ground, that of self-defence. That this danger, which justifies our interference, really exists, I find it very hard to believe. It may well be asked whether our peace is most threatened by an unsettled boundary in South America, or by the Message itself. This question of our self-interest will be referred to later. What I wish to emphasize here is that the President admits that his action is based upon I wish to emphasize nere is that the President admits that his action is based upon utility, not upon duty. And yet this warrant alone does not seem to satisfy him. He wants legal justification. Accordingly he argues that, though not perhaps "admitted in so many words to the order internal tradings of the president and the color internal tradings of the color internal tradings ted in so many words to the code of interna tional law," the doctrine is yet a part of it,— "since in international councils every nation is entitled to rights belonging to it; and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to determine is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid."

This is principally rhetoric. There is of course no "high tribunal," no "code of international law," except in a metaphorical sense. If the passage means anything—which is uncertain—it means that the Monwhich is uncertain—it means that the Monroe Doctrine is a part of the body of international law because it is in harmony with its ideas of justice. This is an error. The rules of international law are founded upon the principles of natural justice, but everything consonant with its ideas of justice is not a rule of international law. The punishment of the slawe-trade as piracy—a just rule and one laid down in many treaties—is a case in point. It is not a rule of international law, because it has never been made such by the common consent or agreement of nations. Even were the premise sound, the conclusion would therefore be false. In this contention the Presifore be false. In this contention the President has been led away by Lord Salisbury. dent has been led away by Lord Salisbury, and tries (and lails) to prove what is not necessary to his position,—that the Monroe Doctrine is a part of the body of that law which governs the relations of states. It is a policy, not a law, either national or international, and its application to each specific case—granting that action is justifiable at all—must be argued on grounds of policy alone.

"The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in the principles of international law, which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

rights protected and its just claims enforced."

Is it necessary to remark that there is no such theory? Every state has the right of self-defence. That is the first law of nations. But to say that every state has a right to be protected and to have its just claims enforced by some other state is simply ridiculous. No, it is more, it is monstrous. It is a plea for universal tranquility at the expense of universal interference and disturbance. It is a plea in behalf of the status quo of the world, while inconsistently it threatens to disturb that status by enforcing the just claims of some states against others. The justice of the claim, it is natural to infer, will be decided by an experte commission.

There are other statements which are

Here is a complete mixing up of two persons: the one submitting to injustice, — namely Venezuela; and the one losing its self-respect,—that is, ourselves. Or does the President mean that we have a divine mission to follow Great Britain or any other state around and check its aggressions 2 mission to follow Great Britain or any other state around and check its aggressions? Does he mean that we are knights errant, in search of wrongs to right, of injustice to repel, under penalty of losing our safety and greatness? Whichever version we adopt,—whether we merge our individuality in that of Venezuela, or tilt at windmills like Don Quixote,—it may be questioned if our safety and greatness are thus best preserved.

preserved.

This is more than mere dialectics. President has threatened Great Britain with President has threatened Great Britain with war in a certain contingency; he has thrown business already into great confusion, and jeopardized the nation's finances, on the ground that our Monroe Doctrine is a binding law, is necessary to the safety our institutions and form of government, and is applicable to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. If these contentions cannot be maintained, his action must be condemned as an offence to a friendly power, and a very as an offence to a friendly power, and a very

as an offence to a friendly power, and a very serious blunder.

His argument for the applicability of the Monroe Doctrine is entitled to fair consider-ation and is a principal point at issue. It is as follows: is as follows :-

Speaking of the allied powers, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France (England hav-ing withdrawn), President Monroe said

"we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety... We could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them (that is, the South American republics whose independence we had recognized) or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

The President, with these words in mind, savs :

says:—
"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics, against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Mornor declared to be dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is endedled by an advance of frontier or otherwise."

The argument is perfectly clear and needs

European system is extended by an advance of fronber or otherwise."

The argument is perfectly clear and needs no elaboration. An unsettled boundary dispute between a British colony and Vennezuela, a disposition to "edge up?" on the latter in the matter of territory, is an attempt to extend the European system to a sister republic and to control its destiny. On the face of it this is a possible interference, but only by emphasizing the letter—not the spirit and real intent—of Monroe's Message, and by almost a perversion of words. Apply the same language to our Maine boundary. The valley of the St. John was disputed ground. By the Ashburton compromise it was divided between the disputants. Is it a proper use of language to say that the success of Great Britain in acquiring the country north of the St. John River to the St. Lawrence watershed, which we had justly claimed, "extends a European system to the United States or controls its destiny"? Venezuela's is a perfectly parallel case. Were she to lose the whole region in dispute by arbitation or by aggression, in neither case would a new system be extended over her, or her destiny be controlled.

tration or by aggression, in neither case would a new system be extended over her, or her destiny be controlled.

But let us look at the real spirit and intent of the Monroe Doctrine. One hesitates to repeat its origin, so often has it been related. The allied powers had twice tried their hand at intervention,—in Spain and in Naples. This intervention was in favor of absolutism not of established governs. their hand at intervention,—in Spain and in Naples. This intervention was in favor of absolutism, not of established government; for in Naples a liberal movement was put down, in Spain a royalist insurrection was helped up. Emboldemed by success they then proposed to apply their new principles to this continent, and to restore to Spain those colonies of hers which were trying to gain or had gained their independence. Then Monroe declared that such intervention would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to itself. He announced a policy. That policy the United States as dangerous to itself, the announced a policy. That policy forbade the substitution of monarchical for republican forms of government on this continent by European force. It did not forbid the existence of monarchies here, as Dom Pedro could testify. It did not forbid any step which the republics themselves chose to take, but simply what was forced

upon them. It was the policy which fitted the hour and the occasion. the hour and the occasion. It was opportunism. This is shown by the sequel. When Clay, in January, 1824, proposed, in moderate language, a legislative resolution embodying the President's doctrine, no action was taken upon it. As the latest authority, Professor Snow, well

"The attempt to give a permanent character to the Monroe Doctrine failed. It would appear that Congress, considering the danger past, did not approve of adopting a general policy of this kind in the absence of specific cause."

In 1826 came the Panama Congress. A league of states was proposed, which, among other things, was-

other things, wise—

"to take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the President of the United States respecting any ulterior design of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from alread with the domestic concerns of the Advertice over the content of the Advertice of the Content of the Advertice of the Content of the Advertice over the Content of the Advertice of the Content of the Advertice of the Content of the the American governments.

After much debate and delay, delegates were appointed from the United States. They never left this country, and the Congress amounted to nothing.

Mr. Dana, in his edition of Wheaton's Elements of International Law," comments upon it as

"It seemed to aim at introducing, in behalf of republicanism, the same principle of interference which had been attempted abroad in behalf of departies."

In 1848, Yucatan, in the throes of internal In 1848, Yucatan, in the threes of internal conflict, offered its dominion to the United States, to Spain, and to Great Britain. President Polk urged Congress to prevent its transfer to any European power as a colony, and to re-affirm the Monroe Doctrine. Calhoun was a member of Monroe's cabinet in 1823. He was in a position to know what the Monroe declarations meant and to what they were applicable. Speaking in opposition to Polk's suggestion, he

"They were but declarations-nothing more; we are not to have quoted on us, on every occasion, general declarations to which any and every meaning may be attached."

And again he argued that the Doctrine must be limited by the conditions under which it was spoken, else—

""(it would have involved the absurdity of assert-ing that the attempt of any European state to ex-tend its system of government to this continent, the smallest as well as the greatest, would en-danger the peace and safety of our country."

The declaration, then, according to Calhoun,

The declaration, then, according to Calhoun, was a policy only, to be followed or not, as interest dictated, and was based upon the right of self-defence and nothing else.

We approach now the Mexican adventure of Maximilian. By the power of French bayonets Napoleon III overturned the republic, and had that Austrian prince chosen emperor by a travesty of an election: in short, he committed exactly those aggressions from which the Monroe Doctrine warned foreigners away. It was a genuine warned foreigners away. It was a genuine case of self-defence on the part of the United States, for the French action was really taken States, for the French action was really taken to check the growth of our commerce and influence in that quarter. A demonstration of force was proper, since the offensive and had been already consummated. The hands of our government having been tied nands of our government naving seed that during the civil war, after the close of that struggle a force was moved to the Mexican border. The French support was with-drawn, and Maximilian fell. Thus was the Monroe Doctrine re-applied on its ori-cial, line. This engade process two ginal lines. This episode proves two things: first, that the principles announced by President Monroe were not obsolete in 1867, and are presumably still our guidance; second, that the Doctrine, forty years after its birth, had met with no enlargement.

us birth, had met with no enlargement,
Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Kilpatrick in 1866, gives his idea of the Monroe
Doctrine thus. I quote from the United
States "Digest of International Law," by
Wharton,—the official collection of the
government: government :-

government:—
"The government of the United States will maintain and insist, with all the decision and energy which are compatible with an existing neutrality that the republican system which is accepted by any one of those (South American) states shall not be wantonly assalled, and that it shall not be subverted as an end of a lawful war by European powers; but theyout this position it will not go, nor will it consider itself bound to take part in wars in which a South American republic may enter with a European sovereign, when the object of the latter is not the establishment, in place of a subverted republe, of a monarchy under a European prince."

This history and these comments sufficient

This history and these comments sufficiently show that it was the substitution of a monarchical for a republican form of government, by European forces, at which the

Monroe Doctrine was aimed. President Woolsey¹ concludes his treatment of the Woolsey1 concludes his treatment of the subject with this most applicable sentence:-

tence:—
"To lay down the principle—that the acquisition of territory on this continent by any European power cannot be allowed by the United States would go far beyond any measures dictated by the system of the balance of power; for the rule of self-preservation is not applicable in our case; we fear no neighbors... But to resist attempts of European powers to alter the constitutions of states on this side of the water is a wise and just opposition to interference. Anything beyond this justifies the system which absolute governments have initiated for the suppression of revolutions by main force."

Such was the Monroe Dectring. Anything

Such was the Monroe Doctrine. Anything other than this is the doctrine of somebody

There is another striking difference be-tween the old version and the new. Presi-dent Monroe's Message nowhere threatens This fact has been often commented His strongest expression is that we upon. His strongest expression is that we should look upon certain actions as evidence of an unfriendly disposition. But President Cleveland is not so tame. After suggesting a commission to report upon the Venezuelan boundary, he says:—

"When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britin of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela."

But for this threat the Message would have been regarded as a political manifesto: with this threat it is a menace to the peace of

two great states.

There is one more consideration.-There is one more consideration,—one already suggested,—the vital point of the whole matter. We may grant, though contrary to fact, that the Monroe Doctrine is applicable to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Proof must still be furnished that a failure to enforce it would endanger our peace and safety. If they are not so en-dangered, we have no ground for inter-ference. The Monroe Doctrine declares ference. The Monroe Doctrine declares this. President Cleveland implies it. The commentators who have been quoted say it. Does British control over the wild frontier region in dispute between Venezuela and Guiana really threaten the safety of the United States? If so, why and how? We are entitled to specifications. For, unless the danger can be shown, an interference is unwarranted. Does Canada put our institutions in jeopardy? Does British Columbia imperil our form of government? If not, why does this danger lurk in distant If not, why does this danger lurk in distant Guiana? England has as constitutional a form of government as our own. She is a good colonizer. She carries order, justice, capital into the wilds with her. Are such developments inimical to our safety? Is developments inimical to our safety? Is there anything which can truly imperil our institutions? Is there anything on earth which we should truly fear, except the consequences of our own ignorance, our own dishonesty, our own conceit?

At the risk of tediousness, may I gather again the threads of my discourse? The Monroe Doctrine is not a law; it binds us to no action, it was a policy devised to

Monroe Doctrine is not a law; it binds us to no action; it was a policy devised to meet a particular case. That case was the forcible substitution of monarchical for republican forms of government in American states by European action. It was an act of self-defence, on no other ground justifiable. It was not backed by threats of force.

Mr. Cleveland's doctring is an entirely

Mr. Cleveland's doctrine is an entirely distinct one. Under threats, it attempts to settle for them the disputed boundary line of two friendly states. It virtually asserts the right to pass judgment upon any controversy over territory which an American state may have with a European one, and to enforce the decision. It is interference in the affairs of another state which the necessity of self-defence does not justify the necessity of self-defence does not justify. It is a long and dangerous step toward that assumption of the headship of this continent which Mr. Olney so tersely describes when he says that the United States is "practically sovereign" throughout America, and that "its flat is law." A glorious and happy "its fiat is law." A glorious and happy future this, where the responsibilities are ours, the profit another's; where dreams of empire under the guise of a protectorate replace peaceful development; where our own will is our only law!

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY. *

t "Introduction to the Study of International Law," 6th ed., p. 56.

* Professor Theodore S. Woolsey is a son of the late President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale College, and is pressor of International Law in the Yale Law School. He has edited Poncroy's and Woolsey's treatises on International Law, and is a recognized authority on the subject.

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Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCEYLN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

Denroom, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, the then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter. — Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio, Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCICCA, 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.

1 "American Diplomacy," p. 294,

From the Argonaut, San Francisco, Cal. OUR TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Stanford University, January 8, 1896. Editors "Argonaut."

In your issue of the sixth, in speaking of In your issue of the sixth, in speaking of the political phases of the Monroe doctrine, you say that "Another and equally practical side of the question is this: if we are going to be such extremely good friends of the Spanish-American republics as to protect them in time of war, we think they ought to buy our goods in time of peace....

They have almost exercibing from their from their from their from their from their from their properties. They buy almost everything from that monarchical Europe which they condemn, and almost nothing from the republican United States which they adore—theoretically."

believe that eight years of residence and travel in South America, a pretty thor-ough acquaintance with the people, and a general interest in foreign trade and international relations have made me familiar with the facts that bear on the interesting

with the facts that bear on the interesting and apparently puzzling case you suggest.

I believe the business firms that have made honest efforts to get what we are in the habit of calling "our share" of South American trade, know pretty well what the matter is, and give themselves no further concern about it. There is an impression through the country, however, that South America is either unexplored by our business men, or that there is some feeling there against American goods or American merchants, and that, as your editorial sugmerchants, and that, as your editorial sug-gests, if they love us, they should buy our

Now the South American markets are open to our manufacturers, exactly as they are to those of other nationalities; yet the natives do not buy of us. One naturally infers that it is either because our goods are inferior, or our prices are higher than those of European goods. In some cases those of European goods. are the reasons that our goods are not bought; but they are not always the reasons, and they are not the only reasons. In many instances our American products are quite as good or even distinctly superior are quite as good or even distinctly superior to those with which they come into competition.

Setting aside instances of inferior or otherwise unsuitable goods as out of the question in any market, we find that our best merchandise goes into these South American countries under one or the other of the fol-

lowing conditions:

1st. Suitable goods at too high prices. 2nd. Suitable goods at convenient prices, but so packed that the dealers can not dispose of them.

and conveniently delivered, but the terms of payment unsatisfactory.

4th. Suitable goods at convenient prices, conveniently delivered, and on mutually satisfactory terms.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the fact that business can be only when the conditions are those mentioned under the fourth head.

But the statement of this self-evident proposition does not satisfy those who think that the South American republics ought to buy of us, and they may fairly ask the reasons for high prices, improper packing,

and unsatisfactory payments.

The high prices of our goods are, for the most part, the natural result of our high tariffs. Hitherto we have depended on home demand for most of our products; we have not been forced to produce cheaply in order to meet European competition, and, as a consequence, we have seldom been prepared to meet it.

Here is an interesting, and by no means an exceptional, instance that came under my observation. Several years ago an American manufacturer of sand-paper sent a consignment to a commission merchant in Rio de Janeiro. The goods remained for a long time unsold. The New York house made several calls for settlement, and finally demanded rather unpleasantly to know why the goods remained unsold. The Rio merchant reported that the American sandpaper could not compete with the English sand-paper—that the price was too high for the market. The New York house said flatly that such a representation would said flatly that such a representation would not pass muster; that they were shipping sand-paper to London, Manchester, and Birmingham, and driving the Englishmen out of their own markets. When they finally got to the bottom of the matter, after months of such delays, postponements, and irritating excuses as only a South American can devise, they found that the import duty on sand-paper at Eio was cheered by duty on sand-paper at Rio was charged by weight, and that, as the English paper was very thin, and the American paper very thick, the duty on one sheet of the American was distributed over several sheets of the English paper, leaving the American paper very dear and the English quite cheap to the consumers.

I mention this case as illustrating the absolute necessity of a knowledge of all the circumstances that affect trade if we mean

to follow it seriously.

Take next the matter of packing. I must admit that to soberly give it out that the way bundles are done up is a matter of vital importance to national commerce smacks of the ludicrous, not to say the idiotic. But I never was more serious in a state-

In the upper Amazon region I once found that all the shops kept flimsy English calicoes* and no American calicoes at all.

Upon inquiry, I learned that the leading merchants knew of the superiority of American calicoes, but they declared that, while ican calicoes, but they declared that, while they would have preferred them, they could not sell them because they were put up in large bolts. I found that the people wanted their calicoes in bolts of ten metres. I suggested that it was easy enough to cut off ten metres from a bolt of forty metres; but that did not seem to answer the purbut that did not seem to answer the pur-pose. The country people liked the sound of saying they had bought a bolt of calico, and they always got the colored label with a dress pattern. Of course it was silly from our point of view, but the Americans would not put their goods up in ten-metre bolts, and so they did not get the trade. There is a more serious side to this ques-

tion of packing, however. South America covers an enormous area; it has comparatively few railways, and beyond the railway lines the roads leading into the inter-ior are almost exclusively mule trails; over these trails goods are carried on pack-mules for hundreds, for thousands of miles, cross ing forests, deserts, through swamps, over mountains - journeys that consume weeks and sometimes months. Now it is of the utmost importance—indeed, it is quite indispensible—that the merchandise so

indispensible—that the merchandise so transported should be done up in packages of such weight, size, and shape that they can be readily carried on pack-horses.

We often complain that the South Americans are hide-bound; but I submit that they are not alone in their conservatism, so long as our manufacturers insist on packing goods to with themselves installed. on packing goods to suit themselves instead of suiting their customers. The last obstacle I shall speak of is unsat-

The last obstacle 1 snail speak of is unsat-tisfactory terms of payment. The people of South America never do anything to-day that they can put off till to-morrow, and least of all would they think of settling accounts. In addition to this general inertia, the wholesale dealers in the large cities must wait on the up-country dealers, and the up-country dealers must wait on the retailers, and the retailers must wait on their customers, and their customers must wait for next year's coffee crop, or rubber yield, or cotton, or something else. Now, every one acquainted with American trade knows that this sort of thing will not suit our manufacturers. The time they are willing to wait for their money is expressed in days.

willing to wait for their money is expressed in days, not in years.

The European merchants know of these peculiarities of the South American makets, and are ready and willing to meet them; our merchants are neither ready nor willing. All the share we have, or can ever expect to have, in South American trade must be obtained by legitimate bus-iness methods. Yankee "smartness" has iness methods. Yankee "smartness" has already brought the name of the American goods and business into disrepute, and new-comers must meet and overcome this prejudice. And our people must go into that field with the intention of studying the market, of meeting European competition openly, of building up a business they can openly, of building up a business they can stay with generation after generation and that will stay with them, of giving the people what they want, and in such shapes, colors, patterns and packages as they want (whether we fancy them or not), and on terms that will be satisfactory to the purchasers, just as European houses have done.

Trade can be built up only on business

Trade can be built up only on business principles—not on sentiment; and until it is so built up, we may rest assured that South American people will go on adoring us—theoretically—and buying their goods from England, France, and Germany.

JOHN C. BRANNER.

* Printed calico, or "prints," are here referred to.-Ed.

From the Southern Cross, Feb. 21.

CARNAVAL IN BUENOS AIRES.

There are a good many kicks still left in old King Carnaval, to judge by the doings of last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday here in the capital. The "corso" this year extended along the May Avenue from Plaza Victoria to Callao, where it turned into Entre Rios as far as Belgrano, returning by Entire Rios as ar as Deigrano, returning by the same street to proceed along Callao to Santa Fé, and thence to a square or two below the Buenos Aires and Belgrano tramway station at Centro America. The splendid new avenue was ablaze with elec-tric light and needed none of the overhanging arcs of gas-lamps, which have always been a feature of Carnaval here. These arcs were of course resorted to in Callao and Santa Fé, and the usual profusion of bunt-ing fringed by the paper streamers formed a very effective framing for the ever-changing scenes enacted on the street below.

There were fewer private carriages this year than ever, but, on the other hand, there were more vans, carts, wagons, and allegorical monstrosities than usual. The comparsas comparsas were also numerous. They marched fairly well and their costumes were They marched farity well and their costumes were in several instances picturesque. In the avenue, however, whether from defective police arrangements, or from other causes, they delayed very much the movement of the vehicles, and were more of a nuisance than anything else. In one respect, however, they were an improvement upon other years. They left their candombes at home! At least the greater part of them did so. years. They left their candombes at home At least the greater part of them did so Of course the bands of music by which s of music by which headed played terribly out of time, but this could readily be ex-cused by those whose feelings had been out-raged for years by the barbarous and hateful rum-dum-tum of the candombe. A few of these remnants of savagery were audible, thank goodness, they are becoming obsolete.

Streamers made of colored paper ("ser pentinas") were very much used this year, and festoons of them are hanging from tele-phone-wires, balconies and street lamps, phone-wires, balconies and street lamps, giving the city a tawdry and eminently dissipated appearance. Pomos were largely used also; but the great feature of this year's Carnaval was the water bomb. This projectile varies in size from that of a peach to the formidable proportions of an ostrich egg. When a fair sized bomb is thrown with a good aim it will make trouble; every drop of the water which it receptive its control of the water which it receptive. every drop of the water which it contains is distributed over the person aimed at, and, as a general rule, it manages to run down as a general rule, it manages to run down his back, but not outside his clothes. In the "corso" streets, in most of the other thoroughfares, in the private houses, in tram-cars and restaurants, these water hombs were very extensively used with effect. In some localities the throwing of water in this fashion was carried to such a pitch that free fights of a mild description took place. Fortunately, however, no serious disturbance arose, a fact not by any means attributed to those who threw the bombs. bombs.

There were more masked balls than ever this year. The less said about them the better, They are neither artistic nor moral. They do not even pretend to the mere out They do not even pretend to the mere outward forms of decency. They are disgraceful scenes of horseplay and obscene posturing, and should not be allowed to take place. The masked balls at the clubs are fairly well conducted, but, say what you will about aristocracy, and culture, and distinguished families, and the rest of it, we question if there is a single public masked

ball in Buenos Aires where young and in-nocent girls can go without regretting it. We must protest against the influential native papers publishing eulogies upon the culture displayed all through Carnaval. There was no culture at all. There was, in fact, a distinct want of it on all sides. We will only indicate the scandal created by the use of indecent language. We will only call attention to the fact that this indecent language was used from behind masks and dominos. We have no wish to preach, but we cannot help saying that no cultured man will use obscene language, no matter whether his mask is on or off

We do not object to Carnaval. We opine we do not object to camavar, we opine that as long as people want it they should have it. It is not a creditable exhibition, nor is it in any way calculated to elevate or usefully instruct. Yet it is safer on the whole to be tolerant of the follies of others than to be blind to our own. We notice that some of our English contemporaries stigmatize this Carnaval business as the

remnants of semi-barbarism. Quite but it gives them a three days' vacation, of which they take due advantage. It is quite true that Carnaval is not a great credit to our civilization. our civilization. Say even that it is resus-citation of primitive instincts—that it is what the learned ethnologists call "throwing what the learned ethnologists cut "unowing back." But what are grouse and snipe shooting and fox hunting? Only the remnants of our palabilithic savagery—only the vestiges of the old nomadic days when we were half-naked barbarians with a con-

we were half-naked barbarians with a consuming passion for destroying life and for seeing blood flow.

Let us be lenient with Carnaval. It is foolish; but so is mankind. If it were less sinful it would be more enjoyable; but then, so would life in general. It is disgraced by want of culture and by flagrant indecency here in Buenos Aires. Well, so is the everyday life of the city in certain circles. The day will come, and that before we feel, when Carnaval, as well as the street cad, will fade from our ken. Civilization will wipe them out. King Carnaval has to go sooner or later. He is an old fool—but what matter? Let us humor him. Let us gaze on his gaudy trappings—his clanking swords, his bull jerkins, his flowing Venetian cloaks, his morions and quilted doublets, his fool's cap and bells. And let us throw our eyes back into the stirring time when these were the fashion! we very much more advanced now? certainly, you answer. So much the better then. The sharpness of the contrast will make us all the more satisfied with our selves and with the times in which our lot is cast!

From the San Francisco Bulletin. MYSTERY OF A PEEK-A-BOO ISLAND.

Falcon island, a lonely but picturesque mass of earth and rocks, situated in the Tonga group below latitude twenty degrees south, has been playing hide and seek with three nations ever since 1880. The com-ing and going of Falcon island has been termed by the South Sea traders "the right pulse of the universe." Reports concern-ing Falcon island have been brought to ration is said have been brought to civilization from time to time for years and years back. It was not until 1889, however, that anything really peculiar was noticed about the place, but since that time the rocks have been leading England, France, and the Tonga government a lively chase. The latest news from Falcon we. chase. The latest news from Falcon was received recently by the United States hydrographic office. The information furnydrographic office. The information fun-nished the government came from pilot John O'Ryan of Apia, Samoa. The pilot also sent a detailed account of the modern aspect of the mystic isle to a seafaring friend

To tell the odd story of Falcon it is neces-To tell the odd story of raicon it is neces-sary to go back to 1889, when the British corvette Egevia was sent on a cruise among the South Sea islands and instructed to seize any heretofore unknown coal reefs or islands, and take possession of them in the name of the Queen. The Egeria fell across Falcon. The island was noted for miles at rateon. The island was noted for miles at sea, for at its southernmost extremity rose a commanding bluff 153 feet above the sea. Palm-trees grew on the height, and at the north end of the island the land gently sloped days to a locatiful property. north end of the island the land gently sloped down to a beautiful white sand beach, fringed with tropical vegetation. The place was a veritable gem of the seas, a typical South Sea retreat, apparently as secure as the rock of Gibraltar. The Egeria's commander took possession of the island and planted the flag of England on its highest point, then the warship returned and reported what it had done. A year later a transport was sent to Falcon and found nothing but a low-lying reef, against which a transport was sent to Falcon and found nothing but a low-lying reef, against which the sea beat incessantly. The lofty cliff had disappeared, as had the palm-trees and the sand beach. England's flag had sunk with the land, which appeared to have been swallowed up by the ocean.

Very little attention was directed to Falcon until 1802 it heart shall be a long to be a long to the same than the same than the same than the same than the same that the same than th

Very fittle attention was directed to rat-con until 1892, it being believed that the island had simply sunk in the sea, as coral islands often do. Ships and trading schoon-ers passed the latitude, and some would re-port that the island was still there, and that cliffs had again towered heavenward while others would note that only a flat shoal marked the spot. These reports were extremely confusing. France, in 1892, was looking for islands to annex, and so sent the cruiser *Duchaffault*, Captain Mauceron, on a cruise after territory. The *Duchaffault* steamed to Falcon. Then, instead of finding a sunken reef, whitened

with the toam of breakers, the vessel's crew discovered an island almost the exact shape of that found by the Egeria in 1880, only of that found by the Egeria in 1889, only the southern promontory was but 25 and 27 feet high instead of 153 feet. The palm trees were gone, of course, but the rocks were covered with a growth of green bushes and ferns. Ashore went Manceron, who, though he had not 40,000 men, ordered his Jack Tars to draw their swords and put them back again, claiming the island at the even time in the penns of the Erecch. same time in the name of the French republic. The tricolour waved from the 25-foot cliff when the Duchaffault churned north and homeward to the booming of a rifle gun.

Scarcely two years had passed since the Frenchman's visit when the British schooner *Ysabel*, borne along by an easterly breeze, came about at the easterly end of the island. This was on April 19, 1894, according to the records kept by the United States government. The *Ysabel's* captain consulted his chart and found that the strip of land at his port beam was all that remained of the classics Estepo isle. He was astenished: nis port beam was all that remained of the clusive Falcon isle. He was astonished; he made a note in his logbook, and later reported to his home government that "Falcon island now has the appearance of a low streak of reef, and is dangerous to navigate, as it cannot be seen on a dark night. Dangerous reefs and rocks surround it." French and English naval officers were much taken back by this report, but the Tongan government was not daunted. It sent a party to the island with instructions to solve the mystery. The expedition left Tonga last December, and only returned about one month ago, or in time to allow pilot O'Ryan to write his letter and forward it by the steamer Australia from Apia. Perhaps Englishmen and Frenchmen will smile when they read that "the expedition took possession of the Falcon island in the name of King George of Tonga." Several occoanut and other trees were planted. A but elusive Falcon isle. He was astonished : of King George of Tonga." Several cocoanut and other trees were planted. A hut was erected on the southern or raised end of the place, which is a of the place, which is a mass of rocks, shells, and queer red clay. "The island was found to have bold, steep sides, with deep water all around and no shoal water in the vicinity, though discolored water ex-tends four miles south-eastward and three miles north-west. The highest point of the island is fifty feet above the sea." When miles north-west. The highest point of the island is fifty feet above the sea." When Tonga's claim to the jumping-jack of the tropics has been wiped out by the sea, it is suggested that the United States should try to secure the island for a brief term.

AMERICAN COAST DEFENSES

AMERICAN COAST DEFENSES.

The commander-in-chief of the United States army, Major-General Nelson A, Miles, appeared before the house committee on military affairs on January 28th to explain the condition and requirements of the coast defenses on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the gulf of Mexico. He stated that the guns now mounted at Savannah, Charleston and other ports are smooth-bores, of obsolete patterns and useless, and are amounted on rotten carriages. The only places where provision has been made for any considerable defenses are New York, San Francisco and Boston, and the defenses at these places are entirely inadequate and insufficient. He said that the coast cities of the United States are open to attack by any country having a large navy, and that it would take years to create the necessary armament. He estimated that the entire cost of coast defenses for adequate protection of the country would be about \$50,000,000 for fortifications and guns. This will not include the cost of ammunition and projectiles.

THE Times of Buenos Aires of the 22nd ult, relates that a lady was grossly insulted the day before by a well-known photographer. She took her first-born child, three months old, to be photographer gave the price but added that he made a reduction on a dozen. The lady, who is barely 20 years of age, turned indignantly on the astonished photographer, rated him for his rudeness, inquired if she locked old enough to have twelve babies, and then left the studio without hearing any further explanation.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Br. str. Kingilimid which had stranded on the English bank at the entrance to the River Plate, was successfully floated on the 20th ult. and arrived at Montevideo on the 21st.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th reports two more yellow-fever cases in Belgrano. The persons exposed to infection are being removed to the Martin Garcia quarantine station.

—One of the great betting houses in Buenos Aires, "The Tun Club," has put up its shutters and closed its doors for ever, probably on account of being unable to pay the tremendous taxes required for the present year.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The fugitive editor of the Western Courier, of Valparaiso, who had arranged to join the staff of one of our Buenos Aires contemporaries, has ultimately failed to close the contract. In all pro-bability the circular letter sent out by the proprietor of the Courier interfered with the arrangement.

of the Courie interfere with the arrangement.

—According to telegrams from Bineno Aires Gen. Campos has been dismissed from the post of chief of police, and has been succeeded by a civilian. Dr. F. Iteaaley. The latter has already introduced several needed reforms and he has informed his commissaries that they will be held responsible for their conduct toward the people.

—A Geoman sendiesta will shortly present to

their conduct toward the people.

—A German syndicate will shortly present to the executive a proposal for the construction of forts and such like in this port and La Plata. The syndecte has already spent a good many thousand dollars in making plans and studies, upon which various German military engineers have based the proposed defence. Should the idea be accepted, it will further be proposed to impose a tax on the entry of all vessels into the ports, which will in a lew years cover the outlay on the constructions,—Timet, Buenos Aires.

—The Faulieh steame: Awactive arrived here.

—The Faulieh steame: Awactive arrived here.

constructions.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The English steamer Aymestby arrived here on Monday ten days out from Rio Janeiro. On the voyage the first machinist died, and one of the crew was ill from yellow fever, on account of which she was ordered into strict quarantine at Flores island. On her airvial there she grounded on the rocks off the 2nd island, but Lussich's tugs were signalled for and in less than an hour they got her off without damage. She is consigned to Mr. W. D. Evans, and intents to load coal for Chile. She is a new steamer of 3000 tons burden.—Montwideo Times, Feb'ly, 26.

Times, Febly, 26.

A novel way of saving property from fire was put in practice by our fire brigade the day before yester-lay. Two bales of jute, on a lighter laden with 650 bales, caught fire. The brigade appeared on the scene, and, instead of throwing overboard the two ignited bales in order to save the rest, orders were given to fill up the lighter with water. Pumps were set to work, and within an hour the lighter lay at the bottom of the Rinchuelo, with the whole cargo of 650 bales. The fire brigade then withdrew, having put out the fire. - Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 22.

There is a monard impression that a law

Buenos Aires, Feb. 22.

—There is a general impression that a law exists prohibiting the killing of fur and other seals in the Argentine territory. This law appears to be a dead letter, as the Argentine consul at Panta Arenas informs the minister of hacienda that the steamer La Prensa transhipped at that port twelve hundred fur seal-skins and a quantity of seal oil, on board of a German steamer bound to London. A significant fact is that the consult reports that the captain of the La Prensa informed him that these articles were the property of Captain Nunez, of the navy. In company with Captain Nunez, of board of the La Prensa, were other naval officers, including a son of Admiral Solier. This matter ought to be investigated, by not only the minister of finance, but also the navy department.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The very best news that has ever been new terms and the sixty of the control of

Buenos Aires, on the may uteratment.—Times,
—The very best news that has ever been mored in Buenos Aires is that Dr. Uriburá has made up his mind to administer a radical cure to the political evils of this country, by discountenancing openly and frankly all official interference in the elections. Any public officer who is a candidate for any office will have to resign. General Campos is said to be first on the list, and then many others. President Uriburá has, ever since his entry into office, expressed opinions to this effect, and has been putting their execution off from time to time. If he finally succeeds in making up his mind to put them really in practice, he will deserve the greatest praise that any president here has ever yet received. He shows now and salutary rigor, and we hope he will score a point in this instance, and make his power and authority left by a firm will and strong adherence to principle.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The P. S. N. Orissa arrived early yesterday

left by a firm win and strong aumeience of principle.—Times, Bhenos Aires.

—The P. S. N. Orissa arrived early yesterday morning, but as the weather was rather rough, the port doctor would not go off to visit her, and she was kept without operations until an advasced hour—in fact we can not say if she had been visited at the time of writing—the landing of the mails being also delayed, and her departure for the West Coast thrown back until this morning. As she signalled a clean bill of health, the doctor's visit was a mere superfluous formality and might have been dispensed with entirely, yet on this account all this delay, annoyance and loss have been caused. This illustrates once more the miserable inefficiency of the port arrangements here, and the utter discrepant of the authorities for any quick despatch of vessels and mails. The idea of delaying a transatlantic steamer and her mails for 24 hours because a port doctor was a fraid to face some not remarkably rough weather is too monstrous for criticism.—Anottevide Times, Feb'y, 23.

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The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affair a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the cormercial report and price current of the market, tables of stot questions and sales, a summary of the daily confee report and other information necessary to a correct Judgmer of Brazilian trans.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 10th, 1896.

YESTERDAY'S Pitz contains a telegram from New York stating that the chamber of commerce of that city, united with those of other large cities of the United States, are preparing to send commissioners to the principal cities of Brazil to study and promote commercial relations between the two countries. This is rank folly. What can such commissioners do? They can see the country and talk with officials and merchants, and they will gather in an abundant harvest of promises and good wishes. And there the matter will end. They will learn nothing practical about the market and its trade, for that requires time and experience. These roving commissions have been tried before, and always without any good result. As far as information is concerned, the published consular reports could give them more and better information than such a commission consular reports could give them more and better information than such a commission will be able to collect. The proper thing to do—in fact, the only thing to do is to open commercial houses here in the regular way and then to acquire knowledge of the market by actual experience. Once upon a time the American merchants did this, but protection, and subsidies, and privileges, and other official fayors, have undermined and other official favors have undermined their independence and enterprise. They are unwilling to go away from home, or to their inacposition are unwilling to go away from home, take risks, or to adapt themselves to the requirements of customers, so they leave it to the government and to roving commistonia solicit trade for them. It certainly sions to solicit trade for them. It reflects but little credit upon them!

Crispi's adventure in Africa seems to have CRISPI's adventure in Africa seems to have led to consequences as serious as they were unexpected. Not only was the Italian army overwhelmingly defeated on the 1st inst. at Abba Garima, with a frightful loss of life and the complete dispersal of the expedition, but all Italy has been thrown into disorder, Crispi has been compelled to resign and the crown itself is in peril. There is no denying the gravity of the situation. Italy has suffered so much of late years from misgovernment, from despotic authority, and from crushing taxation, that the country is from crushing taxation, that the country is full of malcontents of every shade and des-cription. This crushing reverse in Africa, the outcome of an irresponsible ambition based upon weakness and incapacity, has furnished an opportunity for all these hostile furnished an opportunity for all these hostile influences to unite against the constituted authorities, as we have seen in every part of the country during the past week. It is clear that the waragainst Abyssinia is not a popular one with the Italian people and that they would hail its termination with its war not among the unper classes who do joy. But among the upper classes, who do not have to fill the ranks nor bear the grindnot have to fill the ranks nor bear the grinding burdens of taxation, the thirst for revenge is deep and demands a prosecution of the war. It is admitted that nothing can now be done in Africa until next autumn, and in the meantime much may happen at home. With a discontented and impoverished people, signs of insubordination in his army, and bankruptcy plainly in sight, the immediate outlook for King Humbert is not a cheering one. He would probably be wise in taking the popular side and putting an end to Crispi's adventure in Africa, but it will require a rare moral courage in him to do it. There are but few men who are strong enough to withdraw from a false position in the face of such a defeat as that of Abba Garima.

It is to be regretted that the "jingo" IT is to be regretted that the 'jingo' spirit is now interfering to obstruct the set-tlement of the Amapá dispute, just as it did in the Trindade dispute. Sentiment in politics unquestionably offers a fine field for fervid and patriotic rhetoric, but it rarely leavid and patriotic rhetoric, but it rarely leads to good results. As a rule it leads to serious blunders and not infrequently to costly and unnecessary wars. In the Trindade case, sentiment opposed arbitration simply because it was considered unpatriotic. to submit the question to any tribunal. It was argued that the Brazilian claim admit-ted of no doubt whatever, therefore it would ted of no doubt whatever, therefore it would be an admission of weakness to consent to arbitration. So the settlement of the dispute has been put off to some future time. In the Amapá case the preliminaries have been agreed upon, and one of them is that the disputed territory shall be governed by a mixed commission until arbitration shall decide to which country it belongs. The proposition is fair to both sides, and is designed to put an end to the disorders which have been disturbing the friendly relations between the two countries. But sentiment, or prejudice, again interferes sentiment, or prejudice, again interferes and says that such a commission will be an advantage to France, that the territory is settled by Brazilians, that disputes will occur, and all that. This is pure obstruction. It is admitted that the territory is in dispute; therefore it belongs to neither. A tion. It is admitted that the territory is in dispute; therefore it belongs to neither. A mixed commission of sensible men ought to be able to direct its affairs without trou-ble, and as it is fair for both sides every Brazilian ought to cheerfully support the proposition.

THE recommendations of the commission appointed by the several coffee-producing states to report on means for increasing states to report on means for increasing proved by all the states in question. It is a popular fad to employ commissions and known, but no lessons were learned from them, and consequently no one will oppose a repetition. If the published unofficial report of the commission's recommendations is correct, fixed commissions are to be sent to Europe to ask people to buy and drink Brazilian coffee, and 2,000,000\$ will be expended in this way the first year. After that the expenditure will be reduced to 1,000,000\$ aver. Builden this General Conference of the control pended in this way the first year. After that the expenditure will be reduced to 1,000,000,300 a year. Besides this, foreign governments are to be asked to reduce their import duties on Brazilian coffee. In view of the 11 per cent. export duty imposed here on this same coffee, which it is not proposed to change, such an application will hardly be considered seriously. It is to be regretted that so important a question is treated so superficially. There has been no discussion of its merits, everyone taking it for granted that it is wise and timely. But is it wise and timely? Is it wise to encourage the extension of this one industry, particularly at a time when production is being everywhere increased and is overtaking consumption? Is it wise "to keep all our eggs in one basket," or to develop one industry alone? Would it not be wiser to encourage some other industry and leave coffee to take care of itself? Is it timely to incur such an expense just now when the country is meeting so many financial difficulties? And is it just to take public money, contributed by all classes and occupations, for the benefit of one particular industry? A candid answer to these questions will probably show that a mistake is about to be made.

Provincial Notes

There were 8 yellow-fever burials in Santos he 1st inst.

-An Italian was stabbed and killed by a police-man in Santos on the 2nd inst.

-Two more counterfeit 100\$ notes came to light in Santos on the 29th ult.

—A recent hailstorm is said to have cost 15,000\$ damage to the town of Itú, São Paulo.

—One case of yellow-fever and two suspicious cases have been reported from Casa Branca, São

—A Pelotas telegram reports the assassination of the police commandant at Sant'Anna do Livra-

-The municipal council of Araraquara, São Paulo, continues to functionate in the neighboring town of Americo Brasiliense. It is unusual to see refugee councillors meeting in a safe place to legislate for a town they have abandoned.

-The authorities at Itú, São Paulo, are disinfect the coaches and baggage arriving there from

ing the coaches and paggage attended by Jundiahy.

—In Bahia on the 5th inst, a police corporal was assaulted and severely wounded by soldiers of the

regular army,

— In Nicheroy on the 5th inst. a sergeant of the 38th battalion of infantry was assaulted by 10 mutinous soldiers.

38th battalion of infantry was assaulted by 10 mutinous soldiers.
—Quidnuncs say that the plot at Cubango still continues, but has recently changed its label, having now adopted monarchist colors.
—In the hailstorm which visited Itit, São Paulo, on the 26th ult., it is said that hailstones were picked up weighing 250 grammes.
—At Itid. S. Paulo, there was a heavy hail-storm on the 26th ult. As is usual in such cases, the hail-stones were of the size of hen's eggs.
—The ravages of small-pox in Pernambuoo have been felt throughout the whole state, the mortality in some municipalities being very heavy.
—There was a death from yellow fever in Amparo, São Paulo, on the 28th ult., the case coming from Campinas. Two disinfectors have been sent to that tewn.

There was a death from yellow Tever in Amparo, São Paulo, on the 28th ult., the case coming from Campinas. Two disinfectors have been sent to that town.

—It is stated that Dr. Rosa e Silva is a candidate for the seat in the federal senate vacated by the resignation of Senator Correa de Araujo, governor elect of Pernamluco.

—A policeman on duty in the garden of the official residence of the governor of S. Paulo on the 4th inst. committed success of the governor of S. Paulo on the 4th inst. committed success of the governor of S. Paulo on the 4th inst. committed success of the governor of S. Paulo on the 4th inst. committed success of the governor of S. Paulo on the 4th inst. Or proper da Cunha telegraphs to the instituto sanitario foleral that yellow fever is raging at Serraria in the state of Minas Geraes, and Montserrat in that of Rio de Janeiro.

—In the municipal chamber of Nictheroy on the 6th inst. Dr. Martins Torres offered a resolution for causing all business houses to close at noon on Sundays and national holidays.

—The reports about yellow-fever in Campinas published by the Jornal do Bratzil seem to have been exaggerated. On the 2nd inst. there were only 6 cases under treatment.

—The police made a raid on the São Paulo gambling-houses on the night of the 2nd inst. A considerable collection was made in the shape of fines, prohibited apparatus, etc.

—The town of Parahyba do Sul seems to have an epidemic of yellow-fever on hand. The telegrams speak of it as the epidemia trimmte, but, of course, no one is deceived by that.

—The municipal council of Jaboticabal, São Paulo, has adopted a by-law ordering all commercial houses to be closed at 4 p. m. on Sundays. Why not complete the full day, then?

—The average temperature in the city of São Paulo during February was 71.39° Fahr, the maximum being 9,22° and the minimum 59°. The rainall for the month was 153 milliand the for the office of governor of Pará, 4,000 electors in 112 districts have declared in favor of his election.

—The reason alleged for n

mail bags.

On the night of the 1st inst. the police of Santos raided two gambling houses, capturing roulette tables, chips, cards, etc., all of which were removed to the station. The proprietors were

fined 200\$ each.

The sanitary authorities at Paranaguá have imposed quarantine on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro. The Lloyd Brazileiro steamer Posta Alegre was subjected to quanatine on the 5th without even being advised when it would terminate.

In view of information given by the solicitor of the republic, in S. Paulo, the Companhia Dumont, which owns the largest plantation in that state, has been asked to pay arrears of taxes to the amount of 1,607,003, which it is supposed to owe the government.

On the 3rd inst. there arrival and the supposed to the property of th

ernment.

—On the 3rd inst, there arrived at Bahia from the interior of the state 13 prisoners said to be implicated in the attack on the plantations of Tomanduá and Batuque, in which Col. Domingos Ferraz and 11 persons belonging to his family were killed.

—On the 4th 12.

Ferraz and II persons belonging to his family were killed.

—On the 4th inst. Dr. Abreu Lacerda, secretary of public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro, went to the plantation of Varzea Alegre, near the railway station of the same name, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is suitable for the establishment of an agricultural school.

—At Montserrat, near Parallyba do Sal, Rio de Janeiro, the people are so panic-stricken over the fever epidemic raging there that they refuse to assist in burying the dead. The civil registry clerk has run away, so there is no record kept of the burials, and the town council is doing nothing to check the plague.

—The Diario of Campinas complains of the lack of system and negligence in which sanitary matters are conducted in that city. There is no restriction on the sale of green fuits, and no measures are taken to disinfect and whitewash the apartments where fatal cases of infectious diseases have been treated. No effort to isolate the patients seems to have been made.

—On the phy hinst. a meeting was held at Park.

treated. No effort to isolate the patients seems to have been made.

—On the 7th inst, a meeting was held at Pará to protest against the appointment of a joint commission of Brazilians and Frenchmen to govern the disputed territory of Amapá. A speech was made by Congressman Serzedello and a telegram was sent to the President. The crowd afterwards called at the house of Gov. Lauro Sodré, who made a speech declaring that he was in entire accord with public opinion.

—According to a telegram from Pará, of the 6th inst, there is much opposition in that slate to the alleged agreement between Brazil and France to appoint a joint commission of Brazilians and Frenchmen to govern the disputed Amapá territory until the boundary question shall have been settled. The prominent men of that state are almost unanimous in denouncing the arrangement and in prophesying its failure. The Paraenases are all "jingoes" on the Amapá question.

—The Diario of Campinas nows admits that there were 47 deaths from "fevers" (probably of all descriptions) between January 1st and February 27th. Heretolore the Campineiros have been unanimous in denying the existence of yellow fever in that city.

—Yellow-fever has appeared in an epidemic form in Jahd, São Paulo. The vice-president of the numeipal council has issued a notice advising the people of this fact so that they can retire, or take such other precautions as may be considered necessary.

take such other precautions as may be considered necessary,
—In the month of February there died 13 yellow-fever patients and 4 small-pox patients at the epidemic hospital of Barreto in Nicheroy. At the end of the month there were 8 yellow-fever patients and the same number of small-pox patients at the hospital,
—On the 4th inst., anniversary of the murder of Dr. José Maria by partisans of the governor of Pernambuco, mass was said for his soul in different parts of the state and there was a pilgrimage to his grave. Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the police, the attendance is said to have been large.

clerch parts of the state and there was a pilgrimage to his grave. Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the police, the attendance is said to have been large.

—The fever epidemic in Rio Claro, São Paulo, is said to be declining. In the isolated hospital, according to the Commercio de S. Paulo, the number of cases was reduced to 21 on the 29th ult. The fever does not seem to be of a very viulent character, as the percentage of deaths is apparently under the average.

—The municipal intendant of Campiasa has issued an edital requiring that the bodies of persons dying from yellow lever, or contagious fever, shall be buried in coffins lined with zinc or thick cloth. The alternative is perplexing. If the is considered necessary, why should a substitute of cloth be permitted?

—The raid on the gambling clabs and houses in São Paulo on the night of the 2nd inst. seems to have been a thorough surprise, and was therefore fully successful. Ten well-known places were visited, and in eight of them were apprehended a large number of gamblers with their roulette tables, etc. The fines yielded and abundant harvest.

—A delachment of 12 policemen, sent into the interior of the state of Pernambuco, has arrested and heaten Col. Germano, surrounded the plantation of Manuel de Mello, who was forced to absent himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the assailants, and has flogged the labor-cers on the plantation of Periperi, belonging to Sá Pericia, and caused them to abandon the plantation. The policemen seem to be worse than the andits.

—In Pernambuco the police resolved to confiscate all the reason during recovery. bandits

Percina, and caused them to abandon the plantation. The policemen seem to be worse than the bandits.

—In Pernambuco the police resolved to confiscate all the canes during carnaval, and, strange to say, they were particularly keen on those of fine woods with silver bands. A subdeleaded of police even went do far as to take a valuable cane from a rheumatic old man, over 70 years of age, and then when he found that his victim could not walk without a cane he gave him a worthless stick instead of the one captured. The Pernambuco police seem to be a fine body of unmitigated knasses.

—The Vex de Povo, of Sorocala, São Paulo, says editorially i "The state of decadence into which public justice has fallen, is a disgace for Sorocaba, In this city the most hideous crimes are committed and the criminals are not receiving from the authorities the punishment they deserve." The editor then mentions two assassinations and the destruction of his printing office as examples, charging that a police official was implicated in the latter. The tremedy is to be found in the choice of better officials and until that is done we see no hope for any improvement.

—According to a telegram from Alagóas to the Jornat do Brasit, Col. Maranhão, commander of the state police, became enraged during carnaval and was guilty of the most disgraceful conduct, becoming so utterly lost to all sense of shame as to strike ladies. He was finally removed from the room in which this occurred by Mr. McKae, an Englishman employed in the house of Mr. Box. well. To punish the colonel for his disgraceful conduct the governor of the state gave him three months' leave of absence, which Maranhão, how ever, refused to accept, withdrawing with the regiment of police to the interior of the state and tokning with him two machine guns and all the small arms and ammunition belonging to the state and tokning with him two machine guns and all the small arms and ammunition belonging to the viset and and fair, and to this all the Journals acceded execut the Mexentili, wh

Inged to suspense promonants state capital, says the telegram, have since been patrolled by merchants and their clerks.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The news received during the past week from Rio Grande do Sul is a little more reassuring. A Montevideo telegram of the pth inst., states that Col. Pinto Pacca, commander of the garrison of Livramento, has discovered and sent to Dr. Raphael Cabeda three of the persons who were supposed to have been murdered by the Castilistias. The journal **Conabarro** thanks Col. Pinto Pacca for investigating this matter and begs that he will continue his researches so as to learn what has become of other federalists who are believed to have been murdered.

At Jaquardo, according to the **Diario**, the situation has improved in consequence of the measures adopted by the commander of the garrison of that place. Federalists are acquiring more confidence and many have returned to their homes.

This shows what might be done to restore real peace to Rio Grande it all the subordinate commanders in that state were impartial and would exert themselves to promote the strict execution of the agreement of August 23rd, 1895. Unfortunately too many of them are warm partisans of Castilhos.

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The Republike of Porto the strict execution of the agreement of August 23rd, 1895.

The military expenses in the state continue to absorb large sums of money, the revenue collected there being insufficient to meet the respective demands. On the 3rd inst. the treasury sent from here to Rio Grande the sum of 2,000,000\$000 for those expenses.

Notwithstanding the favorable circumstances hich we have mentioned a Pelotas telegram of Votwinstanding the lavorance Chemistander, ich we have mentioned a Pelotas telegram of 8th says that from some parts of the state my federalists are still emigrating to Uruguay, t is reported that Col. Cesar Sampaio will take umand of the garrison of Pelotas.

RAILROAD NOTES

The state of Bahia has a total railway exten-ston of 1,249.8 kilometres under traffic and too kilometres under construction. —A controversy has arisen between the Paulista and Mogyana companies over a projected branch of the former which the latter says is an invasion of its privileged zone. —It is stated that on the railway from Saudade to Bananal there are no locomotives and the trains are propelled by hand, 20 strong men being em-ployed for the purpose. —The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de

are propelled by hand, 20 strong men being employed for the purpose.

—The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro is talking about taking over the Leopoldina railway lines in that state. The management is certainly had enough as it is.

—The state government of S. Paulo has authorized the Mogyana company to build a branch from Sarandy to Santa Rita do Paraizo, passing through Espurito Santo de Brataes and Carmo da Franca.

—Brakeman Firmmo Elias da Silva is to receive a metal of the 2nd class for saving the lives of a lady and two children at the time of the accident which occurred on the Central railway on the 7th of last September.

—The continued rains of the past week have caused more damage to the Central and Leopoldina lines and their connections, particularly in Minas, Traific has been altogether stopped on some of these lines.

caused more clamage to the Central and Leopoldina lines and their connections, particularly in Minas. Traffic has been altogether stopped on some of these lines.

— A fiesh beef train from Santa Cruz was derailed between that place and Campo Grande on Sanday, interrupting traffic for the whole day. Two brakemen were injured. The accident is said to be due to the driver.

— On the 1st inst. between the stations of Desteron and Henrique Gabao on the Oeste de Minas railway a train was derailed and the engine-driver, stoker and another person were killed, one person being wounded. The accident is attributed to the engine-driver, who insisted on passing a part of the road that had been damaged by rains.

— The manager of the Botanical Garden transway has presented the sam of 1008000 to motorman Valentin Soares whose presence of mind some days ago saved the life of Commendador Conrado. Niemeyer. The latter's borse had follen on the line in front of an electric car, which the motorman succeeded in stopping in time to prevent a fatal accident.

—The total receipts of the prolongation of the Babia ao S. Francisco railway from its initiation in 1881 to 1895 amounted to 3,573,692\$878, the receipts of the last named year being 600,692\$022. The total excussion of the English line), and 432.3 from Alagoinhas to Jonzein.

—The receipts of the railway from Paranagná to Curytha amounted in 1895 to 1,709,566891, against 1,201,021\$420 in the previous year, and the operating expenses to 915,127\$310, against 632-794\$297. On the extension of this road the receipts in 1895 amounted to 1,204,654\$723, against 532-794\$297. On the extension of this road the receipts in 1895 amounted to 1,204,654\$723, against 532-794\$297. On the extension of this road the receipts in 1895 amounted to 1,204,654\$723, against 532-794\$297. On the extension of the states through whose territory the lines of this railway pass, and sold to a foreign company. There is no doubt, that he road ought to change hands; but we doubt that a foreign company. There is no d

ol. A 12,000,000. One half that price would be too much.

—According to the report of the board of directors of the S. Christovão tramway company the receipts amounted last year to 2,733,—85\$5460, against 2,613,666531 in 1894; and the expenditures to 1,902,7138709 in 1895, against 1,917,0758045 in the previous year. The cars of the company carried 19,806,766 passengers in 1895 against 18,930,558 in 1894. The company declared two half-yearly dividends of 6\$000 each per share, that is at the rate of 6 % per annum. The board states that the price of mules has declined, the last purchase having been made at the rate of 1,908, against 1658 which had to be paid when the previous purchase was made.

Coffee Notes

—The first conference of the delegates of the coffee states was held in Petropolis on the 2nd inst., the state of Rio de Janero being represented by Dr. Annibal Carvalho, secretary of finance, that of S. Paulo by Dr. Jorge de Miranda and state Senator Antonio Lacerda Franco, that of S. Paulo by Dr. Francisco Pires Carvalho Aragão, and that of Espirito Santo by Commendador Urlando de Paria, a prominent coffee merchant of this city. At this conference the following ideas are said to have been adopted: appointment of a permanent executive committee in this city to be composed of non-ember from each coffee state, establishment of cafés and permanent exhibitions for the purpose of increasing the consumption of Brazilian coffee in foreign countries; appropriations of 2,000,000\$ in the first year and 1,000,000\$ per annum thereafter for meeting the respective expenses, (2/5 to be paid by S. Paulo, 1/5 by the state of Rio de Janeiro, 1/5 by that of Minas Geraes, 1/10 by that of Bahia and 1/10 by that of Espirito Santo); application to the federal government for negotiations with foreign governments for obtaining a reduction in import duties; cooperation of coffee planters with the permanent executive committee in the execution of this programme.

—How would it do for the commission on intro-ducing Brazilian coffee into countries not now using it, to threaten reprisals. If Russia declines to adopt Brazilian coffee, let us decline to drink any more vaika and to import no more Russian wheat.

-The officers of the New York Coffee Exch for the current year are: President, Henry Hertz; vice-president, Henry Hertz; vice-president, Henry Hertz; vice-president, Henry Hertz; Prancis B. Arnold; for member: of the board of managers to serve for two years; Charles d. Bule, James N. Jarvis, E. H. Peck, G. E. Wyle, D. Henderson Wells and George W. Vand-rhoff,

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Benjamin Constant* returned to her anchorage in this port on the 5th inst. —Dr Joaquim Correa de Araujo, governor-elect of Pernambuco, has resigned his seat in the federal senate.

senate.

— Two quarrymen were killed on the 5th in a quarry at Sapopemba by the premature explosion

senate.

—Two quarrymen were killed on the 5th in a quarry at Sapopemba by the premature explosion of a blast.

—Francisco de Paula Ney has been dismissed from the office of administrator of the immigrants depot at Pulheiros.

—Another monarchist newspaper, to be called Liberdade, will be issued on the 25th inst. Its principal editor will be Dr. Carlos de Laet.

—The Corrio da Turde has opened a subscription for Carlos de Franco, who during the revolution lost both arms at the fort of Villegaignon.

—Arthur Peixoto has at last resigned his cleric, ship in the treasury. This is good example for many other worthless appointees of the last government.

—It is stated that the inspector-regregal of backet.

ment.

—It is stated that the inspector-general of lands and colonisation and all the personnel of the immigrants depot on Ilha das Flores will be dismissed.

inigents depot on Ilha das Flores will be dismissed.

—According to the daily burial reports there were 277 deaths from yellow fever in this city daring the first eight days of this month, an average of over 34 a day.

—The Jornal do Commercio in its issue of Friday stress that the minister of marine has at present no intention of sending the Treadentes, or any other war vessel, to Amaná.

—After having been defeated and dispersed countless times and in spite of having been killed, the Cuban Gen. Maceo is said to have entered Malauzas. A telegram of the 8th gives the news, —It is stated that for nearly three months there have been 2,600 Polish immignants at the immigration depots on Ilha das Flores and at Punheiros, and that the government has spent on them about 150,000\$00.

—In view of the fact that counterfeit notes con-

and that the government mas spent on them about 150,000\$500.

—In view of the fact that counterfeit notes continue to make their appearance, the Gazeta de Noticias has arrived at the conclusion that these notes, as well as the counterfeiters, lawe obtained habeas corpus.

—Among the arrivals on the Danube yesterday was Mr. Alfred Stewart Raikes, first secretary to the British legation in this capital. We regret to the British legation in this capital. We regret to the art that the health of Mrs. Phipps compel Minister Phipps to hasten his departure, and he therefore leaves for England on the Magdalena to-morrow.

fore leaves to Longuistics 112 deaths have occurred among the officers and crew of the Italian cuiser Lombardia, or nearly 44 per cent of their number. The plan outlined in our last issue in regard to removing the crew to a camp on shore and the munitions to lighters, was found inpracticable and was given up.

the pain dutines in our last issue in regard to removing the crew to a camp on shore and the maintions to lighters, was found inpracticable and was given up.

—Dr. Santos Abreu, who was surgeon at Villegaignon during the naval revolution, has recently returned to this city and opened an office. On the 13th of March, 1894, Dr. Santos Abreu took refuge on board the Affonso de Albaquerque on which he went to the River Plate, where he has since practiced medicine.

—Dr. Francisco Alves Barbosa and nine others accused of violence and fraud at the election held at Campo Grande on January 6, 1895, were tried and convicted on Friday by the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court and sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of 3,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$. The accused have appealed.

—Although food has become so dear that no one can afford to make use of it, it is a consolation to know that there is no lack of persons to cook it. On last Tuesday the Tornat do Commercio published so advertisements of cooks who are looking for places. But what need have we fore cooks when we can't afford to give them anything to do?

—We are informed," says the Jornal do Commercio, in its issue of last Wednesday, "that the mortality has recently be number of deaths were 7, being 6 yesterday he mumber of deaths were 7, being 6 yesterday he mumber of deaths were 7, being 6 yesterday and the police is investigating the matter, 2,000 immigrants."

—Counterfeit notes of 100\$\frac{1}{2}\$ are circulating in this city and the police is investigating the matter.

2,000 immigrants."
—Counterleit notes of 100\$ are circulating in this city and the police is investigating the matter. There have recently appeared it circulation 50\$ notes of the Banco da Republien, where supposed to be counterleits, but have been discovered to be genuine. On these notes there as mistake in the spelling of the word Januro, the libering placed after the r instead of before it.

—Cabral the so-called governor of Amapá, has been telling a reporter of the Jornal do Brazil how he killed Capt. Lunier and other Frenchmen. He makes out a splendid story for himself, but he forgets that it is just a little suspicious when a man boasts much of his own prowess. He compels us to believe that the proposed mixed commission is the best government for Amapá at the present time.

time.

—Among the legacies left by Barão de Oliveira Castro is that of 1,000 shares of the Banco da Republica, with 50% paid, to the beneficent fund of the Associação Commercial of this city. The board of directors of the association are requested in the will to pay on the birthday of Visconde de Ouro Freto the pensions derived from this legacy and the executors of the will are instructed to cause a bust of the Visconde to be cast and presented to the association.

—Three political prisoners from Parahyba do Norte arrived here on the 3rd in response to a wit of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Tribunal.

—On Friday the secretary of the Italian legation visited the immigrants depot on Ilha das Flores, finding it, according to the Jornal do Brazil, in a wretched sanitary condition. There were 2,048 immigrants at the depot on that day.

—During his recent trip to Ibahia the minister of industry was much flattered and caressed; but the greatest glory of his whole career was reserved for hum on his return to this city last Friday, when he had the honer of coming ashore on the launch Linty.

—When Parisibant Parahetts is Maria.

—When President Prudente de Moraes visited the immigrants depot on Ilha das Flores last Sainday be found there over 1,000 Polish immigrants who had been at the depot for 2½ morths. These Poles, it seems, had come to Brazil for the parpose of setting in Paraná, but on arriving here were informed by the government that they must go to Minas Gerae, S. Paulo, or Santa Catharina. This they declined to do Flores ere consequently kept in dheres on Ilha das Flores are consequently kept in dheres on Ilha das Flores are insufficient and the water beging quarters are insufficient and the water disregard for the leathth and condrot of its immates, over 2000 in number. If is a disgrace to the city and to the county, and the President at once gave orders to have the place improved.

—On the 37d the importing jewellers. Coulon Hunan & Co., advised the police that they had been robbed of a considerable quantity of jewellery, that they suspected a former employ anamed Antonio Dantas, and that some of the goods were to be found in certain shops in Rua and Carioca. The goods were exized, and the shopkeepers confessed having purchased them from an unknown person. Dantas was also arrested. The goods stolen are valued at 6,000\$Coo.

—On Saturday the Priza announced that Mr. Phipps, the British minister, had sent too\$ to the Austrian consulate to provide the immigrants on Flores island with water. On Sandy the Jornal Ao Brazil criticised this act of charity, considering it a gratulous reflection on Brazil. And yet the visit of the President proves all that has been said about the place, and shows the need of charity. Instead of naking war on everything English, not excepting charites, the editior of the Zyaral would do well to advocate the correction of such abuses.

—On Welnesday the Supreme Count declined to grant awrit of nakong war on everything English, not excepting charites, the clidior of the Cyaral would do well to advocate the correction of such abuses.

—On Welnesday the Supreme Count declined to grant awrite of nakong war

tion, which is purely nominal, and at once obtain better rooms.

—The meeting of shareholders and subscribers of the Brit sh Subscription Library which was called for the 4th ms., was a failure, only two besides the count tree strending. Another meeting is now called for the 12th inst., at the same place, and the Committee has issued a circular earnestly requesting a full attendance. It is to be hoped that the call will not be disregarded. The Library needs a more generous and cordial support. It is a credit to the English-speaking colonies of this city and deserves better treatment than it is now receiving. Besides that, it deserves better quarters. If any British merchant has a first or second floor to spare, he should invite the Committee to look at it.

—During the heavy rains last week the streets became flooded. The prefect has been severely censured for this, and on Weshnesday Alderman Julio Carno, in a speech which he made in the municipal council, said that, when passing on the previous evening near Itamatay palace, he felt more than half inclined to leap from his car, wade through water up to his wasts and call the attention of the President to the shameful manner in which the prefect neglects his duties. Naturally Julio thinks that the prefect ought to bail out the streets.

streets.

—On Sunday, 1st inst., at 1 o'clock a. m., two young Germans, one employed at the house of Laemmert & Co. and the other at that of Herm Stoltz & Co., were stopped on Rua do Theatro by two mounted policemen, who denanded money. As the Germans refused to comply with the demand, they were arrested by the two policemen and taken to a police station, where they were held in custody until 11 o'clock a, m. About an hour after their arrest the two policemen passed the station and, seeing one of the prisoners near the window, approached him and said:—"So you see what you have got. Now you would be willing to give even too'goo." If the chief of police wishes to see justice done, he will have those two policemen locked up for at least six months. These abuses must be stopped.

—In his discussion of the sanitary report for the

These abuses must be stopped.

—In his discussion of the sanitary report for the first half of February Dr. Barros de Figueiredo, the sanitary statistician, makes two very amusing mistakes. He says, in the first place, that the death rate for that period was 43 per thousand ("there died 43 persons in each thousand inhabitants during the past fifteen days"), when he should have said that the deaths were equivalent to the annual rate of 43 per thousand. Then, in the second place, he says that after deducting the 660 deaths from infections contagious diseases, and also the still-births, the rate of 43 is reduced to a little over 15, which is equalled only by Stockholm and Christiana. Comparisons of this description are absurd, for it is comparing a part with the whole. If he will make the same deductions from the mortality of other cities, then the remainders may be compared.

DFATHS

CORY.—On the 4th instant at Campinas, aged 26, ELLEN JANE, eldest daughter of W. T. Cory, Campinas, of yellow-fever. Deeply regretted.

SCOTLAND.—On the 6th inst. at the Strangers' Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, of yellow-fever, WILLIAM SCOTLAND, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 29 years.

Business Notes

—In Pará water is sold to the public at the rate of ½ real per litre.

of ½ real per litre.

—The estimated cost of the proposed inter-state exhibition at Pará is 2,496,250\$.

—In some parts of the city of Bahia water is selling at 800 reis per barrif (about 10 gallons).

—Within the period of 15 days in the month of February there were shipped from Ceará to Pará 950 head of beef eatile.

—Completits soning the period.

—Complaints against the custom-house, and particularly against the arbitrary conduct of the conferences, are becoming more frequent every day.

—A telegram from Santos, of the 7th inst., says that merchandise arrived at that port has been transshipped because the consignees are unwilling to pay the new duties.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 3rd states that Uruguay has imposed three days quarantine on Brazilian arrivals. It is surprising that the quarantine jobbers of that port have delayed so ing.

long.

—It is announced that a new national life insurance company is about to be established, of which
Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral will be president. The
statues, it is said, have been submitted to the government for approval.

eriment for approval.

—A movement is on foot in Europe, originating in Switzerland, to have an universal census taken in the year 1900. A common day and uniform system is advocated in order to make the statistical work of great comparative value.

system is advocated in order to make the statistical work of great comparative value.

—At Piracicaba, S. Paulo, a contract has been signed for a new banking establishment, which is to begin its operations on the 1st of next July with a capital of 1,000,000\$ under the title of Casa Bancaria Patro Alexandrino de Almeida & Cia.

—On Friday João Franklin, accused of manufacturing and selling imitation Selters waters, was tried and acquitted by the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court of this city. Such frands are probably considered "national industries."

—The prefect of the federal district has signed the resolution of the municipal council for annulling the lease of the building used as a refreshment saloon in the Passeio Publico. The prefect will call for tenders for again leasing the building.

—The Diario of Santos has initiated a propaganda in favor of improving the port of Santos so that vessels can enter and discharge quickly, and merchandise be dispatched without the delays now experienced. This is a propaganda that ought to succeed.

—The third shipload of coal within the last few

succeed.

—The third shipload of coal within the last few months arrived at Buenos Aires last month from the United States. It was for the Rosario gas company, which finds the coal superior to anything before received for gas-making purposes. The coal was shipped at Norfolk, Va

was shipped at Norfolk, Va.

—The Germans having driven the American life insurance companies out of Prussia, some of the American states are proposing to return the compliment by suspending the license of German five insurance companies. It is a good thing for Brazil that she offers no such means for retaliation.

—On the 19th ult. the legislature of the state of New York voted to recall the locences granted to Prussian insurance companies, and is preparing measures to restrict the operations of German banks in that state. These measures are taken because of the expulsion of American lile insurance companies from Prussia.

—Last year the receipts of xarque at this market were as follows: — from Argentina 28,804,120 kilos; from Uruguay, 27,542,220 kilos; from Rio Grande do Sul, 527,510 kilos.

The state of Rio de Janeiro has purchased Carvalho island, in this hay, for the sum of 110, cook. The state will build an immigrant's depoin on this island. It is a mystery why the Flores island depot could not serve the state of Rio de Janeiro and thus save all this unnecessary ex

—At Pernambuco there were received last year 18,272,800 kilos of jerked beef from the River Plate and 2,066,000 from Rio Grande, and at Bahia 18,034,750 kilos from the River Plate and 8,021,555 from Rio Grande. In comparison with the year 1804 there was a decrease, last year, of 3,726,970 kilos in the receipts of Rio Grande jerked beef at Bahia.

—At S. Felis, Bahia, the eigor manufacturers have resolved to ask the government to suspend the collection of the new taxes until the meeting of congress. The example of these manufacturers should be followed by the overtaxed dealers and consumers of all classes of merchandise throughout the whole country. It is time for people to learn that if they wish a thing they must not hesitate to ask for it.

—The posteffice service continues to be ex-tremely vexatious and untrustworthy. There is no certainty whatever that a letter will ever reach its destination, or that the authorities will attend to just reclamations. Registered letters containing money disappear, and the officials not only seek to evade responsibility, but they refuse even to give satisfaction. How much longer is this discredit-able situation to last?

able situation to last?

—A short time ago a new plant was discovered in the arid regions of Arizona and New Mexico which promises to become of much commercial importance. It is called canaigre root, and its value is derived from the large percentage of tannic acid which it contains. Plantations are now being established in Florida for its cultivation. It thrives bect on a poor, sandy soil. Why are the Brazilians not more alert in regard to these products? The canaigre root might be just the product needed to revive Ceatá's waning fortunes.

to revive Ceatá's waning fortunes.

—There was a mysterious robbery in the custom-house on the night of the 3rd inst. The door of armazem No. 9 was forced and on the following day some 16 volumes were missing from adjacent store-rooms. The police, of course, are unable to discover any trace of the thieves. There is something peculiar about the affair. Subsequent investigation shows that the hinges on the outside door had had the screws removed from the inside, but the theft of merchantise is denied. Only the usual deficiences are noted, of which the merchants failed to complain.

—When the Americans have estited their dis-

—When the Americans have settled their dispute with the Germans over the expulsion of the American life insurance companies from Prussia, we may then expect to hear from them in regard to the same kind of legislation here in Brazil. Of course the Brazilians have no banks and insurance companies to be shut out of the United States (unless the re-in-urances of the Sul-America be considered), but they have coffee, rubber, hides and sugar to be taxed, three of which are now admitted duty free into the United States. If that little integue of 1895 leads to retailation, whom shall we blame?

trigue of 1895 leads to retaliation, whom shall we blame?

—In the suit for 630,500\$000, brought by the Comparabia Nacional de Forjas e Estaleiros against the government, which during the naval revolution occupied that company's establishment at Ponta da Areia, the district judge of this city has decided that the government is not responsible for the damage caused by the shots of the revolutionists at the government forces occupying that point, nor for that due to the cessation of work at the establishment. He has also decided that the government owes the company nothing for the steam launch seized by the revolutionists which fell into the lands of the government after being abandoned by them on the 13th of March and which was subsequently ectored by the government to the company. The government, however, he decides, must paythe company for three lighters which it had seized and which were sunk when in its possession by the revolutionists. It must also pay for the use of the establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting from cessation of work in that establishment from the properties of the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting from cessation of work in that establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting from cessation of work in that establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting from cessation of work in that establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting from cessation of work in that establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting from cessation of work in that establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting from cessation of work in that establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must more period during which it occupied the

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Penedo custom-house yielded 4,411\$641 in February, against 5,249\$930 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 1,668,936\$194, against 1,374,971\$998 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house amounted to 1,803,6078,069, of which 1,146,0168,431 were derived from imports and 626,620,643 from surtaxes on the same. The inspector telegraphs that the receipts exceeded those of February, 1895, by 733,7288,350.

those of February, 1895, by 733,728\$\$30.

—At the opening of the state legislature of Amazonas, on the 1st inst, the governor presented a message in which he asserts that there is a cash balance of 2,788,000 sin the treasury subject to no liability whatever, the state being out of debt. During the first 8 months of the present fiscal year the revenue of the state amounted to \$5,000,000\$, or 600,000\$ more than the amount estimated for the which eyear. The governor says that during his administration the amount of revenue collected is 33,87,3000\$, of which the sum of 13,414,000\$ has been expended on internal improvements. It seems to us that under these circumstances the governor should have suggested in his message the expediency of reducing the taxes.

The February customs receipts of the six principal ports of Brazil, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

Freby: 1896

Rio de Janeiro: 10,703,492\$149

1,48,592\$70

1,374,971\$90

Pernambuco: 2,068,648\$217

Porto Alegre: 1,853,607\$609

1,374,971\$908

Bahia: 1,668,936\$194

1,129,878\$689

Parid: 1,532,778\$\$11

1,107,042\$176

Total 21,773,607\$918 17,194,562\$446 Increase for the current year...4,579,045\$472.
This increase is largely due to the large importations of merchandise in anticipation of the increased duties imposed by congress.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 9th, 1896. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. a7 d. do do in U. S coin at \$4.86,65 per f. t stg... \$4.75 cts do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... \$8.80 do \$f. t stg. in Brazilian gold... \$8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official and London to-day Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) ... do do do do do do (paper)... do (paper)... do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per f. stg. ... in Brazilian currency (paper)... Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per f.) stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)... 89l16 d 3\frac{1}{153} 317 rs. gold 17.121/2 €

EXCHANGE.

March 3—No change was made in the efficial rate of \$\frac{8}\frac{1}{2}\] at the foreign banks, which were farnishing bills, in a slightly intermittent manner, at \$\frac{3}{2}\); and the Banco da Republica continued to draw for the market money at \$\frac{6}{2}\). Therefore the continued to draw for the market money at \$\frac{6}{2}\). Therefore the continued to draw for the market money at \$\frac{6}{2}\). Therefore the continued to draw for the market money at \$\frac{6}{2}\). Therefore the continued to the conti

money at 8 yilo. There was nothing doing in gold, either at the Bolsa, or on the street, and the Bolsa, or on the street was strong during the day, and closed at the highest rate reported. The banks opened at various rates between 8 yilo-85 (4, and something was a street of the str

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

8	Apolices, 5s	978	14,000\$ Gold 6s '68.	250	
12	do 1895	967	400 deb.L'dna, 100\$	12	500
21	do	968	42 h.n.C.R.S.Paul	73	
15	do regist	967			
			Banks.		
	Commercial		252 Republica	149	500
5	Commercio	207	20 do 25	69	
30	Nacional	220	38 do	68	500
15	Republica	150	175 do	68	
		M	scellaneous		
100	Sorocabana	87	100 Melh. no Braz	33	500
250			400 O. Hydraulicas		
100	Cervej, Bavaria	355	200 Torrens	30	

	1896]	
March 3. 13 Apolice, 5s 977	6 Gold, 45'891,630	Ī
2 do 975	23 do1,700	l
16 do 15 1974	100 do 100\$. 12 500	١
42 do 1895 968	311 ,, Sorocabana 73	
70 Commercio 207 50 Lav. e Com. 28 64 Miscel	5 Republica 28 68 500	
Miscell 200 Sorocabana 84	laneous. 250 Melh. no Braz. 33	1
200 Sorocabana 84 105 Corcovado mill., 185 200 Torrens 32	250 do 33 500	1
March 4. 44 Apolices, 5s 972	7 Apolices, 481,342	1
137 do 1895 964	10 do 1,343 Banks.	8
100 Constructor 12 105 Lave Com. 25 64	40 Republica 149 38 do 149 500	
19 Merc. Santos 160 57 Rural 235	38 do 149 500 65 do 28 67 500	1
Misce	ellaneous. 650 Melh. no Braz 32	
100 Geral, insce 40 1,500 O. Hydraulicas 2	650 Melh. no Braz 32 100 do 31 500 1250 do 31	8
1 Apolice, 1895 965		9
80 do 963	135 Apolices, 58 970 500 deb. L'dua 100\$ 12 67 ,, Sorocabana 73 500	
135 do 962 52 do regist. 966	45 hn C R Br. gold 76	
30 Commercial 205	anks. 4 Republica 150	
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Misco 30 Jar Bot tram 120	ellaneous. 100 Melh. no Braz. 31 500	
March 6		
1000 Sovereigns 28 100 6 Apolices, 58 972 5 do 970	100 do 1895 962	
5 do 970 200 deb L'dna 100\$ 12 500 100 ,, Sorocabana 72	40 do regist. 966	
D.	anks.	В
200 Republica 149 500 250 do 150 240 do 25 68 871 do 67 500 Misces	75 Nacional 220	В
871 do 67 500	Vaneous	B L
March a	5 Argos Flum ins 400	Si P
23 Apolices, 5s 970	10 Apolices, 1895. 959	С
23 Apolices, 5s 970 2,600\$ do 97 900\$ do 97½ 18 Gold 4s' 89,700	50 do 960 300 deb. L'dna 100\$ 12 60 hn. C. R. B. gold 74	D
Ban	ks.	D
45 Nacional 220 87 Republica 150	5 Republica, 28 67 500 20 do 68	Si
3 do 67 Misceli	laneous	Bi
20 Jar Bot tram 122 16 S. Lazaro mill 11 500 375 Ceres Braz 51	400 Loteria Nac 28 200 Telephonica	Н
BRASILIANISCHE BAN		
Ass	TH FEBRUARY, 1896.	
Capital, un-realized (1 mark = Guaranteed accounts	1\$000) 4,500,000\$000 5,178,615 537	
Bills receivable.	icies 18,657,710 380	
do discounted	1,600,454 950	
do deposited	5,745,108 000 8,207,828 060	the ab
Cash in current funds	11,456,921 190	ab de
	bilities	po sc:
Deposits in account current:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	pe ma to
	7,797,739 305	to for
Head office and branches	23,944,505 000	
Securities pledged and an decade	5,437,736 345	in, ret
Deposits with fixed maturity - Securities pledged and on depo Sundry accounts	5,437,736 345 9sit	in, rer ber
Securities pledged and on depo Sundry accounts	5,437,736 345 osit. 15,553,391 010 3,732, 527 970 71,654,875\$807	in, rer ber bu 213
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Securities pledged and on depo Sundry accounts. E. & O. E. Kr. LONDON AND BRAZIL Capital	5437,759 545 sisi. 15.553,391 010 3.732, 527 970 71,654,873,807 71,654,873,807 71,654,873,807 71,654,873,807 71,654,873,807 71,500,000 750,000 600,000 H FEBRUARY, 1896. 15,666,666,666,666,666 16,933,102,937 11,335,668 540 12,943,913,924 11,234,913,926 12,943,913,926 11,234,913,926 11,234,913,926 11,234,913,926 11,234,913,926 11,771,911 150	burnerer of the control of the contr
Securities for accounts current, with do with interest. Loapital subscribed. Capital un-called Bills receivable. Capital, un-called Bills receivable. Capital accounts current, with do with interest. Loans, current accounts, current sources of fixed maturity. Lead office and branches. Loans, current accounts current, with do with interest. do fixed maturity. Lead office and branches. Securities for accounts current, with do with interest. do fixed maturity. Lead office and branches. Securities for accounts current. Liabil Capital subscribed. Securities for accounts current. Liabil Capital subscribed.	15.437.736 345 15.437.736 345 15.53.330 100 17.654.873,8807 2.737.872 797 2.654.873,8807 2.664.873,8807 2.664.873,8807 2.664.873,8807 2.665.666,666,666,666,666,666,666,666,666	in, reresemble to be a constructed by the construction of the cons
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Т	HERI
THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH	I AMERICA,
Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £ do paid up	350,000
BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FEBRUA Assets:	VRY, 1896.
Capital, un-called Bills discounted Bills discounted Bills receivable Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. Sundry accounts Cash Cash	6,298,057 820 4,881,450 220 3,522,831 120 6,266,731 150 5,834,143 040
Liabilities: Capital Deposits in account current, without interest do do with notice do fixed maturity and by bills Securities for advances and on deposit	8,888,888\$880 1. 3,283,557 340 1. 5,361,771 440 1. 6,631,088 450
Bills payable do deposited. Sundry accounts. E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1896	. 1.157.505 100
For the British Bank of South Americ A. Menge, Man A. W. Applin, LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BA:	Accountant.
Established in 1862.	
Idem realized Reserve fund	1,500,000 900,000 950,000
BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 29TH	FEBRUARY, 1896
Assets: Bills discounted Bills receivable Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc Bills receivable Bills receivable Loans in current funds Liabilities:	4,815,753\$ 290 8,485,273 020 4,761,939 230 3,676,866 590 5,167,600 790 7,013,514 340 33,92 ,947\$260
Declared capital of this branch Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice dem, without interest. Sundry accounts. Securities pledged. Bills payable. Lead office, agencies and branches. E. & O. E.	1,500,000\$0 00 9,024,999 360 4,229,465 310 6,841,178 040 5,167,600 790 635,004 380 6,522,699 380 33,920,947\$260
Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1896. For the London and River Plate I	Bank Limited
Havilland A. De Lis F. S. Youle, Account	le, Manager.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th March, 1896.

Exports.

EXDOPTS.

EXDOPTS.

Coffee—There has been no falling-oft in the demand, and the sales declared during the past week have amounted to about \$6,000 bags, against receipts \$61,000 bags, of which about \$1,000 bags, against receipts \$61,000 bags, of which about \$1,000 bags, have been received coastwise and \$64718. The purchases have still been realized by few exporters, and are nearly all for the United States, for the scarcity of the grades from No. 8 up has prevented European business, although there appears to have been some demand for that quarter also. So far nothing has reached Rio to explain the demand for the United States, and we are forced to attribute it to the very scarty supply now coming m, and the severe depreciation in the gold value of the currency. The market has ruled strong, and quotations lave open advanced daily. To-day there was still some demand, put the ideas of the dealers, who were said to be asking \$1,3500 for No. 7, and a sharp advance in exchange have apparently driven exporters out of the market.

The market opened on the 2nd with No. 7 quoted at 198500—20\$000 per arroba, and some 9,000 bags were sold. In the following day 18,000 bags changed hands and brokers justed ox\$000, while dealers' ideas were quite ox\$000 on all the hards of the way of the property of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the following day 18,000 bags changed hands and brokers justed ox\$000, while dealers' ideas were quite ox\$000 on all the market closed firm on Sauuday at 21,8000—21,8000 and hid have anoted to the first of the same of the sa

ellers' quotations, so the man de than during the precedg week, but the business there is also largely for the United
tates, the sales amounting to 55,000 bags for that quarter,
gainst 39,000 bags for Europe. The market opened with
good average" quoted at 14\$500 per to kilos, which was
lavanced to 15\$000 on the 5th, and to 15\$000 on Saturday,
se market closing firm. The receipts during the week were
bout 31,000 bags, shipments 51,000 bags for the United
tates and 19,000 bags for Europe, and the stock on Saturday,
relining was estimated to be 200,000 bags. There is a report.
Rio that the Satus people are now generally estimating
e approaching crop at 4,500,000 bags, a large reduction on
e original, native estimates.

The shipments since our last report have been :

30,096 bags for the United States 7,972 ,, Europe
-- ,, Cape of Good Hope
634 ,, River Plate, etc.
3,507 ,, Coastwise 42,209 bags.

 Europe:
 bags.

 r. 2 Antwerp Ger str Hohenstaufen.
 1,955

 6 Genoa Ital str Raggio
 360

	ewhere:	
Mar. 4	River Plate, Fr str Cordonan	624
	do Br str Magdalena	333
	Coastwise, sundry steamers	3,564
Recei	ots for the past week were 19,080 bags,	o goin

week before. The receipts in transit were 2,700 bags to

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

		March 2	March 7
No.	6	21\$500	22\$500
	7	19 800-20\$000	21 000-21\$500
	8	19 000-19\$200	20 400-20\$800
	9	18 50018\$600	19 800-20\$100
but a	as mentioned	above 21\$700 for	was about dealers' vie-

to-day.

Stocks this morning were estimated to be 138,687 bags in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

		OF	c	o F	FF	EΕ	A	T	RI	0	D	E	JA	N	EIR	0.
Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 500 primage.	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 8 ,	N. Y per @	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock	Total shipments bags	,, Coastwise	" River Plate, etc. "	., Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags		
4,700	25-30 €	8 27132 d	13 1/4 0	19 100	19\$900		159.710	5,335	2,701	634	:	2,000	:	3,229		Mar. 2
4,000	25-30 €	8 3116	13 % c	19 200	20\$000		162,670		:	:	;	:	:	2,960		Mar. 3
4,000	25-30 €	8 25132	13 1% €	19 550	201450		160,207	6,862	606	:	:	:	6,256	4,399		Mar. 4
2,700	25-30 €	g rilig	13 ½ c	19 850	20\$750		150,628	7,116	:	:	:	2,798	4,318	3,537		Mar. 5
3,000	25-30 €	8 9115	13 1/2 €	20 200	21\$000		149,350	9.753	200	:	:	777	8,776	2,475		Mar. 6
3,000	25-30 €	% 8	13 1/2 €	20 600	21\$250		137,048	13,143	:	:	:	2,397	10,746	841		Mar. 7
:	·	:	:		:		x38,687	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,639		Mar. 8
21,400	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	42,209	3,507	634	:	7,977	30,096	19,938		Totals since 1st Feb
						_									1	<u>12.</u>

Imports.

2,679,300

Imports.

Traffic is still partially interrupted on the Central Railway, by which a good part of the interior is shut out of our market, and the complaints of duhess are always the same. Exchange also has declined so rapidly that the importing deal, ers, who have foreign payments now maturing, are not at all unlikely to regret that they allowed the increase of duties to blind them as to the probable course of exchange when payday arrived. The receipts of flour have been moderate, and the market for foreign brands does not appear to have been very active, but a good demand has ruled for native made flour, and as the mills advanced prices, importers naturally followed the advance and quotations are sharply higher all round. The supply of lard, codifish and park are fair, without any change in quotations for the first, while the other articles are slightly higher. The receipts of Pitch pine have been large, and with the market now fully supplied, prices are rather nominal. The other articles we quote show slight, if any changes, in quotations. The very low rates in exchange are likely to have a marked effect on the trade with the River Plate, and already complaints are telegraphed from the southern markets, but it is to be supposed that once the pressure on exchange is lessened, rates will return to a somewhat more Christian quotation.

Flour-Recribes since out ast renort have been.

Pices are nearly 18000 per bil. higher than last week, and although there does not appear to have been much movement in foreign flour, for the withdrawals are only about 7,000 bils. the local mills are kept very busy, and the shipments from foreign markets continue small. Stocks in first hands, all American, are estimated to be 21,000 bils. and dealers hold about 18,000 bils. of foreign flour. Brokers quote as follows, viz: follows, viz :

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	32\$750-33\$000
	nominal.
Baltimore 1stdo 2nd	32 750-33 000
Western and Interior.	32 250-32 500
Pines Disc.	32 000-33 000
River Plate	27 000-28 000
	nominal.
Local Mills	31 500-34 000

Lard—Receipts are 4,000 kegs per Capua, Carib Prince and Gala Tailoge, from New York and Baltimore. Johbers have made no changes in gent work and Baltimore. Johbers have made no changes in gent to gent for a merican and 1/505—1840 per follogramme for native lard. Codfish—Receipts have been to cases Nowegoin per Suntos and 2,054 tubs, 450 cases to cases Nowegoin per New York. Desires have advanced Parish Phine, from the Camadian tubs at 485000—19500, and Nowegain cases at 5950—18500 —18500.

Rice—The structure brought to cost bags from Hamburg, and not 5,000 as we last reported, and there are no receipts during the week. Retail questations are unchanged, viz. 18500—18500 per bag for Indian and 17\$500 20500 for native rice.

Pork—Receipts have been 3,00 July, 12.8 highly the first the results of the first transfer and the second control of the seco

in§500-17\$500 per bag for Indian and 17\$500 20\$000 for native tice.

Pork-Receipts have been 3,500 lefts, 1,278 holf-bris, 600 cases per Gefpa. Grift Prince and Girl Tringer. Indiang cases per Gefpa. Grift Prince and Girl Tringer. Indiang cases per Gefpa. Grift Prince and Girl Tringer. Indiang case the grift of the

New York. We comming treates a quantitative of \$2,500 or craces.

Turpentine—Receipts are 50 cross per Coffee, and last quotations were \$100-60 ts per kilogramme.

Rosin—Receipts have been 30 bits, per Carrib Prince, and 175000-17500 per left, according to quality, still appear to represent dealers' ideas.

Cement—The First brought 1,200 bits from London, which were emitted in our last report. Last quotations were \$4500-1760 per left, for Bittish, 10500-01 4500 of Princh.

Left of the Committee of the Committee

738-0 per lag.

Hay - Recents nil. We continue last quotations of 145—150 ts. per kilogramme.

150 ts. per kilogramme.

Bran-The Regulard brought 1:240 bags from Montevideo. There is no foreign han in stock and the local mils

as selfing at \$1000-572 o per bag.

Coal - Recepts since our last report have been:

3:274 tous per Window, from Cardiff.

2:548 Brownhaugh.

do.

2:982 Granton.

do.

2,548 " 2,982 " Granton, do. Capua, from Baltimore All to dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 4

PENSACOLA-Br ship Mary L. Burrill; 1449 tons; Rice; 55 ds; pine to F. P. Passos. MAR. 5.

Baltimore—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 603 tons; Collier; 33 ds; suudries to Wilson & Co. ds; sindines to Wison & Co.

PENSACOLA—Nor lik @laf Trygvason; \$20 tons; Gjertsen;

55 ds; pine to order.

Br ship New City; 1393 tons; Robinson; 59 ds; pine to order.

order.

PASCAGOULA—Br lug White Wings; 495 tons; Larwence; 71 ds; pine to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

MARCH 3.

BALTIMORR-Amer lug White Wings; 654 tons; Davison; ballast. TALCAHUANO.—Br ship Argemene; 1662 tons; Thomas; do.

MAR. 5.

Pernammoo—Gr bk Frieda; 235 tons; Falles; ballast,
MAR. 6.

Barranos—Br ship E. J. Spicer; 1268 tons; Cochran;
bullast,

TALCAHUANO-Br bk Cashmere; 1255 tons; Patterson; do. ESTANCIA-Port lug Argor; 134 tons; Almeida; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

		THE LAKED	FUR RIU
	Adeiina	Oporto	
	Annasona	Cardiff	14 Jan.
	Australia	Brunswick	-4 5
у.	Auriga	Brunswick	
r-	Arcelina	Oporto	
x-	Alexander Yeats	Cardiff	28 Jan.
al.	Arnfinn	Leith	
all	Birnam Wood	Pascagoula	
to	Brasil	Oporto	21 Dec.
y-	Bella Formigosa	Oporto	2 Feb.
y- id	Blenheim	at Barbados	2 Feb.
n	Bessie Hamilton	Sunderland	
ıle	Canning	Savannah	••
	Cambria,	Pensacola	
ly	Columbus	Hamburg	15 Jan,
ıll	Cornelio Zino	Pensacola	
h-	Cupica	Hull	15 Jan.
er	Cathaya	Sunderland	
e	Costa Lobo	Oporto	27 Jan.
:5	Doris	Baltimore	
ŧ,	Eureka (and for Santos)	New York	
¢-	Falls of Dee	Cardiff	
h	Flora	Blyth	**
d	Fulford (str)		5 Feb.
e	Giuseppina	Pensacola	22 Feb.
a	Good News	Mobile	11 Dec.
	Grenada	Baltimore	
	Grnesta	Pensacola	16 Jan,
	Guldregn	Swansea	2 Feb.
- 1	Gwytheyrn Castle	Pascagoula	• • •
	Heidi	Liverpool	31 Jan.
	Hermes	Gothenburg	17 Jan.
	Indus	Newcastle	6 Feb.
d	Johann Adolph	Marseilles	2 Feb.
u It	Y V	Hamburg	
	James Kerr	Cardiff	4 Feb.
0	Lancefield	Pensacola	
S	Monrovia	Pensacola	
	Marie Sophie	Hamburg	29 Dec.
s	Minko	Oporto	
s	Macedon	Pascagoula	
-	Nile	Leith	14 Jan.
	Normandy	New York	••
- 1	Oberon	Hamburg	
ı	Perseverance	Glasgow	
1	Quiteria	Oporto	
1	Rosa	Pensacola	24 Dec.
	Robertsforss	London	
-1	Rifondo	Cardiff	

Royal	George	Leith	#3 Jan.	FOREIGN SA OF RIO D	ILII E JA	NG VE	SSELS I	THE PORT 1 8th, 1896.
Richmo. Rollo (s	nd (str)	Newport	Feb.	NAMK	TONS	AR- RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
Sereia.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Oporto		American	-			
Wildw	RRIVALS OF	Mobile	at Dec.	bk Julia lug M. B, Tower bk C. S. Hulbert bk Baltimore lug Glad Tidings	750 665 992 610	Jan. 27 Feb. 4	Pensacola Macáo New-York. Baltimore Baltimore	Azevedo, B. P. & C. V. W. Guim&C. Geral de C. & I. Watson, R. & C. Wilson & C.
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	Austrian	,	Mai. 3	Daitinioi C.	White & C.
2	Rosario It	Hamburg* 25d Genoa* 19d New York* 29d	E. Johnston & C. La Veloce	bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles.	To order
3 3 2	Carib Pr. Br K. Bleddyn Br Antonina Gr V. de B. Aires Fr	London* 42d	Quayle, D. & C Norton, M. & C. E. Johnston & C Chargeurs Réunis	British				
3 3 3 3	Béarn Fr Stefania Aust Bellanoch Br	Marseilles* 21d Fiume* 60d Montevideo 5d	do Karl Valais & C. Rombauer & C Norton, M & C. Wilson Sons & C	sp Mozambique. bk Stadacona sp Steinvora bk Assyria	1011	Feb. 5	Hull Cardiff Cardiff Antwerp	Gas Co. B.Rodrigues& C Braz. Coal Co. Geral de Co.
4 4	Iberia Br Broomhaugh Br Granton Br Windsor Br	Liverpool* 20d Cardiff* 26d do 26 d do 26d	do Braz. Coal Co. Wilson Sons & C	sp Newman Hall bk Kathleen sp W. H.Corsar sp EastIndian	1449 350 1328 1603	10	Swansea Cardift Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C B. Rodrigues & C Braz. Coal Co
4 4	All, Menzell Gr	Middlesboro* 34d Genoa* 24d Valparaiso* 14d Santos 18h London* 20d	W. Samson & C Fr. Cresta M. Wilson Sons &Co A. Fiorita & C Norton, M. & C	sp Z. Ring sp M. L. Burrill sp New City lug White Wings	1297 1449 1303	Mar. 4 5 5	Pensacola Pensacola Pensacola	F. P. Passos
5 5 6	Pascal Blg Gordon C'stle Br Rogaland Nor Bretagne Fr	Buenos Aires 5d	do Frias Hermanos Soc. An. Travaux Karl Valais & C	Danish				
6	Moewe Gr Asuncion Gr	Rio Grande 7d Santos 18h Bremen* 26d Santos 17h	H. Stoltz & C. E. Johnston & C H. Stoltz & C A. Fiorita & C	bg Haabet bk Daniel lug Amete	107 346 292	Jan. 31 Feb. 12 28	Alloa Norkopping Paranaguá.	To order To order J.S. Coute & C.
DEI	PARTURES O	F FOREIGN	STEAMERS.	Dutch				
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept.13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
Mar. 2	Hohenstaufen Gr Entre Rios Fr	Havre*	Sundries do	German				
3 3 3 3	Manin Br Bellarena Arg South Wales Br Ashford Br	River Plate Buenos Aires do do do	do Ballast do do do	bk Marie bk Frieda Mahn. bk Varuna lug Venezuela	390 1297 487 200	Feb. 7	Marseilles Antwerp. Westerwick Imbituba	To order A. Avenier ∝ C To order Queiroz, M. &C
3		Estancia Santos do	do Sundries do	Italian				
4	Béarn Fr Janeta Br Brandenburg Br Antonina Gr	Dunkerk River Plate* Buenos Aires Pará* Rio Grande*	do do Ballast Sundries do	bk Oreb bk Alpino	772 513	Jan. 23 Feb. 19	Marseilles Marseilles	To order E. Ott & C
5 5 5	Potosi Br Iberia Br	Liverpool* Valparaiso* Santos	do do do	Norwegian	205	Pat .	Wastavuick	C Hecksher & C
5 5 6	Capua Gr Carib Pr. Br Raggio It Italia It	do do Genoa* River Plate	do do do do	lug Christian bk Inger bk O. Trygvason	255	21	Norkopping	A. O. Maia Geral de C. & I. Geral de C. & I.
7 7 7	St. ot Magel, Br Asuncion Gr Gordon Cs'ite Br V.de B. Aires Fr	Buenos Aires Hamburg* Buenos Aires Santos	Ballast Sundries Ballast Sundries	Portuguese				,
8 8 8	Cordoba Fr Stefania Aust Hafina Dan Edilio R. It Haverstoe Br	do do do Genoa*	do do do do	bk Vas. da Gama bk Nova Lide bk Venturosa bk Atlantico	541 414 337 504	FCD. 21		Costa Simões&C, To Order J. A. G. Santos. Macedo Jr. &C.
8 8 8	Loango Br Ripon City Br Wileysike Br	Buenos Aires do do do	Ballast do do do	Swedish				1
81	Centurion Br	do liate ports.	do	bk Erik	387	27	London	Walter, C. & C.

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

Circulation	Public I	Funds		
762,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 18,541,500 16,868,500 Fcs. 17,500,000 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 5% currency (apolices) Bonds of 1895 Roms 4*9 (gold), converted Gold Loan, 1805, 6*9, 6*9 Do do 1859, 4*5 6*9 State of Espirito Santo , of Minas Geraes, 5*9, 6*9 , of Rio de Janeiro, 6*9, 6*9			968\$000 — 970\$000 958\$000 — 961 000 —1,350 000 1,660 000—
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000 \$ 20,000,000 80,000,000 17,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 15,0766,200 20,000,000	Commercial Commercia and series Condition and series Condition and series Credition Movel Lavourae Commercia and series Ado and series Republica de Brand Republica de Brand Rural e Hypothecano do and series	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 100 200 100 200 100	8\$000— Jan. 96 8 000— Jan. 96 3 200— Jan. 96 2 000— Jan. 96 6 000— Jan. 96 3 000— Jan. 96 6 000— Jan. 96 6 000— Jan. 96 3 000— Jan. 96 3 000— Jan. 96	205\$00
Capital	Ratituays	Par		
40,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Rabia & Minas Murambinho Oeste de Minas do and series S. Paulo-Rio Grande União Sorocabana-Itauna. do and series	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$ 12,000,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$	—Jan. 96 —Jan. 96	120\$000—122\$000 142 000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000≸ 6,000,000 3,00,6000 6,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 360,000	Alliança. Hrazi Industrial Canoca Confiança Industrial D. Isabel. Industrial Mineria Annufactora Fluminense Petropolitana Petropolitana Seria de Alcantara Santa Lutra.	200 \$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	— Feb. 96 — Feb. 96 — Jan. 96 10 000— Jan. 96 40 000 – Jan. 96 10 000 – Feb. 96 60 p. a — Aug. 95 6 000 – Jan. 95 6 000 – Jan. 95	

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charging parts.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1896

-	Steamer	
1896 Mar. 10	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
,, 10	Tamar	for Santos.

,, 11 Magdalena Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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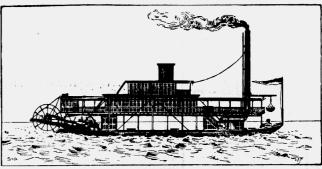


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